Conference Proceedings

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Table of Content:

Preface:

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Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative idea.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Anam Shahid
Assistant Professor, Department of Academics, Faculty of Business Studies
Cromwell UK International Education, Ajman, UAE

Anam Shahid is a professor/lecturer, Faculty Member at the Department of Academics, Head of the Foundation Program in Business Studies, Chair Person Student Disciplinary Committee and ad-hoc Committee at Cromwell UK International Education. It is a Pearson assured Center, an associate college of Buckinghamshire New University In UK.

She has taught Courses like Human Resources Management, Business Psychology, Organizational Behavior, Business Resources, Business Communication, Starting a Small Business, Accountancy. Prior to this she has worked with University of Wollongong in Dubai into Human Resource Management/Corporate Services and With Club Mahindra Dubai As a Marketing Consultant.

PLENARY SPEAKER

Ana Sofia Saldanha
(Department of Humanities, Universidade Autonoma de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal)

Ana Sofia Saldanha, from Portugal, 35 years old, professional translator (English, Spanish and Portuguese) since 2007, university lecturer in Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal in a Post-Graduation in Translation since 2014 and Pro-Bono Mentor in the Portuguese Translators 'Association for recently graduated **students** in Translation since 2015.

With a keen **interest** in mentoring, coaching, personal branding and mentoring as a pedagogical tool for future translators. Speaker in conferences in Europe and around the world in a wide range of areas: Mentoring, Translation as a Profitable Profession, Professional Path for Translators, How to Start a Career in Translation, etc. Member of the EMCC (European Mentoring and Coaching Council) and of IMA (International Mentoring Association) and of the Portuguese Translators` Association (APTRAD) and of the American Translators 'Association (ATA).

Topic: Mentoring in a Broader Spectrum

Bosede Fakeye ERCICRTEL1802052	**Analysing Teacher-Student Classroom Discourse:Implication for Teaching of English as a Second Language in Ibada, Nigeria**
	Bosede Fakeye **Department of Ats and Social Sciences Education, Faculty of Education,University of Ibadan,Ibadan, Nigeria** **Abstract** The study observed and analysed the classroom discourse of teachers and students in the pedagogy of English language at Senior Secondary School Two (SS2) in Ibadan, Nigeria. Using J. R. Searl's Speech Act Theory, it analysed every statement made by the teachers and the students during the classroom discourse. The study employed primary source of data which is got by visiting the five sampled schools and observing each lesson twice on different days. The discourses were recorded, transcribed and analysed. Simple Percentage was used to analyse the discourse. Findings revealed that generally the teachers mostly used the expressive speech act and dominated the teaching-learning process in the classroom while the students did not participate actively during the discourse to take part in their own learning. It was observed that the students generally spoke only when they wanted to greet the teacher and when they wanted to answer the teacher's questions. They did not initiate discussion and they found it difficult to ask questions in the classroom. Recommendations were made for teachers to adopt interactive strategies that could improve teacher-students interaction in the teaching-learning process of English Language Keywords: Discourse, Classroom, Speech Acts, Expressive speech, English pedagogy
David Fakeye ERCICRTEL1802053	**Exploring Teachers' Passion for Teaching: Implications for Effective ESL Vocabulary Instruction in Ibadan, Nigeria** **David Fakeye** **Department of Arts and Social Sciences Education, Faculty of Education,University of Ibadan,Ibadan, Nigeria** **Abstract** This study investigated the role of teachers' passion for teaching in enhancing students' achievement in English Vocabulary in selected senior secondary schools in Lagelu Local Government Area, Oyo State. Four research questions were answered in the study. The participants were 800 SS2 students and their English language teachers in Lagelu Local Government Area of Oyo State. The instruments used were: Achievement test in English vocabulary (r= 0.78) and Questionnaire on teachers' passion for teaching (0.87). Data collected were analysed using PPMC at .05 level. Findings revealed that there was a positive significant relationship between teachers' teachers' passion for teaching and achievement in English vocabulary (r = 0.282; P<.05). Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that teachers should attend regular workshops, seminars and training programmes that could ignite their passion for teaching English Vocabulary. Keywords: Subject-matter competence, passion for teaching, Achievement in English vocabulary, Lagelu Local Government Area, Oyo State.
Linda Ghout-Khenoune ERCICRTEL1802054	**Learner Autonomy and Context Specificity: a Study of Students Discourses of EFL Learning and Teaching at Abderrahmane Mira University of Baia**

Linda Ghout-Khenoune
Department of English,University Abderrahmane Mira,Béjaia, Algeria

Abstract

The following thesis reports on an exploratory research study conducted to examine EFL students' readiness for learner autonomy at the Department of English University of Béjaia. The impetus for this study was the growing interest in learner autonomy in the Algerian tertiary education since the implementation of the LMD reform, in addition to the inconclusive research findings on the applicability of learner autonomy in non-western contexts.

The two main research questions and their sub-questions in this study focused around the following major issues: the prevailing EFL learning culture at the Department of English of the University of Béjaia and the place of learner autonomy in this learning culture. Thus, a mixed methods case study design within a general qualitative framework is considered as a natural methodological option to find answers to these research questions. Moreover, a qualitative framework is embraced because it accommodates the sociocultural and interpretivist perspectives underpinning this study.

In line with this, in- depth qualitative data elicited using Language Learning Histories, in combination with the quantitative data collected conducting a Likert scale survey were fused, compared and contrasted in order to capture the participants' perceptions concerning English language learning, to shed light on the prevailing learning culture in the specific context of this study and, ultimately, to gather evidence about the participants' readiness for learner autonomy.

The analysis of the students' learning culture unearthed perceptions and behaviours that indicated both readiness and lack of readiness for learner autonomy. Thus, students' readiness for learner autonomy seems to lie in their psychological characteristics as English language learners and their understanding of their complex learning context. On the other side, lack of readiness for autonomy is identifiable in the students' perceptions of control distribution in the classroom i.e. in considering the teacher as the sole authority figure, in addition to the prevalence of quantitative perceptions of learning and lack of awareness of the administration role in their learning.

The major contribution of this study then is in finding that lack of readiness for autonomy among the students is not due to any inherent personal or cultural characteristic but rather to a lack of an autonomy-supportive environment. This implies that learner autonomy is a universal concept compatible with different cultures and its development is dependent on available enabling resources in learning situations.

Aisee Paguio Cruz
ERCICRTEL1802057

Novice Masters: Lived experiences of Special Program in Foreign Language (SPFL) learners learning Chinese Mandarin

Aisee Paguio Cruz
Bataan National High School/Bataan Peninsula State University Graduate School

Abstract

The study investigates the life world of Special Program in Foreign Language (SPFL) learners learning Chinese Mandarin as their third language (L3). The topic being underscored is how SPFL learners acquire their Target Language (TL) while still in the process of mastering their second language (L2) which is English. This study employed phenomenological research to describe the lived experiences of SPFL learners. Five (5) participants took part in the study and data were gathered using face-to-face interview and focus group discussions where themes were

extracted. Findings revealed four themes: (a) learning a new language for a brighter future; (b) positive emotion as a factor in TL learning; (c) role of code switching in learning the language; and (d) better learning through knowledge and exposure to TL's cultural background. As a conclusion, learners experiencing interaction using Chinese Mandarin deemed it beneficial for their future. Additionally, learners acquire better comprehension of the TL because of the fun and fulfillment it brings. Also, TL is better understood through relating it to their existing language. Finally, TL is acquired effectively by understanding its cultural background. Recommendations for further research include: (1) exploring the impacts of having a Chinese Volunteer Teacher (CVT) teaching TL; (2) identifying relevant seminars, trainings, and exposure to be given to teachers; (3) discovering how can L2 and L3 teachers work hand in hand; (4) investigating the role of code switching in learning the TL; and (5) studying how programs and activities could serve as aids in TL learning.
Keywords: language, learning, lived experiences

Sadia Kamran
ERCICRTEL1802059

Contesting Conventions in an Art History Class–The Pakistani Way

Sadia Kamran
Research Centre, University College of Art & Design,University of the Punjab,Lahore, Pakistan

Abstract
This study while highlighting the issues of art education in general and of art history in particular in an Islamic society like Pakistan tries to dig deep into the popular socio-cultural and religious dogmas that make learning and knowing about art controversial. In such an effort the study explores the concepts of Islamization and Pakistaniat that appear to be the root causes of all ambiguities in Pakistani art field. Interestingly, despite all these restrictions Pakistani art scene is thriving and making its mark on international forums. The number of students, with a prominent figure of girls, enrolling for degrees in art institutions is increasing every year. Is this new vested power the result of individual art educationists, teachers and instructors or is it the tradition of art making in the region which is very strong. Does it reflect the divided Pakistani society? are some of the points of discussion . Some of the art institutions in Lahore, the city that can be considered one of the major centers of artistic activities, are taken up as case studies in order to better comprehend the prevailing issues of faith, identity and gender as hurdles in teaching art history and how they are tackled by the instructors in class rooms.

