EURASIA
CONFERENCES

6th World Conference on

PSYCHOLOGY AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

9th World Conference on

ARTS, HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

JULY 14-15, 2025
LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Abstracts of the 6th World Conference on Psychology and Behavioral Science &
Abstracts of the 9th World Conference on Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences and Education

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ABOUT EURASIA CONFERENCES

Established in 2022, Eurasia Conferences has rapidly gained recognition for organizing high-quality conferences across a diverse range of fields including science, technology, social sciences, humanities, business and economics, life sciences, medicine, and healthcare. Our mission is to drive progress and innovation through dialogue and collaboration among professionals worldwide.

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SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

08:55-09:00 @
Introduction and Welcome Note
Conference Room: Kennedy

DAY 1
JULY 14, 2025

Keynote Session

09:00-09:30

Title: The Culturally Responsive Teaching Survey With UK Higher Education Environment

Dr. Elizabeth Kaplunov, School of Health and Sports Science, Regent College London, UK

Speaker Sessions

09:30-09:50

Title: Cultivating Emotional Intelligence: A Transformative Workshop Series for Learners

Dr. Fatemeh Azizi, Emma Buhtina, School of Health and Sports Science, Regent college London, United Kingdom

09:50-10:10

Title: Cultural Ramifications on the Educability of Pregnant and Parenting Learners in South African High Schools

Dr. Tawanda Runhare, Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education, University of Venda, South Africa

10:10-10:30

Title: The Emergence of the Universal Wellbeing Model and Universal Wellbeing Evaluation Tool

Susan F. Stevenson, FREEDOM Wellbeing Institute, Hamilton, Waikato, New Zealand

Group Photo, Net working, Tea and Refreshments Break 10:30-11:00

11:00-11:20

Title: Great 8 Type Success Factors: Observed Validity of Ipsatised Personality and Competency Measures

Dr. Rainer Kurz, Research, HUCAMA Analytics, London, UK

11:20-11:40

Title: "They talk over her, to her, through her and they don't actually direct the questions to her": Discussing the Need for a Patient Portal Application in Paediatric Rehabilitative Care

Dr. Penny Trayner, Clinical Neuropsychology Services Ltd, Manchester, United Kingdom. Department of Primary Care and Mental Health, Institute of Population Health, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

11:40-12:00	**Title: The Effect of Working Objectification on Saving Intentions and The Underlying Psychological Mechanisms** **Prof. Jianan Zhong,** Zhejiang University, Department of Psychological and Behavioral Sciences, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, Peoples R China
12:00-12:20	**Title: The influence of online disinhibition, online self-presentation, relationship satisfaction, and online platform use on Cyber Dating Abuse perpetration** **Rebecca Ritchie,** Institute of Population Health, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, Merseyside, United Kingdom

Session Wrap and Lunch Break 12:30-13:30

13:30-13:50	**Title: When AI Feedback is Preferred: The Role of Expectations and Communication Ease in Employee Feedback Choices** **Guangyu Yang,** Zhejiang University, Department of Psychological and Behavioral Sciences, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, Peoples R China
13:50- 14:10	**Title: The Effect of Resource Scarcity on the Willingness to Adopt New Products: A Moderated Mediation Model** **Wei Wu,** Department of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China
14:10- 14:30	**Title: Mapping Career Stallers and Stoppers on the PF16 Periodic Table of Personality** **Dr. Rainer Kurz,** Research, HUCAMA Analytics, London, UK
14:30-14:50	**Title: Evaluating Centralised Outcome Measurement Tracking in Rehabilitation Through an MSK Intervention Study Investigating Movement Enhancement** **Dr. Penny Trayner,** Clinical Neuropsychology Services Ltd, Manchester, United Kingdom. Department of Primary Care and Mental Health, Institute of Population Health, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom
14:50-15:10	**Title: Coach Development Program: A Guided Online Reflective Practice Intervention Study** **Prof. Eduardo Jorge Da Silva,** Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, University Lusófona, Campo Grande, Lisbon, Portugal
15:10-15:30	**Title: "Complete State" of Mental Health and Association between Resilience and Performance** **Sibte Zahra,** Department of School Psychology, Politics and Sociology, Canterbury Christ Church University, Canterbury, Kent, UK

Net working, Tea and Refreshments Break 15:30-16:00

Poster Sessions @ 16:00-16:40

Poster-1

Title: Effectiveness of digital reminiscence therapy using large screens on BPSD in people with dementia

Tomoaki Asano, Department of Occupational Therapy, Akita University, Akita, Japan

Poster-2

Title: Association Between Irisin and Cognition in a Cohort of Dementia Patients

Patrizia Pignataro, Department of Translational Biomedicine and Neuroscience (DiBraiN), University of Bari "A. Moro", Piazza Giulio Cesare 11, 70124 Bari, Italy

Poster-3

Title: Kidney Transplant Recipients Show a Better Psychological Well-Being Than Dialysis Patients

Patrizia Pignataro, Department of Translational Biomedicine and Neuroscience (DiBraiN), University of Bari "A. Moro", Piazza Giulio Cesare 11, 70124 Bari, Italy

Poster-4

Title: Creation of an Indigenous Epistemological Framework for Wapana'ki People to Cultivate Wholeness and Wellness Through Land-Based Art, With Digital Relationality As Axiology

Starlit Simon, University of New Brunswick, Canada

Poster-5

Title: My Soil, My Soul: The Cham Struggle to Remember and Revive

Isra Fejzullaj, The Institute for Advanced Study in the Global South, Northwestern University, Doha, Qatar

Certification cermony, Group Photo, Day-1 Conference Closing 16:40-17:00

DAY 2

08:55-09:00 @ Introduction and Welcome Note and Virtual (Zoom) London, UK TIME

Keynote Speaker Sessions

09:00-09:40

Title: Australia's Onshore Detention Policy

Dr. Jyhene Kebsi, Gender Studies Program, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW, Australia

09:40-10:10

Title: Migration, 'Climate Change Refugees' and Global Justice

Prof. Solomon E.Salako, Liverpool Hope University, Liverpool, UK

Speaker Sessions

10:10-10:30

Title: Supporting People with Diverse Needs in Higher Education

Sarah Butler, New South Wales, Australia

Tea and Refreshments Break 10:30-10:50

10:50-11:10

Title: On Yiqiang Wu's Pursuit of Freedom in His Recent Art Works

Dr. Xiujuan Yao, Independent Scholar, China

11:10-11:30

Title: The Art of Memory: Fragmentation and Reconstruction in Sooyeon Kim's Aartworks

Dr. Issei Wake, Chuo University, Japan

11:30-11:50

Title: Witnessing Through the Lens: Feminist Cinema and the Transformative Power of the Gaze in India

Nisha Singh, Department of Transcultural Studies, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung, Taiwan

Keynote Session

11:50-12:30

Title: History of Tolerance: Past, Present, and Future Perspectives

Dr. Albrecht Classen, University of Arizona, AZ, USA

Session Wrap and Lunch Break 12:30-13:30

Speaker Sessions

13:30-13:50	**Title: Imagination in the way of evolution of thoughts.** **Gautam Saha,** CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Biology (IICB), Kolkata, India
13:50-14:10	**Title: Gentrification Dynamics and the Transformation of Katra Buildings in Old Dhaka** **Roaksana Firdaus Nigar,** PhD Researcher, Architecture & Urbanism Research Group, School of Civil Engineering, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom
14:10- 14:30	**Title: Leveraging Technology and Innovation to Advance Gender Equity in Marginalized Mining Communities in South Africa** **Veronica Zivava,** Department of Social Sciences, North-West University, Vanderbijlpark, Gauteng, South Africa
14:30-14:50	**Title: Voices Being Silenced: The Impact of Overuse of Technology and Social Anxiety on Academic Dropout – A Literature Review** **Prof. Terri Lane,** College of Arts & Sciences/Music and Interdisciplinary Studies, University of New Haven, West Haven, Connecticut, United States
14:50-15:10	**Title: Psychological Resilience for South Asian females impacted by childhood sexual abuse** **Nalin Bisnath,** Toronto, Canada
15:10-15:30	**Title: Psychology and the Bible: What Hath Freud Wrought?** **Ilona N. Rashkow,** Professor Emerita at the SUNY Stony Brook and teaches regularly at New York University, USA

Session wrap Day-2 Conference Closing 15:30-15:40

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KEYNOTE PRESENTATION | DAY 1

The Culturally Responsive Teaching Survey with UK higher education environment

Dr Elizabeth Kaplunov
Schoolof Health and Sports Science, Regent College London, UK

It is well established that motivation significantly influences how learners acquire and apply new skills. Motivational processes, including those grounded in Self-Determination Theory, can enhance the cultural identity of low-performing students. This is particularly relevant given that learning is not culturally neutral. This literature review summarises key findings on motivation in relation to culturally appropriate practices and provides suggestions for future research. Key findings indicate that most intervention studies emphasise the importance of addressing cultural bias and tailoring interventions to meet individual student needs. Furthermore, culturally responsive teacher training, conducted both individually and in groups, is identified as essential. The studies reviewed were primarily conducted in school settings in the US and Europe and were predominantly qualitative. Consequently, current research may lack rigour and generalisability due to its focus on Western samples. Future studies could address this limitation by incorporating data from non-Western cultures and other settings, such as universities, to enhance the broader applicability of findings. Additionally, increasing the use of quantitative measures could improve the rigour of research.

