3rd ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF SCHOLARSHIP DAY 2015

October 13, 2015 ● 11 a.m. –12:30 p.m.
Scholars Lectures 1:30p.m. –3:30p.m.
Fort Valley State University ● C.W. Pettigrew Center
1005 State University Drive ● Fort Valley, Georgia 31030
Welcome to the third annual Celebration of Scholarship Day 2015! Last year was my first year experiencing this event at The Fort Valley State University, and I must say that I was amazed at the breadth and depth of scholarship that is occurring at our great institution. I am looking forward to once again seeing the exciting work our scholars will be sharing from the past academic year, and to congratulating those who will be receiving excellence awards for their outstanding efforts in teaching, research, and service.

As Celebration of Scholarship Day continues to grow, it allows us to unveil the impact we are having in the Fort Valley, as well as broader community. Most importantly, it also helps current and future students to be aware of the great things our faculty are doing and to be assured that by attending FVSU they are afforded a terrific opportunity to interact with quality professors and mentors who can assist them in achieving whatever career goals they may have.

I am looking forward to seeing each of you at Celebration of Scholarship 2015! I close by saying thanks to those who planned this event, and I want to applaud those who worked diligently in their respective areas of teaching, research, or service. Together we are changing our community and indeed our world!

Sincerely,

Jessica Bailey

Jessica M. Bailey, PhD
Interim President
Message from the Interim Provost & VPAA

Celebration of Scholarship Day 2015 affords us another opportunity to pause and recognize the outstanding scholarly work our colleagues here at Fort Valley State University are doing. During this event we will gain a snapshot of some of the creative activities that occurred over the past academic year, and hopefully this brief look back will spur us and others on to greater things ahead.

I salute those who contributed to the larger body of knowledge by publishing in refereed publications over the past academic year. I also congratulate all those who were nominated and those who will be honored for excellence in teaching, research, and service activities. All of these efforts coalesce to remind us of how vibrant our institution really is, and of the important role it is playing in our society.

I encourage our entire community to come out and enjoy this great event. I especially look forward to seeing a good number of students, as this event provide them additional reasons to be proud of their institution and of those who teach and mentor them in and outside of the classroom.

Thanks to our faculty and staff who assisted with facilitating this vital event. Your service in this area is highly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Rayton R. Sianjina, Ph.D.
Interim Provost & Vice President for Academic Affairs
Message from the CTL

Dr. Ian Toppin, CTL Director

The primary focus of the Center for Teaching and Learning (CTL) is to support the professional development of faculty at Fort Valley State University. While that support may be delivered in the form of on or off campus training, travel to conferences and workshops, pedagogy support, or assisting with videoing classes, among other things, there is nothing that makes us more proud than supporting the display of faculty scholarship during the academic year. Each Celebration of Scholarship seems to unveil a new level of resilience and creativity by our faculty! We are amazed by the quality and quantity of scholarship, which is accomplished, in spite of the many demands they have in other areas.

We expect Celebration of Scholarship 2015 to be as spectacular as those before it. So far we have seen more award nominations than in previous years, and the level of interest and anticipation among faculty seems to also be higher this year than previous years. We hope interest among the student ranks will be just as high as this event is one in which students can take pride in the fact that others are getting the opportunity to learn more about the high caliber teachers and mentors with whom they interact on a daily basis.

Congratulations to each of the teaching, research, and service excellence award winners this year! Your accomplishment is an inspiration to others. Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,

Ian Toppin, Ed.D.
Director of Faculty Development
Presiding…… Dr. Rayton Sianjina, Interim Provost & VP for Academic Affairs

Musical Selection.......... Al-Devin Jackson, Pianist & David Kerr, Saxophonist

Welcome .............................................................. …Dr. Rayton Sianjina

Introduction of the President ..................................................Dr. Rayton Sianjina

President’s Remarks ....................... Dr. Jessica Bailey, Interim President of FVSU

Musical Selection .......... Al-Devin Jackson, Pianist & David Kerr, Saxophonist

Recognition of 2014-2015 Scholarship................................. Academic Deans

Presentation of 2014-2015 Excellence Awards..........................Dr. Rayton Sianjina, Assisted by Dr. Toppin

Recognition of the Faculty Development Steering Committee .....Dr. Ian Toppin

Luncheon Served

Adjournment

Dr. Ian Toppin, Director of Faculty Development

2014-2015 Faculty Development Steering Committee (FDSC) Members

Dr. Shadreck Chitsonga
Dr. Celia Dodd
Dr. Dawn Herd-Clark
Dr. Teah Moore
Dr. Teresa Shakespeare
Dr. Hari Singh
Dr. Archie Williams
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**COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCES**

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**ADMINISTRATORS & STAFF**

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| 40-41 | Toppin, Ian         | CTL-Academic Affairs                     |

**2014-2015 Excellence Award Winners**

**Research Excellence Award Winners**

Dr. Edward Demenchonok | Social Sciences & Humanities
Dr. Mahipal Singh | STEM Disciplines

**Service Excellence Award Winners**

Dr. Seyedmedhi Mobini | Professor of Veterinary Science
1. Liu, Xuanli
Department: Agricultural Research
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015
Abstract: The objective of this study was to develop artificial neural network (ANN) models for quantifying Escherichia coli O157:H7 (E. coli) inactivation due to low-voltage electric current on beef surfaces and to compare them with statistical models for their suitability as a tool for online processing by the meat industry. Modeling techniques with optimal prediction accuracies of E. coli inactivation on meat would not only enhance the meat quality and public perception from a safety perspective, but also improve the marketability of the meat products. The data used in this study were obtained from experiments that measured the percentage (%) of E. coli O157:H7 reduction (output) on beef surfaces when subjected to current (input 1) 300, 600, and 900 mA, duty cycles (input 2) 30, 50, and 70%, and frequency (input 3) 1, 10, and 100 kHz for three treatment times (2, 8, 16 min). Data were subjected to statistical and artificial neural network (ANN) modeling techniques. Data from each input set were sub-partitioned into training, testing, and validation data sets for ANN. Back-propagation (BP) and Kalman filter (KF) learning algorithms were used in ANN to develop nonparametric models between input and output data sets. The trained ANN models were cross-tested with validation data. Various statistical indices including $R^2$ between actual and predicted outputs were produced and examined for selecting the best networks. Prediction plots for current, frequencies, and duty cycles indicated that ANN models had better accuracies compared to the statistical models in predicting from unseen pattern. Further, ANN models were able to more robustly generalize and interpolate unseen patterns within the domain of training. Since ANN models have the inherent ability to handle high biological variability and the uncertainty associated with inactivation of microorganisms, they have great potential for meat quality evaluation and monitoring in meat industry.

2. Liu, Xuanli
Department: Agricultural Research
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015
Abstract: Foodborne disease is an increasing concern in the U.S. and has been linked to costs of millions of dollars annually. Among a large body of literature, the farm-to-table study has been recognized for its comprehensive and risk-based examination of pathogen contamination and social
costs. Yet, what less examined is the issues pertaining to the lack of data and its substantial impact on simulation results. The objective of this study is to explore data gaps in current farm-to-table studies and assess their impact on the efficacy of the model. We identified some deficiencies of significant influence, including disconnects in data flows, disparities in input distributions, uncertainty in dose response relationships, and lack of knowledge in antibiotic resistance. Using an established model, we examined the impacts of the data gaps on risk assessments and outcomes. The findings indicate that data gaps along the current meat supply chain could significantly shape the farm-to-table model and its outcome estimates. The discussion has important implications for the on-going work of updating the regulations of the Food Safety Modernization Act in the United States.