Inerlanguage Pragmatics Instruction: Evidence from EFL Teachers

Asma Ben Abdallah
Department of English, Faculty of Letters and Humanities,Uniersity of Sfax,Sfax, Tunisia

Abstract
Interlanguage Pragmatics (ILP) Instruction has brought a lot of enlightenment for Foreign Language Teaching and has secured itself a deserved position in SLA research. In the Tunisian context, ILP instruction remains less explored for academics and educational practitioners. In our experience as teachers, both at secondary school and at university levels, the instruction and assessment of pragmatics seems to be contentious. This paper firstly introduces the theoretical models of Interlanguage pragmatics Instruction and focuses on their implications for foreign language teaching. This study builds on the work of Ben Abdallah (2015) that investigated the

Asma Ben Abdallah
ERCICRTEL1802060

	effects of pragmatic Instruction on Tunisian EFL Learners where pragmatic Instruction has been approached from the perspective of students and their learning strategies. The data for the present study, however, come from Tunisian EFL teachers by investigating their pragmatics practices and their perceptions of pragmatic instruction. The findings indicated that EFL teachers have pragmatic awareness; yet, their reflections revealed that their awareness was mostly on theoretical pragmatic knowledge, and not explicitly brought into practical pragmatic applications. The paper concludes by promoting pragmatics instruction with the suggestion that EFL teachers should teach pragmatics in class. Key Words: Interlanguage Pragmatics Theory (ILP) / SLA / Pragmatics / Pragmatic Instruction / EFL
Dr. Mouna Frikha **ERCICRTEL1802061**	**Emerging Forms of Communication in Contemporary Advertising Discourse** **Dr. Mouna Frikha** **Assistant professor,linguistics and translation, Faculty of arts and humanities of Sfax,Tunisia** **Abstract** **The slogan represents the most important linguistic element in advertising texts. In that, an advertising slogan serves to persuade the target receiver to purchase the product that is advertised. The present paper focuses on advertising slogans promoting international products in the Arab Gulf. The researcher compiled a corpus consisting of 100 parallel pairs of English and Arabic magazine advertisements promoting luxury and non-luxury products. The objective of the study is to detect whether English or Arabic is predominantly used to formulate contemporary international advertising slogans in Arabic magazines. Comprehensive statistical operations including frequency distribution, descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were conducted. The quantitative study revealed that English is the most commonly used language to formulate advertising slogans promoting international products in Arabic periodicals. The predominance of the English language in Arabic print advertising may be due to the phenomenon of globalization. Advertisers may intentionally keep advertising slogans in English in Arabic magazines to reflect the foreignness and high quality of the products that are advertised.** **Key Words: Advertising, advertising slogan, international advertising, standardisation, adaptation, localisation, globalization**
Oyetubo Olukemi Kofoworola **ERCICRTEL1802062**	**Ethical issues and Classroom management in Somolu local Government Area of Lagos State.** **Oyetubo Olukemi Kofoworola** **Federal College of Education Technical,Akoka, Lagos,Nigeria** **Abstract** **The study investigated the relationship between ethical issues and classroom management in Somolu local government area of Lagos state. The sample comprised of 50 school administrators of basic education schools. The sample was randomly chosen. A pre-test- post-test control research design was adopted. Observations were also carried out through recorded classroom interactions between the administrators and their pupils. Three research questions were answered and three hypotheses were tested . A questionnaire was also designed for school administrators to gather data to generate information. Using the chi- square stactic, the results show that there was a positive relationship between ethical issues and classroom

management. Administrators who had ethical dilemmas also had problems managing their classrooms effectively. Also it was revealed that ethical problems affected classroom communication which in turn created an environment of chaos in the classroom. It was therefore recommended that a climate of of trust and understanding is necessary as a basis for building a positive relationship which is essential to determine the appropriate behaviour for the growth and development of the institution. In addition, school administrators should be encouraged to learn the reality therapy or behavioural modification as a strategy to solve management problems in the classroom.

Eyitope Olateju **ERCICRTEL1802063**	**Adult Vocational Education:An Imperative For Women Empowerment In An Era Of Global Economic Crisis** **Eyitope Olateju** **Department of Educational Foundations, School of Education,Federal College of Education (Technical) Akoka,** **Yaba.,Lagos Nigeria** **Abstract** **As The Process O Development Is Changing Through globalization,it becomes necessary for Nigeria as a nation to effectively benefit and participate fully in facing the challenges thrown on her economy.This will in no small way depend on her ability to build and take advantage of human resource capabilities. In building such capacities,women should not be left out because the constitute about fifty per cent of Nigerians population.The purpose of this study was to examine the various Adult Education Vocational Programmes available for women in Nigeria.Survey research design was adopted.Three hundred women from various Ministry of Women Affairs all over the Federation were randomly sampled.A-26 item questionnaire was used for data collection. its reliability estimate was 0.864.Data collected was analyzed with frequency,percentage, standard deviation and t-test.The result revealed that factors such as : discrimination against women,high illiteracy among women and corruption among others are factors hindering women from acquiring vocational skills.It was therefore recommended that more vocational on training institutions should be established by both Government and non-governmental agencies in Nigeria to train women in vocational skills.**
Dr. Priya Chadha **ERCICRTEL1802064**	**Virtual Classrooms: The Changing Communities** **Dr. Priya Chadha** **Head & Assistant Professor , Department of Journalism, GGDSD College Chandigarh(India)** **Abstract** **Media Convergence and changing new communication technologies have created the new learning environment. The traditional approach of teaching is being replaced with online courses. Media Convergence and new communication technologies have created the new learning environment. Online courses with audio –visual tools such as colorful text, sound, images not only enhance learning but it has also turned the whole world into global village. There is need to revise the present pedagogies so that the use of ICT tools not only enhance the teachers basic skills and learning but should also play an important role on the student's employment and economic growth of the country. Virtual classrooms are an emerging trend which allows active participation, interactive discussions and information with blended techniques and skills thus replacing interpersonal communications.**

Communities of practice can also use blended techniques, leveraging both face-to-face interactions and online tools and discussions (Means et al. 2010; Bakia et al., 2011).Today, with digitalization it has become very easy and convenient for the teachers to share and connect with the larger global community of educators but at the same time it has also created Rural-Urban Divide not only at the national level but also among develop and developing countries. In most of the developing countries there is lack of ICT infrastructure or the digital divide is because of geographic proximity to internet access and internet cafes .Luke (1993) agrees with Campbell that this expansion of technology will create a 'new class' of information-elite, which will be unreachable to the information poor. Some learners will undoubtedly thrive in the new liberating on-line learning situation, while others will flounder (Lynch & Bishop 1998).Effective learning is closely related to context delivery and medium. The present chapter through review of literature will try to explore the pros and cons of virtual learning, effecting the education system, community and society at the large.
Keywords: Media Convergence, New Communication Technologies, Virtual classrooms

Augustine Agbi **ERCICRTEL1802065**	**The Effect of Inadequate and Unstable Power Supply in Nigerian Institutions of Higher Learning** **Augustine Agbi** **Department of Office Technology and Management, School of Business Studies,Edo State Institute of Technology and Management, Usen P. M. B. 1104, Benin City,Nigeria** **Abstract** **Nations all over the world have integrated ICT into their educational sectors in order to better equip their citizens in a world that expect the best from every individual. However, in Nigeria the power sector has not been helpful in this direction as it has been in comatose since inception. The paper tends to x-ray the extent inadequate and unstable power supply has affected the integration of ICT in Nigerian, the challenges various institutions of higher learning are facing in an attempt to meet with international best practices as far as teaching/learning is concerned. The paper goes further with suggestions that can help to ameliorate the challenges.**
Mudassir Abdullahi Gero **ERCICRTEL1802066**	**Impact of Blended Learning on English Writing Performance of Student-Teachers among the Colleges of Education in Northern Nigeria** **Mudassir Abdullahi Gero** **Jigawa State College of Education, Gumel** **Abstract** **Information technology is believed to be one of the most crucial developments in Nigerian educational system. This technological breakthrough has led to the emergence of blended learning which has become popular among Nigeria higher institutions. This study takes a cross sectional analysis to examine the impact of such blended learning on English writing performance of student-teachers in colleges of educations in Northern Nigeria and also, to determine the level of computer attitude of English language instructors /lecturer in the colleges towards using blended learning approach to teach English writing. The research design of the study was quasi-experimental research. The experimental groups were taught using blended learning instruction while the control groups were taught using traditional lecture method. A sample of 150 students (80 male, 60 female) and 30 English language instructors (20 male, 10 female) was**

selected. The pre-test and posttest were used as instruments for data collection for students whereas questionnaire was used for data collection for instructors. Students-teachers test scores were analyzed using a simple t-test procedure. The instructors' questionnaire data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The finding shows that students of experimental group performed better in writing skills course than students of control group. Instructors' attitudes towards computers were positive but their actual use of computers was moderate. Therefore, it is recommended that teachers training college instructors should be motivated to restructure their programs, courses and assessment procedures to host blended learning.
Key Words: Blended Learning, ICT Instructors, Northern-Nigeria, Student-Teachers

