

# **ABSTRACTS**

# **Research Day 2011**

- **College of Graduate Education & Leadership**
- **College of Humanities, Behavioural & Social Sciences**
  - **College of Allied Health & Nursing**
  - **College of Natural & Applied Sciences**
- **College of Business & Hospitality Management**
  - **School of Religion & Theology**

## **Department of Graduate Education and Leadership**

### ***P. Reflective Practices: An Examination Of The Implementation In The Teacher Training Curricula In Jamaica***

Knola L. Oliphant

The introduction of reflective practices in the teacher education programme is rapidly on the increase for different countries since Donald Schon (1983) introduced the concept, the reflective practitioner. Despite the introduction of this innovative strategy, reflection is not yet fully integrated in the curriculum of the teacher training curriculum. This study was conducted to determine to what extent integrating reflective practices in the teacher education curriculum has impacted the performance of student teachers on their second year teaching practicum exercise. Six data sources were used to collect the data: documents, journaling, video recordings, interview of teacher educators, focus group interviews, and observation. The data were analyzed by identifying themes and categorizing them into five social processes as named by Prus (1996): acquiring perspectives, achieving individuality, experiencing relationships, situating the act, and doing the act. Five second year student teachers and two teacher educators participated. The findings of the study revealed that the student teachers' personal understandings of the term reflective practices varied and that the teacher training curricula was not explicit about reflective practices for the three subject areas studied. The study also indicated that the student teachers learned to reflect through their interaction with others such as their peers, cooperating teachers, and supervisors; as well as the significant others in the student teachers' environment. It was clear from the study results that subject specialist teachers and other lecturers helped to guide student teachers' thinking and as a result the student teachers became self reflective. It was then concluded based on the findings of the study that Reflective practices are to be integrated into the teacher training curriculum at the college.

Nicole Mauzard

**Problem.** The MA and PhD participants find it difficult to revise effectively for the comprehensive examinations as well as for their pre and public oral defenses.

**Purpose.** The Pyramid to Success Game is designed to create a positive environment in which players encode, rehearse, and transfer factual information gleaned from learning experiences they have had in and out of classes. For a few hours the players are immersed in an intense educational/learning experience, where past knowledge is revisited, extended, and new knowledge emerge.

**Rationale.** The Pyramid for Success Game was conceived **first** out of a felt need to provide some type of synchronized study method that would evolve into a synergistic approach to getting ready for scholarly transfer of learning, and eliminate as much as possible studying in isolation, and the fear of taking examinations.

**Who may play?** Two to six persons who have not yet completed their dissertations, theses, comprehensive examinations and or oral defences in a graduate programme.

**Goals.**

To induce oral communication in graduate participants

To induce scholarly discourses among graduate participants

To engineer/orchestrate reciprocal teaching

To encourage team building

To present facts in a low anxiety context

To promote cooperation among participants

To encourage creativity and elegance in the formulation of oral answers

To provide easy access to ongoing/ formative assessment

To encourage peer coaching

To gradually guide participants in scholarly transfer of facts, ideas, and theories

To develop in participants an awareness of their obligations as graduate participants

## **Results**

1. Learning is made contextual and activities are designed around students' interests and emotional make up.
2. Players learn in teams and benefit from peripheral learning.
3. Players, while assessing themselves, get to understand their own learning styles and preferences.
4. Integration of units of knowledge practiced/rehearsed
5. Expansion and refinement of learning is modeled
6. Participants realize their deficiencies and make note to revisit information poorly encoded.
7. Participants gradually relax and enjoy themselves while learning

## ***O. The Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence And Debt Servicing By Student Loan Borrowers: A Correlational Analysis In The Jamaican Context***

Dianna Davis-Smith

The purpose of this quantitative correlational study was to determine if a relationship existed between emotional intelligence and debt servicing. The primary factors that have prompted this study are (a) the importance of emotional concept to performance and (b) the need for objective assessment of loan applicants particularly in the absence of a credit history. The participants of this study were randomly selected from the database of borrowers at the Student Loan Bureau of Jamaica. Bar-On EQ-i was used as the instrument to measure emotional intelligence with the loan servicing records of the participants used to measure debt servicing. Pearson  $R$  was used to determine strength of correlation results and significance of relationships between the variables. The findings revealed significant relationships between the three levels of debt servicing and the emotional intelligence construct. The categories of debt servicing were Category 1 – Non-performing; Category 2 – minimal delinquent, and Category 3 - Satisfactory. The results revealed that a borrower's total emotional intelligence (EI) score has a positive correlation with loan servicing. The composite scales scores of Interpersonal and General Mood

Emotional Intelligence were found to be significantly related to satisfactory debt servicing. The findings of this study is consistent with Bar-On's theory that individuals with higher than average emotional quotients (E.Q) are, in general, more successful in meeting environmental demands, obligations and pressures. Also individuals with high EI also have the capacity for positive decision-making. There were no statistical differences in the emotional intelligence levels between the genders this is consistent with most emotional intelligence studies; however there was a noted difference in the pattern of loan servicing between the genders. Based on the positive relationships found within this study it is recommended that institutions and organizations that offer credit to individuals incorporate emotional intelligence assessment into the loan application process. Such an adoption will minimize the increasing levels of non-performing loans. Individuals most likely to satisfactorily service their obligations, will make better leaders and will satisfy the Bank of Jamaica regulations which guide employment within the financial sector. These individuals will have better relationships managing themselves and others.

