

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



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Malaysia

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Associate Professor Dr. Shahryar Sorooshian
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Shahryar Sorooshian is with Faculty of Industrial Management, University of Malaysia Pahang. Ph.D. in Industrial Engineering. Published a wealth of books, journal and conference papers with honours and awards. Research interests: managerial decision makings, operational management, etc. Member of the board of more than 20 research journals and scientific conferences. An accredited management consultant. Honorary Chief advisor of the scholarly association Global Association for Humanities and Social Science Research (GAHSSR). Editor-in-Chief of International Journal of Industrial Management; International Journal of Operations and Logistics Management; Journal of governance and integrity; Industrial management tribune.

Topic: Publication competition

PLENARY SPEAKER



Tinni Dutta

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Dr. Tinni Dutta is a famous educationist and is a prolific and proficient writer since 1991. At present she is working as a lecturer in the Department of Psychology, Asutosh College, Kolkata, India. She has amazing credentials and has visited UK, USA, France, Germany, Switzerland and different parts of Asia – China, Bangkok, Indonesia, and Singapore – in her professional capacity, She provides invited lectures which are full of insights and motivational strategies. Her specialized areas are psychoanalysis and literature, clinical psychology, educational psychology, drug addiction and HIV/AIDS and Psychospirituality. She has presented her paper for several times in Asiatic Society and Ramakrishna Mission, Institute of Culture, Golpark Kolkata. She has written quite a few books on Tagore and recipient of several awards. In her private life, she enjoys poetry and songs.

Topic: Colour Therapy

PLENARY SPEAKER



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GICICTEL1805051

Effect Of Cooperative Learning Strategy On Mathematics Academic Achievement Of Senior Secondary School Students In Jigawa State Nigeria

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Abstract

This study investigated the effect of cooperative learning strategy on mathematics academic achievement of senior secondary school students in Jigawa state, Nigeria. Two research questions and corresponding hypotheses were formulated. A quasi- experimental pretest post test control group design was used. 140 (70 male and 70 female) from four senior secondary were selected using stratified random sampling technique. The four schools were randomly assigned in to experimental and control groups and the subjects were pre-tested. The experimental group was taught some geometrical concepts using cooperative learning strategy while control group was also taught the same topics using Traditional method. The instrument for data collection was Mathematics Achievement Test (MAT). Data collected were analysed using t-test statistic. Findings statistically showed the existence of significant difference between experimental and control group, while such difference is not significant between male and female students in mathematics Achievement Test. Hence it was recommended that cooperative learning can promote learners' mathematics academic achievement. Also researchers can make further investigation on which among cooperative learning strategies will be more effective in bridging the gap between male and female mathematics achievement.

Keywords: Cooperative learning; Traditional methods; Mathematics achievement; senior secondary school

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GICICTEL1805053

Effects of Exposure on Educational Materials and Facilities in Reading Comprehension and Language Anxiety of Grade 12 Senior High School Students of Polytechnic University of the Philippines


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	<p style="text-align: center;">Puyong, Ronna Mae A. College of Education/ Department of Secondary and Elementary Education, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Education throughout the generation changes due to numerous factors. It includes the teacher, the students, the resources, and even the technology it follows. These technologies share a huge part in improving the quality of education, and by simply helping the students overcome the difficulties they encounter.</p> <p>It is said that technology can be a boon or bane, thus, the inspiration of the research study. The effects of exposure on educational materials and facilities inside the classroom and school are intended to be found out by considering Grade 12 students of Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP), located in Manila.</p> <p>The effects of technology in education are seen while considering the reading comprehension and language anxiety of the students in English. The research study sees the exposure on texts and practices that educational materials and facilities offer, give big impact in the language learning of the students. PUP is a State University that experiences lack and presence of technologies. The study is timely and relevant in the current state of education system in the Philippines, even with the other countries of SouthEast Asia.</p>
<p>Joseph B. Osarieme GICICTEL1805055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The English Language: A Weapon For Effective Integration Of Women Into Leadership For Sustainable Development In Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Joseph B.Osarieme Department of General Studies, Kogi State College of Education (Technical), Kabba, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Moses, G.Odibah Department of General Studies, Kogi State College of Education (Technical), Kabba, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The paper attempts to examine the English language as a weapon for enhancing effective integration of women into leadership positions for sustainable socio- economic and political development. The English language, which was implanted in Nigeria in the 18th century by her colonial masters is a language of wider communication and it performs many functions. It is the language that brings people (women) from different ethnic groups together. It is the language of education, mass-media, religion, business and commerce, politics and administration. In fact, it is the Nigeria Lingua Franca. This status is accorded to English because of the peculiar bilingual/bicultural, multilingual/multicultural situation in Nigeria which has about 450 languages. In a situation like this, the question emanating is: what is the weapon for experiencing effective leadership positions of women for sustainable socio-economic and political development?</p> <p>The present paper therefore x-rays the various ways in which the English language acts as an integrative force on the various ethnic nationalities (women) in Nigeria and a veritable tool for sustaining socio-economic and political development.</p> <p>Key Words: English language, Integration,</p>
<p>Lea M. Cabar</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Type of Vocabulary Teaching and Learning Strategies used in English for</p>