Helen E Ugbogbo ERCICRTEL1802068	**Achebe's Use Of English Languague In His Literary Writings** Helen E Ugbogbo Edo State Polytechnic, Usen. Edo State Nigeria,Benin City,Edo State, Nigeria **Abstract** From Nigeria's era of imperialism and pre-colonization to this contemporary era, there have been major shifts, several changes and loss in the cultural practices of the Igbos owing to several factors such as neo-colonization, western civilization which has led to acculturation and other factors. Considering these factors from the western world which still holds sway, it will rather not be surprising that in the nearest future, Igbos will be bound to lose more cultural practices if there are no veritable measures put in place to check these worrisome influences. Although there are cultural revival events organized and held from time to time to educate the present generation, the influence from the western world still eats deep into the fabrics of the Igbo society. In this light, several Nigerian authors of Igbo descent have made efforts to document some cultural practices of the Igbos in their writings, thus, preserving them and making it possible for the future generation to read, get educated and take their bearing. Hence, this essay attempts to examine some works of Chinua Achebe and few other writers up till the present generation and their relevance as it concerns this discourse. Keywords: Culture, Western civilization and acculturation
Davut Uysal ERCICRTEL1802070	**Organisational culture and job satisfaction among Academic professionals at a language school** Davut Uysal, Lecturer Anadolu University, School of Foreign Languages, Eskişehir **Abstract** Turkish higher education system has experienced some structural changes in recent decades, which resulted in concentration on English language teaching as a foreign language at universities in Turkey. However, the number of studies examining the relationship between organizational culture and job satisfaction among academic professionals at higher education institutions is very limited in the country. The main objective of this study was to determine the perceptions of English language instructors regarding organizational culture and its impact on their job satisfaction at School of Foreign Language-Anadolu University in Turkey. The findings of the study revealed that the respondents of the study had positive perceptions regarding current organizational culture indicating satisfaction with co-worker relations and administration, supervision support and the work itself, as well as moderate satisfaction with the available professional

	development opportunities. A significant correlation between overall organizational culture and job satisfaction was found in the study Keywords: organizational culture, job satisfaction, academic professionals, organizational culture
Magaji Bala Maijambo **ERCICRTEL1802073**	**The Role Of Nigerian Academic In Domesticating An International English Literacy Teaching Model** **Magaji Bala Maijambo** **Department of English Language & Literary Studies, School of Secondary Education,Jigawa State College Of Education Pmb 1002,Gumel, Nigeria** **Abstract** **The subscription of Nigeria to MDGs with the aim of providing qualitative education at basic education level by government made international interventions in all parts of Nigeria vibrant. Such intervention is usually technical which tends to provide teachers with internationally tested model that will enhance their service delivery and bring about improvement in teaching and learning. This paper therefore, is an exploratory that dwel on the critical role of home academics in adapting an international model of teaching to suit local linguistic and cultural settings of the host country.** **Keywords: MDGs; English Language Teaching; Nigeria.**
Mr Sani Sule **ERCICRTEL1802074**	**My Paper Title: A Linguistic Analysis Of Hausa Proverbs: A Case Study Of Conflict Resolutions.** **Mr Sani Sule** **Hausa Department, School Of Secondary Education, Jigawa State College Of Education, Pmb 1002, Gumel, Nigeria.** **Abstract.** **Proverbs are wise saying that deals with human social interaction, reconstruction of experiences, explaining different aspects of critical thinking as well as explaining the past giving instruction and warning for the future. This aim of the study is to analyze the Hausa proverbs from one of the two major second languages in West Africa after Swahili (Aminu, 2003; Newman, 2000). Proverbs served as ideal guides to thought and action of every individual which served as mediation for cultural conflicts, ethnic violence in a multi-lingual countries across the world. Furthermore this paper will use a qualitative content analysis through a purpose sampling technique in selecting the related proverbs on conflict resolutions. Findings revealed that Hausa proverbs is highly proficient way of enlighten people in every aspects of human endeavours. The significance of the results is discussed followed by implications of the findings and suggestions for future research.** **Keywords. Hausa, Hausa proverbs, conflicts resolutions, Nigeria**
Haruna Alkasim Kiyawa **ERCICRTEL1802075**	**Revisiting Hausa Popular Romance Literary Criticism: A Transactional Reader-Response Theory** **Haruna Alkasim Kiyawa** **School of Secondary Education,Jigawa State College of Education, Pmb, 1002,Gumel, Nigeria** **Abstract** **This study tries to examine the role of Hausa popular romance fiction in providing reading materials to Hausa youth both male and women. The paper employed an in-depth interviews through a pursive sampling techniques for selecting (6) women readers with their age ranges between**

	19- 25 years who agreed to participate in the study. The paper adopted a reader-response theory in qualitative approach to investigate the reading habits of women readers and shed light on the challenges and arguments from the academicians and journalist in which they considered the novels as low quality, cultural distruction, spades of suicides, corrupting the minds of young women readers. Finally, the results indicated that women readers explored their ideas, emotional feelings of their readership of these novels and suggested some possible ways how to improve the quality of the literary texts up to the standard level, as recommended by the educated elites, social critics and conservative Hausa society. ds: Hausa popular romance fiction, Women readers, Reading habits, Literary criticism, Reader-response theory
Dr. G. Kumaravelu **ERCICRTEL1802076**	**A Study Of Resilience Of High School Students In Relation To Their Academic Achievement** **Dr. G. Kumaravelu** **Post Doctoral Fellow, School Of Education, Pondicherry University, and Puducherry, India.** **Abstract** "Something that makes people to keep on with good mental health and achieve high even in the crossing of threat and hardship. This perspective is known as "resilience" Resilience is the capability to manage or 'coming back to original position' after coming across pessimistic proceedings, hard circumstances, confronts or hardship and returning back to the similar point of emotional happiness. Resilience is moreover the ability to react adaptively to hard conditions and succeed. The present system of education fails to cater the demands of students especially students belonging to poor and rural areas. It is evident from the past that the inadequate system of education directs to unemployment, malnutrition, poverty, alcoholism and suicide. On the other hand because of the risk faced by students, the academic achievement rate gets decreased or even the drop out of the student from the school happens in many situations. Relationship between resilience and academic achievement of students were to be examined in a population of 356 high school students in Puducherry region, India. The Resilience scale developed by Gail Wagnild and Young (1993) is proposed to be used for the study. Keywords: Resilience, High school students, relationship, academic achievement.
Azra Shalbaf **ERCICRTEL1802077**	**Structural Modeling on the relationship between creative education atmosphere, intrinsic motivation and self-regulation strategies in girl students from the University of Tehran** **Azra Shalbaf** **The Faculty of Psychology & Education,The University of Tehran,Iran, Tehran** **Abstract** Classroom structure has more influence on learning process; In this study the relationship between creative education environment, intrinsic motivation and self-regulation was studied. 300 girl students from the university of Tehran were selected to respond to the questions of creative education atmosphere Acual, spontaneous learning strategies MSLQ and intrinsic motivation AMS. Sampling method was convenience .the results were analyzed using Structural equations model. The results obtained using structural equation modeling showed that creative education atmosphere

	has direct and significant correlate with their learning strategies adjustment. The results showed that the relationship between creative education atmosphere and self- regulated learning was set through mediation motivation. So, according to the importance of self-regulation and intrinsic motivation in the academic achievement, it is suggested that conditions be created for students to enhance the intrinsic motivation, use of self-regulation strategies increases. Keyword: Creative education atmosphere, Intrinsic motivation to learn, Self-regulated learning strategies, structural equation modeling
Nabila El Hadj Said **ERCICRTEL1802079**	**The role of Digital Revolution in Langauge Teaching and Learning** **Nabila El Hadj Said** **Teacher of English at Naama University Centre, Algeria** **Abstract** The digital revolution is bringing about both opportunities and challenges for learning and instruction. It is fostering new teaching and learning approaches in the classroom while also taking us outside the confines of the school, opening access to diverse and distant sources of expertise and enabling us to customize learning, create new social networks, Using computer programs has recently caused language teaching and learning to undergo influential changes. Computer proved to be an instrument for those who are willing to learn a foreign language. It should be pointed out that technology has caused significant variation to every aspect of education. Even now, the many innovations of the digital revolution, multimedia (e.g., PowerPoint softwares) videos, etc., have affected on the way educators try to teach language. The present study investigates the way the use of computers affect and improve EFL's grammar learning. The researcher has chosen two groups of EFL learners among first year English students at Naama university and divided them into experimental group in which Powerpoint slides were included, and control group in which the traditional method was used. Then, a grammar test consisting of 20 multiple-choice items were constructed on the basis of the contents of the university syllabus. Grammar proficiency tests were given to groups to assign their level of grammar knowledge and to statistically control any differences between them at the beginning of the study. This study attempted to investigate whether there is a difference between the performance of the two groups, experimental group who learned through new technological methods and the control group who underwent the traditional ways of teaching grammar. It must be stated that the findings of the study showed that using technology is a suitable tool to teach grammar to students. Key words: Grammar learning, technological methods, multiple choice test
Al-Munnir Abubakar **ERCICRTEL1802081**	**The Influence Of Students' Engagement Towards Their Academic Performance** **Al-Munnir Abubakar** **Department of Education** **Faculty of Arts and Education Bauchi State University, Gadau** **Abstract** The objectives of the study were to measure the influence of students' engagement and academic performance. The study investigated to the extent to which students' engagement is related with experimental measures of the academic performance. Some of the measures of students' engagement were