***P. Employers' Perspectives On The Effectiveness Of Technical And Vocational Education And Training (Tvet) At The Secondary Education Level In Jamaica In Preparing People For Employment***

Olive M. Bujham-Maragh

This study addresses the issue of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) which is undergirded by a wide range of personal views and biases. Numerous studies conducted locally and regionally in this field have revealed that TVET is viewed by society as being inferior and second class to the traditional academics (Morris 1993, Christian 2005, Rose 2006). Consequently, many persons who would have pursued courses in this discipline are often discouraged from venturing into this career path.

However, at a meeting in Germany in 2004, it was pointed out that TVET is the master key to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. This study, therefore, sought the views of employers regarding the effectiveness of TVET in the Jamaican Secondary Education System in preparing people for employment.

A basic qualitative approach was used in the collection and analysis of data for this study. An interview schedule with structured and open-ended questions was designed to collect information from 16 employers on a face-to-face basis in both the private and public sectors in eight industries that produce goods and services in Jamaica.

The results of this study suggest that employers believe that TVET training programmes are effective at the Secondary education level to prepare people for entry-level employment in Jamaica. The findings also indicate that the competencies developed by graduates of TVET programmes make them efficient and flexible. Employers expected their employees to be competent in areas such as Information Communications Technology, and work skills and they stated that the Government should be more supportive of TVET programmes at the Secondary

education level if graduates are to be efficient in the production of goods and services in the country's economy. Besides, employers believe that TVET is effective at the Secondary education level to develop Jamaica's human resource and a competitive workforce.

***P. Examining Posttraumatic Stress Disorder of Grade 11 Students in Selected High Schools in Kingston Jamaica***

Patric R. Rutherford

The inner-city communities in Kingston have had increasingly high levels of violence over the past 25 years. The emotional trauma that children living in those communities experience has serious negative effects on their ability to perform in school academically and socially. The purpose of the study was to determine the nature and frequency of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among 11<sup>th</sup> grade students in selected high schools from inner-city communities in Kingston, Jamaica. This is a quantitative study utilizing the Posttraumatic Symptom Scale - Interview Version (PSS-I). This PSS-I is a semi-structured interview for data collection. This tool gives a definitive diagnosis of PTSD. I also collected demographic data on gender, church attendance, and area of residence. The study focused on 11<sup>th</sup> grade students in the three selected high schools located in the inner-city communities of Kingston. A random sample of the population was selected and the PSS-I was administered by trained data collectors. There were 198 participants in the study; of that number 170 experienced trauma. Of those who reported trauma 31 or 18.2% were diagnosed with PTSD. Of the 31 with PTSD the difference in occurrence by gender was statistically significant with 21 females or 68% and 10 males or 32% with PTSD. The differences in occurrence by church attendance and area of residence were not statistically significant. Those experiencing violent trauma were 89 or 52% of the sample. The study reveals that PTSD has a negative effect on academic performance. It also reveals an urgent need for making available diagnosis and treatment services so that those affected will be able to

achieve their academic potential. This study also shows the need for additional research on the occurrence of PTSD in other sections of the society and the urgent need for prevention in the form of reduced crime and violence.

***O. Effect of Unequal Sample Sizes on the Power of Procedures for Test Bias Detection: A Monte Carlo Study with Simultaneous Item Bias TEST and Mantel-Haenszel Procedures***

Risper Akelo Awuor,

This simulation study focused on determining the effect of unequal sample sizes on statistical power of Simultaneous Item Bias TEST (SIBTEST) and Mantel-Haenszel (M-H) procedures for detection of differential item functioning (DIF) of moderate and large magnitudes. Item parameters were estimated by, and generated with two parameter logistic model (2PLM) using WinGen2. MULTISIM was used to simulate ability estimates and to generate response data for 1000 students that were analyzed by SIBTEST. The SIBTEST with regression correction was used to calculate the test bias statistics, namely the effect size and the p-value for SIBTEST procedure. The older SIBTEST was used to calculate the DIF statistics for the M-H procedure. SAS provided the environment in which the ability parameters were simulated; response data generated and DIF analyses conducted. Test items were observed to determine if a priori manipulated items demonstrated DIF. The study results indicated that with unequal samples in any ratio, M-H had better Type 1 error rate control than SIBTEST. The results also indicated that not only the sample size, but also the ratios and the magnitude of DIF influenced the behavior of SIBTEST and M-H with regard to their error rate behavior. With small samples and moderate DIF magnitude, Type II error was committed by both M-H and SIBTEST when the reference to focal group sample size ratios was 1:10.



*P. Determining the Perceptions and Barriers of Faculty and Administrators Towards Distance Education at Williams Community College in Jamaica*

Verona Williams

Faculty and administrators at Williams Community College (pseudonym) are aware of the competitiveness and changes in the marketplace and the need to maintain the competitive advantage for students. Despite the preparation made so far through conference and workshop attendance, the upgrading of the telephone system, and the rapid growth of distance learning programs elsewhere in the country, faculty and administrators of the College have shown no clear or present plans to urgently change any of the course offerings into a distance learning format. The purpose of this quantitative study will determine the perceptions and barriers of faculty and administrators towards Distance Education at Williams Community College. The participants in this study will be drawn from full and part-time faculty, administrators at the Community College and from the Council of Community Colleges of Jamaica. Participants include principal, vice principals, lecturers, laboratory technicians, registry, student support services, and library personnel. The simple random sample principle will be utilized. The Predictive Analytics SoftWare (PASW) will be used to analyze the data, which include descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, simple analysis of variance and tests of association. The findings of this study will be used to influence decisions about the facilitation and implementation of distance education at Williams Community College and add to the knowledge of existing research on distance education. Everett Rogers' (1995) theory of diffusion of innovations, and Fullan and Miles' (1992) theory of change will be used as the theoretical underpinning for the study. Roger's theory drives social change and provides a framework to determine obstacles that can impede the facilitation of distance education, and advance

understanding of its adoption rate based upon attributes of the innovation, while Fullan and Miles' theory is pertinent to the management and improvement of school change.