Employing mixed-methods approaches would also be beneficial, enabling the triangulation of data to evaluate both intervention outcomes (using quantitative methods to explore what happens) and processes (using qualitative methods to examine how and why outcomes are achieved).

Keywords: cultural identity; motivation; self-determination theory; students; teacher training

Biography:

Dr Elizabeth Kaplunov is a chartered psychologist who evaluates projects about health technology for disabled and vulnerable people with a focus on gaining insight into processes, usage, feasibility, and outcome analysis. She has also previously worked in the charity sector (drugs and alcohol service, deaf health charity, and a charity for disabled people).

She earned her PhD from the University of Bath in 2019, where she specialised in deaf health, communication, and motivation.

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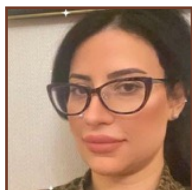# PSYCHOLOGY AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

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SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS | DAY 1

Cultivating Emotional Intelligence: A Transformative Workshop Series for Learners

[1]Dr Fatemeh Azizi, Dr Elizabeth Kaplunov, Alex Avadanei, Emma Buhtina
[1,2]School of Health and Sports Science, Regent college London, United Kingdom

This project explores the role of emotional intelligence (EI) in enhancing personal and professional outcomes among students. It aims to develop a structured workshop series targeting key dimensions of EI, including empathy, emotional understanding, self-awareness, emotional management, resilience, and decision-making. The effectiveness of the workshops will be evaluated using validated tools such as the Schutte Self-Report Emotional Intelligence Test (SSEIT) (Schutte et al., 1998), Situational Test of Emotional Understanding (STEU) (Allen et al., 2014), and Situational Test of Emotion Management (STEM) (Allen et al., 2015). This research contributes to the growing body of knowledge on EI by offering evidence-based strategies for students to improve emotional competency.

The significance of this research lies in its potential to bridge theoretical knowledge and practical application of EI. Emotional intelligence is increasingly recognized as a crucial factor in personal and professional success, impacting communication, teamwork, resilience, and decision-making (Rivers et al., 2013; Duncan et al., 2013; Berndt, 1999; Thomas, Cassady, and Heller, 2017; Fleshman and Rubino, 2002; Labby, Lunenburg and Slate, 2012; Kumar, Puranik and Sowmya, 2021; García-Martínez, Pérez-Navío, Pérez-Ferra and Quijano-López, 2021; Arora et al., 2010; Huhnet al., 202). By participating in these workshops, students are expected to enhance their self-regulation, resilience, and interpersonal skills, improving their performance in academic and professional settings. Expected outcomes include improved student performance, institutional advancement through the development of a scalable EI training model, and new research insights into EI development and application. This initiative offers a transformative learning experience that benefits individuals, educational institutions, and society.

Biography:

Dr. Fatemeh Azizi is a registered Chartered Psychologist with extensive experience providing psychological support in the UK National Health Service. She earned her Graduate Diploma in Psychology in 2016, followed by a Doctorate in Psychology from Anglia Ruskin University. Currently serving as a Program Leader at Regent College, Dr. Azizi is a member of the British Psychological Society and a fellow of the European Group for the Study of Deviance and Social Control. Her research focuses on ethnic minorities and mental health, reflecting her commitment to advancing understanding and support for underrepresented groups in mental health care.

Cultural ramifications on the educability of pregnant and parenting learners in South African high schools

Tawanda Runhare

Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education, University of Venda, South Africa

The study investigated how socio-cultural and traditional practices of school-based education duty-bearers influenced the educational access and participation of pregnant and parenting learners (PPLs) who chose to continue with schooling after falling pregnant. Using a qualitative case study research design, four South African high schools with high rates of girl pregnancy were purposively selected. The participants included 8 school governing body (SGB), 8 school management team (SMT), 8 pregnant-monitoring teachers (PMT), 8 class teachers, 8 PPLs and 8 mainstream learners who schooled with PPLs. Data were collected through individual interviews for PPLs for their confidentiality and focus group interviews for all the other participants. Study results indicated that due to cultural, traditional perceptions and practices, the South African national education policy measures on the prevention and management of learner pregnancy which allow PPLs to continue schooling was loosely observed and implemented. The reasons for this are; negative attitudes of teachers and mainstream to PPLs, domestication of motherhood and childrearing by community, mythological discernment of PPLs by mainstream learners, stereotypical character contamination; and femininity and negative labelling of PPLs in a formal school setting. Thus, from the findings, it is recommended that school-based duty bearers be trained on democratic education policy frameworks and their implementation strategies, for the benefit of all vulnerable children, including PPLs.

Keywords: learner pregnancy; parenting learners; cultural practices; policy duty bearers; teen motherhood

The Emergence of the Universal Wellbeing Model and Universal Wellbeing Evaluation Tool

Susan F. Stevenson

FREEDOM Wellbeing Institute, Hamilton, Waikato, New Zealand, Director@fwi.ac.nz

This presentation outlines a sixteen year investigative journey the Universal Wellbeing Model(UWM), a testable definition of Universal Wellbeing, identification of the Determinants of Universal Wellbeing(DoUW) and the now digitised and internationally available Universal Wellbeing Evaluation Tool(UWET) emerged. The wellbeing research program goals were to identify, what wellbeing is, how it is influenced, how poor wellbeing can be changed and how it can be measured(Stevenson et.al., 2023, 2024). Research methods utilised have included themed multi-disciplinary literature reviews, quantitative, qualitative, mixed method, use inspired practice, grounded theory and Impact Evaluation(Schofield, Walker, & Going, 2011; Fielden, Stevenson, Going, Grant, & Zagala, 2020a; 2020b). Initial research focused on identifying and implementing existing wellbeing models to increase higher education student course completion rates. Though highly effective it was an Impact Evaluation which assessed both value and intended and unintended impacts that led to a shift toward a fruitful theoretical developments. The evidence-based Universal Wellbeing Model (UWM) that has subsequentially emerged incorporates four components: Sensory Inputs, Dimensions (Social, Physical, Intellectual, Cultural, Ethnic, Emotional and Spiritual), seventy Determinants of Universal Wellbeing and five overarching principles which ensure its cohesion and guide interpretations of the UWM. Since the UWM emerged a comprehensive UWET has been developed and piloted with the capacity to: evaluate the Universal Wellbeing status, status of the seventy DoUW, status of the Dimensions, impact of home, work and or study environment and Universal Wellbeing risk level. UWM and UWET knowledge dissemination and the accrediting of UWET Facilitators is now underway.

Biography:

Director | Researcher I Facilitator I Wellbeing Leadership and Capability Consultant

I am passionate about being an evidence-based catalyst transforming Universal Wellbeing in individuals, families, teams, organisations, and communities through Prevention Universal Wellbeing activities. I led a 16 year wellbeing research program from which emerged the Universal Wellbeing Model and the Universal Wellbeing Evaluation Tool; this research program is continuing. I have over 30 years of experience in academic teaching, research, and consulting work. My goal is to measurably improve engagement, achievement, productivity, and equity outcomes through Universal Wellbeing supported interventions, and research projects with diverse groups.

Great 8 Type Success Factors: Observed Validity of Ipsatised Personality and Competency Measures

Rainer Kurz[1] and Michele Guarini[2]
[1]Research, HUCAMA Analytics, London, UK
[2]CEO, HUCAMA Group, Copenhagen, Denmark

Objective: This paper builds on the ipsatisation technique outlined by Bartram (1996) to explore validity in the prediction of performance from personality variables. Bartram (2007) found that observed validity could be increased through 'Forced Choice' (over normative) criterion measurement when the predictor measure was held constant (which happened to be OPQ4.2 - an ipsative measure of 30 scales). The purpose of the paper is to explore the observed validity of ipsatised predictor-criterion pair factor domains delineated by the Success Factors model (Kurz, 2020).

Method: 485 participants completed Personality Factors (PF48) featuring 240 items that measure 48 facets grouped into eight Success Factors (based on Kurz & Bartram, 2002) as well as Competency Factors (CF48) which features 48 structurally aligned competency items. Each participant had at least one reviewer rater on the observer version of CF48.

Results: Average observed criterion-related validity across the Great 8 Success Factors was .44 ranging from .29 for DRIVER with DRIVING SUCCESS to .51 for CONTROLLER with STRUCTURING TASKS. The correlation results suggest that INVESTIGATORS struggle with building relationships whereas INTERACTORS struggle with processing information. CONTROLLERS find it difficult to show proactivity and INVENTORS find it difficult to structure work. Furthermore, DRIVERS are less likely to support individuals and SUPPORTERS less likely to evaluate information.