	connected positively with such desirable learning outcomes as critical thinking and grades, although most of the relationships were weak in strength. The students' performance leftovers at top priority for educators. It is meant for making a difference, regionally, nationally and globally. It is recommended that school managers and teachers plan for a more favorable atmosphere and meaningful learning activities. Age groups and genders among students need to be addressed differently to create a better teaching and learning environment in accordance with their emotional, psychological and cognitive development. In a developing. Students' engagement is a main factor in decisive students' success in education, hence, the teachers need to undergo teacher professional training knowledge and skill to dynamically engage students in school activities. Keywords: Influence Students' Engagement, Academic Performance.
Rabi atu Abdulkaddir Mashi **ERCICRTEL1802084**	**Utilization of Library Services in enhancing Teaching and Learning in Umaru Musa Yar adua University, Katsina Nigeria** **Rabi atu Abdulkaddir Mashi** **University Library,Umaru Musa Yar adua University, Katsina, Nigeria.,Katsina, Nigeria** The library is a social institution that is responsible for selecting, acquiring, organizing, preserving and disseminating of information to its clienteles. They are institutions where printed and non printed information sources such as books, journals, posters, pamphlets, magazines newspapers etc. are kept for the purpose of reading and research. The Library plays a leading role in teaching and learning of an academic environment by supporting all the educational programmes within the institution. The educational development of the community cannot succeed without the aid of the library. Therefore, this paper will create awareness on the available Library services provided to users and as well as the types of information resources and sources to be consulted by students, lecturers and researchers for effective teaching and learning in the institution.
Atabo Onuche Gideon **ERCICRTEL1802086**	**Investigating The Adoption Of Ict In Teaching And Learning In Nigeria Colleges Of Education.** **Atabo Onuche Gideon** **Computer Science Department, School of Sciences,Kogi State College of Education, Ankpa,Ankpa, Kogi State, Nigeria** **Abstract** This Paper Investigate The Adoption Of ICT In Teaching And Learning In Nigeria Colleges Of Education. This Study Adopt A Descriptive Methodology Design Where By Quantitative Tools Were Used To Collect Data. The Target Population Of This Study Was 3 Colleges Of Education In The Estern Senatorial District Of Kogi State Nigeria. 100 Lectures And 160 Students Were Sampled And Questionnaire Distributed To Them. The Result Of The Analysis Revealed That The Number Of Courses Offered By Students Of Colleges Of Education Affect Lectures And Students Attitude In The Adoption Of ICT In Teaching And Learning. The Study Recommend That Curriculum Planner Should Reduce The Number Of Courses Offered In Colleges Of Education.
Joe Kuman **ERCICRTEL1802087**	**Accessibility And Participation Of Students With Vision Impairment (VI) In Academic Activities At Tertiary Institutions In The Technology Age: A Need Analysis On Academic Activities For VI Students At The University Of Goroka In Eastern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea**

Joe Kuman
Department of Special & Inclusive Education, School of
Education,University of Goroka,Goroka, Papua New Guinea, Oceania

Abstract
Pedagogical approaches of educating students with Vision Impairment (VI) at higher education institutions in developing countries in the technology age are a global phenomenon. In the context of Papua New Guinea (PNG), the University of Goroka (UoG) is one of the inclusive institutions that has enrolled and graduated a number of students with VI besides other ordinary students. Like any other regular students studying and doing their normal academic activities, those with VI are no exception as far as the pragmatic aspects of inclusion at UoG is concerned. However, the methods of teaching and learning are different and specific to that of the regular students because of the nature of their visual condition. Hence, a need analysis was conducted to identify issues that affect teaching and learning of students with VI at UoG. Students with VI and Special Inclusive Education lecturers were involved to provide experiential information that forms the basis of this study. The study identified several academic activities with number of challenges that need to be addressed at the institution. Furthermore, workable teaching and learning pedagogies and strategies were identified that may be useful to lecturers, tutors or other educators of students with VI, considering the ever changing trend of technologies and lifestyles in the contemporary world.
Key Words: Visual Impairment, Students With VI, Accessibility, Mainstream Schools, Special Education Resource Center (SERC), Braille, Public Institutions, Non-Visual Desktop Access (NVDA)

Salami Oiza Fati **ERCICRTEL1802088**	**Utilizing E-Learning For Effective Teaching & Learning In Nigerian Tertiary Institutions: Challenges & Prospects** **Salami Oiza Fati** **Kogi State College Of Education, Ankpa, Kogi State, Nigeria.** **Abstract** **This paper examines the extent to which e-learning has been incorporated by academic staff into the teaching and learning process in tertiary institutions in Nigeria with a focus on Kogi State College of Education, Ankpa (KSCOEA). A survey research design was adopted for this study and a structured questionnaire was used to collect data on the extent of usage and challenges encountered in using e-learning facilities by academic staff of the college. Percentage and mean was used for analysing the collected data. The findings revealed that despite the limited availability and the low level of usage of e-learning facilities in teaching and learning, most of the academic staff concured to the fact that incorporating e-learning into the teaching and learning process highly improves the quality of teaching and learning output. Based on the findings, recommendations were made for improved utilization of available e-learning facilities and better accesibility to e-learning facilities.** **Keywords: E-learning, academic staff, KSCOE Ankpa.**
Shazia Dayani **ERCICRTEL1802089**	**Deconstructing Gender Relationships in a Mumbai Classroom** **Shazia Dayani** **Institute of Education - University College London,University College London,London** **Abstract**

	This qualitative action research aimed to examine peer relationships in an 8th-grade religious education classroom in Mumbai to examine gender dynamics and its impact on collaborative student learning to suggest collaborative learning strategies that can enhance gender relations and interactions. Participant observations, student interviews, self and student reflection journals and critical friend observations guided the collection of data for this research. The research process observed a journey where students moved from not interacting with their opposite gender peers to engaging in respectful conversations and being comfortable with their presence. The study explored student perceptions of friendship and aim of their interactions with peers. The findings suggest that collaborative learning strategies containing elements of competition and excitement can enhance student collaboration. Moreover, increased student collaboration and improved peer interaction were also seen as positively impacting the classroom environment, students' level of confidence and team spirit in students. The author's role as a practitioner-researcher was understood as being crucial in facilitating collaborative learning activities to promote students to work together and not in parallel. **Key words: Secondary classroom teaching, teaching and learning, gender relationships**
Ahmad Amirali **ERCICRTEL1802090**	**Title: Learning Outside the Classroom - Students' Responses and Learning Outcomes** **Ahmad Amirali** **Institute of Education - University College London,University College London,London, UK** **Abstract** **This qualitative action research investigated how secondary religious education centre students in Karachi, Pakistan perceived learning outside the classroom in gardens, and if they see garden visits as contributing to their learning. The study also investigated how garden visits helped students to experience the taught curriculum. Lastly, this research studied specific challenges which the students and teachers faced while participating and conducting garden visits outside the school premises. During this research, two garden visits were organised; one inside and one outside the school premises. The data was collected by using four methods; student and parent interviews, critical friend observation, students' classwork and reflective journals (teacher and students). The findings suggested that though the students preferred outdoor learning, they did not prefer frequent garden visits. The data also revealed that students prefer learning in gardens inside the school premises instead of ones located outside the school premises. In addition, the research also highlighted the role of a practitioner researcher in planning and executing outdoor learning experience to make it a successful endeavour for students.** **Keywords: Teaching and Learning, LOTC, Outdoor Learning, Secondary Teaching**
Alireza Daryabak **ERCICRTEL1802092**	**The Effects of Employing Analytic Scoring Rubrics on the EFL Students' Writing Improvements** **Alireza Daryabak** **MA Graduated student, Khazar institute of higher education** **Hasneh Gorjipour** **MA Graduated student, Allameh Tabatab'i University**

Maedeh Hosseinpoor
MA Graduated student, Allameh Tabatab'i University

Abstract
Rubrics are considered beneficial for teaching and learning, especially when they are practiced as for formative assessment (Panadero & Jonsson, 2013). Some studies have focused on the effects of rubric use on improving different skills or tasks (Andrade & Du, 2005; Andrade & Reddy, 2010; Laurian & Fitzgerald, 2013);however, the employment of the rubric to improve the students' writing in Iran's context has been disregarded. Hence this study intended to examine the effects of rubrics on the Iranian learners' writing improvement. Moreover the study dealt with exploring the participants' perceptions of the rubric use. The participants of the study were 40 female EFL students selected based on their PET results. These participants were then divided into two groups of experimental and control. Subsequently a pretest of writing was administered to the groups. Then the experimental group underwent training on how to use rubrics. At the end of the course, the writing post-test was administered to the groups to find out which group had gained better performance. An analysis of covariance was run and In addition, the learners' perceptions of using rubrics were investigated using a questionnaire and semi-structured interview. There was a statistically significant difference between rubric-oriented classes and rubric-free classes in terms of the students' writing improvements ($p \leqslant .05$). Regarding the perceptions, on the average, the students had an agreeing opinion regarding the rubric use. Concerning the advantages and disadvantages of rubric, the results showed that the students focused more on the advantages, such as being able to write better, on the other hand some of the demerits of applying rubrics were specified, such as feeling confused as to how to use the rubric; mainly at the outset of the study. Taking the findings into considerations, there are some implications for the language learners, teacher trainers, syllabus designers, language testing.
Keywords: Analytic Scoring Rubric, Writing, Learners' perceptions, Writing Improvements.