***O. Exploring The Relationship Between Perceived Spirituality And Religious Commitment Among NCU Undergraduate SDA Students***

Noel Ruiloba and Risper Awuor,

Jesus wants all persons to be drawn to Him (John 17:3). His purpose is for salvation of every one. The Holy Bible presents baptism as the highest level of religious commitment. Not much has been documented on the spiritual climate at Northern Caribbean University, and the relationship between Religious Commitment and Academic Achievement. This study explored the relationship between the perceived Spiritual Climate at Northern Caribbean University (NCU) by undergraduate Adventist students, and the students' commitment to the SDA church. The study also determined the relationship between Religious Commitment and Academic Achievement. A selection of five curriculum variables was preferred on this quantitative study: Integration of Faith and Learning, Bible Classes, Spiritual Climate on Campus, Relationships among Faculty and Students, as well as Relationship among Adventist Students. For gathering data, researchers developed a *Religious Commitment Inventory (RCI)*. The RCI was pilot tested using NCU undergraduate SDA students, for clarity and validity. Information gained from the pilot study was used to improve the instrument. Permission was sought from the NCU administration and other relevant authorities to administer the instrument. RCI was administered to 300 randomly selected SDA undergraduate students at the beginning of Spring Semester 2011 using a two stage cluster sampling technique. Correlational statistical analyses were run using SPSS (version 17). Significant relationship was observed between Spiritual Climate and Religious Commitment. However Religious Commitment and Spiritual Climate did not correlate significantly with Academic Achievement. Apparently there were possibly confounding variables that affect Academic Achievement, besides those included in this study, therefore the results should be interpreted with caution. Recommendation was made to Institutional Management to ensure positive Spiritual Climate within Adventist Institutions to enhance Religious commitment of SDA graduates.

***P. Examining Gender Differences In Motivation To Read And Reading Achievement In A Selected Grade Four Class At An All-Age School In St. Catherine, Jamaica***

Nikeisha M. Jackson

This action research study focused on gender differences in motivation to read and reading achievement in a selected Grade 4 class at an All-Age School in St. Catherine. Teaching students to read is an exciting, rewarding, and honourable responsibility. Motivation is a key ingredient for acquiring success in this area. It is, therefore, important to investigate the impact that motivation has on students' reading ability and interests. A purposeful sampling technique was used in the study with a group of Grade 4 students. The following instruments were used to collect data: Motivation to Read Profile (MRP) reading surveys and conversational interview, teacher interview, and informal reading inventory. It is anticipated that the results of the study will encourage educators to implement strategies that will motivate all students to acquire literacy. Lack of motivation to read affects students' reading achievement negatively. There is a gender difference in motivation to read. The results of this study indicate that girls are more motivated to read than boys but this gap can be narrowed if a reading program that facilitates motivation is implemented. Teachers have the unique opportunity to help motivate students to read by selecting and implementing an instructional programme that ensures quality instructional time in basic language arts elements such as word recognition, use of positive reinforcement to elicit appropriate and frequent responses from all students, and the necessity of overt, accurate, and rapid responses to keep students focused while providing books that focus on students' interest, and modelling reading.

*P. An Investigation Of The Effects Of Cellular Phones On Students' Academic Achievement In A Selected High School.*

Milbert Miller

This study sought to highlight the effects the use of cellular phones have on students' performance in a selected high school. The investigation sought to ascertain whether the use of cell phones by students and teachers can improve students' performance, as well as, whether the cell phone could be incorporated by teachers and administrators as a tool in the teaching and learning process to enhance learner outcomes.

The research included grades ten (10) and eleven (11) male and female students preparing for the Caribbean Secondary School (CSEC) exams and teachers at a recently upgraded high school.

The findings of the study revealed that most students used their cell phones to capture audio (sound) or video (picture) data and store it, to perform calculations and store personal data, to text assignments and to capture pictures of field trip activities, although some teachers were hesitant to incorporate the use of the cell phones in the classroom for fear of disruptions even though some teachers have been incorporating the use of the cell phones in the teaching and learning process to good effect.

The conclusions and recommendations were stated for further developments of the use of cell phones within the classroom base on data collected. The teachers, parents and students should work together to arrive at an amicable solution how to manage the use of cell phones during school hours and clear guidelines outlined governing usage. Every effort should be made to capitalize on student ownership of the cell phone to bring freshness, excitement and the enhancement of learning into their instruction. Time should be taken to understand the power of the cell phone as a tool to enhance instruction when used appropriately.