3. Mofya, Saul
Department: Veterinary Science and Public Health
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015
Web Access: www.ibimapublishing.com/journals/IJVMR/ijvmr.html

Abstract: A 6-month-old male mongrel dog was presented with clinical signs of vomiting, anorexia, weakness and chronic weight loss. At necropsy, an ulcerated granuloma containing numerous nematodes was found in the fundus of the stomach. Several worms were also noted in the gastric lumen. Histologically, there was a granulomatous gastritis with intralesional nematodes characteristic of Gnathostoma spinigerum. This is the first report of gnathostomiasis in a dog in Zambia.

4. Mofya, Saul
Department: Veterinary Science and Public Health
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Book Contributor (Chapter 11)
Date(s): 2014
Web Access: None

Abstract: The objective of this study was to examine the elements of culture and tradition that affect perceptions and expectations of Somali refugee mothers regarding Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). The study consisted of 25 participant; mothers, children and service providers from Refugee Family Assistance Program’s Parent As Teachers program through focus groups, participatory observation and face-to-face-interviews. Results of the study indicated that these mothers perceived ASD to be a new concept and a result of a combination of stringent vaccination administration, the environment, and processed food. Some even referred to the evil-eye. Mothers also indicated that their expecta-
tions for treatment were low because service providers failed to understand their culture and as a result were unable to communicate with them both literally and figuratively. They do not expect this situation to change until or unless they returned to Somalia, where their child (ren) can have access to more sun light, organic foods and relaxed vaccination standards. While on the other hand services providers identified failure to understand the etiology of ASD, education, socioeconomic status, family/community support and language as primary barriers to early diagnoses, retention and overall treatment success. Their expectations of the future were hopeful, in spite of recent increase in diagnosis rates, indicating that health promotion and education were effective tools to impact change.

5. Park, Young W.
Department: Animal Science
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015


Abstract: Three types of low-fat soft-serve goat milk ice creams were manufactured using whole milk (3.64% fat), 2% fat and skim (0.71% fat) goat milk, and evaluated for textural and sensory characteristics of the caprine ice cream products. A commercial powdered vanilla flavor pre-mix containing 0.25% fat (Alpha Freeze, D466-A9047, Tampa, FL, USA) was formulated into the three types of goat milk base for the manufacture of the ice creams, and textural and sensory properties of the products were determined at 0, 2, 4, 8 weeks of frozen-storage at −18 °C. Textural traits were compared among the three types of low-fat caprine ice creams using a texture analyzer (TA-XT2 Texture Technologies Corp., Scarsdale, NY, USA). Results showed that approximately threefold increases in firmness and consistency of all three types of soft-serve low-fat goat ice creams after 1 day frozen-storage. The similar trend of elevation was observed in cohesiveness and index of viscosity for all tested products, probably due to hardening of the texture of the frozen products after 1 day storage. Regardless of fat level treatments of the low-fat goat ice creams, all textural properties after 56 days frozen-storage revealed substantial elevations especially in firmness and consistency traits compared to those of the original soft-serve ice creams with extreme high variations. In sensory quality, storage period significantly affected the flavors of cooked (P < 0.01), sweetness (P < 0.05), freshness (P < 0.05), rancidity (P < 0.05), whey (P < 0.05) and oxidized (P < 0.05), but not in acid flavor.

6. Park, Young W.
Department: Animal Science
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015
Full Citation: Renchinkhand, G., Park, Y., Cho, S., Yong Song, G., Bae, H., Choi, S., & Nam, M. (2015). Identification of β-glucosidase Activity of Lactobacillus planta-


**Abstract:** This study involved isolating lactic acid bacteria (LAB) that exhibit β-glucosidase activity from kimchi and examining the hydrolytic activity of the enzyme on saponin. Of the 28 types of LAB found in Korean kimchi that 6 strains exhibited positive β-glucosidase activity based on the esculin iron agar test, only CRNB22 strain was able to hydrolyze ginsenoside Rb1. The crude enzyme from this kimchi LAB strain showed strong ability to convert ginsenoside Rb1 into Rg3 and Rg5. This isolated strain was identified as Lactobacillus plantarum via an API 50 kit and 16S rDNA analysis (99.9% homology) and was therefore named Lactobacillus plantarum CRNB22. The optimum incubation conditions for L. plantarum CRNB22 were found to be 40°C at pH 7.0 in de Man–Rogosa–Sharpe (MRS) broth. L. plantarum CRNB22 was further identified to be a hetero-fermentative bacterium, producing mostly oxalic and lactic acids after 72 h of incubation in 10% reconstituted skim milk. Fermentation of Panax ginseng can yield many compounds converted from ginsenoside that have various biological functions compared with nonfermented ginseng. These compounds are widely consumed in Korea and Asian countries in the form of extracts, alcohols, candy, fermented liquids and pharmacological products. This study showed that a kimchi lactic acid bacteria strain has a strong ability to convert ginsenoside Rb1 into Rg3 and Rg5, and the strain can be used to manufacture yogurts, beverages, cosmetics and other products that are supplemented with ginsenosides. The demonstration of health-promoting functional properties of ginsenoside Rg3 and Rg5 would enhance the growth of the ginseng food industry.

7. Park, Young W.
**Department:** Animal Science
**Status:** Faculty
**Type of scholarship:** Refereed Article
**Date(s):** 2015

**Abstract:** Storage stability of caprine and bovine milk yogurts were studied in relation to lipolysis and proteolysis. Commercial cow milk yogurt (CCY) and commercial goat milk yogurt (CGY) were purchased from local retail stores, and a plain goat milk yogurt (FVGY) were manufactured at Fort Valley State University, Fort Valley, GA, using a direct vat set (DVS) lactic yogurt culture (YC-180, Chr. Hansen, Inc., Hoersholm, Denmark). All experimental yogurts were subjected to refrigeration storage at 4°C for 0, 2 and 4 weeks. Acid degree value (ADV), pH, water soluble nitrogen (WSN) and basic nutrient contents were analyzed to compare lipolytic and proteolytic changes among the products during storage. Results showed that CGY contained higher fat, ash, carbohydrates and total solids but lower protein contents than CCY and FVGY products, which was mainly due to the addition of tapioca and pectin as stabilizer in CGY. The respective mean carbohydrate contents (%) of CCY, CGY and FVGY at 0 week were 3.56, 5.42 and 2.91. The initial and final ADVs of CCY, CGY and FVGY were 0.503, 1.008; 0.756, 0.689; 0.707, 1.094, respectively, indicating significant lipolysis occurred in the CCY and FVGY during 4 weeks refrigeration storage, whereas a minimal lipolytic change occurred in CGY, possibly due to the supple-
mented gum stabilizers. It was concluded that the CGY had less lipolysis than the CCY and FVGY, because of the added stabilizers to the CGY, whereas proteolysis of all three experimental yogurt products was slightly but inconsistently increased during the 4 weeks refrigerated storage.