<p>GICICTEL1805056</p>	<p>Specific Purposes (ESP): Considerations for Selected Public Senior High Schools in the Philippines</p> <p>Lea M. Cabar Inosloban Marawoy Senior High School Philippines</p> <p>Rose Sugar Callano Inosloban Marawoy Senior High School Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The mastery of English language vocabulary is vital for learners of English as Second Language (ESL) and English for Specific Purposes (ESP). In this manner, the mastery of English language vocabularies will be needed to attain the students' goal in understanding academic texts. The paper attempts to further investigate the use of vocabulary learning strategies in teaching ESP to public senior high school students. It presents the varying kinds and categorizations of vocabulary as a means to raise awareness of the role of vocabulary in ESP teaching. As such, it will identify the types of vocabulary to be taught and the strategies to be employed by ESP teachers. Also, it will based the study on two specific vocabulary strategies such as Cognitive and Consolidation Strategies (Schmitt, 1997). Specifically, the study will involve thirty students and four Grade 11 teachers from three public senior high schools in the Philippines. An ESP vocabulary learning questionnaire will be administered to the randomly selected students enrolled in the English for Academic and Professional Purposes as a required subject for Grade 11 senior high school students. Four teachers will be observed in the vocabulary teaching strategies that they used. Moreover, the questionnaires in English were used to collect data. They consisted of 25 items classified by six types of strategies, which were adapted from the vocabulary learning strategy classification based on Schmitt's Taxonomy (1997).</p>
 <p>Salih Abdallah Ahmed Abdallah GICICTEL1805057</p>	<p>The Style of Daniel Defoe in the Novel "Robinson Crusoe"</p> <p>Salih Abdallah Ahmed Abdallah Assistant Professor, Applied Linguistics, Faculty of Arts, University of El-Imam El-Mahdi, Sudan</p> <p>Mohammed Agab Ali ELnaeem M.A holder in English Language, White Nile State, Sudan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to investigate the style used by Daniel Defoe in his novel Robinson Crusoe. The study explores the style of writing in Defoe's novel through features of style including diction (word choice) and syntactic structures. A descriptive analytical design was employed to find out the elements of style used by the author in the story. The data were collected from different sources such as the original volume of the novel Robinson Crusoe, collections of English literature, books, periodicals, articles, websites established in the internet for the English literature. The findings revealed that the story is written in plain, straightforward, sequentially and lucid colloquial prose. Written in superb style, the language is simple and communicative all through. The study also revealed that the story is characterized by the use of minute details, the form of autobiography or the first person narrator as a way of narration, the use of a nautical language to add a more depth to the realistic narration. The study concluded with some</p>