***P. An Investigation In The Use Of Video Games To Enhance Learning In Principles Of Business Among The Fifteen (15) To Seventeen (17) Age Group***

Yvonne A. Samuels

Customarily, learning was seen as a means of chalk-and-talk or a lecturer in a physical environment but that which constitutes a learning environment is changing with the vast number of technology available. As a result many educators and researchers such as Malala, Shaffer, Squire, Halverson and Gee (2003) concluded that video games motivate students to learn, allow learners' to experience the concrete realities that worlds and symbols describe, challenge students' curiosity, build students' confidence, and enhance students knowledge, intellectual skills and abilities. Despite this discovery by educators, research has shown that many educational institutions have not yet developed a level of understanding in the use of video games in the classroom.

This study was conducted to investigate the use of video games to enhance the teaching of Principles of Business among students between the ages of fifteen (15) to seventeen (17) in the parish of Manchester. This investigation used two main data sources Pre and Post Test and a questionnaire. The data were analyzed using the SPSS descriptive statistics and the use of the Microsoft Excel software. The participants of this research were two (2) males and eight (8) females. This group of students consisted of students who were exposed to the Principles of Business syllabus.

The findings showed that video games can be used to enhance students' learning as was seen through the pretest and posttest results. The study also showed a significant improvement in the scores of students and the impact of the intervention strategy (Monopoly Tycoon). Also consistent with the literature review, the results from this study indicated that students were more interested, fascinated and motivated to learn the concepts of Principles of Business.

According to the results of the posttest, video games can be used to enhance teaching and learning in Principles of Business and other business subjects that are taught within secondary schools as this can be seen as a way of getting students interested in the content, motivated in what they do and help them to understand principles in a real-life situation.

## **College of Humanities, Behavioural, and Social Sciences**

### **Department of Behavioural Sciences**

#### ***O. Females Response to promiscuity Among Men***

Paulene Gayle-Betten MSc; LaToya Arthur, Sarah Hylton; Cydrena Roberts; Cindy Petrie

“Females response to promiscuity among men” was the topic of this qualitative study. The population comprised of individuals from the parish of Manchester. The sample consisted of both males and females. Focus groups and in-depth interviews were the main forms of data collection. Observations were used for a small portion of the study and has aided in the data collection process. The study sought to determine the influence of male promiscuity on females, identify the perceived characteristics of promiscuous males and to know the varied females’ reactions and responses towards promiscuity among men. From the results, it has been concluded that some females experience long term pain, and psychological impact from promiscuity within relationships, others complacently accept what the man offers hoping that one day he will change. Females maintain the view that promiscuity is wrong; however, respect as expressed by participants, should reciprocate to and from both genders. The recommendation is that individuals should seek professional help to unload their hurt and pain experienced from previous relationships.

#### ***P. Early Sexual Engagement and Adolescents***

Paulene Gayle-Betten MSc. (Lecturer) and Arnella Myers (student)

The issue of early sexual engagement has been a long standing concern within the society. This study employed a mixed method approach to examine the occurrence of early sexual engagement within the population of adolescent between the ages of 12-

24years. The sample included a mix of 123 males and females from three parishes. The quantitative methodology incorporated the use of a self –administered instrument designed by the research team while the qualitative method utilized 3 focus groups to garner information. Results showed a total of 62% of respondents reported having engaged in early sexual activity with the greatest majority having their first sexual encounter between the ages of 15-17 years with females being earlier. Among the factors that lead to early sexual engagement, participants cited peer pressure (70.7%) and the need to please their boyfriend/girlfriend (80%). Qualitatively, participants agreed that early sexual engagement can affect an individual but the effects are not completely negative. The study concludes that based on the Jamaican culture of sex as an almost taboo topic in the family, that the institution is not doing enough to impart useful knowledge to adolescents on how to deal with the issues of sex and sexuality, and recommends that educators, practitioners, parents, and guardians should make themselves more open to discussing the issues of sex with adolescents.

***P. The Relationship between Eating Habits and School Performance of 8<sup>th</sup> Grade High School Students.***

Paulene Gayle-Betten MSc. and Leah Miles

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between eating habits and school performance. Eighty (80) high school students were randomly selected from two traditional high schools to participate in the study. The Cronbach’s Alpha reported for the instrument used in the study was 0.965, indicating the high reliability level of the instrument. The instruments rated the eating habits and school performance of students. Getting a low score (14-26) on the eating habit scale would indicate very good eating habit while, scores above 26 would indicate

satisfactory to poor eating habits. They were also asked to rate their school performance in areas such as academic, performance, attention span, alertness, anxiety, and participation in classes before lunch. The point bi-serial ( $r_{pb} = -0.895, p < 0.05$ ) indicated that there is a significant relationship between eating habits and school performance. The study concluded that as eating habits improve (getting lower eating habit scores), school performance also improves. The recommendation is for parents, teachers and school administrators to collaborate to ensure and encourage students to have breakfast before classes.

***O.***                    ***Best Practices in Teaching in Behavioral Sciences***  
Faculty Members-Behavioral Sciences (collaborative effort)

The purpose of this paper is to promote collaboration in teaching among faculty members in the Department of Behavioral Sciences. It seeks to facilitate the sharing of teaching strategies and ideas as it relates to the teaching and learning process and to establish a best practice model in content delivery and class activities. The paper brings together teaching strategies from twelve (12) faculty members and are classified as follows: Managing Attendance Record, icebreakers, record keeping, and group formation for large classes, method of evaluation and devotional activities. It is the aim of the researchers to publish such model for use by academicians who are involved in the teaching of Psychology, Social Work, Family Life, Guidance and Counseling and in all other related disciplines. The outcome is for students to achieve significant results in conceptualizing, synthesizing and utilization of skills in the various disciplines. The model was compiled from techniques that have been used and proven over the past 2-15 years, hence making it worthy of adaptation.