8. Park, Young W.
Department: Animal Science
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015

Abstract: Effects of frozen-storage on fatty acids profiles and basic nutrient contents of two types of low-fat caprine milk ice creams were investigated during 0, 2, 4, 8 weeks of storage at -18°C. Two types of the experimental low-fat soft-serve goat ice creams were manufactured using whole (full-fat) milk and 2% fat goat milk with addition of commercial powdered vanilla flavor pre-mix containing 0.25% fat (Alpha Freeze, D466-A9047, Tampa, FL, USA). Fatty acid concentrations were quantified using a Thermo Electronic gas chromatography (GC)-MS (Model TRACE GC Ultra, Austin, TX, USA) equipped with an automatic sampler (Model AS-3000, Thermo Electronic Co.). The results showed that fat content was the only basic nutrient component exhibited the difference between the two types of ice creams, while no other components have shown differences between the two low-fat ice creams during the storage periods. The level of lauric acid (C12:0) was the highest among all 16 fatty acids, followed by palmitic (C16:0), linoleic (C18:1), and myristic acid (C14:0). The high levels of the medium chain fatty acids (C12:0 and C14:0) might have been derived from the goat milk as well as the palm oil as a part of the ingredients in the commercial ice cream premix. Among long chain fatty acids, C16:0 was the highest, followed by C18:1 and C18:0 acid. All long chain fatty acids contents were significantly higher (P < 0.05 or 0.01) in whole milk ice cream than those in 2% fat ice cream, except for the C22:0 and C24:0 acids. It was concluded that mean individual fatty acids in the caprine ice creams were significantly influenced by types of milk fat used in the ice creams, but not by storage periods and storage × fat type interaction effects.

9. Park, Young W.
Department: Animal Science
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015
Web Access: None
Abstract: The objectives of this study were to isolate the lactic acid bacteria (LAB) exhibiting β-glucosidase activity from Airag, and investigate the hydrolytic activity of the enzyme on saponin (Korean ginsenoside). Of the 33 types of LAB with positive reactions (β-glucosidase) in the Esclusin Iron Agar test, one lactic acid bacteria (CRNB-A3) was found to have high hydrolytic activity for ginsenoside Rb1. 16S rDNA analysis revealed that CRNB-A3 was Enterococcus faecalis (99.9% homology). The optimum temperature and pH for growth of CRNB-A3 in MRS broth were 35°C and 8.0, respectively. Crude enzyme from Enterococcus faecalis CRNB-A3 showed ability to convert ginsenoside Rb1 into minor ginsenosides Rg3 and Rg5. The use of an API ZYM kit showed that Enterococcus faecalis CRNB-A3 had higher activities of leucine arylamidase, esterase, and β-glucosidase than any other enzyme activities. Additionally, Enterococcus faecalis CRNB-A3 was identified as being hetero-fermentative. The fermentation of Panax ginseng yields many compounds from ginsenoside that have varying biological functions. These compounds are widely consumed in Korea and other Asian nations in the form of extracts, alcohols, candy, fermented liquids, and pharmacological products. This study revealed that an Airag (Mongolian KOUMISS) LAB strain possessed a strong ability to convert ginsenoside Rb1 to Rg3 and Rg5, which could be used in food and cosmetic industries for making yogurts, beverage products, cosmetics, and other products for ginsenoside supplementations.

10. Qiu, Hao
Department: Engineering Technology
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): November 2014
Web Access: http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4901248

Abstract: Introduction of nanoparticles can modify electrical properties such as the permittivity and conductivity of a medium. This model based study focuses on such modulated changes of an extracellular medium from the standpoint of enhancing electroporation to achieve more efficient delivery into biological cells. A finite element, time-dependent axisymmetric bio-model, coupled with the Smoluchowski equation, has been used to evaluate the transmembrane potentials and evolution of pore densities. Our simulation results show that a relatively small fraction of gold nanoparticles in the extracellular medium effectively enhances the transmembrane potentials, leads to much higher pore densities, and shifts the pore distribution towards larger radii. This collectively bodes well for enhancing drug delivery or gene transfection in cells.

Department: Veterinary Science
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015
Full Citation: Riley, C., Imoyera, P., Samples, O., & Green, G. (2015). Spiritual Health: The
Abstract: Spiritual health, one of the six dimensions of health (physical, social, intellectual, emotional, environmental, and spiritual), is often overlooked and has become less prominent in the literature and in public forums. This once-touted dimension of health is now seldom considered. A review revealed that literature on spiritual health is sparse and, when found, is dated. The existing literature indicates that spiritual health relates to various aspects of well-being, including medical/physical health, mental/psychological health, and educational/intellectual health. It is likely that the decline of consideration of spiritual health is due to the decrease in public discussion of spiritual matters and to the tendency of our society to focus on “political correctness.” Although the fear of alienating others by political incorrectness is foremost in the minds of many, this does not negate the fact that spiritual health is of benefit and can lead many to experiencing a better standard of health. It is our contention that spiritual health is often overlooked but has benefits that need not be concealed by political correctness. Spiritual health should be returned to the mainstream of public health, where its benefits can be enjoyed by those who choose to use them.

12. Singh, Hari
Department: Agriculture (Plant Biotechnology)
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2014, December

Abstract: Ability to modify plants at the genomic level by advanced molecular technology has enhanced the scope of improvements in plant traits attempted earlier through conventional breeding methods. Techniques such as genetic transformation have opened new vistas whereby functional genes, not commonly present in a particular species can be added from other species. The traits incorporated into the genetically engineered plants in the beginning were confined to those governed by dominant genes, e.g. insecticide resistance and herbicide tolerance but advancements with time now also permit the transfer of complexly inherited traits such as drought and cold tolerance. Transgenic technology is also useful in understanding gene expression and metabolic pathways which can then be used to harness the full genomic potential of the plant. This review presents a narrative on development of transgenics and their use for the improvement of field, industrial and pharmaceuticals crops. In addition, discussions are made on current status on genetically modified crops, hurdles to genetic engineering, overcoming strategies and future scope.
13. Singh, Hari
Department: Agriculture (Plant Biotechnology)
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015

Abstract: Napier grass (Pennisetum purpureum Schum.) is a well-established perennial fodder crop of African origin which recently has also drawn attention as its potential as biofuel feedstock. The absence of genome information in Napier grass limits the development of sequence-specific markers which often involves a high developmental cost. This study aimed to determine cross-species transferability of microsatellite markers between pearl millet (Pennisetum glaucum L.) and Napier grass and to assess the genetic diversity of Napier grass accessions. A total of 107 pearl millet microsatellite markers were tested of which 71 markers (66%) showed successful cross-amplification. Only 29 markers were selected to study the genetic diversity of Napier grass accessions maintained at the US Department of Agriculture-Agriculture Research Service (USDA-ARS) Tifton, GA. A total of 108 alleles were identified among 99 accessions, a pearl millet line, and a sugarcane hybrid. The average polymorphic information content (PIC) value was 0.212 per marker, while Dice coefficient of similarity ranged from 0.50 to 1.0, indicating high genetic variability among accessions. The accessions with the lowest Dice coefficient of similarity values could be useful in breeding programs. The similarity coefficient of accessions equal to 1.00 is likely an indication of a single genotype being represented by two accessions with different names. This study provides an expanded set of microsatellite markers transferable from pearl millet to Napier grass that can be used to evaluate genetic diversity in Napier grass accessions.