	<p>recommendations. Finally, Further studies were suggested in relation to the analysis of the English literature.</p>
<p>Ebrahim Teshnehdel GICICTEL1805058</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The development pattern of organizational learning potential for the Islamic Azad University, Bonab branch</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ebrahim Teshnehdel Lecturer in Education, Islamic Azad University, Bonab branch</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yousef Soleimansalem Master's degree in Teaching English as a Foreign Language</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The overall objective of doing the current study has been to design and explain the development pattern of organizational learning potential among the staff members in the Islamic Azad University, Bonab branch. The pattern used in the current research is the theory developed by Kinicki and Krietner. Based on their theory, two types of factors are related to the potential of organizational learning that include factors that facilitate organizational learning and learning methods. After a primary study, the prioritization of various factors was conducted by the use of AHP technique. Based on that, 4 priorities form the first factor and 3 priorities from the second factor were investigated as related factors. The priorities related the first factor were job satisfaction, continuous learning, variety in operation, and experience and the ones related to the second factor were empirical learning, institutional learning, and qualification, which were studied subsequently. According to the theory put forward by Redding, the potential for organizational learning among staff members has been defined on three aspects of speed, depth, and extent of learning. In this regard, 5 main hypotheses and 7 supporting hypotheses. The population in the present study consist of 102 staff members in Islamic Azad University, Bonab branch. Based on Cochran's formula, 86 people were chosen as the sample of study. Stratified random sampling method was applied in choosing the sample. The tool for data collection is a questionnaire consisting of 49 questions that has been handed over to the participants after the evaluation of its reliability and validity. After the collection of questionnaires, the data received were summarized and categorized. Later, descriptive and inferential statistical procedures were applied to analyze the data. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was performed to investigate the normality of the data, Pearson product-moment correlation was used to study the meaningfulness of the relation between research variables, independent t-test was used to investigate the rate of organizational learning potential, variance analysis was performed to investigate the differences on the dimensions of some variables, multilinear regression analysis was performed to investigate the difference on the rate of influence for each one of the factors related to learning facilitation and learning methods. In addition, step-by-step method was used to enter the variables to regression model and Durbin0Watson test was conducted to investigate the independence of errors by making use of SPSS software, version 18. In order to confirm the proposed model, the modeling of structural equations was performed by the use of LISREL 8.7.</p> <p>Keywords: organizational learning, learning potential. Pattern design</p>
<p>Sister Elenita E. Soriano GICICTEL1805059</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Quality Catholic Higher Education in the Philippines: A Grounded Theory Study</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sister Elenita E. Soriano</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">DC De La Salle University Taft Avenue, Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The call for Catholic higher educational institutions to focus its attention on the nature and its distinctive characteristics to present itself as Catholic is a pressing challenge for Catholic educational leaders and educators. The shift in the educational landscape of the 21st century challenges educational leaders to engage in continuing reflection to foster a clear understanding of the essence and meaning of quality Catholic higher education. The dearth of empirical studies on the concept of quality Catholic higher education in the Philippines is the primordial stimulus for this study designed to develop a theory on quality Catholic higher education. The theory will be developed by adopting a qualitative research design anchored on Glaser's grounded theory. Key concepts will be abstracted from the corpus of data through an inductive process. Through systematic data coding, the dimensions and attributes of quality Catholic higher education will be identified. The emergent theory is deemed relevant for Catholic higher educational institution leaders and educators to facilitate the delivery of their vital mission to provide quality education to students. Key Words: Quality Education, Higher Education, Quality Assurance Catholic Education,</p>
<p>Vina Rose A. Dahilig GICICTEL1805060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Lived Experience Of Educators Teaching Incarcerated Adults</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vina Rose A. Dahilig, Rph, Ms. Education Leadership And Management Department College Of Education De La Salle University Manila</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Studies have shown that post-secondary correctional education (PSCE) contributes to decreased risks of recidivism and increased chances for post-release employment. Earlier studies on PSCE focused on the perspectives of policymakers, and the viewpoints of educators who are the primary stakeholders has not been given equal attention. The phenomenon of what it is like to be an educator for incarcerated adults needs to be investigated to foster understanding of the primary goal of education in transforming the lives of the learners in improving their opportunities for a better position in the society. This qualitative study delves into the lived experiences of college teachers educating incarcerated adults in Muntinlupa City, Philippines. The primary means of data collection will be through in-depth interviews with college teachers who are currently engaged in college prison education. The output of this study may offer education leaders a potential program offering as part of its organizational social responsibility. Keywords: Post-secondary correctional education, college teachers, incarcerated adults, lived experience, phenomenology</p>
 <p>Pansera Oktasedu Kanaidi GICICTEL1805071</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Design And Implementation Of Learning Support Media Strengthening Material On Problems Of Mathematical Story Using Model Problem Based Learning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pansera Oktasedu Kanaidi Electrical Engineering, Bandung Institute Of Technology Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Arief Syaichu Rohman</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Electrical Engineering, Bandung Institute Of Technology Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Nowdays, the ability to solve math story problems is one of the thematic capabilities that must also be owned by a student. The ability to solve story problems can provide benefits for students that students know what the usefulness of the subject matter has been studied. In addition, the ability of students in taking a decision is another benefit that can be obtained from the ability to solve the story problem. The difficulty in solving the story problem is a problem that needs to be addressed. With this problem is feared will cause students to understand less problems in everyday life associated with mathematics.</p> <p>It should be realized that every student, can't avoid the difficulties in learning school math, including in solving math story problems. In solving the math story problem, students do the thinking process. In the minds of students occurs the process of thinking so that students can arrive at the answer. In this case we will use problem based learning model. Where students are required to be able to solve problems that exist in everyday life.</p> <p>From this research, researchers will use the math story as a media brainstorming before students start learning on the material that will be taught by teachers in the classroom. So hopefully students have started to understand the steps in solving a problem starting from small problems in the matter of math stories in everyday life.</p> <p>Keyword - thematic capability, strengthening understanding of the material, problem solving, problem based learning models.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Al Bahri GICICTEL1805073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Applying Fisher Yate Algorithm To Generate Random Questions On Online Exam (Case Study On Vidyanusa)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Al Bahri Electrical Engineering, Bandung Institut Of Technology Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hilwadi Hindersah Electrical Engineering, Bandung Institut Of Technology Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In this digital era, the learning model has grown. Sources of information not only come from teachers and books in schools. Currently learners can easily access information from the internet in the form of websites, blogs, wikipedia, social media, video streaming and more. Coupled with the many types of e-learning as well as online courses or often called Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) that developed such as Coursera, Akademi Khan, EdX, Edmodo, Quipper, IndonesiaX and various other types of e-learning. With the development of such a massive information, the trend of education to be shifted from the conventional classroom into virtual learning that can be done by long distance</p> <p>E-learning VidyaNusa is a concept of e-learning framework of digital and game based media learning. By optimizing the existing tools and then integrated and developed to get more interactive, collaborative and fun e-learning applications from the learning side of learners and systematically as well as comprehensive from the teacher's assessment. Target audience in e-learning VidyaNusa today is junior high school students and teachers.</p>