Conclusion: The research shows that ipsatised scores on structurally aligned Success Factors show sound levels of observed validity. Combined reporting in the Great 8 Type Report facilitates discussions of potential and performance as well as Learning Agility and Emotional Intelligence.

Biography:

Rainer Kurz is a Chartered Psychologist based in London. Since 1990 he has worked in Research & Development roles for leading test publishers SHL, Saville Assessment and Cubiks before joining HUCAMA in 2020 as Chief Psychologist to develop the HUCAMA FACTORS suite of ability, personality and competency assessment tools with CEO Michele Guarini. Rainer developed 50+ psychometric tests and authored more than 150 publications. He is a Consultant Editor for Test Reviews at the Psychometric Testing Centre (PTC) of the BPS.

Rainer studied Psychology in Germany before completing his MSc Industrial Psychology at Hull University and his PhD at UMIST.

"They talk over her, to her, through her and they don't actually direct the questions to her": Discussing the Need for a Patient Portal Application in Paediatric Rehabilitative Care

Trayner, P[1,2]., Giblin, C[1]., Lake, S[3].
[1]Department of Primary Care and Mental Health, Institute of Population Health,
University of Liverpool, United Kingdom.
[2]School of Sports, Exercise and Health Sciences, Loughborough University, United Kingdom

Background: Children and young people's (CYP) perspectives are overlooked within rehabilitation (N-ABLES, 2021). Children are unique individuals, deserving products and services designed for their distinct needs. Goal Manager® is an application designed for clinicians to organise and track rehabilitation data and outcomes. This project worked with paediatric rehabilitation patients to codesign a Patient Portal application, allowing access to data they need to track their rehabilitation.

Methods: Funding secured through a Innovate Biomedical Catalyst Grant supported the design of a Patient Portal. Virtual focus group discussions were held with young people who had previously experienced a brain injury and undergone rehabilitation, their parents and their clinicians, to gather insights and ensure co-design from the outset. Feedback was utilised in creation of wireframe designs, displayed during design refinement focus groups.

Results: Focus group discussions illuminated the importance of accessibility, accountability co-design within healthcare technology development. Following discussion, key features were added to the design, including the ability to create meaningful goals, specify opinions surrounding rehabilitation, and colour-code appointment details.

Conclusions: The patient portal addresses the growing need for resources to guide CYP through the rehabilitation journey and equip them with information to comprehend their rapidly changing circumstance. The innovative software solution encourages meaningful, patient led goal setting ensuring that rehabilitation remains value driven. Co-design was ensured through the use of focus groups to understand service users' needs and establish key features for the development of the application, a principle that should be extrapolated to the development of other healthcare technologies.

Biography:

Dr Penny Trayner BSc (Hons), PGDip, DClinPsy, CPsychol, AFBPsS Founder, CEO, Clinical Director, Clinical Neuropsychologist, Clinical Safety Officer Dr Trayner has 15 years of clinical experience within neurorehabilitation, holding the UK's highest and gold-standard qualification in paediatric clinical neuropsychology. She specialises in community-based work, predominantly for children and adolescents who have experienced catastrophic brain injuries. Dr Trayner's passion for enhancing rehabilitative care, and recognition of a lack of infrastructure to set and manage rehabilitation goals, led to the development of Kompass. Under her leadership, Kompass has introduced innovative health tech solutions, including a quantitative data dashboard and a patient portal, to improve patient outcomes and streamline the rehabilitation process.

The Effect of Working Objectification on Saving Intentions and The Underlying Psychological Mechanisms

Jianan Zhong[1] and Guangyu Yang[2]

[1]Zhejiang University, Department of Psychological and Behavioral Sciences, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, Peoples R China

[2]Zhejiang University, Department of Psychological and Behavioral Sciences, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, Peoples R China

Working objectification refers to being viewed by others in the work environment as a tool and being denied human characteristics. In recent years, working objectification has increasingly become a common dilemma for workers in the workplace. A large body of research has explored the impact of job objectification in organizational settings, but little is known about whether and how working objectification affects individuals' financial decisions. Based on money as social resource theory, four studies are conducted to investigate the effect of working objectification on individuals' saving intentions, as well as the underlying mechanisms and boundary conditions of this effect, i.e., the mediating role of psychological security and the moderating role of social support and temporal orientation. The results are as follows:

1. Working objectification increases individuals' saving intentions.
2. Psychological security mediates the relationship between working objectification and saving intentions. Working objectification decreases psychological security, thus increases saving intentions.
3. Social support plays a moderating role between working objectification and psychological security. For individuals with low social support, working objectification reduces their psychological security, whereas for individuals with high social support, working objectification does not affect psychological security.
4. Temporal orientation plays a moderating role between working objectification and psychological security. For individuals with future orientation, working objectification reduces their psychological security, whereas for individuals with present orientation, working objectification has a reduced effect on psychological security.

Biography:

Jianan Zhong is a professor at Zhejiang University's Department of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Hangzhou, China. His research explores organizational behavior, leadership, and consumer decision-making processes. He has published in Asia Pacific Journal of Management, Social Behavior and Personality, The International Journal of Human Resource Management, and others.

The influence of online disinhibition, online self-presentation, relationship satisfaction, and online platform use on Cyber Dating Abuse perpetration

Rebecca Ritchie[1], Maria Limniou[2], and Sarah Gordts[3]

[1]Institute of Population Health, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, Merseyside, United Kingdom

[2]Institute of Population Health, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, Merseyside, United Kingdom

[3]Institute of Population Health, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, Merseyside, United Kingdom

Technology is increasingly used in all areas of modern life, including to maintain romantic relationships. However, this makes online abuse between romantic partners more likely. Specifically, Cyber Dating Abuse (CDA) involves the use of technology to perpetrate aggressive, controlling, and monitoring behaviours towards a romantic partner. Technology may facilitate online abuse by encouraging disinhibition and enabling people to present "fake" characteristics when communicating with others. The current study examined the relationships between CDA perpetration and Toxic and Benign Online Disinhibition, Online Self-presentation, online platform use, and relationship satisfaction respectively. A cross-sectional study was performed, and an opportunity sample was utilised to recruit 326 participants aged between 18 to 68 years old (M = 24.47, SD = 8.52; 71.50% women). Participants completed an online questionnaire comprising of online platform use and relationship-related items, and Online Disinhibition, Online Self-presentation, and CDA scales. Toxic Online Disinhibition (i.e., the tendency to exhibit online aggression), online ideal-self presentation, online platform use, and partner closeness will positively predict CDA perpetration, whereas Benign Online Disinhibition (i.e., the tendency to disclose more personal details online), online actual-self presentation, and relationship happiness, emotional satisfaction, and openness will negatively predict CDA perpetration. Results will demonstrate the importance of exploring technological-related variables in relation to CDA and discourage the normalisation of this form of abuse.

Biography:

Rebecca Ritchie is a Doctoral Academic Teacher and PhD student at the University of Liverpool (UK). Her current research area explores online abuse which occurs between romantic or dating partners, more commonly known as Cyber Dating Abuse. She is particularly interested in the normalisation of this form of abuse and the individual differences which are linked to the perpetration of it.

When AI Feedback is Preferred: The Role of Expectations and Communication Ease in Employee Feedback Choices

Guangyu Yang[1] and Jianan Zhong[2]

[1]Zhejiang University, Department of Psychological and Behavioral Sciences, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, Peoples R China

[2]Zhejiang University, Department of Psychological and Behavioral Sciences, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, Peoples R China

With the widespread use of artificial intelligence (AI) in performance appraisal, employee preferences for AI feedback and manual feedback have gradually become an important topic in management research. Employees' preference for feedback type in performance appraisal is not only related to the acceptance and trust of the appraisal results, but also may affect their subsequent work performance and career development. The purpose of this study is to investigate how factors such as feedback type and psychological expectations affect employees' feedback preferences in performance appraisals. This study verified the mechanism of feedback type on feedback preference through one pre-study and three formal studys. The results are as follows:

1. Pre-study & Study1 indicated that in negative feedback situations, employees preferred AI feedback when the expected results were consistent with the actual results, while employees preferred manual feedback when the expected and actual results were inconsistent.

2. Study2 shows that communication ease and embarrassment mediate the relationship between psychological expectations and feedback preference, indicating that psychological expectations further affect employees' feedback preference by influencing communication ease and embarrassment.

3. Study3 verified the generalizability and reliability of the above effects in a real work situation.

Biography:

Guangyu Yang is a PHD for Zhejiang University's Department of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Hangzhou, China. His research focuses on AI and service innovation.