14. Singh, Hari
Department: Agriculture (Plant Biotechnology)
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015

Abstract: Although pearl millet [Pennisetum glaucum (L.) R. Br.; Poales: Poaceae] is grown extensively on 5 continents and is attacked by various insects at all stages of growth and development, little is specifically known of how yields of this important crop are affected by insect herbivory.
This study was conducted in north central Alabama to determine insect occurrence on pearl millet and to determine the levels of damage caused by insects feeding on pearl millet genotypes at different nitrogen rates. The field experiment was laid out following a randomized complete block design with 4 replications in which 4 genotypes and 4 fertilizer levels were arranged in factorial combinations. The pearl millet genotypes consisted of 2 open pollinated lines, ‘2304’ and ‘LHB08’, and 2 hybrids, ‘606A1*2304’ and ‘707A1*4280’ and fertilization rates used were 0, 40, 80 and 120 kg ha\(^{-1}\) N. Insect samplings were carried out weekly from 61 to 109 days after planting (DAP). Insects in 6 orders and 11 families were found on pearl millet genotypes. Eastern leaf-footed stinkbug (*Leptoglossus phyllopus* (L.); Hemiptera: Coreidae) was the most prevalent and dominant insect species found followed by the American bird grasshopper (*Schistocerca americana* Drury; Orthoptera: Acrididae) and the differential grasshopper (*Melanoplus differentialis* (Thomas: Orthoptera: Acrididae). Population of *L. phyllopus* was at its peak during the latter part of the growing season from 81 to 109 DAP. Populations of *S. americana* and *M. differentialis* declined as crop matured (61 DAP > 66 DAP > 75 DAP). Results also showed that leaf and head damage did not differ among genotypes and nitrogen rates tested.

15. Singh, Mahipal
Department: Animal Science
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015

Abstract: Successful cloning of animals using somatic cell nuclear transfer requires undamaged nuclear DNA from desired donor cell types. In vitro culture of cells is one way of ensuring nuclear integrity. The goal of this study was to evaluate the limits of postmortem cell survival in refrigerated goat skin tissues which could be used for long term storage and cloning of animals in future. To achieve this, 60 explants from 6 different goats were cultured after 0, 3, 6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23, 27, 30, 33, 37, and 41 days postmortem, and observed under inverted microscope for outgrowth of fibroblast-like cells, after 10-12 days of culture. Explants from all time points including 19% from 41-dpm tissues exhibited outgrowth. However, the percentage of outgrowth positive explants, as well as culture confluence, reduced with increasing postmortem time interval. Cell cultures established from primary outgrowth of 41-dpm tissues when compared for their growth profile with similarly obtained 0-dpm cultures revealed similar growth curve and cell morphology. Cytogenetic analysis of 41-dpm tissue derived cell populations revealed a normal female karyotype with 60 XX homologous chromosomes indicating genetic stability of the cell population. In conclusion, these results show, for the first time ever, that refrigerated skin tissue remains alive for more than a month and that the cells derived from such tissues are normal and can be cryopreserved for long term storage and future cloning of animals with desired genetics.
16. Singh, Mahipal
Department: Animal Science
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015

Abstract: Animals have been cloned from frozen decade old postmortem tissues preserved within few hours of animal death. Delay in tissue preservation may reduce cloning success due to compromised nuclear DNA integrity. In vitro culture of cells ensures nuclear integrity and is a preferred method of preparing somatic cells for cloning. However, the time limits of postmortem recovery of cells capable of in vitro culture are not precisely known. Here we show, for the first time in the world, recovery of fibroblast-like cells after 160 days of postmortem storage of goat skin in culture media at 4°C. Forty skin explants were cultured every 10 days interval up to 160 days and the outgrowing fibroblast-like cells around them were observed under inverted microscope. Explants with a cluster of more than 50 cells, after 10-12 days of culture initiation, were considered positive. We observed the outgrowth in all the time points, however, the confluence level reduced with increasing postmortem time interval. Secondary cultures established from primary outgrowth of 0-, 90- and 160-dpm tissues exhibited similar fibroblast-like growth profile. Cytogenetic analysis performed on twenty G-banded metaphase cells of 160-dpm cell line revealed an apparently normal male goat karyotype with 60 chromosomes and their post-freezing cell-viability was >67%. Potential of using these cells to clone the goats remains to be seen in future. These findings can be useful in decision making for preservation of tissues for future cloning of animals and cell therapy for human medicine.

17. Singh, Mahipal
Department: Animal Science
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015
Web Access: http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/ijb.v6n4p96.

Abstract: Successful somatic cell nuclear transfer aka cloning requires good quality undamaged nuclear DNA from desired cell types. Cellular contents including nucleus gradually decompose postmortem, if not preserved within a reasonable time, leading to cell and ultimately nuclear DNA damage. In vitro culture of cells is one way of ensuring nuclear integrity. The goal of this study was to determine time limits within which live and culturable cells can be obtained, after death of an animal, using sheep as a model system. How long the somatic cells are alive and have potential to replicate after the animal death is not precisely known. Here we show, for the first time, that the sheep ear skin stored at 25-26 degree C after animal death can be cultured up to 10 days postmortem. The culture confluence is inversely correlated with increasing postmortem time interval. The cultured fibroblast-like cells have
95±5.2 % post cryopreservation cell-viability; have normal karyotype, and a comparable growth profile to that of fresh tissue derived cells. This study shows that sheep skin has potential for in vitro culture of its cells up to 10 days postmortem. Cultured cells can be successfully used for preservation of biodiversity for possible future cloning of animals.
18. Demenchonok, Edward
Department: English and Foreign Languages
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Book Editor and contributor (Foreword, Introduction, Chapters 4 and 14).
Date(s): December 2014


Abstract: The edited volume offers a philosophical analysis of the issues surrounding cultural diversity and dialogical relationships among cultures as an alternative to “culture wars” or homogenizing globalization. It examines the ideas of dialogue in diverse philosophical traditions. The book offers a critical analysis of social and global problems and the role of humanities in search for their possible solutions. It shows that dialogism has the heuristic potential for the innovation in the humanities and for their paramount role in education.