	<p>Vidyanusa provide some main features that consists of Learning Management System (LMS), discussion forum, blog, but focus in this case is only about applying Fisher Yate Algorithm to generate random question on online exam. Online exam is conducted to evaluate students capability in understanding course. Expected results from exams to get students pure ability from students respectively instead of cheating result. Therefore, platform that used to evaluate students have to implement a shuffling algorithm to decrease students possibility in cheating with one another. There are several algorithm that generally used in shuffling, they are Faro Shuffle algorithm, Las Vegas algorithm, Monthe Carlo algorithm and Fisher Yate shuffle algorithm. In this case Fisher Yate Algorithm is precise algorithm to be used since question should be display differently on web-based application in which students can access. Fisher-Yates Shuffle is a algorithm that created by Ronald Fisher and Frank Yates, the method used to randomize the position or input of the data set. The permutation position is generated by the algorithm and produces with propability.</p> <p>The results of the experiments conducted after applying the Fisher Yate algorithm can be concluded that this algorithm works very simple and able to randomize the questions very well. It can be seen by comparing between the questions without randomization with the questions after the randomization that has small possibility to be in a sequential position or even next to each others before randomization implemented. In addition, by using the Fisher Yate algorithm the sequence of questions can also be different in each package on student account.</p>
<p>Hanh Thuy Nguyen GICICTEL1805074</p>	<p>Using Extensive Reading To Motivate Reluctant Students: A Case Study In Vietnam</p> <p>Hanh Thuy Nguyen University Of Languages And International Studies, Vietnam National University, Hanoi, Vietnam</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The lack of learners' motivation is one of the most challenging problems for language teachers. At University of Engineering and Technology, many students do not consider English as important for their future jobs, so they pay little to no attention to the lessons and only attend the classes in order to meet the requirements to take the end-of-term test. As a lecturer at this university, I find myself constantly search for ways to motivate students. Extensive reading has been applied successfully in other countries to engage students' attention; however, it is not widely used in Vietnam. Thus, I decided to utilize extensive reading in a B1 level class to test its effects on Vietnamese learners. The learners were provided with various reading materials to choose from and they spent 30 minutes on in-class reading. The research lasted for 13 weeks, and at the end of the course, they were interviewed about their feelings and thoughts on the application of extensive reading in class. The results of these interviews, along with the teacher's classroom observation, showed that extensive reading motivated them to participate more in the lessons, as well as increased their interest in reading.</p> <p>Key words: TESOL, extensive reading, motivation</p>



Danwei, HE
GICICTEL1805075

The Culture Study in Professional English of Fashion Design

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Abstract

In the fashion design field, costumes creates more early than the professional languages itself, people design something new and then named it with some certain inspirations and then it became popular worldwide, after that it turns into a long term lasting culture until next new culture appears. This study is trying to tell the fashion design majored students what are the relationships between some famous designers, their remarkable pieces and the culture they set in fashion; then intriguing the students to create their own design style and can be named as a cultural diffusion.