*O. Restorative Justice in School: The Albion Experience*

Paulene Gayle-Betten and Grace A. Kelly

This research project embarks on a whole school approach to include the use of restorative justice (RJ) practices in selected school mentioned above. It utilizes both qualitative and quantitative approaches in investigating the impact of RJ practices in creating behaviour changes among student, parent teachers and community members associated with Albion primary in Manchester, Jamaica. The long-term goal is to establish the use of RJ language and practices by student, parent teachers and community members and to employ RJ practice skills to help settle disputes and heal hurts among themselves. So far, student, parent teachers and community members have participated in planned RJ practice sensitization sessions. Additional training had also been conducted with principals and ancillary staff. Twenty four (24) students from grades one to six have undergone training as RJ peer mediator. The project is in its third year and will be extended to training of parents and other community members in the use of RJ skills. The results so far can be borne out in testimonials from Principal and some teachers. Teachers are reporting better classroom control and children are beginning to take responsibility for their actions. The principal has reported a reduction in the number of physical fight that usually takes place on a daily basis. The commitment to the use of RJ practices in the school community can be borne out by the buttons being worn by all Teachers, Students ancillary staff and some parents with the slogan: **“I Can Change/ there is Hope.”** And more recently, Circle time on Wednesdays. The project is now in the expansion stage where plans are afoot to implement the Albion model in three similar schools in the parish. Training for this phase will begin in March 2011 and work for publication is also being undertaken.

*P.*

***The Influence of Mentorship Programme on the Psychosocial Behaviour and Academic Achievement of At-Risk Youth***

Paulene Gayle-Betten MSc., Jenine Johnson and Cathi-Anne Woodburn

This study examined the influence of mentorship on the psychosocial behavior of ‘at-risk’ youths. The sample size was thirty participants purposefully drawn from one school with an established mentorship programme in the Parish of St. Mary. Students were asked to complete a questionnaire formulated by James Neil, The Life Effectiveness Questionnaire (LEQ) which measures the psychosocial behavior. Additionally, students were asked to participate in a Focus Group Discussion. Results showed that students in the mentorship programme perform better academically than those who were not a part of the programme. ( $t(28)3.111, p < .05$ ). Similarly, students in the mentorship programme demonstrated a more appropriate psychosocial behavior than their counterparts. ( $t(28) 4.151, p=.000$ ). The Qualitative data showed that contrary to the researcher’s hypothesis, both groups of participants held the same view about mentorship. Both groups of students showed a positive attitude towards the mentorship program. The study concludes that mentorship is a valid and needed programme in our schools and recommended that Mentorship programmes be adapted in schools across the country, in particularly schools with a high population of at-risk-youth.

## Department of Music

### *Anatomy of A Song: Aria de Bravura* Eurydice V. Osterman, Composer

Compositions of the master composers have been grouped together according to historical periods--Baroque, Classical, Romantic, Post-Romantic, 20<sup>th</sup> Century—because of the characteristic compositional techniques used during each era. While the sound of the music may differ, the tools and process of composing are the same.

Early music notation, called neumes, was derivative from the Greek word, *pneuma*, which means breath. They were not used to indicate pitch or rhythm but vocal inflections while chanting plainsong—the body of music for the liturgy of the Catholic Church, also known as plainchant (audio example). It is void of rhythm and melody, and was based upon church modes. These are eight different scale configurations known as Dorian (D), Phrygian (E), Lydian (F), Mixolydian (G), Aeolian (A), Locrian (B), and Ionian (C) that were created by the different location half steps or semitones when the scale began on any note indicated above. *Heightened neumes* were used to indicate pitches occurring between neumes to accommodate vocal range beyond the pitches of the one-line staff. As time progressed more symbols were added to convey specific instructions for performance. This led to the evolution of a two-, three-, and four-line staff which identified pitches and rhythmic patterns, meter, rests, articulation, and ultimately the development of the five-line staff that is used today.

With the development of the five-line staff came other symbols such *clef signs* (symbols depicting and defining note ranges), *key signatures*, meter (the umbrella which falls rhythm, beat, pulse), *rests*, *duration*, *Articulation*, *tempo*, etc. Other elements include *pitch*—the highness or lowness of sound; *melody*—a combination of pitches that create a tune; *harmony*—the blending of two or more pitches; and *meter* (which includes rhythm, beat, pulse, duration, and tempo), and *texture*—the visual identification of a piece. There are four kinds of texture: 1) *monophonic*—a single line or unison; 2) *polyphonic*—the juxtaposition of two or more independent lines; 3) *homophony*—block chord harmony such as what is used in hymns; and 4) *heterophony*—a melodic line with accompaniment such as in piano music.

The tools of composition include *repetition* of the same pitches and rhythmic patterns, ideas, etc.; *sequencing*--repetition of rhythmic patterns or ideas on another pitch level; *motives*—a short melodic fragment that is repeated throughout a piece; *retrograde motion*—presentation of a theme, motive, figuration, or idea backwards; *augmentation*—extending the note value of a motive, theme, figuration twice its length; *diminution*—shortening the rhythmic value of a motive, theme, or figuration by half its value; *scales*—ascending and descending eight notes juxtaposed to one another; *figurations*—musical ideas; and *counterpoint*—the art of juxtaposing two or more independent melodic lines, textures, rhythms, and/or ideas to create tension and release within a passage and the overall composition.