19. Demenchonok, Edward
Department: English and Foreign Languages
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Book contributor (Chapter 4).
Date(s): December 2014

Web Access: None

Abstract: The chapter highlights Mikhail Bakhtin’s view on the universal character of dialogue as permeating all human relationships—from the intersubjective level to the most general level of dialogue among cultures. Dialogue is important in communication. Attention is paid to Bakhtin’s philosophy of language and its contemporary elaboration in the phenomenology of indirect speech, “synergic anthropology,” and the theory of transculture.
20. Demenchonok, Edward
Department: English and Foreign Languages
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Book contributor (Chapter 14).
Date(s): December 2014
Web Access: None

Abstract: The chapter examines the current debates regarding the grounding of human rights in a pluralistic, culturally diverse world. It argues for the necessity of restoring the genuine meaning of human rights and of the role of citizens in striving for their implementation. With Kant as its backdrop, the article analyses an account of human rights from the perspective of discourse ethics as developed by Karl-Otto Apel and Jürgen Habermas, Rainer Forst, and Seyla Benhabib. It argues for a universal concept of human rights as a regulative principle or normative standard for the evaluation and the possible improvement of all states. It analyses the conditions for the true solution to the problem of protecting human rights.

21. Demenchonok, Edward
Department: English and Foreign Languages
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Book contributor
Date(s): June 2015
Web Access: None

Abstract: This is the chapter in the book which provides a panoramic view of the history and the development of Intercultural Philosophy in Americas, Africa, Asia, Western and Eastern Europe. The chapter analyses the intercultural philosophical movements mainly in the USA, focusing on an African-American, African, Africana, and Latino philosophies.

22. Demenchonok, Edward
Department: English and Foreign Languages
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): July 2015
Web Access: None
Abstract: The article explores issues of cultural diversity, identity, and intercultural relations, as well as their interpretation in African-American, Africana, and Latino/a philosophical thought in the United States. It examines African-American philosophy in dialogue with African and Afro-Caribbean philosophies. It also analyzes Latino/a philosophical thought in relation to Latin American philosophy. Attention is paid to the discussions about multiculturalism and interculturalism in the francophone Quebec, Canada.

23. Dodd, Celia  
Department: Biology  
Status: Faculty  
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article  
Date(s): 2015  
Full Citation: Lin Z., Dodd, C., Xiao S., Krishna, S., Ye, X., Filipov, N. (2014). Gestational and lactational exposure to atrazine via the drinking water causes specific behavioral deficits and selectively alters monoaminergic systems in C57BL/6 mouse dams, juvenile and adult offspring. Toxicological Sciences, 141(1), 90-102.  

Abstract: Atrazine (ATR) is one of the most frequently detected pesticides in the U.S. water supply. This study aimed to investigate neurobehavioral and neurochemical effects of ATR in C57BL/6 mouse offspring and dams exposed to a relatively low (3 mg/l, estimated intake 1.4 mg/kg/day) concentration of ATR via the drinking water (DW) from gestational day 6 to postnatal day (PND) 23. Behavioral tests included open field, pole, grip strength, novel object recognition (NOR), forced swim, and marble burying tests. Maternal weight gain and offspring (PND21, 35, and 70) body or brain weights were not affected by ATR. However, ATR-treated dams exhibited decreased NOR performance and a trend toward hyperactivity. Juvenile offspring (PND35) from ATR-exposed dams were hyperactive (both sexes), spent less time swimming (males), and buried more marbles (females). In adult offspring (PND70), the only behavioral change was a sex-specific (females) decreased NOR performance by ATR. Neurochemically, a trend toward increased striatal dopamine (DA) in dams and a significant increase in juvenile offspring (both sexes) was observed. Additionally, ATR exposure decreased perirhinal cortex serotonin in the adult female offspring. These results suggest that perinatal DW exposure to ATR targets the nigrostriatal DA pathway in dams and, especially, juvenile offspring, alters dams' cognitive performance, induces sex-selective changes involving motor and emotional functions in juvenile offspring, and decreases cognitive ability of adult female offspring, with the latter possibly associated with altered perirhinal cortex serotonin homeostasis. Overall, ATR exposure during gestation and lactation may cause adverse nervous system effects to both offspring and dams.

24. Jefferson, Felicia  
Department: Biology  
Status: Faculty  
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article  
Date(s): 2015  
Full Citation: Price, A., Jones, E., & Jefferson, F. (2015). Vertical greenery systems as a strategy in urban heat island mitigation. Water, Air, and Soil Pollution,
Abstract: Integrating vegetation into architecture has become widely recognized as a multi-beneficial practice in architecture and engineering design to combat an array of environmental issues. Urban areas have microclimates that are different than the climates of their surrounding rural areas. Patterns in these differences over the years have shown that urban microclimates tend to be significantly warmer in comparison. This phenomenon is now recognized as the urban “heat island” effect. While the associated consequences of this urban heating are far reaching, excess energy expenditure, air pollution emissions, and threats to human health are among the most critical for evaluation. The integration of vegetative green space in urban planning, coupled with highly reflective materials in place of conventional paved surfaces on roads and rooftops have proven to be effective methods of urban heat island mitigation. While as separate entities these methods are effective, innovative technology has brought forth greening roofs which allows vegetation to compensate where other roof-cooling strategies fall short. Substantially, vertical greenery systems compensate where greening roofs fall short. This paper explores both integrated vegetation as an optimal mitigation strategy for urban heat islands and vertical plant walls as an optimal design.

25. Jefferson, Felicia
Department: Biology
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015

Abstract: Obstructive sleep apnea, (OSA) is a sleep disorder traditionally associated with high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, and/or obesity in which an obstruction of the upper respiratory airflow occurs in patients. This airflow disruption is repeated resulting in a cyclical breathing pattern that leads to frequent arousals during sleep. Epidemiological analyses of OSA have found that the disorder occurs more frequently in men than women. Yet, the severity of OSA-associated comorbidities are worse in women than in men upon initial OSA-diagnosis. The primary reasons for sex differences in OSA are thought to be associated with variations seen in normal sleep between men and women, distinctions in the clinical manifestations of sleep disturbances, and in the prevalence of risk factors for sleep disorders. However, it has also been suggested that this sex difference is due to an under-diagnosis of OSA in women during the early stages of the disease, as initial presentation of female patients with OSA has often been interpreted as depression and/or insomnia. Due to the risk factors associated with OSA, heart disease as the leading cause of death in both men and women in the United States, and the commonality of sex differences in sleep disorders, we examined the literature to determine what may contribute to these sex differences in OSA. This brief review summarizes what may be the causes of sex differences in normal sleep, sex differences that are associated with OSA, and whether this sex difference may be primarily due to an under-diagnosis of OSA in women.
Abstract: Advances in medical technology rely heavily on the collection and analysis of measured data to facilitate patient diagnosis and business decisions. The healthcare industry, particularly pharmaceuticals and diagnostic processes, has an ongoing need to improve item tracking and data collection to improve the quality of care while reducing cost. The remote, non-invasive characteristics of RFID can facilitate the information needs of healthcare without imposing additional burden onto the patient or staff. Properly deployed RFID enabled devices can provide convenient and accurate data for disease diagnosis, evaluation of prescription non-compliance and identification of medication dosage errors. This paper describes an all-encompassing RFID tracking system that begins with compliance documentation from the drug manufacturer through confirmation of patient compliance by capsule extraction from the bottle, into a pill case and ultimately ingested or inserted into the body. This RFID system can provide data for decision-making and facilitate compliance with FDA proposed e-pedigree requirements. This transcript provides an introduction to healthcare trends in order to motivate the need for a biocompatible RFID system. An approach to research as well as an in vitro tabletop test method is presented in light of pending research. The overall goal of the pending research is to develop biocompatible RFID tag components for use with systems beginning with the manufacturer and continuing through distribution to the point of interest within the patient’s body.