Key words: Professional English; Fashion Design; Culture; Designer



Yu-di Sun
GICICTEL1805076

The Importance Of The Graduation Design Of Fashion Design Major From The Chinese & Western

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Abstract

Compare with western developed country, the Chinese fashion history broken this ice quite lag. People were less knowledgeable, less imaginative and less creative than the western. In order to improve the design ability and aesthetic ability, cultivate more outstanding Chinese designers with the international standards, Chinese universities education of fashion design is duty-bound. Graduation design is a concentrated expression of the four years professional study. It is also the main content that evaluates the education quality. Therefore, the graduation design is not only beneficial to the students, but also implementing the education training target and evaluating the teaching quality.

Key Words: Chinese & western comparison; fashion design major; graduation design; importance

Raisa D. Sontillano
GICICTEL1805078

Impact of Whole Brain Teaching Based Instruction on Academic Performance of Grade 8 Students in Algebra: Compendium of WBT-based Lesson Plans

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Abstract

Improving students' academic performance requires the teacher's knowledge on different classroom instructions based upon how the brain gathers and stores knowledge. One classroom instruction that engages different parts of the brain in an active instructional setting is a method known as Whole brain teaching. This study was conducted to determine the impact of Whole brain teaching or WBT on academic performance of grade 8 students in Algebra. Quasi-experimental research method, specifically, pretest-posttest with control group using matched subject design was employed in the study. Two heterogeneous classes were randomly selected and assigned as experimental and control groups. Pre-test and posttest were used in measuring the academic performance of the students. The experimental group received instructions using WBT techniques whereas the control group underwent the