The form and structure of music consists of how a piece of music is organized. The smallest musical form is called a “*period*” and consists of two four-measure phrases: the *antecedent*, the first part, and the *consequent*, the second part. There are also binary and ternary forms. *Binary*, of course, is a two-part structure that is notated as “A – B.” The “B” section is more contrasting, although it can have similar motives. *Ternary* form is “A – B – A” in which the “B” section is more contrasting to the “A” section. Multi-movement forms are forms within forms, like the symphonies, that have three to four movements. Each movement can also be binary, ternary, or some other form.

All of these elements combine to create *music*, the universal language that creates and influences one’s feelings, ideas, emotions, moods, and behavior.

*Aria di Bravura* was initially written to be read by the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra (Alabama). The theme is derived from an original hymn, *Christ Our Hope*, written for the Sabbath School Leadership Magazine, published by the Review & Herald (audio). Like most Classical music, the form is A-B-A: the “A” section beginning with a slow, somber statement of a fragment of the hymn tune in the Bassoon, followed by a sequence in the Horn (audio). Subsequently, a motive from the theme is sequentially developed from the first few notes and heightens in tension and tempo as it progresses.

## *Beethoven's 5th Symphony*

**Edison Valencia**

The present paper will focus on Beethoven's 5<sup>th</sup> Symphony a musical work that present those unique characteristics of music like an art elusive and transitory. At the same time, music is one of the most challenging arts to explain in its creational process, interpretative details and communicative abilities. It is not strange that music is present in almost every human activity. For example, it is difficult to imagine a religious service, film, supermarket and party without the presence of music. What power of expression music has, that it has become so necessary for human well-being? Questions about the role played by inspiration, knowledge, emotion, and the know-how arise every time it is intended to explain the wonderful power enclosed in a singular piece of music like Beethoven's 5th Symphony.

The present paper is intended to answer some of these questions reviewing the master work of the great German Composer, Ludwig van Beethoven, a true music builder. A man who struggled with sounds in order to give them a power beyond words, an expression that transcends the temporal experience of listening.

In order to better understand the Beethoven compositional issues and circumstances, it is necessary to look at the historical moment, political, geographical and economical issues of his era that helped to shape his character: his extreme determination, unyielding will, that persistence that call and touch every listener with those unforgettable four (4) notes at the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> symphony.

Only 4 notes, just a motive and the music was never the same after their initial performances.

Only 4 notes and a new way was opened for further musical developments that changed a style bringing new methods, techniques and more new music.

**Department of English and Modern Languages**

***Déjà Vu: Creole Proverb equivalents in the Francophone and Anglophone Caribbean***

Desrine Bogle

Many French Caribbean writers such as Maryse Condé, Dany Laferrière and Patrick Chamoiseau include Creole in their literary works as either a conscientious act of defiance to the French language, an attempt to create a literary language or as an act of socio-cultural identity and solidarity.

As part of the Caribbean's oraliture, Creole proverbs have been used by Francophone Caribbean writers in various ways such as chapter epigraphs or dialogue content. In the case of the former, the proverbs are transcribed in their "standard" forms. In the latter case, either the standards forms are used or the proverbs are transposed according to the textual situation. When confronted with these proverbial formulae, translators often overlook the authors' intentions and translate them either literally or with a metropolitan equivalent. These choices make the text lose both its literary and cultural forcefulness.

Apart from their use in literature, Caribbean Creole proverbs remain alive in part through the work of paremiologists who produce collections of proverbs. Notwithstanding, we lament the lack of scholarly study dealing specifically with comparing proverbs from across the linguistically diverse Caribbean region especially with a view to highlighting cultural commonalities.

The purpose of our study is to discuss the benefits of the rarely envisioned act of Creole to Creole translation, as posited by Lang (2000). This will be done firstly through a lexico-semantic analysis of the English translations of Haitian Creole proverbs in one of the literary works of Haitian-born writer Dany Laferrière then through a selection of ten Creole proverbs from the Francophone and Anglophone Caribbean from our personal corpus. The latter is a sample of a larger corpus of one hundred Creole proverbs currently being analysed by the author.

*The Clash of the Centuries? Sixteenth Meets Twenty-first in*

*Ben Jonson's Major Comedies.*

Lucinda Beverly Peart

This research paper aims at presenting a critique of Ben Jonson's major comedies of the sixteenth century, namely, Volpone, The Alchemist, and Bartholomew Fair. The intention is to demonstrate that Jonson's darkly satirical portrayal of the theory of the humours of humanity is as relevant in the twenty-first century as it was in the sixteenth.

Here is an exploration of Jonson's multi-faceted treatment of language to the enrichment of his comedies in the artistry of prose and poetry - an engagement of such literary elements as imagery, myth, irony, motifs, nomenclature and allusions and their current application. Additionally, there is a discussion of Jonson's fools/knaves who are possessed by besetting and extravagant humours. In Volpone, especially, there is an unquenchable lust for gold, leading to incredible corruption and dehumanization, similar to the results of greed, evidenced in modern society. The major characters entice others into their schemes and consequently over-reach themselves to the point of economic, social and spiritual demise. The desire of Jonson's fools to enlarge their dreams makes them an extraordinary part of our psyche. As we watch them plummet from the height of their crooked success to dispossession, torture and imprisonment, we reflect seriously on such parallels as America's Madoff, and Jamaica's Olint and Cash Plus.