Linda Primlyn **ERCICRTEL1802093**	**English Hymns: An Effective Approach in English Language Teaching** **Linda Primlyn** **Associate Professor, Department of English, Scott Christian College (Autonomous),Manonmaniam Sundaranar University ,Nagercoil, South India** **Abstract** **Learning English Language through English hymns is a simple, effective, technically strong and popular approach. Songs are sung at different places like house, workstation, shopping mall, religious centres, educational institutions, restaurants, and different situations as happy and joyful mood. An effort has been taken with a hope that it will reach the learner a lot quicker than the other approaches. It is assumed that teaching English through hymns will be an easier one because bilingual teaching will be handy in explaining the words in English which the learner would have known in his native language. Also it not only acquaints with the theme, meaning and tune of the hymn but also encourages the acquisition of pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, techniques of language and other aspects of speech.** **Key words: hymn, language, teaching**
Omale Moses Ojochogwu **ERCICRTEL1802094**	**Issues Of Scientific Literacy Among Secondary School Leavers In Kogi East Nigeria**

Omale Moses Ojochogwu.
Department of Biology, Kogi State College of Education, Ankpa, Nigeria

Abstract
Scientific literacy, a civic competency required for rational thinking about science in relation to personal, social, political, economic problems or issues one is likely to meet throughout life is often obtained through science education. Biology literacy is an aspect of scientific literacy aimed at building students to among other things become informed individuals who makes right choices about personal and community issues. These objectives are not achieved as reflected in student's poor achievement and non-attainment of the goals. Teacher's professional qualification, gender, teaching experience and school location are identified as some of the factors responsible for these problems. It was recommended among other things that conscious efforts should be made to expose biology teachers with appropriate up-dating of their qualifications, that the less experienced/newly recruited teachers be placed under the guidance of the experienced ones for mentorship.
Key words: Scientific literacy, Biology education, Gender, Secondary School

Rodalin N. Asenas ERCICRTEL1802095	**Communication Barriers: Effects on Natural Disaster Preparedness**

Rodalin N. Asenas, Ph.D.
Amaiub Faculty, Cge Department Of Languages & Social Sciences

Abstract
This study aimed to analyze the communication barriers like language differences, cultural differences and low safety literacy that affect natural disaster preparedness in order to determine the individual's capability of taking action and overcoming from tremendous natural phenomena. Since effective communication is vital to the wellbeing and protection of an individual, it requires understanding. Without it, effectual communication can't be possible; as effectual communication is missing, the condition of providing protection and care ends—or everything becomes meaningless, worthless, and hazards to everyone's wellbeing. Therefore the individual's ability, to speak and comprehend English language, plays essential role in this study. This is a descriptive research design utilizing survey questionnaire. On the extent of communication barriers' effects on natural disaster preparedness, language differences and cultural differences were both perceived as great extent, while moderate extent was the descriptive rating for low safety literacy and others (personal related factors), respectively. This portion points out that when language or cultural interferences are recognized, we often bother whether a person comprehends oral or written communication. Nevertheless, if those involved in communication use the same language and experience the same culture, understanding is expected. However, there are groups of people who are functionally illiterate: the absence of reading and writing, they just know the safety instructions by themselves. In the light of the foregoing finding and conclusion, the following were recommended: Because communication is more than a cognitive process, research suggests that education must highlight its significant role of improving the capacity of individuals and communities to reduce the risk of natural disasters. The Higher Education administration must seminar/training/workshop dealing with communication deficiency and other activities which can foster positive and supportive communication enhancement in the community.
Keywords: Communication Barriers, Level Of Experienced Effects, Natural

Disaster Preparedness	
Kiran Odit-Dookhan **ERCICRTEL1802096**	**Attitude towards E-Learning: The Case of Mauritian Students in Public TEIs** **Kiran Odit-Dookhan** **University of Technology, Mauritius** **La Tour Koenig, Pointe-aux-Sables, Republic of Mauritius** **Abstract** **Universities in Mauritius are looking forward to introduce e-learning systems to satisfy the needs of the growing number of students. Today, it is relatively common for our students to use modern technologies in their day-to-day activities and hence it has resulted into discussing whether there is a need to incorporate these modern technologies in our learning process. This paper tries to bridge the gap by investigating students' attitudes and patterns of use of a typical e-learning system. The study focuses on the Mauritian university students as the consumer in the e-learning process. A survey was conducted using structured questionnaire to target undergraduate university students from public HEIs in Mauritius. Out of a sample of 200 respondents only 156 questionnaires were received back where only 150 were found reliable for testing. Data collected was statistically examined using SPSS and the research hypotheses were tested using regression analysis. The results reveal that students are adopting technologies in their studies and wish to use it in a more progressive way.** **Keywords: Student's attitudes, E-Learning, HEIs, Mauritius**
Marwa Foad Medhat **ERCICRTEL1802100**	**Understanding Arab Generation Z Students: How Can We improve Methods of Teaching Translation in College Classrooms** **Marwa Foad Medhat** **Teaching Assistant at Misr International University (Cairo, Egypt)** **Abstract** **Each generation has its own unique characteristics that define them from previous generations; educators should understand these characteristics in order to provide a better education experience for students. Generation Z is defined as those born between 1995 and 2010. Generation Z students have been sitting in the college classrooms for a few years now, yet few to little research has been done in order to understand Arab Generation Z students in the college classroom. The aim of this research is to help understand this new generation and provide a better understanding of what these students expect in their higher education classroom.** **After observing these students in the classroom and experimenting different teaching techniques, the author of this research hopes to highlight the unique characteristics of this Generation Z students, suggest new techniques for teaching translation to these students and finally how this generation can's fond of technology be used in order to improve their college learning experience.** **Keywords: Generation Z, Arab Students, Teaching Techniques, Technology, Translation.**
Anand Purohit **ERCICRTEL1802101**	**Involving Google in Education** **Anand Purohit** **Duddupudi Degree College For Women, Akkamahadevi Womens University, Vijayapura, Sindhanur. Dt.Raichur** **Karnataka, India** **Abstract**

Google Classroom
Use of Google classroom, can be done to maximum extent in terms of ICT in Class Room, Interaction with student, Assignment, Assessment, provision of materials with the latest Google's online application. This would enhance the Learning experience in students and teachers. Teachers can work smart with their subjects in terms of class room teaching, Interaction with the students, Assessment and Assignments.

This application would become a supportive document to the teachers in documenting the process involved in his/her teaching career, it can also be a document for assessment of the teaching & learning process, Further it can be added with another Google's online application "Google Forms", with which a Teacher can create "A paperless Teaching Environment"

Google Forms: As Google classroom assists a teacher in classroom and students related activities, Google Forms helps a teacher in updating his day to day reports such as attendance, work dairy, preparation of conspectus, syllabus plans, feedback and other necessary reports.

This application would also be helpful in the academic administration, as it serves as a collective resource for teacher activities in and outside the class room, it can be a supportive tool for Teacher appraisals, and serves as a source for report generation of any kind as and when required such as "Feedback of a teacher can be acquired at any moment from the students and for any number of times without wasting the students time in the institution" and an analyzed report of the feedback helps in effective decisions to be carried out by the Management.

The saved records of Google Forms may further be customized into any forma of reports as and when required for any documentation process.

Conclusion: These two applications can serve as "Academic Paperless Administrators" to enhance the quality of the academic performance of an institution.

Mohamed Karodia **ERCICRTEL1802103**	**The effect of study attitude on the academic performance of Second Year Diploma** **Accountancy Students at the University of Johannesburg** **Mohamed Karodia** **Teaching and Learning,Independent Institute of Education,South Africa** **Abstract** **Accountancy as a subject is one of the sciences that for many years has been perceived as a difficult subject to study and teach. Yet it continuously attracts scholars graduating from school and entering Higher Education Institutions as a subject of choice and career.** **The teaching and learning of this subject has not been easy and has evolved and progressed over the past few decades however students still find it difficult to study and this has resulted in poor student achievement. Often the lecturers teaching accountancy at higher institutions are qualified in accountancy and not necessarily have the required teaching skills which creates a difficulty for students to grasp accountancy and related concepts. There are possibly many reasons why students find studying accountancy at tertiary level problematic. The reasons range from students not studying accountancy at school, the gap between high school and tertiary education, language issues especially in South Africa where majority of students do not have English as there first language yet the medium of instruction at tertiary institutions is English. Another reason the researcher has observed is the lack of appropriate study skills, techniques as well a positive attitude present in students entering tertiary institutions and hence together with all the other challenges these students encounter academic performance is not**

achieved for many students.   In search of solutions, this article focuses on the effect and efficacy that study attitude has on the performance on Accountancy students and in particular students studying Second Year Diploma in Accountancy at the University of Johannesburg. These students appear to have a lack of positive attitude and as a result this impacts on their performance in the courses they are studying. This study also focuses on strategies to enhance the attitude of Second Year Diploma Accountancy students' academic performance.

A literature review was conducted to investigate what scholarly literature suggests about study attitude in general and in particular for Accountancy to be successful. In order to determine the attitude of Second Year Accountancy students when they learn and why they are failing the Accountancy examinations and formal class tests, the study adopted the quantitative research method. A questionnaire addressing various aspects of study skills, studying accountancy and studying in general was provided to 800 students studying Second Year Diploma in Accountancy at the University of Johannesburg's Soweto Campus. However, this paper only focuses on the aspect of study attitude. The quantitative data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics in the form of proportions, frequencies, means and standard deviations, t-tests to compare differences between two groups as well as correlations between variables. The data produced many meaning comparisons and correlations which were analyzed and subsequent deductions were made.

Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that students are provided with courses in time management, procrastination, reading, note taking and writing, test preparation techniques as well as study attitude. Lecturers spend more time teaching students how to study in general as well as accountancy specifically preferably at first year level before proceeding to second year. It is also recommended that the University implements a study skills course to assist the students with studying

Keywords: Accountancy, Studying, Study attitude

Betiang Peter A **ERCICRTEL1802104**	**Addressing the Educational preferences of rural Nigerian Poor.**

Betiang Peter A, PhD
Department of Continuing Education and Development Studies University of Calabar, Nigeria.,University of Calabar,Nigeria

Angioha Catherine U
Department of Continuing education and Development studies University of Calabar, Nigeria.