Abstract: Sleep disturbances are found in a majority of individuals diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The purpose of this literature review is to provide information about PTSD, in addition to assessing sleep quality. Current research observes that the lifetime prevalence of PTSD diagnosis in women is increasing. Although there are several studies that have been conducted to assess PTSD and sleep, there is a gap in the research that pertains to women, PTSD, and sleep quality. The current study will compile information on the subject to aid in decreasing the gender disparity in PTSD research, which is important for treating the entire PTSD population. Using the PubMed
and PsycINFO databases, a comprehensive search was conducted to find relevant research about sleep difficulties and PTSD. Sleep disturbances such as insomnia, re-current nightmares, REM sleep dysfunction, and obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) affect sleep quality in PTSD patients. The implications of this study suggest that more research should be conducted pertaining to women and PTSD with sleep difficulties. This research is needed to decrease both PTSD symptoms and sleep-related disorders.

28. Marion-Tragoonsirisak, Patcharin
Department: Mathematics & Computer Science
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2014, December
Web Access: None

Abstract: This article studies the quenching phenomena of a semilinear parabolic initial-boundary value problem in an infinite strip. It proves that there exists a unique number $\alpha^*$ (corresponding to the strength of the source) such that the solution $u$ exists globally for $\alpha < \alpha^*$ and quenches in a finite time for $\alpha > \alpha^*$. A computational method is devised to find $\alpha^*$. Also, a method to compute the critical width (corresponding to the number $L^*$ such that $u$ exists globally for $L < L^*$ and quenches in a finite time for $L > L^*$) of the infinite strip is given.

29. McCamey, Jimmy
Department: Behavioral Sciences
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015

Abstract: In order for a school age student to perform well academically, it is essential for parents and teachers to work in collaboration in order to build effective school-home partnerships necessary to increase parental involvement. However, parents and teachers views and beliefs about what constitutes parental involvement may have a profound impact on how parents and teachers establish a working relationship, which ultimately benefits the child. Differences in beliefs about what constitutes parental involvement may potentially hinder effective communication between teachers, parents, school and home. However, working through such differences and beliefs is an important context in which supportive collaborations are established between parents and teachers that ultimately impact the child’s overall learning while in the academic setting. Research has been clear as to the positive im-
pact parent involvement has on academic outcomes as well as the interest a child may take in his learning. When differences of opinion exist between parents, and teachers are not discussed, there may be resentment, distrust, stress, and miscommunication and disconnect between both the parent and teacher, resulting in ineffective partnerships. While educators and parents agree that effective parental involvement is important for children’s education, differences in perceptions of parents and teachers views of parental involvement may have an impact on how the teacher and parent relationship is established.

30. McCamey, Jimmy
Department: Behavioral Sciences
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015

Abstract: Juvenile sex abusers are defined as adolescents from age 13 to 17 who commit illegal sexual acts with a person of any age. These sexual acts are committed against the victims will, without consent, or in an aggressive or exploitive manner (Ryan, 2000). Nationally, 15,000 children and adolescents younger than 18 are arrested for sex crimes each year (Baker, 2005). Males under 19 years of age account for 19 percent of forcible rapes and 18 percent of other sex offenses in the nation. Females under the age of 18, account for 1% of forcible rape committed by juveniles and 7% of all juvenile arrests for sex offenses, excluding prostitution (NCSBY, 2005). In recent years juvenile sex abusers have been gaining more attention throughout society, this is partly due to the fact that much research has indicated that the majority of incarcerated adult sex abusers began committing sex crimes when they were adolescents. Because clinicians have recognized juvenile sex offenses as a serious issue, much research has been dedicated to analyzing and testing the efficacy of the treatment programs designed for juvenile sex abusers.

31. McCamey, Jimmy
Department: Behavioral Sciences
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015
Web Access: [www.ijac.org.uk](http://www.ijac.org.uk)

Abstract: The issue of poverty and African-American youth has gained national atten-
tion and has in some cases created additional racial division through policy implications and laws that affect youth in today's society (Fagan, Forst, & Vivona, 1987). It is imperative that the political agenda include a strength-based sociological perspective that moves beyond that of the psychology of the child. Much has been discussed about the issues faced by the African-American youth and the entire family system. Providing a more positive strength base approach to understanding this population and addressing social and behavior issues will work to alleviate the negative perception of this group.

32. McCamey, Jimmy
Department: Behavioral Sciences
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015
Web Access: http://digitalcommons.fvsu.edu/fvsu-jtls/vol2/iss2/2/
Abstract: The issue of African-American males lagging behind academically and struggling to maintain interest in the academic setting has become an important issue for debate and social action. Given the current situation, African-American males need to be prepared for challenges in life by addressing the issue of academic achievement and school readiness very early in the child’s development. Parents, preschool administrators, and others should consider working together to meet the needs of African-American males during their formative years.

33. Murty, Komanduri
Department: Behavioral Sciences
Status: Faculty
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2014
Full Citation: Murty, K., Roebuck, J., & McCamey, J. (2014). Race and Class Exploitation: A Study of Black Male Student Athletes (BSAs) on White Campuses. Race, Gender, and Class, 21 (3-4), 1-18.
Abstract: The types of exploitation we found and analyzed in this study existed within NCAA governing body and white power structure, whereby all rules and regulations were officially applied to white and black student athletes alike, despite the fact that well over one-half of football and basketball players in NCAA Division I colleges and universities were black and a majority of them were from low socioeconomic family background. Our study findings as well as those in the sports research literature indicate that many BSAs tend to be the victims of race and class exploitation of different kinds: (1) The commercialization and overemphasis of college sports; (2) Racial and class stereotyping and profiling practices; (3) Economic Exploitation; (4) Academic exploitation; (5) Campus Social Isolation; and, (6) Exploitative work place. This study examines each of these types in detail.
Abstract: Considering exploitation—regardless of whether it takes place at the organizational level or individual level—as inherently deviant, this article examines different types of exploitations experienced by black male football and basketball student athletes (BSAs) on predominantly white campuses over the last five decades by utilizing a five-point hypothetical framework. The study findings are in agreement with those of prior studies conducted in this area by sports scholars and sociologists. Additionally, this study finds that the exploitation is embedded in social class differences as well as in racial ideology and discrimination.

Abstract: When it comes to addressing Federal Relief for disaster victims, politics of access seem to be inevitable. The victims’ racial and economic background, the disaster region’s economic impact on the national economy, local political leaders’ influence on federal government, federal political leaders’ anticipated returns (also known as dividends on their investment) in terms of popularity, media attention, higher poll ratings—all play a role at various degrees. Was it true that President Bush was slow in responding because the victims were largely black and poor, who lived in the ninth ward of New Orleans? Did President Obama act so fast to score some political points as he was on the brim of re-election for second term? Was it because the New Jersey governor has more influence in the Republican Party as well as on federal government, than Louisiana Governor Kathleen Blanco? Was it because democrats receive more minority votes than republicans? Should FEMA be subjected to ruling party priorities and political ideologies? This paper attempts to seek answers to these and other relevant questions.
36. Murty, Komanduri

Department: Behavioral Sciences  
Status: Faculty  
Type of scholarship: Encyclopedia Contribution  
Date(s): 2015  
Web Access: None

Abstract: Originating from Greek, the term Stigma was initially used to refer to unusual body signs, cut or burned into the body, which implied the bearer was a slave, criminal, or a traitor. In other words, the stigmatized person originally referred to a blemished person, ritually polluted, to be avoided at all costs especially in public social settings. This article discusses the origin and types of stigma; process of stigmatization; identity and identity politics; and, methods of neutralizing (or avoidance of) stigmatization.