	<p>same pacing and content using conventional teaching techniques. Based on the data gathered, the students' academic performance increased significantly after subjecting them to WBT techniques and conventional teaching techniques. However, results of the posttest comparison of both groups showed that there was a statistically significant difference between the academic performance of experimental and control groups in favor of the experimental group. Thus, Whole brain teaching has a positive impact on academic performance of grade 8 students in Algebra.</p> <p>Keywords— academic performance, Algebra, Brain based learning, Whole brain teaching</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">H Priscilla Sim GICICTEL1805079</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Exploring Preservice Teachers Attitudes Towards Teaching Physical Education: A Case Study At A Japanese University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">H Priscilla Sim Physical Education, Health & Sports Science Department, Education Faculty Of Niigata University, Japan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ishigaki Kenji Physical Education, Health & Sports Science Department, Education Faculty Of Niigata University, Japan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Attitudes has been identified as one of the factors that can affect the teaching and learning process either positively or negatively. Formation of attitudes are determined by the interrelationship between three main aspects which are behaviour, cognitive as well as affective and can be influence by experiences either good or bad. In this paper, the attitudes of preservice teachers of a local Japanese University are explored based on their behaviour, cognitive processes and emotional inclinations towards teaching Physical Education using a case study approach in which both qualitative and quantitative data were collected. Findings from this research suggests that the preservice teachers are concern about their readiness to teach Physical Education and are open to professional development. It was discovered that the preservice teachers value student feedbacks as it encourages good teacher-student relationships.</p> <p>Keywords: attitudes, pre-service, Physical Education, teaching, case study.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Siah Poh Chua GICICTEL1805081</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The relationships between predictors of intention to use SNS, overall SNS use and Quality of life among Malaysian elderly</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Siah Poh Chua Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Low Sew Kim Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lee Wan Ying Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Puan Wirawahida binti Kamarul Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">William Hoi Wei Yuan Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Glory Nancy Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The project aims to find out the psychological factors that relevant to the use of Social Network Sites (SNS) among elderly by using the Technology Acceptance Model and Reasoned Action Approach, and whether the use of SNS will improve their Quality of life (QoL). Purposive sampling will be used to recruit 400 elderly aged above 60 years old to participate in this study. Data will be collected through questionnaire and interview methods. The findings will able to find out the types of SNS that are more likely to be used by elderly, the profiles of those elderly who used and not to use SNS, the relationships between perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, subjective norm and self-efficacy on the intention of using SNS, the relationships between intention use and overall SNS usage, and the relationships between overall SNS use and QoL among the elderly. The results will provide suggestions to develop strategies for improving the QoL among the elderly through SNS.</p> <p>Keywords: Social Network Sites, Quality of life, elderly, Malaysia</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Zarin Tasnim GICICTEL1805082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Perceptions About Humanistic Education: Are Students ‘Humans’ Or Simply ‘Machines’?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zarin Tasnim Lecturer, Department Of English Hamdard University Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This paper is about a thorough exploration of humanistic approach to education. Humanistic teaching-learning has been originated from the concept of humanistic psychology. It is concerned with the study of human’s inner feelings and experiences involved in their learning environment. Students should be viewed as ‘humans’, not as ‘machines’ when considering the real value of learning. Education system of a country should be based on the students’ choices, needs and circumstances in which they respond in a particular manner. No irrelevant or impractical learning should take place out of context. Students, from an early stage of life, should be given opportunities to learn with their own styles, strategies and approaches. Neither any system nor authority should impose pressure or obligation in their way of learning. Students must not be trained as ‘robots’ because they are the living forces of a nation. So humanistic approach should be implied in academic field for its promoting learner autonomy. The aim of this theoretical paper is to explore the origin and evolution of humanistic movement in education, its principles, and connections with other teaching approaches, implications in language teaching and some existing complications regarding this approach.</p> <p>Keywords: humanistic approach, humans, machines, learner autonomy</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Mohamed Karodia GICICTEL1805083</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Study skills empowering strategies to enhance Second Year Diploma Accountancy students’ academic performance</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohamed Karodia University of South Africa South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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. In search of solutions, this study has considered the effect and efficacy that study skills 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 appropriate study skills and as a result this impacts on their performance in the courses they are studying. This study also focuses on strategies to enhance Second Year Diploma Accountancy students' academic performance. A literature review was conducted to investigate what scholarly literature suggests about study skills in general and in particular for Accountancy to be successful. In order to determine what study skills Second Year Accountancy students are applying 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. 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. 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.</p> <p>Keywords: Accountancy, Studying, Study Skills, Study Strategies</p>
<p>Teresita D. Ignacio GICICTEL1805084</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">University Life: Its Impact to Students with Disabilities</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Teresita D. Ignacio Saint Louis University A. Bonifacio St., Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Emmanuel Basilan Saint Louis University A. Bonifacio St., Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Deborrah Abarquez Saint Louis University A. Bonifacio St., Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Christabel Abaya Saint Louis University A. Bonifacio St., Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chris-May Agaid Saint Louis University A. Bonifacio St., Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dareen Agayao</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Saint Louis University A. Bonifacio St., Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shaira Auilan Saint Louis University A. Bonifacio St., Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shelah Angway Saint Louis University A. Bonifacio St., Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Saint Louis University A. Bonifacio St., Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract Many Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) around the world made positive response to the call for inclusive education. This is evidently shown in the dramatic increase in the number of students with disabilities enrolled in universities and colleges in different countries. Hence, this research sought to explore the impact of the university experiences to the lives of students with disabilities. To understand the meaning of the university experiences of the students with disabilities, the researchers employed the qualitative research method specifically the phenomenological research design. Six university students with disabilities enrolled in various degree programs volunteered as key informants in this study. The data gathered from the key informants were triangulated through informal interviews with their confidants. The key informants personally identified their confidants who were interviewed because they knew whom they had been sharing their experiences and also whom they had been asking help from whenever they have problems in their academic requirements. Three themes surfaced from the transcripts, namely, character building, insight building, and intellectual building. The study revealed that university experiences can help transform the lives of students with disabilities. Keywords: college, experiences, higher education institution, inclusive education</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Murtala Sale GICICTEL1805086</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Education As A Catalyst For Change In Behaviour Among Youth In Ruwangodiya, Faskari Local Government Area, Katsina State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Murtala Sale Department Of Education College Of Science And Technology Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, Katsina Stste, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract Education is an indispensable tool that enhances the quality of our youth today, when behavior of youth changes positively, nothing has changed it rather than education. Therefore, only education can ensures long term retention of change in behavior. This study examined the relevance of education in change of behavior among youth in Ruwangodiya village, Faskari Local Government of Katsina State, Nigeria. It employed survey design; cluster sampling technique, questionnaire method of data collection and frequency percentage were used to analyze the data gathered. The results show that community members and opinion leaders alike have realized the effectiveness of education in change of behavior among youth. The study</p>