Abstract.
Education is recognised by the national policy on education as an instrument par excellence. Hence it is believed that educational needs of all citizens must be met. The policy recognises adult and non formal education as that which should cater for the needs of people who are clearly unable to fit into the regular school system. In practice however, such educational programmes present a mixed and confused grill of programmes and curricula that fall very far short of achieving the educational objectives. Rural adults appear to be left out of the scheme of educational mainstream, relegating as it were to the backwaters of the educational community. This perhaps could be attributed to the irrelevance of some of such educational programmes to the livelihood needs of the rural poor. This study sought to investigate the educational preferences of rural Nigerian Poor, focusing on such thematic areas as literacy education, vocational training, civic /political and environmental related education. Four research questions

	were posed. A questionaire was administered on a sample of three hundred rural adults. Results obtained indicated that adults expressed strong preferences for vocational training, environmental issues, civic /political education and literacy education in that order. Recommendations were made for refocusing rural adult education in Nigeria. Keywords. Education, preferences, rural poor, literacy, vocational training, civic /political, environmental education.
Kiran Kumar **ERCICRTEL1802105**	**Effective teaching practice for undergraduate students using various teaching pedagogies in flipped teaching** **Kiran Kumar** **Department of Civil Engineering,Middle East College,Muscat, Oman** **RamKishore Manchiryal** **Department of Civil Engineering,Middle East College,Muscat, Oman** **Chiranjeevi Rahul** **Department of Civil Engineering,Middle East College,Muscat, Oman** **Abstract** **Abstract- Generally, students are fast learners and active participants in activities, sometimes undergraduate students feel difficult to understand the concept of core modules as they don't have any prior knowledge of those modules. This report encountered the problem and enhanced student performance with flipped teaching for theory and problematic modules by implementing various teaching pedagogies like uploading relevant videos and lecture notes on Moodle and conducting various activities using activity sheets, live activities during the class and conducting quiz using e tools like socrative, kahoot, padlet, vizia etc. and uploading self recorded videos to the students using screencast o matic and multimedia, presenting tools devices, voice devices, shareable media, existing video assets, and so forth. Peer tutoring has been conducted to the students by previous semester students & same semester students (above average students in the class) to enhance their understanding levels and clear their doubts and also Jigsaw method in group discussion is introduced in this report. This practice creates learning environment among students. The effectiveness of these practices are measured through student feedback using survey monkey, google docs and feedback forms. It is observed that feedback response is good from the students. All in all, the advantages of the implemented practices assist students with understanding idea rapidly, enhance their relational abilities, prompting sparing time and increase live involvement in the course and motivate students to enhance their aptitudes** **Keywords: flipped teaching; jigsaw method, teaching pedagogies, student learning environment, active learning**
Dr Golebamang Galegane **ERCICRTEL1802106**	**Portrayal of the different types of the Feedback Move (F-Move) in University classrooms** **Dr Golebamang Galegane** **University of Botswana, Centre for Academic Development,Communication and Study Sills** **Abstract** **The Feedback Move is an important aspect of classroom interaction. The objective of this study is to find out how the different types of the F-Move contribute to the development of classroom talk. The Mixed Method**

	Approach, consisting of Classroom and Systematic Observations were used to find out the different types of the F-Move which were used at University. These were administered among seven Communication and Study Skills classes. The figures from the quantitative results indicate that various types of the F-Move were used by the lecturers during the classroom interaction. On the other hand, the outcome from the qualitative results illustrate that there was lecturer dominance of the F-Move during the teaching and learning process. This was shown by the high percentages of the "Accept" and "Comment" types of the foregoing move. The conclusion drawn from this study is that the lecturers take a considerable amount of time summing up the lesson by way of building more on what was said as a form of feedback. The future scope of this study is to come up with more details regarding the F-Move in Higher Learning. This details will contribute to (i) the literature on the F-Move as an aspect of classroom interaction (ii) a pedagogy that develops the students' oral communicative competence. Additionally, the study will improve the quality of classroom interaction between the lecturers and the students. Key words: Feedback Move, Classroom Interaction, Mixed Methods approach, Quality classroom Interaction.
Catherine Angioha ERCICRTEL1802108	**Community Participation and Environmental Education: A case study of Obudu Community in Cross River State, Nigeria.** Catherine Angioha School of Vocational Education, Federal College of Education Obudu, Obudu, Nigeria BETIANG PETER A Department of Continuing education and Development studies University of Calabar, Nigeria **Abstract** Education about the need for environmental protection is increasingly being recognised as a viable option for dealing with climate change and environmental degradation, especially in the third world. Being closely tied to daily livelihoods environmental protection efforts must be woven into the fabric of any given community, if it would make any impactful changes. This study sought to investigate the extent of community Participation in Environmental Education in selected communities of Obudu Local Government Area of Cross River State, Nigeria. Three thematic areas, including attitude, knowledge and skills were investigated. Three research questions and three research hypothesis were formulated to guide the study. A sample of two hundred respondents accross ten communities participated in the study. Results showed that there was a relatively negative attitude towards environmental education in the area; limited knowledge of environmental issues and very poor skills. It was recommended that an integrated educational approach involving multi sectoral involment be adopted. Keywords. Community Participation, environmental education, environmental degradation, attitudes, knowledge, skills
Dr M N Lambani ERCICRTEL1802109	**University Foundation Students Motivational Reasons for English Language Mastery** Dr M N Lambani University of Venda, P/Bag X5050 Thohoyandou 0950, Limpopo, South Africa

Abstract

Most institutions of higher learning in South Africa particularly universities use English as a medium of instruction. In addition students use English as a language of communication while going about their university business. Consequently, the University Management Sciences Foundation students are required to be proficient in the English language so that they complete their programme and subsequently proceed with their degree studies. Therefore, these students should somehow have a certain type of motivation either instrumental or integrative and/or both in order to have positive attitude towards successful English language learning. The paper aims to investigate the students' motivational reasons for their mastery of the English language at this level. For that reason, a sample of 30 students was selected from a population of 106. A quantitative research design was employed and the students completed a questionnaire with questions based on the motivational reasons for English language proficiency. The findings revealed that the majority of the students were instrumentally motivated because they desperately wanted to complete their Management Sciences qualifications and finally get employment. Thus the lecturers should encourage students not to focus on instrumental motivation only, but also take integrative motivation seriously as South Africa is multilingual country.

Keywords: medium of instruction, language of communication, instrumental motivation, integrative motivation

The Usage of Microsoft Office: Powerpoint In Making Picture-Strips To Improve Students` Language Skills

Ida Machdarifah
Department of English and Tourism, State polytechnic of Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia

Abstract

One way to improve students` language skills is through picture-strip using powerpoints. To see whether or not the method was effective, and to find out the students' perceptions of the constructivist multimedia classroom learning environment using picture-strip through powerpoints were the objectives of this study. The ex post facto research design was done to forty students of first year students of SMA IGM Palembang as the sample. A significant result 0.000 was in the experimental group and a positive feedback was given to use technology and internet facilities to improve speaaking and writing skills and ideas for improvements appeared. The students seemed interested 98% and reinforced each other in many ways.

Keywords: Picture-strip, Powerpoints, English Language Skills

Ida Machdarifah
ERCICRTEL1802111

Chima Ify
ERCICRTEL1802112

On The Plausibility Of Addressing Low Self Concept of Nigerian Handicapped Students Through Cognitive Behavior Therapy

Chima Ify
Department of Educational Foundations, Faculty of Education, Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria

Abstract

Handicapped individuals are those who encounter problems and difficulties because they are marked out by a physical disability from normal persons. In Nigerian culture, handicapping conditions are usually associated with evil deeds or sins of the forefathers. The acceptability of such children by

friends, peers and even family members is poor and this affects their self-concept. This study is therefore carried out to enhance the self-concept of these students by developing their social competence, personal adequacy and occupational competence through Cognitive Behaviour Therapy. A hundred handicapped students from Owerri Education Zone 1 who scored highly on the Handicapped Students self-concept Inventory (HSSCI) and Handicapped Students Psychological Problems Identification Questionnaire (HSPPIQ) were randomly sampled and assigned into experimental and control groups of fifty each. The design of the study is quasi-experimental and Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT) served as treatment for the experimental group while the control group received placebo. The SCI developed by the researcher was used in collecting data at pretest and posttest. The instrument yielded to a test-retest reliability of 0.72 after two weeks interval. Two research question and two hypotheses guided the study while data collected were analysed using the Mean, Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) and t-test statistics. The result indicated that CBT was an efficient therapy for enhancing the self-concept of participants. It was also discovered that gender was an important factor on the treatment effect of participants in this study. It is recommended among others that CBT be adopted as a useful tool for enhancing the self concept of handicapped students.