37. Zhu, Jianmin

Department: Mathematics and Computer Science  
Status: Faculty  
Type of scholarship: Refereed Article  
Date(s): 2015  

Abstract: Para-dichlorobenzene (p-DCB) products are widely used in the home and public buildings, leading to exposure to this chemical in indoor environments. In this study, we explored potential relationships between p-DCB exposure and diabetes in U.S. adults by analyzing a nationally representative subsample of 3063 adult participants aged 20-79 years randomly selected for measurement of urinary concentrations of 2,5-dichlorophenol (2,5-DCP), the major metabolite of p-DCB, in the 2007-2010 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Median urinary 2,5-DCP concentration was 7.0 µg/L (interquartile range: 2.1-29.9). Of the participants, 560 (13.6%) were diabetic. A dose-dependent increase in the prevalence of diabetes was observed in the study participants across quartiles of urinary 2,5-DCP (p-trend < 0.0001). After adjusting for potential confounders, individuals in the highest quartile of urinary 2,5-DCP had an increased odds of diabetes [OR = 1.59 (95% CI: 1.06, 2.40)], compared with individuals with the lowest quartile. The highest quartile of urinary 2,5-DCP was also positively associated with insulin resistance (adjusted β = 0.75; 95% CI: 0.27, 1.24). This study demonstrated a potential association between exposure to p-DCB, measured as urinary concentrations of 2,5-DCP, and diabetes in U.S. adults. Additional epidemiologic and mechanistic studies would further explore these interactions.
This chapter discusses different concepts of feasible and constructive developmental interventions in the Caribbean. The nations of the region need to contain crime, reduce corruption, encourage job creation, raise living standards, improve industrial competency and competitiveness, and strengthen environmental protection, among other goals. These serious problems can only be addressed with consistent, robust policies, strong institutional capacity, and strong enforcement. The failure, to date, to develop and implement the right policies, build the institutional capacity, and ensure enforcement therefore requires a more profound re-thinking of the role of government in national development in the modern era. Why have so many of the Caribbean nations failed to meet their developmental changes? The first main part of the chapter reviews features of government policy and decision making in the Caribbean region. The second section examines an institutional system that has been used successfully in some countries—the "developmental state"—where states take on a developmental role in the economy without owning most of the productive assets and while avoiding the misdirection of investments toward corrupt gains or sectarian political ends. It notes, however, that this model may be more appropriate in the early stages of development, that is, to bridge the period before other social institutions are sufficiently mature. The final main section explores the nature of what might be desirable developmental interventions in the Caribbean today.
ous diverse impacts on small Caribbean states and explores the implications for tourism analysis, policy interventions, and planning. There have been significant challenges and limitations, but in general the Caribbean tourism industry has performed remarkably well. It has grown consistently for decades, is the largest source of employment in the region, and is the largest source of foreign exchange for a number of countries. However, the current pattern of development has also resulted in very high leakages, a lack of economic linkages, a low rate of new entrants and consequently lack of competition, and a number of serious environmental problems, including development in areas that may eventually be lost to rising seas.

40. Toppin, Ian
Department: QEP/ CTL
Status: Director
Type of Scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015
Full Citation: Toppin, I., & Pullens, L. (2015). Reducing Classroom Disputes between Faculty and Students. *Journal of Instructional Research, 4* (1), 118-123.

Abstract: Prior classroom management training makes a big difference in faculty's ability to handle disputes with students. This type of training should be included in faculty orientation activities. The research presented in this article indicates that success in dealing with behaviorally challenging students is possible if the likely areas of dispute are prepared for in advance. This article will highlight some of the likely areas of dispute and strategies for addressing them, particularly in the following three key areas: 1) Academic reasons why disputes occur between faculty and their students; 2) Non-academic reasons why disputes occur between faculty and their students; and 3) Strategies for engaging students and reducing volatile incidences.

41. Toppin, Ian
Department: QEP/ CTL
Status: Director
Type of Scholarship: Refereed Article
Date(s): 2015

Abstract: Virtual schools are a growing phenomenon in k-12 education. School systems in almost every state in the United States offer some version of fully online or blended education. It is no longer far-fetched to conclude that if the current trend continues, virtual school enrollments will eclipse those of traditional brick-and-mortar k-12 institutions within the next 10 years. This paper examines some of the challenges and strengths of virtual schools, it offers questions to consider when deciding whether or not a virtual school option would be ideal, and it draws conclusions, which provide an outlook for the future of virtual schools in k-12 education.
Research Excellence Award Winner in Social Sciences & Humanities

Edward V. Demenchonok, Ph.D., has worked as a Senior Researcher at the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, and is currently a Professor of Foreign Languages and Philosophy at Fort Valley State University, GA. He is listed in 2000 Outstanding Scholars of the 21st Century and is a recipient of the Twenty-First Century Award for Achievement in Philosophy from the International Biographical Centre, Cambridge, England. He is a past President of the International Society for Universal Dialogue. He is a participant of numerous international scholarly conferences, such as the Rhodes World Public Forum "Dialogue of Civilizations" (October 2015, Rhodes, Greece); 11th Congress of Intercultural Philosophy (September 2015, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic); Inaugural Conference of the Centre for Humanities Innovation (July 2014, Durham University, UK); 23 World Congress of Philosophy (August 2014, Athens, Greece), and many others. His numerous books and articles are in the fields of the Philosophy of Culture, Latin American Philosophy, and Ethics. He is the editor and contributor of Between Global Violence and Ethics of Peace: Philosophical Perspectives (2009); Philosophy after Hiroshima (2010); and Intercultural Dialogue: In Search of Harmony in Diversity (2014).
Dr. Mahipal Singh is Associate Professor of Animal Biotechnology and Coordinator of the Animal Science Undergraduate Program at Fort Valley State University. He is an accomplished scientist and teacher with 28 years of experience in the areas of cell and molecular biology, biotechnology, microbial genetics, and epigenetic regulation of genes with 120 publications including 45 peer reviewed journal articles and 3 book chapters. He earned his Ph.D. in 1989 from the Banaras Hindu University, India. He did his postdoctoral training at the Medical University of South Carolina (1989-91), and the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD (1991-93) in the DNA repair, replication and mutagenesis laboratory of Arthur Levine, a well known virologist. Soon after completing his training in US he returned back to India and joined as a permanent scientist at the Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology, a premier Institute of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Govt. of India. He was soon promoted to Senior Scientist and played a pivotal role in establishing the Molecular Biology Laboratory in its Biotechnology Department. He initiated a research program on genome analysis and DNA based detection systems which resulted in several publications and two U.S. patents. He guided research of several graduate students including the PhD thesis there. He also held an Adjunct Faculty appointment at the Himachal Pradesh University, Palampur, where he taught Molecular Biology courses. Dr. Singh migrated again to United States in 2000, first serving at Fort Valley State University as an MPH graduate faculty and Research Associate in the College of Agriculture. In January 2004, he joined as a Research Assistant Professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago. There he studied epigenetic regulation of globin gene expression during development & cellular differentiation using baboon as a model system.