## MSc Counselling Psychology

### *Preventing Violence in Jamaican Schools: The Way Forward*

Orlean Brown-Earle

This research presents an overview of current school violence prevention practices in Jamaica. Convenience sampling was used to select 204 teachers with a modal age group of 31-40 years throughout Jamaica. Respondent scores on the School Violence Questionnaire and Research Protocol were used to provide the data for the study. It includes a summary of a mixed-methods survey of violence and violence prevention in schools of which the survey participants included educators and practitioners such as school counsellors in the Jamaican school system. The results indicate that a significant proportion of the respondents have observed school violence and have had to contend with violent behaviours in schools ( $\chi^2(1, n = 195) = 132.93, p < 0.01$ ). Ninety-nine percent of the teachers expressed the opinion that schools needed to be more serious about discipline. These results suggest the need for interventions that seek to develop programmes to help students who exhibit violent behaviours in schools. The presentation incorporates relevant research that provides information regarding characteristics and consequences of appropriate instructional programmes that are applicable to at-risk youth, educators and parents.



## College of Allied Health & Nursing

*P. HAEMOGLOBIN PROFILES OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE  
NORTHERN CARIBBEAN UNIVERSITY ROUTINE MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, FALL  
SEMESTER 2009.*

FABIAN PITKIN

Haemoglobin estimation is one of the most frequently investigated laboratory tests as it is the primary predictor of anaemia. Anaemia is a public health problem in places all around the world as it is known to adversely impact energy levels. Aims and objectives of this study were to evaluate the prevalence of anaemia based on haemoglobin measurement among Northern Caribbean University students who participated in routine medical examinations 2009-2011. **Method:** Two hundred and seventy two cases were included in a convenience sampling. Samples with haemolysis and female who were menstruating were excluded from the study. Blood was collected in the standard EDTA purple top tubes. Samples were thoroughly mixed and haemoglobin estimation was done using the HemoQue Haemoglobin System. Commercial controls were run with each batch. **Results:** Commercial controls results showed 1.1559 % coefficient of variation. Mean age and haemoglobin concentration of all students were  $23.011 \pm 2.919$  years (range 17-36), and  $13.209 \pm 1.356$  g/dl (range 7.6 - 19.7), respectively. Anaemia prevalence was lower in males than females (13.8%; n = 123 vs 18.7%; n = 159 respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** At Northern Caribbean University emphasis is placed on quality nutrition, a likely factor in stemming the prevalence of the more common dietary related anaemias. More laboratory evaluations will be needed to determine the specific cause of anaemia in the student population whose haemoglobin falls below the WHO age and gender specific cut off points.

## **College of Business & Hospitality Management**

### ***O. Corruption & Economic Performance: The Jamaica Experience***

Kirkland Anderson, John McAllister, Marcia Jackson

Numerous economic experts across the world now agree that corruption which ranges from bribery and extortion to nepotism- can have disastrous effects on struggling economies such as Jamaica. In a recent World Bank report, more than 150 high-ranking public officials and top citizens from over 60 developing nations ranked corruption as the biggest impediment to economic development and growth in their countries.

Corrupt practices drain government coffers, play havoc with free trade and scare away investors. The World Bank estimates that corruption can reduce a country's growth rate by 0.5 to 1.0 percentage points per year. IMF research has shown that investment in corrupt countries is almost 5 per cent less than in countries that are relatively corruption-free. Standard and Poor's, the bond rating agency, gives investors a 50 to 100 per cent chance of losing their entire investments within five years in countries with various degrees of corruption. It is widely acknowledged that corruption scares away foreign investment and development aid. It is wiser to invest in countries with more transparency, independent and well-regulated banks and strong court systems.

**Key words:** disastrous effects, struggling economies, corruption

### **Problem Statement**

Corruption is a widespread phenomenon which distorts the entire decision making process connected with public investment projects. This distortion is highest in countries without or with weak auditing. Economists worldwide are aware that corruption is associated with several phenomena such as higher public investments and lower productivity; lower government revenues; lower expenditures on operations and maintenance; lower GDP and higher levels of unemployment. However, relatively little is confidently known about the levels of impact it has on these macro-economic variables.

### **Purpose of Study**

- 1) This study seeks to establish the correlation between corruption (using CPI) and the respective macro-economic variables by using the mathematical technique of regression analysis.
- 2) To provide information with which policy makers, having been made aware of the adverse impact of corruption, will be forced to initiate and, implement policies to reduce the phenomenon of corruption.

**Research Method:** This quantitative research study utilized the regression analysis technique to determine the likely impact that corruption has had on Jamaica's economic growth and other macro-economic variables between 2000 and 2009. The corruption index (correlation technique) and economic growth is -0.5988 which presents an inverse relationship between economic growth and corruption.

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## ***O. The Impact of the Rosemary Plant on the Respiratory System***

Yvonne Billings

**Background to Problem:** A number of citizens in the parish of St. Elizabeth have been affected by respiratory challenges. Traditional medicines are now out of reach of many people and where they are able to access traditional medicines, these are not without side effects. St. Elizabeth is very fertile and a large number of rosemary plants grow there naturally. This plant has been used domestically; however, it has not been scientifically tested in its value for treating various ailments.