The Effect of Resource Scarcity on the Willingness to Adopt New Products: A Moderated Mediation Model

**Wei Wu, Wenling Shan and Jianan Zhong**
Department of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China

Frequent influenza outbreaks and sluggish economic growth may trigger increasing perception of resource scarcity(e.g., money, time, commercial products). Based on the self-regulation theory and the compensatory control theory, we find that consumers in resource scarcity exhibit lower willingness to adopt new technological products. Study 1(N=208) preliminarily employed a recall writing paradigm, which proved this process with sense of control as a mediating role. Participants' perceived resource scarcity reduced their sense of control, in turn reducing their evaluation of new products. Study 2(N=328) validated the robustness and tested the moderating role of product category. For products with radical innovation, consumers with a low sense of control are less likely to adopt the new products. In contrast, for products with incremental novelty, the sense of control does not affect the adoption. Study 3(N=246) utilized a scenario-reading approach to further investigate the moderating effect of the need for uniqueness on the mediation model. As a boundary condition, high need for uniqueness can buffer consumers' perception of resource scarcity, allowing them to maintain an optimistic attitude toward new products. Our findings extend the research on resource scarcity and offer insights to regulate product uniqueness and innovation categories to improve consumers' purchase intention in practice.

Biography:

Wei Wu is a PhD student in industrial and organizational psychology at Zhejiang University, mentored by Professor Jianan Zhong. Wei is interested in human decision making, particularly the biased ways people think about the value of experiences and new technologies such as artificial intelligence Her thesis for undergraduate education is focused on improving AI mental capacity to reduce medical algorithm aversion. Wei is also the 2024 outstanding undergraduate of Zhejiang University.

Mapping Career Stallers and Stoppers on the PF16 Periodic Table of Personality
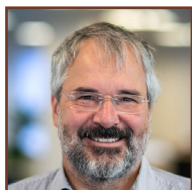
Rainer Kurz[1] and Michele Guarini[2]
[1]Research, HUCAMA Analytics, London, UK
[2]CEO, HUCAMA Group, Copenhagen, Denmark

Objective: Research on leadership derailment at CCL identified 19 Career Stoppers and Stallers (CSS). These are emulated and mapped on the Periodic Table of Personality (PToP).

Method: 466 participants completed 758 questions out of which Personality Factors (PF48) was constructed featuring 240 items that measure 48 facets grouped into eight Success Factors (Kurz & Bartram, 2002) as well as 19 CSS 2-item marker scales. For PToP mappings the PF16 subset of PF48 was used as recommended by Desson & Kurz (2024).

Results: Criterion-related validity against the CSS marker scales was -.39 on average for the a-priori hypothesised predictor and for the strongest facet -.45. CSS principally related to underuse of qualities apart from a few overextensions of Ambition and Competitiveness which appear to be 'overuse'. In a PCA of PF16 facet scores, varimax rotated components emerged representing the Big 5 accounting for 56% of the variance with distinct Openness (28%), Extraversion (8%), Emotional Stability (7%), Conscientiousness (7%) and Agreeableness (6%) components. These were used in lieu of the TDA used by Woods & Anderson (2017) to create mappings for the Periodic Table of Personality.

Low Emotional Stability underpinned Excitability, Fearfulness, Insensitivity and Defensiveness.

Low Openness underpinned Strategy Gap, Learning Blockage, Change Resistance and Dependence.

Low Conscientiousness underpinned Performance Shortfall, Administration Failure, Carelessness and Skill Gap.

Low Conscientiousness underpinned Arrogance, Imperceptiveness, Engagement Failure, Boundary Violation, Disempowerment and Overambition.

Low Extraversion underpinned Supervision Failure.

Conclusion: The research maps CSS on the PF16 PToP and clarifies these as underuse of positive qualities.

Biography:

Rainer Kurz is a Chartered Psychologist based in London. Since 1990 he has worked in Research & Development roles for leading test publishers SHL, Saville Assessment and Cubiks before joining HUCAMA in 2020 as Chief Psychologist to develop the HUCAMA FACTORS suite of ability, personality and competency assessment tools with CEO Michele Guarini. Rainer developed 50+ psychometric tests and authored more than 150 publications. He is a Consultant Editor for Test Reviews at the Psychometric Testing Centre (PTC) of the BPS. Rainer studied Psychology in Germany before completing his MSc Industrial Psychology at Hull University and his PhD at UMIST.

Evaluating Centralised Outcome Measurement Tracking in Rehabilitation Through an MSK Intervention Study Investigating Movement Enhancement

Trayner, P[1,2]., Giblin, C[1]., Lake, S[3]., Haines, M[4]., Lewis, R[4]

[1]Clinical Neuropsychology Services Ltd, Manchester, United Kingdom
[2]Department of Primary Care and Mental Health, Institute of Population Health, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom.
[3]School of Health and Social Care, University of Essex, United Kingdom
[4]FLX Health Ltd, Hull, United Kingdom

Background: This study assessed the feasibility of improving movement using the FLX musculoskeletal application within a brain injury population, a population with high prevalence of MSK disorders. This study provided a use case for the Goal Manager® Outcome Measures Wizard (OMW), in tracking various metrics generated due to the complexity of co-morbid MSK and brain injury conditions.

Methods: A 6-to-12-week trial of the application was conducted, followed by quantitative analysis of collected outcome measures and qualitative analysis of participant experience. Participants were recruited via social media and personal correspondence, with confirmation of final numbers at project completion. Data collected included mood measures (GAD7, PHQ9), a customised International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health (ICF) Assessment with relevant musculoskeletal codes, and a pre- and post-trial questionnaire assessing technology confidence. EuroQol 5 Dimension Scale (EQ5D) measures were recorded weekly during the trial and tracked using the OMW.

Results: Quantitative score comparisons evaluated the effect of FLX musculoskeletal interventions in a brain injury population. Study feedback underscored the need for targeted developments to better serve a brain injury population. Full results will be presented following project completion.

Conclusions: This study demonstrates the benefit of improving movement through targeted MSK interventions and underscores the necessity for centralised quantitative outcome tracking in rehabilitation. The OMW facilitates this, as the diverse metrics investigated within this study demonstrate the practicality and efficiency of a unified platform in clinical research practice. The study also demonstrated the utility of the FLX app in improving musculoskeletal function within this population.

Biography:

Dr Penny Trayner BSc (Hons), PGDip, DClinPsy, CPsychol, AFBPsS Founder, CEO, Clinical Director, Clinical Neuropsychologist, Clinical Safety Officer Dr Trayner has 15 years of clinical experience within neurorehabilitation, holding the UK's highest and gold-standard qualification in paediatric clinical neuropsychology. She specialises in community-based work, predominantly for children and adolescents who have experienced catastrophic brain injuries. Dr Trayner's passion for enhancing rehabilitative care, and recognition of a lack of infrastructure to set and manage rehabilitation goals, led to the development of Kompass. Under her leadership, Kompass has introduced innovative health tech solutions, including a quantitative data dashboard and a patient portal, to improve patient outcomes and streamline the rehabilitation process.

Coach Development Program: A Guided Online Reflective Practice Intervention Study

Eduardo Jorge Da Silva[1], Clifford J. Mallett[2], David Sánchez-Oliva, Amândio Dias and António Palmeira[1]

[1]Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, University Lusófona, Campo Grande, Lisbon, Portugal;

[2]Faculty of Health and Behavioural Sciences, School of Human Movement and Nutrition Sciences, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia;

[3]Physical Activity and Education, University of Extremadura, Spain; 4Instituto Politécnico de Setúbal, Setúbal, Portugal;

Coaches can influence athlete outcomes, such as performance and personal development; yet, coaches themselves are learners in their own right, who seek to develop their coaching craft. Reflective practice is essential for coaches' development; however, coaches might engage and benefit from reflective practice in myriad ways. This study aimed to evaluate if online reflective journaling (ORJ) enhances the depth of reflection of sports coaches in a 4-week coach development programme (CDP). Participants were a convenience sample of 83 sports coaches from several sports, divided into an intervention group (N = 42) and a control group (N = 41). Data collection used a mixed-methods approach, examining a CDP focused on the coaches' reflective practice. The results revealed that reflection was the only dependent variable that showed significant differences over time. Participation in ORJ showed positive effects on reflection in both groups; however, only the experimental group was statistically significant. For this sample, ORJ was found to help enhance coaches' reflection towards critical reflection. All texts included in pre-, post-, and follow-up tests were coded for trustworthiness purposes. This finding supports the potential of ORJ in nurturing reflective practice, which is considered a core competency in becoming a successful sports coach.

Biography:

I am Eduardo Jorge da Silva, born on March 10, 1976, in Alentejo, Portugal. I have been a PE Teacher for 20 years and a soccer Coach for almost a decade, experiencing development and performance environments. I finished my bachelor's degree in 2005, my Master's degree in 2008, and my PhD in 2021. My PhD was related to Reflexive Practice and Sports Coaching. The main connector of both my work experiences is Reflective Practice. From 2021 until now, I have worked simultaneously as a PE Teacher and as a Professor at the University of Lusófona.