	<p>therefore suggests that there should be social awareness programs and up-to-date motivational events to enable the community members to realize the importance of education for their children to produce useful and effective youth in the area.</p> <p>Key words: Education, Change in Behavior, Youth</p>
<p>Md.Touhidul Islam Sarker GICICTEL1805090</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An Integrated Architecture of ELearning System To Digitize The Learning Method</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Md.Touhidul Islam Sarker M.Sc in CSE, Dhaka University of Engineering & Technology, Gazipur, Bangladesh Professor, Dhaka University of Engineering & Technology, Gazipur, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Mohammad Abul kashem M.Sc in CSE, Dhaka University of Engineering & Technology, Gazipur, Bangladesh Professor, Dhaka University of Engineering & Technology, Gazipur, Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to improve the e-learning system and digitize the learning method in the educational or learning sector. The learner will login into e-learning platform and easily access the digital content, the content is downloadable and teacher can take an assessment for evaluation. Learner can get access to these digital resources by using tablet, computer, and smart phone also. E-learning system can be defined as teaching and learning with the help of multimedia technologies and the internet by access to digital content. E-learning replacing the traditional education system through information and communication technology-based learning. This paper has designed and implemented integrated e-learning system architecture with University Management System. Moodle (Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment) is the best e-learning system, but the problem of Moodle has no school or university management system. In this research paper, we have considered the university students because they have the internet access and used to technologies. The University Management System has different types of activities such as student registration, account management, teacher information, semester registration, staff information, etc. If we integrated these types of activity or module with Moodle, then we can overcome the problem of Moodle, and it will enhance the e-learning system architecture which makes effective use of technology. This architecture will give the learner to easily access the resources of e-learning platform anytime or anywhere which digitizes the learning method.</p> <p>Keywords-- Database, E-Learning, LMS, Moodle.</p>
<p>Ashley Soosay GICICTEL1805091</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lifelong learning tool to assess university students</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ashley Soosay Department of Paraclinical Sciences Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak,94300 Kota Samarahan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Joseph Ramanair Department of Paraclinical Sciences Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak,94300 Kota Samarahan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Souba Rethinasamy</p>

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Abstract

Research Objectives: Anticipatory learning or the readiness for the unknown is a critical curriculum for teaching and learning. The availability of lifelong learning (L3) opportunities is essential to prepare the future generations to meet inevitable changes. The aim of this research is to develop a scale to determine university students' ability to be a lifelong learner.

Methodology: The transformative power of L3 is profound and many universities' educational goal declare the aspiration to foster their graduates with the L3 skills. Therefore, L3 must become part of our universities' culture. There is however, a lack of an appropriate tool to investigate L3 characteristics in the Malaysian context. Kirby's 14-item scale was adapted to suit the local context. This study generated lifelong learning multidimensional scale (L3MS), a 20 item tool with 10 point Likert scale to investigate the L3 characteristics of Malaysian university students.

Findings: The results showed that Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity values were 0.869 and was less than 0.05, respectively. These two tests indicate that the data obtained through L3MS were a good fit for factor analysis. Principal Components Analysis was used in combination with Varimax rotation, and exploratory factor analysis showed that the 20

	<p>items had five basic sub-dimensions with essence value bigger than 6.11. The total variance that the five factors accounted for was 53.75%. Cronbach alpha internal consistency coefficient of the L3MS was computed as 0.717.</p> <p>Research Outcomes: The analysis yielded five meaningful factors: learning strategy, self-directed learning, resourcefulness, problem solving and dependent learner. The L3MS will serve as a reliable and useful model to evaluate university students' characteristics of being a lifelong learner.</p> <p>Future Scope: The L3MS will be used in a wider study to confirm its reproducibility in local context.</p> <p>(Keywords: lifelong learning (L3) in Malaysia, scale development, reliability, university students)</p>
<p>Nisar Ahmed Channa GICICTEL1805097</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MS and PhD Students Performance: Teachers' Perspective</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nisar Ahmed Channa Department Business Administration, Sukkur IBA University, Sukkur, Pakistan Sukkur IBA University, Airport Road Sukkur, Sindh, Pakistan. Phone: 0092-3337124404, Email: nisarahmed.msmgt17@iba-suk.edu.pk</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Musaira Bhutto Department Business Administration, Sukkur IBA University, Sukkur, Pakistan Sukkur IBA University, Airport Road Sukkur, Sindh, Pakistan. Phone: 0092-3342832894, Email: musaira.bhutto@iba-suk.edu.pk</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>MS and PhD Students Performance: Teachers' Perspective This study aimed to find teachers perspective about performance of MS and PhD students. This is a qualitative study in which data is collected from full-time faculty members of a public sector university of Pakistan by employing semi-structured interviewing technique. The findings of this study suggest that there should be more emphasis on making research students independent thinkers and the role of teacher should be minimized to a mentor. Most of the students enrolling in graduate and post graduate degree programs with aim to get a degree rather to become a researcher. The findings of this study will benefit academia and policy makers of universities.</p> <p>Key words: Performance, students, motivation, improvement, research.</p>
<p>NL Khuzwayo GICICTEL1805098</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Reflecting on the Experiences of First Year University Students: Lessons Learnt</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NL Khuzwayo Teaching and Learning Development Centre, Mangosuthu University of Technology</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Purpose: The purpose of this article is to reflect on the first year experience of university students with the purpose of identifying the challenges they encounter which may have a negative impact on their success.</p> <p>Research shows that students are more likely to drop out in the first year than at any other level for a number of reasons. These include being a first generation student, being unprepared or under-prepared; coming from a poor social background and having little financial support.</p> <p>Methodology: Focus group interviews were used to collect data from a sample of first year university students across three faculties.</p>