Is The Indian Educational System Designed For Extroverts: A Qualitative Study On The Introvert Highschool Students In India

Jaseel C.K
Student, Department of Psychology, Farook College, Calicut University, Calicut, Kerala, India

Jaseel C.K
ERCICRTEL1802114

Abstract
There are only two things missing in the Indian educational system, education and system."Although Indians are considered to be a highly intelligent breed, the country fails to contribute to this intellect in these citizens. Most often, it is the foreign universities and institutions that recognizes and help these students perform to their full potential. The root cause to these issues can be traced back to the conventional method of teaching in the country and the prime victims are the intelligent introverts who doesnt happen to have the resources to get an admission abroad. The study aims to identify and understand the challenges faced by the introverts in the Indian educational system. A qualitative approach was adopted in the study. A total of 11 highschool students were interviewed face-to-face, who were identified as introverts through the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ-R). The interview questions explored the general status of these students, their academic performance and it's relation with the training they recieve, their opinions or feelings on the teaching method used and probable solutions to these issues.
The result of the study has produced in-depth details on their mental aspects. The results seems to suggest that the school system in India largely sides with the extroverts. In contrast to the introverts scoring better marks, they are denied opportunities. While extroverted children draw energy from those around them and thrive in the action-packed school schedule, it depletes introverted children. They are left feeling over-stimulated, emotionally exhausted and ready to melt down. These issues have to be dealt with ASAP or the world will never know what more India has in store. Further studies on a larger population has to be conducted and discussions on the topic should reach those in power, so that the Indian educational system can find it's reincarnation, so does millions of indian introverts.

keywords: Indian educational system, introverts, teaching method

Ana Saldanha **ERCICRTEL1802055**	**E-Mentoring as a Pedagogical Tool to Develop a Career: The Case of Translators** **Ana Saldanha** **Department of Humanities, Universidade Autonoma de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal** **Abstract** **Globalization is changing the Translation world day after day, year after year. The need to know more about new technologies, clients, companies, project management and social networks is becoming more and more demanding and increasingly competitive.** **The recently graduated Translators usually do not know where to go, what to do or even who to contact to start their careers in translation. It is well known that there are innumerous webinars, books, blogs, webpages and even Facebook pages indicating what to do, what not to do, rates, how your CV should look like, etc. but are these pieces of advice of real translators? Translators who work daily with clients, who understand their demands, requests, questions? As far as today`s trends, the answer is NO. Most of these pieces of advice are just theoretical and far away from the real translation world.** **Therefore, Mentoring is becoming a highly important tool to help and guide new translators starting their career. An effective and well oriented Mentoring is a powerful way to orient these translators on how to create their CVs, where to send CVs, how to approach clients, how to answer emails and how to negotiate rates in an efficient way.** **Mentoring is a crucial pedagogical tool and even a psychological trigger, when properly delivered by professional and experienced translators, to help in the so aimed career development. The advice and orientation sessions which are almost 100% done online, using Skype, are almost a "weapon" to destroy the barriers created by opinions, by influences or even by universities.** **This new orientation trend is the future path for new translators and is the future of the Translation industry and professionals, therefore, minds and spirits need to be opened and engaged in this new trend of developing skills.** **Keywords: E-mentoring, professional path, career, translation**
Nicole Sonobe **ERCICRTEL1802056**	**Global Language and Cultural Exchange using Technology in Language Education** **Nicole Sonobe** **International Exchange Center, Nishikyushu University, Japan** **Abstract** **This presentation is one part of a project which was originally funded by the Australia-Japan Foundation between upper elementary school students in Australia and Japan. Approximately 30 students shared e-books about their daily lives, their schools and their cultures using iPads and apps. The Australian and Japanese students firstly worked on self-introductions, then they worked on introductions of their school, as well as card exchanges and a live communication session. The Australia students attend a private school where Japanese is implemented with a Montessori approach focusing on authentic language interactions. The Japanese students attend a public elementary school and participated in this project as members of an elective Global Kids Club. The results of the project show that the language and**

cultural exchange led to improvements in cultural understanding, second language learning and digital literacies. The project draws on the design experiment methodology and a formative experiment approach. To date, challenges included limitations of device accessibility, capabilities and scheduling gaps. Projects like this one are innovative and essential to foster cross cultural communication via technologies that enhance cross-border language learning in a Global Age.

Key words: second language acquisition, digital literacy, cross border language learning

Socio-Cultural aspect of Inter-Ethnic tolerance of youth in the polycultural environment of Kazakhstan and Belarus

Aiym Tynyskhanova
Department of Music education, Faculty of Pedagogy and Psycholody, Zhetysu State University named after I. Zhansugurov, Taldykorgan, the Republic of Kazakhstan

Aiym Tynyskhanova
ERCICRTEL1802067

Abstract
The article deals with the study of the problem of interethnic tolerance, the activity of ethnocultural associations aimed on forming interethnic tolerance of youth in a multicultural environment.
As forms of socio-cultural activities of youth in the conditions of the Republic of Belarus is analyzed the theoretical and methodological approaches to the problem of interethnic tolerance in foreign practice, patterns and principles of the functioning of ethno-cultural associations. Also on the example of the Republic of Kazakhstan is analyzed mechanisms of educational influence of the multicultural environment on the process of forming interethnic tolerance of youth.
Particular attention is drawn to the study of new educational strategies and approaches to the formation of interethnic tolerance of youth in the sphere of culture, where the specifics of the Kazakhstan-Belarusian experience of organizing this socially significant segment of educational services can be useful to other countries.
For achieving the goal of the work were used the materials of scientific publications and applied research of the authors of the article in the field of pedagogy. On the basis of the conducted research is proposed scientifically grounded conclusions and recommendations on organizing the process of formation of interethnic tolerance of youth in a multicultural environment.
The results of the research can be used in the system of retraining and advanced training of personnel in the sphere of culture and education, and can also be a guide for the cultural policy of state organizations in educational programs for organizing leisure time for young people at the international level.
Keywords: interethnic tolerance, student youth, multicultural environment.

Vesna Marija Potocic Matkovic
ERCICRTEL1802080

Evaluation of the significance of transversal skills in education for textiles and leather sector

Vesna Marija Potocic Matkovic
Faculty of Textile Technology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract
Beside engineering skills related to textile, clothing, leather and footwear (TCLF) technology all recent reports from European organizations highlight the importance of transversal skills - and expect them to be introduced into educational programs. This research comprises the opinions

of 66 Croatian employers from TCLF sector related to ranking of importance of transversal skills. Social and civic skills, cultural awareness and creative expression, ability to respect differences and communication skills are more sought after in design related jobs. Psychomotor skills, reaction time, precision of machine and equipment control are highly rated for engineering jobs. Engineers also need skills in the field of human resources management, empathy, analytical and organizational skills, resource management; customer needs targeting and focus on results.

Keywords: Transversal skills, TCLF sector, social skills, lifelong learning skills, psychomotor skills

Foreign Language Education of Kazakhstan: Current Trends and Future Perspectives

Elmira Gerfanova
Department of the English Language and Methods of Teaching,
Sh.Ualikhanov Kokshetau State University, Kokshetau, Kazakhstan

Elmira Gerfanova
ERCICRTEL1802082

Abstract
At present the dynamic processes happening in the social life of Kazakhstan, new aims and new trends of society modernization predetermine the demand for a large number of citizens who master one or more foreign languages. In the realia of modern market economy and information technology development the paramount importance is given to human resources as the main strategic factor of economic and social progress. Following this, foreign language education starts playing a significant role in the development of an individual as it fosters and expands his/her social and economic freedom.

The rising increase in demand for learning foreign languages can be explained by a number of factors. The processes of globalization stand first: since gaining its independence in 1991, Kazakhstan has been establishing social, cultural, economic, politic contacts with foreign countries around the world. The second reason is international integration in the sphere of education which results in broad cooperation of Kazakhstani educational institutions with foreign educational centers, the launching of new international projects, active participation of the teaching staff and students in various educational programs. Formation of a single educational space within the framework of the Bologna processes raised the question of reconsidering the previous system of education, foreign language education in particular, and led to its modernization. In order to meet the requirements of the world economy, business and science and take the leading positions in these spheres, the Kazakhstani system of education is still undergoing the process of modernization.

The paper aims at analyzing the paradigms which influenced the development of the national foreign language education, considers its trends and discusses the perspectives of its future development.
Key words: Kazakhstan, foreign language, education, modernization

Assessment in Literacy in Early Childhood: The Role of Parents in the Obio-Akpor Local Government Area in Nigeria

Chima-Uzosike Ngozi
Department of Early childhood Education, Faculty of Educational studies,
University of Education Winneba,Winneba, Ghana

Abstract
The study sought to find out the roles parents play in assessment in literacy of their children in the Obio-Akpor Local Government Area in Nigeria. The design that was used for the study was the descriptive survey. Using the simple random sampling procedure, 12 public pre-schools in the Universal Basic Education in the Obio-Akpor Local Government Area were selected for the study. Data gathered from parents and teachers with the use of the questionnaire was analysed using the descriptive statistics namely frequencies and percentages. The study found out that, having reading sessions with children at home; engaging in shared reading with children and providing varieties of reading materials to children were some of the roles parents played in assessment in literacy of their children. Again, development of vocabulary and print awareness; and development of reading comprehension and decoding abilities were the major impact of parental involvement in assessment in literacy in early childhood. The study recommended that, parents should engage in reading activities such as reading aloud to children at home and share reading with their children at home to enhance their literacy development. Again, parents and teachers should develop positive and mutual communication and support to help assess the literacy development of children both in school and at home.
Keywords: Assessment, Literacy, Early Childhood

Chima-Uzosike Ngozi
ERCICRTEL1802099

I am not Moses: The story of an effective principal

Shamila Ramsookbhai
School of Education, University of Kwa Zulu Natal, South Africa

Abstract
Key words: learner performance, public school, leadership, teaching, Learner performance in the South African school education system is under tight scrutiny as it is the lens through which the health of the system is judged. However, despite the challenges faced, the South African landscape is dotted with those schools that have produced outstanding learner performance. Hence, this study is prompted by the success of a public school that excels despite the barriers to teaching and learning. In seeking to find answers to this research project, this study focused on what are the factors that contribute to high learner performance.Theme analysis revealed an image that contributed to the understanding of high learner performance.