"Complete State" of Mental Health and Association between Resilience and Performance

Sibte Zahra

Department of School Psychology, Politics and Sociology, Canterbury Christ Church University, Canterbury, Kent, UK

Keyes' (2005) mental health model comprises two distinct but related dimensions: mental health (MH) and psychological distress (PD), with PD conceptualised as reflecting mental illness in this study. This study explores associations between MH, performance, and resilience in athletes, along with the impact of PD on performance. Participants (female, n = 21; male, n = 19) were adult athletes aged 18+, from both individual and team sports (N = 40). The survey comprised measures of MH (Keyes, 2011), PD (CORE-10; Barkham & Connell, 2012), resilience (Connor & Davidson, 2003), and subjective performance satisfaction (PS; Bandura, 2006). Participants were classified by MH and PD levels using standard cut-off scores (Keyes, 2011; Barkham & Connell, 2012). Some individuals (10%) reported moderate PD while still flourishing in MH. A modest, negative relationship (r = −.437, p = .005) between MH and PD also supports Keyes' model. Resilience was associated with MH (r = .749, p < .001), and PD (r = −.354, p = .025). Zero-order correlations between PS and MH (r = .639, p < .001), and between PS and PD (r = −.437, p = .005) are qualified by partial correlation analyses. The correlation between MH and PS remains significant when PD is controlled (r = .554, p = .001). When MH is controlled, the relationship between PD and PS (r = −.228, p = .162) is attenuated. Regression analysis showed MH significantly predicted PS (b = .64, p < .001), explaining 40.9% of the variance (R^2 = .409). Collectively, results support considering PD and MH as separate factors influencing PS in athletes.

Biography:

I am a registered Clinical Psychologist (HCPC) with a Master's in Clinical Sport Psychology from Canterbury Christ Church University. With experience across the UK and Pakistan, I have worked in various clinical, academic, and organizational settings, providing assessments, risk management, and therapies such as CBT, DBT, and EMDR. Currently, I support students as a Specialist Mental Health Mentor while continuing to advocate for mental health awareness and resilience. My research focuses on the "Complete State" of mental health, resilience, and performance. I am also a Graduate Member of the British Psychological Society and actively engage in evidence-based practice.

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POSTER PRESENTATIONS | DAY 1

Effectiveness of digital reminiscence therapy using large screens on BPSD in people with dementia

Tomoaki Asano[1] and Kana Izumi[2]
[1]Department of Occupational Therapy, Akita University, Akita, Japan
[2]Imamura Hospital, Medical corporation Kyuukokai, Akita, Japan

Background: Since the eyes are an extension of the brain, people with dementia also experience ocular degeneration. This deterioration is associated with various visual impairments, such as reduced contrast sensitivity. However, no existing reports address rehabilitation approaches for dementia that specifically consider these visual impairments.

Methods: Digital reminiscence therapy(D-RT) was conducted in small groups using an 85-inch large screen and a high-resolution, high-brightness projector. The study employed a crossover design, alternating between a digital reminiscence therapy period and a standard intervention period. The primary outcome measures included BPSD, assessed using the NPI-NH, and care burden. Secondary outcome measures consisted of cognitive function, evaluated with the MMSE, and depression, assessed using the GDS-15.

Results: A total of 45 participants were included in the experiment. During the D-RT period, NPI mental symptom scores were significantly lower compared to the usual intervention period (P = 0.0122). Caregiver burden scores also showed a significant reduction during the D-RT period (P = 0.0148). Additionally, MMSE scores improved significantly in the digital reminiscence therapy period (P = 0.0134); however, no significant difference was observed in GDS-15 scores.

Discussion and Conclusions: D-RT utilizing a large screen and high-resolution, high-brightness projectors, helps compensate for declines in visual, attentional, and auditory functions in people with dementia, thereby facilitating their participation in reminiscence therapy. Since non-participation in activities is a contributing factor to BPSD, removing barriers to engagement likely resulted in a reduction in behavioral and psychological symptoms, as well as a decrease in caregiver burden.

Biography:

Born in 1963, obtained an occupational therapist license in 1998. After a decade of clinical experience in psychiatric hospitals and long-term care facilities, transitioned to academia in 2007, teaching at vocational schools and universities. Earned a Doctor of Health Science degree in 2013, specializing in dementia rehabilitation. In recent years, research has focused on the use of life story books and reminiscence therapy to alleviate behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) in affected individuals.

Association between irisin and cognition in a cohort of dementia patients
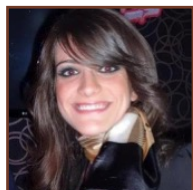
Patrizia Pignataro, PhD[1], Manuela Dicarlo, PhD[2], Chiara Zecca, MSc[3], Daniele Urso, MD[3], Maria Teresa Dell'Abate, PhD[3], Davide Vilella, MSc [3], Francesco Borlizzi, MSc[3], Roberta Zerlotin, PhD[2], Angela Oranger, PhD[2], Graziana Colaianni, PhD[2], Silvia Colucci, PhD[1], Maria Grano, PhD[2], Giancarlo Logroscino, MD, PhD[3].

[1]Department of Translational Biomedicine and Neuroscience (DiBraiN), University of Bari "A. Moro", Piazza Giulio Cesare 11, 70124 Bari, Italy.
[2]Department of Precision and Regenerative Medicine and Ionian Area (DiMePRe-J), University of Bari "A. Moro", Piazza Giulio Cesare 11, 70124 Bari, Italy.
[3]Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases and the Aging Brain, University of Bari "A. Moro" at "Pia Fondazione Card G. Panico" Hospital, Via San Pio X 4, 73039 Tricase, Italy.

Objective: Dementia is a common disabling neurocognitive disorder associated with a progressive deterioration of brain functions. There is an increasingly emerging need to identify specific markers of dementia. The myokine irisin, a novel positive mediator of exercise in the brain, shows neuroprotective functions against Alzheimer's disease (AD). Here, we investigated the association of irisin with cognition in a cohort of dementia patients.

Methods: Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and serum irisin levels were evaluated using enzyme-linked immunoassays in patients with AD (n=82), mild cognitive impairment (MCI, n=44), and subjective memory complaint (SMC, n=20). An extensive neuropsychological examination was performed using 18 tests including the Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE), and Frontal Assessment Battery (FAB), two screening tests used to assess global cognitive status. Psychometric tests such as Trail Making Test (version A and B), Rey–Osterrieth Complex Figure, Stroop Color and Word Test, Verbal Fluency test, Digit Span, etc., were administered to evaluate the efficiency of single domain (memory, attention, executive functions, language, and visuospatial abilities).

Results: Decreased CSF and serum irisin levels were observed in AD and MCI patients compared to SMC. A significant correlation has been found between irisin in the CSF and serum and global cognitive efficiency, as well as with specific cognitive domains such as memory, executive functions, attention, visuospatial abilities, and language. Higher levels of CSF and serum irisin were associated with better cognitive performance.

Interpretation: Our results highlight the key involvement of irisin in cognition, indicating its potential role as a cognitive biomarker of AD progression.

Biography:

Dr.Pignataro is a Postdoctoral Researcher and Adjunct Professor at the University of Bari. In 2024, she received PhD degree in "Tissue and Organ Transplantation and Cellular Therapies" from University of Bari. She specialized in 2022 in Cognitive-Behavioral Psychotherapy. She graduated in Clinical Psychology from the University of Chieti in 2014.

For the past 5 years, Dr.Pignataro has been studying the effect of irisin administration on animal models and its involvement in patients with psychiatric, neurodegenerative, and chronic kidney diseases. Study results showed that irisin plays a neuroprotective role with a positive effect on cognition (in mice and in humans).

Kidney transplant recipients show a better psychological well-being than dialysis patients.
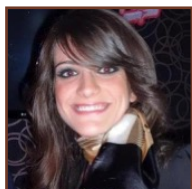
P. Pignataro[1], S. Simone[2], F. Cassone[2], G. Caggiano[2], R. Guido[2], F. Piancone[2], C. Sivo[2], A. Dipalma[2], R. Russo[2], M. Spilotros[3], P. Di Tonno[3], M. Dicarlo[4], G. Colaianni[4], S. Colucci[1], M. Grano[4], P. Pontrelli[4], L. Gesualdo[2].

[1]Department of Translational Biomedicine and Neuroscience (DiBraiN), University of Bari "A. Moro", Bari, Italy.
[2]Department of Precision and Regenerative Medicine and Ionian Area (DiMePRe-J)-Nephrology, Dialysis and Transplantation Unit, University of Bari "Aldo Moro", Bari, Italy.
[3]Department of Precision and Regenerative Medicine and Ionian Area (DiMePRe-J)-Urology, Andrology and Kidney Transplantation Unit, University of Bari "Aldo Moro", Bari, Italy.
[4]Department of Precision and Regenerative Medicine and Ionian Area (DiMePRe-J), University of Bari "A. Moro", Bari, Italy.