**Statement of Problem:** The need for a concrete study on the use of the rosemary plant and the cure of respiratory system challenges has been the concern of the researcher. This research investigation seeks to establish empirical evidence on the positive effect of the rosemary plant on the respiratory system. The positive outcome of this research will be used to formulate an effective herbal medication for respiratory system illnesses. It is therefore on this premise that the researcher sets out to conduct this research.

**The purpose of this study:** The primary purpose of this study is to conduct an experimental research investigation to discover the use of rosemary plant in the treatment of various respiratory ailments.

### **Research Questions:**

1. How can the use of the rosemary plant assist in the treatment of respiratory problems?
2. How can the development of this plant benefit the parish of St. Elizabeth, hence Jamaica?

### **Hypothesis**

1. The use of the rosemary plant in the treatment of respiratory ailments will not have any positive impact.
2. The use of the rosemary plant in the treatment of respiratory ailments will have a positive impact.

### **Methodology:**

This research investigation will utilize the experimental approach. With technical assistance from the Biology Department at Northern Caribbean University, samples of the rosemary plant will be processed and developed into a liquid substance. This substance will further be sent to the pharmaceutical lab for verification of the product's strength, properties and potential usage. A series of tests and observations will be conducted on voluntary participants

over a period of four weeks to assess the impact of the substance on the respiratory system. Interviews will be carried out with participants who will be using this product to be followed by wider sample distributions and questionnaires to participants in the district of Junction and surrounding communities.

*O. Corporate Governance: Best Practices in Jamaica*

Marcia Jackson

**Background** - Recent developments in the financial arena (global financial meltdown, US sub-prime mortgage crises, job losses, *inter alia*) have given rise to the need for stringent measures be put in place as it relates to corporate governance. Corporate governance involves a set of relationships between a company's management, its board, its shareholders and other stakeholders (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD], 2006). Many studies have been written about corporate governance and different models presented (Becht et al., 2005; Bhasa, 2004 and Midttun, 2008). This paper seeks to identify a functional model for conducting best practices in Jamaica. Jamaica is a small open economy operating in an emerging market thus the model identified by this research investigation should be geared towards an emerging governance model to ensure global compliance.

**Research Method** - The study will use a mixed-methods approach as data will be collected from the published annual reports of companies listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange and also will be based on the guidelines for good corporate governance as stipulated by the Financial Reporting Council, United Kingdom. Data will be collected on the bid/ask prices of stocks traded from the Jamaica Stock Market. The study will be guided by the sixteen principles underlying corporate governance practices in Jamaica, issued by the Financial Reporting Council, United Kingdom.

These variables will be related to operating performance, dividend payout and valuation. The data will be analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

**Originality/Value** – The findings of this research can be used by the Private Sector Organization of Jamaica, as they have initiated a Code on Corporate Governance since 2006 as a progressive means of implementing and promoting best practices in Jamaica.

### **Problem Statement**

Jamaica has been ranked by Transparency International (2009) as having a Corruption Perception Index (CPI) score of 3.3 out of a possible 5. Thus, it is the intention of this paper to explore the field of corporate governance to examine whether or not the effect of this statistical information has impacted the operation of firms listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange, with regards to best practices according to the guidelines stipulated by the Financial Reporting Council, United Kingdom.

The researcher is now faced with answering the following question; does corporate governance contribute to the protection of shareholders' interest versus the personal gains of directors and chief executive officers of the corporation?

### **Purpose Of The Study**

Attempts will be made in the course of the research to answer the following questions:

1. Does board composition have any relationship with audit quality of companies listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange?
2. How does corporate governance align the interest of shareholders with that of decision makers?

**O. *Jamaica's Economic Development: The Role of Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Businesses***

Andrea Baldwin, Ph. D.

**Statement of Problem:** It has been shown that 17% of our productive workforce of 1.1 million are engaged in entrepreneurial activities (Miller, 2010). Jamaica is cited as one of the most entrepreneurial nations in the world next in line to New Zealand (Sharpe, 2009). An investigation into the sourcing of information on the composition of business types and the nature of businesses across Jamaica however has proved to be incomplete and sketchy.

**Purpose of Study:** This study will seek to investigate the types of entrepreneurial activities that are being undertaken in the country and the well-being of such businesses and their contribution to Jamaica's economic development. This large exploratory work will commence with the parish of Manchester and will be conducted as a longitudinal study.

**Research Questions:**

1. What is the nature of MSME's in Manchester?
2. Over what time period have businesses in Manchester been in operation?
3. What is the employment capacity of these businesses?
4. If these businesses were to be assisted with expansionary activities, what would these be?

**Methodology:**

An exploratory survey design will be used and data collected in the parish of Manchester using experience interviews, semi-structured questionnaires and possibly projective techniques with a stratified purposive sample of MSME's. Data analysis will be completed using SPSS and and Hyper-research.

## **School of Religion & Theology**

### **O. *The Sub-texts of the Gospels: Its implications for Inspiration and the King James Version***

**Clinton Baldwin**

Although the information contained in the New Testament books were written by particular individuals, the New Testament as we now possess it, is not exactly the product of these original persons, but rather, it is the product of multiple authors/scribes. Thus, there are compositional layers in the text of the gospels. By comparing the variant readings from the various manuscripts of the gospels, these subtexts can be illustrated. Additionally, a more comprehensive understanding of inspiration can be understood from the phenomenon of textual layering and further illustrated in the rendition of English versions, the King James Version being used as a test case.