In 2007, he returned back to the valley and joined the animal science faculty as an Assistant Professor. Dr. Singh currently teaches two graduate (Molecular Endocrinology and Molecular Biology Techniques) and one undergraduate (Animal Biotechnology) course each year, and has an active research program in animal biotechnology. His research interests include regulation of muscle development and its manipulation to enhance muscular mass, stem cells, somatic cell nuclear transfer, and embryo development. His labs recent area of emphasis has been to understand limits of postmortem tissue survival and possibilities of adult stem cell recovery. This untapped resource has potential for
cellular therapies, cryopreservation and revival of animals in the future. He has trained and supervised research projects of more than 35 graduate, undergraduate, high school and middle school students and continues to do so. Dr. Singh has successfully managed both teaching and research funded grants as a PI, served on USDA panel, served as moderator/chair in society meetings and has chaired thesis committees of graduate students. He has served as adhoc reviewer for USDA grants, and for several journals and is on editorial board of two journals. He has served as an expert reviewer of PhD thesis and book proposals from Springer. He initiated and successfully conducted Research Seminar Series at the College of Agriculture from 2008-2012, and believes in educational brainstorming. He has served/is serving several college and university wide committees including Agricultural and Lab Animal Care and Use Committee (ALACUC), and Animal and Biotech Graduate Admissions Councils. He regularly presents his research in society meetings and has given invited lectures. He is also a proud parent of two college going children.
Dr. Mobini has 38 years of experience as a veterinarian and educator. He joined Fort Valley State University in January 1989 after serving as an Associate Professor of Large Animal Medicine and Surgery, School of Veterinary Medicine, Tuskegee University for 8 years. Dr. Mobini served in teaching, research, extension and administration at FVSU. He served as Head of the department of veterinary science 2008-2013, and was instrumental in completing the medical and surgical infrastructure at the department obtaining full AVMA Accreditation in 2008 and subsequently in 2010 following a complete AVMA site visit. He currently serves as Interim Assistant Dean for Academic Programs and Professor of Veterinary Science at FVSU’s College of Agriculture, Family Sciences and Technology at FVSU.

Dr. Mobini served on the Board of Directors of the American Association of the Small Ruminant Practitioners, Animal Health Committee of American Sheep Industry, and AVMA Animal Welfare Committee. He currently serves on Georgia Veterinary Medical Association Board of Directors, American Veterinary Medical Association Legislative Advisory Committee, and AVMA House of Delegates.

He is married to Marzieh Mobini, his wife and best friend of 39 years, to whom he is indebted for her love and support. They have two adult children, Bobby and Faraa.
Recognition of Other Nominees

Dr. Celia Dodd, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Biology

Dr. Peter Dumbuya, Professor, Dept. of Geography & GIS

Dr. Mohammed Ibrahim, Assistant Professor, Agricultural Research

Dr. Mark Latimore, Agricultural Research & Corporate Extension

Dr. Alfrieda Manson, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Curriculum & Instruction

Dr. Jimmy McCamey, Associate Professor, Dept. of Behavioral Sciences

Dr. Fred McLaughlin, Associate Professor, Dept. of Biology

Dr. Young Park, Professor, Dept. of Animal Sciences

Dr. Clarence Riley, Assistant Professor, Dept. Veterinary Science & Public Health
With an enrollment of approximately 3,000, our school is the perfect size for building lifelong ties that go beyond race and cultural background; ties that are based on a shared love of learning and a thirst for personal growth. We’re family here! Everyone belongs! Our more than 70 student organizations and activities range from a thriving sorority and fraternity system, to conference-leading athletic teams, honor societies and student government. FVSU’s stately campus is the ideal environment for one-on-one learning, but we also encourage connections to the world around us, both near and far, through close relationships with local communities and our study abroad programs that trace ancestral bonds halfway around the globe. FVSU is growing and building: we have apartment-style residence halls, a spacious Wildcat Stadium, and state-of-the-art learning facilities. The following is a list of our programs and their accreditations:

**Graduate:**
- Educational Specialist with a major in School Counseling Education (GaPSC & NCATE accredited & CACREP)
- Master of Science in Animal Science
- Master of Science in Biotechnology
- Master of Science with a major in Rehabilitation Counseling (accredited by the Council on Rehabilitation Education (CORE))
- Master of Science in Education with a major in Middle Grades Education (GaPSC & NCATE accredited)
- Master of Science in Education with a major in Early Childhood/Special Education (GaPSC & NCATE accredited)
- Master of Education with a major in School Counselor Education (accredited by NCATE & CACREP)
- Master of Science with a major in Mental Health Counseling (preliminary work towards accreditation)
- Master of Public Health with a major in Environmental Health (preliminary work towards accreditation)

**Undergraduate:**
- Bachelor of Science in Electronic Engineering Technology Program (accredited by the Accreditation Board for Engineering & Technology – ABET)
- Bachelor of Science with a major in Veterinary Technology (accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association – AVMA)
- Bachelor of Science in Education with a major in Middle Grades Education (GaPSC & NCATE accredited)
- Bachelor of Science in Education with a major in Early Childhood/Special Education (GaPSC & NCATE accredited)
- Bachelor of Science in Education with a major in Health & Physical Education (GaPSC & NCATE accredited)
- Programs Working Towards Accredited (note that some are further along than others):
  - Bachelor of Social Work (Council of Social Work accreditation pre-candidacy)
  - Business Administration & Economics (ACBSP accreditation candidacy)
  - Bachelor of Arts with a major in Economics
  - Bachelor of Business Administration with a major in Accounting
  - Bachelor of Business Administration with a major in Management
  - Bachelor of Business Administration with a major in Marketing
  - Bachelor of Science with a major in Chemistry (working towards ACS accreditation)
  - Bachelor of Arts with a major in Commercial Design (working towards NASADA accreditation)
  - Bachelor of Arts with a major in Mass Communication (working towards ACEJMC accreditation)
- Bachelor of Science with a major in Computer Science (working towards ABET accreditation)
- Bachelor of Science in Mathematics
- Bachelor of Science in Food Security
- Bachelor of Science in Organizational Leadership
Special Thanks

Interim President, Dr. Jessica Bailey and staff of the Office of the President
Interim Provost and VPAA, Dr. Rayton Sianjina and staff of the Office of Academic Affairs
Vice President for External Affairs, Dr. Melody Carter and Title III Support Staff
Faculty Development Steering Committee
Mr. Donald Moore, Director of Events Management
Jada Harris, CTL Clerical Assistant
Al-Devin Jackson, Pianist
David Kerr, Saxophonist
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