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) significantly impacts psychological well-being, indeed, depression, and anxiety disorders are common among patients. We performed psychological characterization of CKD and kidney transplant patients and measured by ELISA Assay the serum levels of irisin, a molecule with anxiolytic and antidepressant effects in mice.

Non-dialysis patients (preemptive, N=31), dialysis patients (N=56), and kidney transplant recipients (N= 33) were enrolled. Patients underwent psychometric tests including State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Form Y 1 and 2 (STAI- Y 1 and 2), Beck's Depression Inventory (BDI), Psychological General Well-Being Index (PGWBI), and Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20).

Dialysis patients showed a significant reduction in the PGWBI score and an increase in the BDI and in TAS-20 scores compared with other groups. Kidney transplant patients showed a significant reduction in STAI-Y 1 and 2 compared with dialysis patients. Furthermore, in dialysis patients, we observed that the PGWBI score was significantly lower than preemptive and transplant patients, but only in the subgroup with low irisin levels. Additionally, this latter group of patients also showed higher scores of STAI-Y 1 than preemptive and kidney transplant patients, whereas the BDI scores were higher in dialysis patients than other patients regardless of irisin levels.

Moreover, in older adult patients, we found that kidney transplantation significantly increased PGWBI score, as well as decreased STAY 1-2 and BDI scores, compared with dialysis patients. Overall, our findings demonstrate that kidney transplantation improves psychological well-being and reduces anxiety and depressive symptoms, especially in older adults and those with low serum irisin levels.

Biography:

Dr.Pignataro is a Postdoctoral Researcher and Adjunct Professor at the University of Bari. In 2024, she received PhD degree in "Tissue and Organ Transplantation and Cellular Therapies" from University of Bari. She specialized in 2022 in Cognitive-Behavioral Psychotherapy. She graduated in Clinical Psychology from the University of Chieti in 2014.

For the past 5 years, Dr.Pignataro has been studying the effect of irisin administration on animal models and its involvement in patients with psychiatric, neurodegenerative, and chronic kidney diseases. Study results showed that irisin plays a neuroprotective role with a positive effect on cognition (in mice and in humans).

Creation of an Indigenous Epistemological Framework for Wapana'ki People to Cultivate Wholeness and Wellness Through Land-Based Art, With Digital Relationality As Axiology

Starlit Simon

University of New Brunswick, Canada

Introduction/Objectives/Aims/Problem/Goal: Indigenous people have been seeking reparations and reconciliation for historical and continued harms from the colonial disruption of our traditional lives. We seek a return to what we had yet we must navigate the imposed western ideology we are currently in. How can Indigenous Wapana'ki people proceed with finding sources of wholeness, wellness and connection to their traditional ways in a vastly expanding digital world? how can Indigenous Wapana'ki people find their roots to ancestral ways of knowing, occupying and thriving off the land in Kanada while being consumed by the expansion of the digital tools endlessly at our fingertips? Finding the right formula has led me to create an Indigenous epistemological framework through the theorizing, embodied inquiry and autoethnography of land-based art (harvesting materials from the land) along with digital relationality as axiology.

Methods: Methods include a mixed method approach of autoethnography, embodied inquiry, and digital relationality around porcupine roadkill and birch bark harvesting, as well as community bridging sessions for reflexivity purposes around wood paddle carving, clay harvesting, hide scraping, fish leather tanning, basket weaving, corn husk doll making, etc.

Results: Results show that by nurturing the relationship with the land, through physical labour over the harvested materials for the art practice, a meditative state is established that provides mental clarity, emotional awareness, and spiritual knowing. This is the wholeness that Indigenous scholars and ancestors speak of that we once had, that western ideology is lacking particularly in its education system. An avenue for wellness and the activation of the whole self, is through the harvesting of materials from the land for the purposes of art making, nurturing that most important relationship that Indigenous people had pre-colonization, which was the relationship with the land.

Conclusion: Indigenous ways of knowing is the answer for reparations and reconciliation for the Kanadian government and the educational institutions to have a real effect on the wellness of Indigenous people in this country, particularly with the several high rates of Missing and Murdered Indigenous women and girls, incarceration rates, addiction rates, and the recovery from the intergenerational trauma of residential schools, Indian day schools, and on-going inequities that is overdue and necessary for a healthier Indigenous population in Kanada.

My Soil, My Soul: The Cham Struggle to Remember and Revive

Isra Fejzullaj

The Institute for Advanced Study in the Global South, Northwestern University, Doha, Qatar

My Soil, My Soul: The Cham Struggle to Remember and Revive explores the intersection of displacement, memory, and cultural preservation within the context of the Cham people, who were forcibly expelled from their homeland in Chameria (modern-day Greece) between 1944 and 1945. This research-driven documentary investigates the ongoing effects of this historical trauma on two generations of Chams: one that experienced exile and another that is actively working to reclaim and revive the lost cultural heritage. Through in-depth interviews with Cham survivors and contemporary cultural advocates, the film examines the enduring struggle for recognition, property restitution, and the acknowledgment of atrocities that have largely been ignored by Greece and the international community. Central to this project is the paradox of displacement: how the memories of an uprooted homeland are carried through generations, and how a younger generation, distanced from direct experience, navigates the complexities of preserving a history that is at once both distant and immediate. By combining historical context with personal narratives, this documentary highlights the Cham community's ongoing fight for justice, belonging, and the preservation of a cultural identity that has been displaced but not forgotten. This ongoing research draws on both oral history and contemporary activism framing the Cham struggle as a case study in post-conflict memory, transgenerational trauma, and the politics of historical erasure.

Biography:

Isra Fejzullaj is an Albanian journalist and researcher focused on migration, identity, and conflict. As a 2025 #IAS_NUQ Global Undergraduate Fellow, she is conducting a research project exploring the Cham people's displacement and cultural preservation. Fejzullaj has experience in production and reporting, having worked on notable platforms such as Doha Debates and Fox Sports. Her work combines storytelling with deep research into human rights, memory, and the impact of historical trauma, particularly in the context of the Albanian Cham diaspora. Isra is passionate about bridging global narratives and amplifying marginalized voices.

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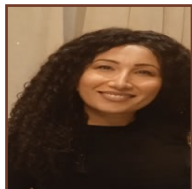
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VIRTUAL

KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS | DAY 2

# Australia's Onshore Detention Policy

Dr. Jyhene Kebsi[1]
[1]Gender Studies Program, Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW, Australia

The number of asylum seeker boat arrivals to Australia is minuscule on a global scale (Briskman 102). Nevertheless, even though numbers are comparatively low, the focus of Australian government intervention has been on boat arrivals: Australian governments on both sides of politics worked to stop and expel the asylum seekers who arrive by sea. In order to punish the asylum seekers who arrive by boat, Australia has an onshore and offshore detention policy. Onshore immigration detention refers to the detention of individuals within Australian territory. Australia has also externalized its borders by detaining them outside Australia and processing their refugee claims offshore. Since 1992, Australia's migration law requires the detention of all non-citizens who are in Australia without a valid visa. This includes those who: overstay their visa, have it cancelled or, arrive in Australia without a visa and are seeking asylum. My presentation will shed light on onshore detention of asylum seekers. It will discuss the cruelty of this policy by making an analogy between detention centers and prisons. It will also explore the disastrous psychological impact of confinement on inmates.

Biography:

Dr. Jyhene Kebsi is Assistant Professor of Gender Studies. She is also the MRes Program Director at Macquarie University, Australia. Before joining Macquarie University, Dr. Kebsi taught at the University of Sydney, Western Sydney University, Sydney Matrix Education College and the University of Saint Thomas in the United States. Dr. Kebsi has won prestigious teaching and research fellowships from the University of Sydney, Macquarie University and Heidelberg University in Germany. She is currently writing a book under contract with Texas University Press.

Migration, 'Climate Change Refugees' and Global Justice
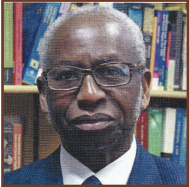
Prof. Solomon E. Salako

Faculty of Business, Law and Criminology, Liverpool Hope University, United Kingdom

The ill-effects of climate change caused by the emission of greenhouse gases are droughts; storm surges which destroy infrastructure, housing and crops; and rise in sea levels which adversely affect small island states which could eventually be submerged and force citizens who flee because of the ill-effects of climate change to be described as 'climate change refugees'. Refugees under the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol are persons who cross international borders and have a well-founded fear of persecution. Climate change refugees are persons who flee for reasons other than persecution and do not have legal status. And yet, preventive responses of international law to climate change refugees raise the issues of global justice. The objects of this paper are: (i) to evaluate the proffered extension of International Refugee Law to climate change refugees; (ii) to discuss the role of international human rights law as a complementary protection for climate change refugees; (iii) to evaluate the protection under environmental law; (iv) to discuss the migration options; and (v) to assess critically the feasibility and desirability of a Climate Change Treaty based on a monist – naturalist conception of global justice privileging human dignity as one of its guiding principles.