This was a critical qualitative study, within a case study design and focussed on one public school. The instruments that informed the data collection were observations, semi structured interviews and document analysis. Whatsapp and Facebook was also used to locate and engage with the participants. In order to establish validity and trustworthiness, the selection of participants included the leadership of the school (the principal, two deputy principals, three heads of departments), ten level one educators, two parents and five ex learners. Hence, triangulation was established via the participants stories that emerged.
The literature reviewed focussed on leadership, education reform and teaching as these aspects were the recurring themes that emerged in the

Shamila Ramsookbhai
ERCICRTEL1802107

literature on learner performance. Drawing on the various forms of capital (cultural, social, intellectual and symbolic), I argue that learner performance is inextricably linked to the school environment, leadership and teaching. I argue that the school leadership, school ethos and teaching contributes significantly to high learner performance. In discussing these findings, I argue that my role as a teacher afforded me the opportunity to obtain data that is grounded in my experience and tale of a teacher. Through the personal stories of these participants, I propose that the story on high learner performance may also be applicable to a number of public schools. The findings of the study allude to the fact that high learner performance is as a result of number of factors, leadership being a key aspect. The implications of the study suggest that high learner performance is complex and multi faceted aspect, which is dependent on various aspects (leadership, teaching and learning) to ensure school success.

Using Interactive Read Aloud Approach to Improve Language Skills

Honeylee Grace Mallari
American United School, Kuwait

Honeylee Grace Mallari
ERCICRTEL1802116

Abstract

This presentation will focus on the significance of the Read Aloud strategy in developing language skills of second language learners. It will provide you with various research and articles about the positive effects of doing Read Aloud with learners of different ages.

This presentation will discuss how technology plays an important role in a Read Aloud. It will also have a workshop on how to plan for a Read Aloud and different Accountable Talk strategies (Turn and Talk, Stop and Jot, etc.).

The workshop contends that Read Aloud promotes a better development of language skills for students thus preparing them for success in the 21st century.

In the fast changing world of the 21st Century, the Educational system is also changing. This presentation will focus on the qualities of an effective 21st century teacher. It will provide you with various research and articles about the changing roles of a teacher and the challenges that comes with it. This presentation will also define what it a multi-literate teacher. The presentation concludes that being fluid and adaptive is significant in executing the different roles a teacher in the developing educational system.

Dr Okafor Ngozi Scholastica
ERCICRTEL1802119

Effective Study Habit Training As A Viable Strategy For Managing Examination Malpractices Among Secondary School Students

Dr Okafor Ngozi Scholastica
Federal University Of Technology Owerri,
Imo State Nigeria.

Abstract

The study will investigate the effectiveness of training the participants to acquire effective study habits as a means of curbing examination malpractices in our secondary schools. A total of forty six students will be selected for the study which will adopt 2x2 randomized pre-test, posttest control group design. Two instruments: Students Examination Malpractice Inventory (SEMI) and Students Examination Malpractices Checklist for Teacher Nomination (SEMCTN) will be used in collecting data for the study. One research question and two hypotheses will also guide the study. The research question will be answered using mean scores while the hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of significance using Analysis of

	Covariance (ANCOVA). The findings of the study will be discussed and recommendations made based on the findings of the study.
Kiran Odit-Dookhan **ERCICRTEL1802120**	**Attitude towards E-Learning: The Case of Mauritian Students in Public TEIs** **Kiran Odit-Dookhan** **University of Technology, Mauritius** **La Tour Koenig, Pointe-aux-Sables, Republic of Mauritius** **Abstract** **Universities in Mauritius are looking forward to introduce e-learning systems to satisfy the needs of the growing number of students. Today, it is relatively common for our students to use modern technologies in their day-to-day activities and hence it has resulted into discussing whether there is a need to incorporate these modern technologies in our learning process. This paper tries to bridge the gap by investigating students' attitudes and patterns of use of a typical e-learning system. The study focuses on the Mauritian university students as the consumer in the e-learning process. A survey was conducted using structured questionnaire to target undergraduate university students from public HEIs in Mauritius. Out of a sample of 200 respondents only 156 questionnaires were received back where only 150 were found reliable for testing. Data collected was statistically examined using SPSS and the research hypotheses were tested using regression analysis. The results reveal that students are adopting technologies in their studies and wish to use it in a more progressive way.** **Keywords: Student's attitudes, E-Learning, HEIs, Mauritius**
Stephen Antwi-Danso **ERCICRTEL1802117**	**Relationship Between Parenting Styles, Television Viewing Habits And Academic Performance Of Students In Ga-East Municipality, Ghana** **Stephen Antwi-Danso** **Senior Lecturer, Department of Psychology and Education** **University of Education, Winneba** **Abstract** **This study examined the relationship between parenting styles, television viewing habits, and academic performance of second year students in Ghanaian junior high schools in the Ga- East Municipality. The study was a cross-sectional correlational study using 310 samples drawn from a population of 1700 students. Using a five-point Likert's scale, Buri's Parental Authority Questionnaire (α =.619) measured parenting style in this study. Students Grade Point Average (GPA) in four subjects (English, Mathematics, Integrated Science and Social Studies) represented academic performance scores, while self-constructed TV viewing instrument (α = .71) was used to gather data on students' television viewing habit. ANOVA, correlation analysis and multiple regression were used to test four hypotheses. Results indicated that authoritarian and permissive parenting styles correlated negatively with academic performance while authoritative parenting style affected students' performance positively. The study also discovered that time spent watching TV significantly and negatively influenced academic performance of students. Again, time spent viewing television, did not differ significantly on the basis of age. The study concluded that authoritative parenting style is significant for a better academic grade, and that age is not a factor in regards TV watching habit of students. Based on the outcome of the study, it was recommended that the Municipal Counsellor should organise career guidance programmes for the students to encourage them to be more focused on their studies and also to**

reduce their TV viewing time. In addition, parents must be encouraged to regulate the TV viewing habits of their children.

Key words: Parenting style, Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive, Habit

Talent Management in work-life - a lightning bolt to your Professional Development

Hima Parameswaran
Department of Business,Emirates College for Management and Information Technology,Dubai, UAE

Abstract

Organizations in this 21rst century face numerous challenges as a result of increased demographics and diversity of the workforce. In this context, companies require an organized and strategic effort to use various human resource management practices, including acquiring employees, learning and development, performance management, and compensation to attract, retain, motivate, and develop highly skilled work-force. This research not only helps to explore the relationship between HRD in a Public organization and a Private organization, also it facilitates a framework to develop employee self-confidence and cheerfulness by a constructive work environment. Simultaneously, it is vital to depict the outcomes of two independent variables viz. Talent management and, Professional development towards its dependent variable, HRD. It highlights on the employee perception about working conditions of the two companies, which is a fundamental factor for the leadership skills, employee commitment, high performance work systems, and the necessity of socio-technical systems. Accordingly, the study is concentrated at Kochi, Kerala, India, in the shape of 'Comparative Analysis of HRD in FACT and in ATL' with a focus on the Plant level workers and the Managerial staff with a sample size of 481 and 475 from both companies. Furthermore, it has been statistically verified that two factors show a positive relationship with HRD. Along with this, it identifies the extent to which the HRD and its work-life factors are provided by the selected companies. The outcome of the survey has generated a relationship between dependent variable (HRD) and independent variables (work-life factors), different opinion in their HRD, their outlook about HRD and work-life factors with respect to demographic factors, personal satisfaction about their HRD, varying satisfaction level with respect to the demographic factors, and the influence of HRD variables in the selected companies.

Key words: Human resource development (HRD), Talent management, professional development

Hima Parameswaran
ERCICRTEL1802123

LISTENERS

Lawrence Osano
Education I lluminate Africa Initiative, Kenya
ERCICRTEL1802051

Muzaffar Ahmed
Social Work,Public Peace and Development Foundation,Poonch, Jammu and Kashmir, India
ERCICRTEL1802058

Wah Kaffey
English,University of Liberia,Monrovia, Liberia
ERCICRTEL1802071

Sanjukta Mohapatra
Department of English,Retired Principal, Shailabala Autonomous Women's College, Cuttack, Odisha,
affiliated to Ramadevi Women's University, Bhubaneswar,Cuttack, India
ERCICRTEL1802078

Digbijoy Chakrabarty
Department of English,Shahjalal University School,Sylhet, Bangladesh
ERCICRTEL1802083

Saint-Val Francelet
Philosophie/ Ecole Normale Superieure,ACTIVEH, Port-au-Prince, Haiti
ERCICRTEL1802091

Mohamed Babiker Hassan Wali
T A,El Emam El Mahadi University,Aba Island, Sudan
ERCICRTEL1802097

Shraddha Jadhav
Erfolg Study Abroad Consultancy,Pune,India
ERCICRTEL1802098

Ayodeji Omotoso
Bursary/Elizade University,Elizade University,Ilara-Mokin, Ondo state, Nigeria
ERCICRTEL1802102

Gantuya Batdorj
Foreign Language Center, Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
ERCICRTEL1802113

Ravikumar Suryapally
Telagansa, New India development Council, India
ERCICRTEL1802115

Ahmed Gilani
Department of Chemistry,University of Sudan,Wadmdani, Sudan
ERCICRTEL1802118

Michelle Haag
Instructional Coaching,Universal American School,Dubai, UAE
ERCICRTEL1802121

Jimmy Chaciga
Department of Physics,Makerere University Kampala,Kampala, Uganda
ERCICRTEL1802124

Zitor Issaka
NCCE,Ghana,West Africa
ERCICRTEL1802125

Janet Ameseya
NCCE,Ghana,West Africa
ERCICRTEL1802126

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- 6th ICRTEL 2018 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 21-22 Nov, Jakarta

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