Biography:

Professor Solomon E. Salako is a Professorial Fellow of Liverpool Hope University, United Kingdom. He is the author of many books, including Evidence, The UN Declaration on Indigenous Peoples' Rights, Evidence, Proof and Justice, and Transnational Corporations, Conflict and Human Rights.

History of Tolerance: Past, Present, and Future Perspectives
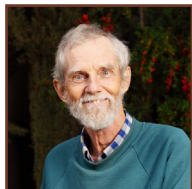
Albrecht Classen

Department of German Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA

This talk will examine the huge influence of medieval literature, history, and the arts on the modern world and argue for a much more open perspective toward cultural history. Even though we are now in the twenty-first century, this does not mean at all that the past has lost in relevance. In fact, both popular culture and academic research have demonstrated that the Middle Ages in its endless manifestations continue to exert a huge influence on us. On the one hand, there is the popular interest in castles, tournaments, armors, weapons, etc., which has had a huge influence on modern movies, graphic novels, video games, etc. On the other, research has demonstrated that many of the ideas or concepts developed in the Middle Ages continue to have a deep impact on us and might well be pilot lights for us in an ever darker world today without directions, ethical and moral ideals, or spiritual orientation. Notions such as happiness, friendship, love, God, nature, or honor were fundamentally developed in the Middle Ages, and we can easily recognize their unchanging value for us today.

Biography:

Dr. Albrecht Classen is University Distinguished Professor of German Studies at the University of Arizona, Tucson. He explores the Middle Ages and early modern age. Currently, he has published 133 scholarly books and well over 800 articles. He is the editor of the journals Mediaevistik and Humanities. Throughout his career, he has received numerous awards for teaching, research, and service. In 2017, he was knighted by the Duke of Swabia.

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VIRTUAL

SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS | DAY 2

Supporting People with Diverse Needs in Higher Education

Sarah Butler
New South Wales, Australia

In this presentation I will outline how I have overcome my anxiety and gained confidence as a person with autism to study at the tertiary level. I will also outline some accessible teaching strategies that have supported me in my learning.

In June 2023 I joined Toastmasters which is an International organisation that promotes diversity of membership across 149 countries. It helped me to gain confidence by improving my public speaking skills. I learned where to pause when speaking and how to breath when feeling anxious. As part of my toastmasters membership, I was allocated a mentor who helped me to understand projects, how to complete speeches and how to ask lecturers for help if unsure about what is expected in assignments. Toastmasters also provided me with learning incentives to undertake three learning pathways that built up my skills for which I gained recognition with a proficient pin on completion.

Gaining confidence through Toastmasters to participate in third level group activities has reduced my stress as a student however equally important is how lecturing staff present their material. I will outline a series of action-based teaching strategies that have made my learning less likely to cause me tension. These include: use of easy read print, large print, additional tutorial support, use of visual aids, case studies, practice assessments, group assessment and extra time to complete assignments.

Biography:

Sarah Butler is a person that lives with autism. She is a member of several groups that advocate for and do research with people with intellectual and developmental disabilities. She has spoken at many conferences both in Australia and internationally. She has a Diploma in Disability and is called upon by tertiary institutions to speak on what it means to live with autism.

On Yiqiang Wu's Pursuit of Freedom in His Recent Art Works

Dr. Xiujuan Yao
Independent Scholar, China

This study centers on how the contemporary Chinese artist Yiqiang Wu has represented "freedom" in his recent art works, that is, his series of "Readers" and "Lines, Phenomena, and Expressions". For the artist, in addition to its political connotations, "freedom" is also spiritual, moral, and aesthetic, concerning one's independence in exploring the unknown. In attuned to his concept of "freedom", Yiqiang Wu constantly makes changes and innovations in his artistic styles. In the series of "Readers", Yiqiang Wu adapted what Jean Baudrillard calls "simulacra" in deconstructing the delusive world of regulations and orderliness, which has been represented in print media. By reshaping the print media into artworks that looked like sculptures of books, the artist built up the world of equality, changes, and diversity. For this purpose, he made these parts (diverse colors, fragmentary strokes in Chinese calligraphy, and forceful lines) interact with one another. Similarly, in his series of "Lines, Phenomena, and Expressions", beneath the seemingly careless "scribbles", he managed to make a balance between passion and rationality. In doing so, he presented his sincerity to his true feelings in the time of uncertainty. Moreover, he also represented spiritual transcendence, authentic truth, and eternity. Taken together, Yiqiang Wu rendered "freedom" related to truth, beauty, and goodness in these works. As he states, "The function of art is to change the crude parts of life previously existed into a refined or beautiful one".

Keywords: independence; freedom; individualism

The Art of Memory: Fragmentation and Reconstruction in Sooyeon Kim's Aartworks

Dr. Issei Wake
Chuo University, Japan

The research explores the role of Sooyeon Kim's art in engaging with cultural memory, historical trauma, and identity, particularly through her reinterpretation of the Jeju 4.3 Incident. By applying interdisciplinary methodologies from psychoanalysis, oststructuralism, and hermeneutics, the study examines how Kim's work materializes memory's instability and performativity. Key theoretical influences include Derrida's hauntology, Freud's mourning and melancholia, and LaCapra's trauma theory, as well as concepts like prosthetic memory and sites of memory. Kim's use of fragmentation, material manipulation, and digital technologies reflects memory as an active, generative process, challenging static notions of remembrance. Through her innovative techniques, such as "extinct wood print" and layered enamel works, Kim transforms historical trauma into dynamic, interactive spaces of memory. The study emphasizes her role in creating participatory art that fosters new forms of historical reflection, offering insights into how art can negotiate memory, identity, and collective healing. Kim's practice underscores the transformative potential of art to mediate historical narratives, inviting viewers to reconsider memory as an evolving, multidimensional phenomenon rather than a fixed archive.

Witnessing Through the Lens: Feminist Cinema and the Transformative Power of the Gaze in India

Nisha

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Cinema, as a powerful vehicle of cultural production, has long shaped public conceptions of gender, identity, and justice. As the world's largest producer of films, India occupies a significant position in global cinematic culture. With its vast and diverse audience, Indian cinema functions not only as a major entertainment industry but also as a critical site of social discourse. Increasingly, feminist filmmakers are leveraging cinematic language to challenge patriarchal ideologies and reimagine the relationship between film and audience.

Drawing on feminist film theory (Mulvey, 1975; hooks, 1992) and affect studies (Marks, 2000; Sobchak, 1992), this paper examines how select Indian feminist films employ testimonial aesthetics, spatial intimacy, silence, and narrative disruption to subvert the objectifying gaze and foster critical empathy. These formal strategies shift viewers from passive consumption to emotional and ethical engagement, echoing Judith Butler's (2009) concept of a "politics of witnessing."

The paper addresses the normalization of gender-based violence in mainstream Indian cinema, where women's suffering is often aestheticized without accountability. In contrast, feminist films intervene in this visual culture by redirecting spectatorship toward recognition, responsibility, and social engagement.

This study investigates how feminist Indian filmmakers disrupt conventional portrayals of women and transform audiences into ethical witnesses. What cinematic strategies facilitate this shift? And how might such spectatorship cultivate a more critically engaged feminist consciousness in global cinema?

By positioning cinema as a space of critical pedagogy, the study affirms its role in shaping public discourse on gender justice.

Biography:

Nisha is a doctoral student in the department of Transcultural Studies in Taiwan, originally from India. She holds a bachelor's and master's degree in English Literature from the University of Delhi and has a background in journalism. Her research interests include cinema studies, transcultural narratives, feminism, and gender studies. Passionate about feminist film theory, she explores how visual culture both reflects and challenges dominant ideologies. Through her work, Nisha investigates the power of cinema as a space of resistance and transformation, focusing on how feminist narratives in film reframe perceptions of identity, culture, and womanhood across borders.

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Imagination in the way of Evolution of Thoughts

Gautam Saha

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Based on the input of human civilization, our brain accumulates the shape of human beings with regard to our existence. Just like animals also know that they are not human beings* All the creatures of the Universe are experiencing the journey of the brain. The basic variation is that we are experiencing this journey as a human image of the brain. Rests are enjoying the same thing being the different images of the brain which accumulates based on their concerned input* Just like any other creatures give birth to their desired realities by adjusting the acquired experiences against their specific necessity/necessities. Human beings too give birth to their desired realities in the same process* The reality we perceive is just one of the infinite possibilities. There is nothing in the Universe which has got a fixed reality. It is up to this automated equation of the brain (i.e Desired realities = Acquired experiences (+) Programmed necessities) that plays the crucial role in giving shape of everything of the Universe in our brain with a unique offered graph of value and feeling* Foolish combination of brain gives birth to foolish desired realities in the imagination and thereafter we are leading life on the earth just by becoming the shadow of our own imagination.

Keywords: Input based brain image, Equation based desired realities, permitted foolish combination in brain is the root cause of unconsciousness.

Conclusion: From this finding it is understandable that there is nothing in the Universe which has got a fixed value. Any desired reality can be accommodated in the brain at any time by making a simple combination of acquired experiences against programmed necessities. More the chances the brain engaged in foolish combination, more the chances of the vibrational challenges in life and vice versa. This self-developed counter technique of the brain is the effective way to get rid of this organ from its own generated trap. We are not the victims of the Universe. We are the victim of the foolish desired reality generated out of foolish combination of the brain.

Biography:

"Gautam Saha is working as an administrative staff in a R&D Lab., Govt. of India for the last 24 years. Besides, day to day life, he personally has been actively involved in the area of behavioral sciences for the last 10 years and his intense search followed by pure feelings enabled him to identify some of the self-developed counter techniques of the brain that proves effective towards resolving many of the issues related to the mental health and wellbeing".

Gentrification Dynamics and the Transformation of Katra Buildings in Old Dhaka

Roaksana Firdaus Nigar[1] Gehan Selim[2]

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This research examines the gentrification dynamics influencing the transformation of Katra buildings—historic Mughal-era residential-commercial structures—in Old Dhaka, Bangladesh. As Bangladesh's capital, Dhaka is undergoing rapid urbanization, which is transforming its infrastructure, neighbourhoods, and socio-economic dynamics. Consequently, Mughal-era architectural heritage, including Katra buildings, is increasingly threatened by urban expansion, industrialization, and modernization. Drawing on a case study approach, this research investigates the gentrification processes reshaping the structures, social, and economic fabric surrounding these heritage sites. Adopting a qualitative case study approach, the research incorporates observation, interviews with the residents, property owners, and government officials they study examines the architectural changes, changes in the occupancy pattern, and socio-economic displacement. The outcome of the research illustrates both positive and negative impacts due to the gentrification approach, while it brings the instrumental improvement of the surroundings, the contrary threatens the architectural integrity, socio-economic status, and community life, and the study will contribute to critical discourse on heritage gentrification.

Keywords: Katra buildings, gentrification, heritage transformation, Old Dhaka, urban change, socio-economic impact.

Biography:

Roaksana Firdaus Nigar is a third-year PhD student in the Architecture and Urbanism Research Group under the supervision of Prof. Gehan Selim. She obtained her undergrad and post-grad from the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Before starting her PhD, she worked as an Assistant Professor (on Study Leave) at the University of Dhaka since 2017. Therefore, she worked as a Research Assistant at the Center for Climate Change and Environmental Research, BRAC University, Bangladesh in 2016. Additionally, she has teaching and research experience working in Islamic architecture, heritage, urban history, conservation, south Asian history, history of art, and archaeology, especially in South Asia and Bangladesh since 2016 which shaped her research journey in pursuing her PhD in architectural heritage conservation.

Leveraging Technology and Innovation to Advance Gender Equity in Marginalized Mining Communities in South Africa

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While the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) offered unprecedented opportunities for development, inclusion, and empowerment across the globe, it is largely noticeable that marginalized communities, particularly in Africa have generally failed to reap its benefits. This paper seeks to explore how accessible community-driven technological innovations can be mobilized to address entrenched systemic gender inequalities, economic marginalization, and the digital divide in underserved and under-resourced South African mining communities, particularly the Far West Rand. The Far West Rand was once the world's prolific gold-producing region, between the late 19th and 20th centuries the region produced a significant percentage of gold on the international market (Grobler, W. Blaauw, D. and Botes, L, 2024). The region has played a vital role in South Africa's economic history, yet its communities that supplied extensive labour to the mines are still remarkably underdeveloped topped by the growing environmental challenges facing its future. These stuck contradictions place the Far West Rand at the centre of South Africa's contemporary development discourse.

Building on the work of scholars such as Jo Tacchi, Kathi R. Kitner and Crawford (2012) who examined the nexus between development, gender, and technology through a focus on mobile phones and their everyday use by women in rural India and the UNDP's, (2021) report on realizing the potential for gender equality in digitalization, this paper explores how digital tools, technology, and innovation can be reimagined as catalysts for empowerment and development in marginalised mining communities. Technology and innovation have immense potential to unlock opportunities such as the future of work and development (UNDP, 2021). Further, this paper looks into harnessing the power of technology to advance gender justice, economic development, and social transformation in marginalized resource-extractive communities in South Africa. Central to this paper's enquiry is the question of how technology can be used as an active agent and facilitator of development and empowerment in marginalised mining communities.

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Voices Being Silenced: The Impact of Overuse of Technology and Social Anxiety on Academic Dropout – A Literature Review

Professor Terri Lane

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There is no denying the positive impact that digital technology has had on humankind, including in education. As much as we have benefited, there has been increasing research conducted over the past twenty-five years concerned with its negative effects, particularly on child and adolescent development, both psychologically and academically. In what is referred to as an addiction, people of all ages all around the world constantly check their mobile phones for messages, posts to social media applications and more. For adolescents, using digital technology to communicate has become preferable over face-to-face communication – a change that may have directly affected their ability to manage their emotions amidst life's changes and challenges, and to create and maintain healthy, real-world social relationships. In what can be called self-marginalization, adolescent voices have become more silent because of increased social anxiety. This lack of voice – and confidence – has led students to drop out of higher education institutions in the United States at rates that have remained high, particularly in the first and second years.

Biography:

Terri Lane is a recording artist and producer who teaches music and interdisciplinary studies at the University of New Haven. She earned both her M.A. and M.Ed. at Teachers College, Columbia University. She is committed to social justice, to the development of student-centered and experiential learning curriculum and to motivational environments that serve our diverse student community. She is known for fusing music instruction with psychology to bring out the voices of students afflicted with social and/or performance anxiety. Her research interests are centered in reducing college dropout, especially amongst marginalized populations, and in adolescent and young adult mental health.

Psychological Resilience for South Asian females impacted by childhood sexual abuse

Nalin Bisnath, PhD
Toronto, Canada

Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) represents a pervasive global health and psychological concern. The complexity of CSA stems from variations in defining it, cultural perceptions of what constitutes CSA, and a lack of focused research on the subject, particularly in marginalized communities (Sanjeevi et al., 2018). CSA is deemed as traumatic according to Western psychological frameworks and it is estimated that 70% of individuals will experience a traumatic event. However, only 6% will develop mental health diagnoses, typically PTSD, therefore resilient outcomes are possible (Benjit et al., 2016; Bonanno, 2004).

Methodology: A mixed method intercultural study by Bisnath (2024), explored hope, spirituality/religiosity and community support as factors in the development of resilience for South Asian females impacted by CSA (individuals were from the South Asian diaspora and had immigrated to Ontario, Canada).

Findings: Hope, spirituality/religiosity contributed to the development of resilience and community support was deemed to be both a help and hindrance.

Implications: Since CSA is not geographically bound, identifying and promoting strategies within the individuals' social ecology can help with reducing stigma, encouraging disclosure and help with coping. Since Western centric frameworks tend to focus on individualistic ways of coping with traumatic events, protective factors within the culture can help with developing resilient outcomes (Raghavan & Sandanapitcahi, 2020; Ungar, 2013).

Biography:

Nalin Bisnath is a Registered Psychotherapist in Ontario and owner at Basanti Counseling where she provides psychotherapeutic services for individuals impacted by traumatic events. Her dissertation focused on the development of resilience for South Asian females impacted by childhood sexual abuse. Future research interests include the role of community in developing resilience, Indo-Caribbean perspectives on mental health, , and mental health perceptions in the Caribbean and South Asia.

Psychology and the Bible: What Hath Freud Wrought?

Ilona N. Rashkow
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Until recently, reading the Bible was thought to be a rather straightforward procedure. The goal was to respond "properly" by trying to "understand" the text and grasp the "meaning." This changed once psychology became a more accepted form of biblical exegesis, Now shifts in the discipline of biblical studies, along with the increasing influence of psychological perspectives on the culture in general have made psychological approaches to the Bible more visible and as a result. No work is being done on the application of feminist theory to psychological approaches.

As I have argued elsewhere, the use of psychology in interpreting biblical texts is no more a conceptually unified critical position in biblical studies than in literary studies generally. The term is associated with scholars who examine the writer, the biblical characters, or the reader. Further, the approaches are neither monolithic nor mutually exclusive. But biblical scholars who use psychology seem to agree that "meaning" does not inhere completely and exclusively in the text and that the "effects" of reading Scripture, psychological and otherwise, are essential to its "meaning." Ultimately, this type of literary criticism yields in biblical studies a way of looking at biblical narratives and readers which reorganizes both their interrelationships and the distinctions between them.   As a result, recognizing the relationship of a reader to the biblical text leads to a more profound awareness that no one interpretation is intrinsically "true:" the "meaning" of biblical narratives is not waiting to be uncovered but evolves, actualized by readers,

Although this paper looks at various psychological approaches to biblical study I focus most heavily on psychoanalysis and the bible from the perspective of psychoanalytic literary theory.

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