	<p>Findings: The findings show that first year students encounter diverse and very complex challenges which, if not mitigated, can have adverse effects on their chances of success.</p> <p>Research Type: Research paper</p> <p>Keywords: First year experience; student success; challenges</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Mildred M. Siarez GICICTEL1805100</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Role Of Social Institutions In The Formation Of Filipino Values Across Generations</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mildred M. Siarez Visayas State University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The value systems which human beings develop are directly related to the kind of people they are and will become and to the quality of the relationships they engage in. This study evaluated the Filipino values across generational groups and assess how value system was shaped by social institutions such as school, media, home, church and government. Data were gathered using focus-group discussions (FGDs) and participant observations and were analyzed using narrative descriptions. Results revealed that the diversity of Filipino values across generations underwent certain evolution and regression. Filipinos across different generations had variable inclinations of values influenced by any of these factors: biological-psychological changes, socio-cultural contexts, cognitive and meta-cognitive conditions in understanding realities. This implies that the differences of these Filipino values are primarily influenced by the family, the church, and the school.</p> <p>Keywords: values, value profile, and value system</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Basilio José Augusto José GICICTEL1805101</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Electric Circuit Board-A Playful Tool For The Teaching And Learning Process In Mozambique</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Basilio José Augusto José Natural Science and Mathematic, Pedagogical University, Beira, Mozambique</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This article about Electric Circuit Board as tool, tries to answer the difficulties faced by the Learners in the learning process. The board consists of a frame with several pairs of switches that control several lamps when properly combined in the form of a didactic game. The electric circuit board was conceived and integrated in the consolidation of Physics concepts, exercises' solving and phenomena description in the grade eight. The study was based on (PEREIRA, 2008) the role of didactic games, motivation and learning by trial and error of EDWARD THORDINKE. Methods: We adopted a mixed method approach with manual work techniques, direct observation, interview and written questionnaire. A random sampling of 160 learners was selected in two schools with 100 in school A and 60 in school B. For each phase of the board integration, two groups of learners G1 and G2 participated in the game to turn on the switch of questions and answers respectively. It was considered to be correct answer, the one whose switch placed the lamp ON and incorrect the one whose switch kept the lamp OFF. After the response, whether correct or incorrect was following the discussion in the class, to rise up the metacognitive dimension about the reason of selecting such answer. Results - by applying the first questionnaire, 45% of the learners in the School A and 41.67% of B, were referring that the alternative tools was not remarkable in their classes. These results led the researcher to carry out the study. After the intervention it was evident that</p>

	<p>the use of the circuit board in the classroom facilitated the perception of the programmed contents, results expressed by 87% of the sample. Implication - These results point us to a situation where this device can help the teacher in his process and make the teaching environment more playful for the Learners. A possible application of the same tool in other classes and other subjects should improve the learning process, being a tool strongly linked with the motivation of the Learners. Key Words: Electric Circuit Board, Consolidation Tool, Learning, Teaching Physics.</p>
<p>Mohammad Abdul Azis GICICTEL1805102</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Development Of Student Worksheet (Lks) To Improve Energy Literacy Level On Sma (Senior High School) In Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohammad Abdul Azis University Of Jember</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dan Sri Astutik University Of Jember</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In the current era of globalization, the Indonesian state is actively promoting its human resources, to face the impact of globalization Indonesia must be able to produce graduates who have the ability of the 21st century is able to think critically and creatively in the field of literacy, engineering, science, art, and mathematics. The results of the PISA (Program for International Student Assessment) research in 2015 have shown that Indonesian students' learning outcomes in reading literacy and science are still low. The ability of Indonesian students in the field of reading literacy of Indonesian students is ranked 65th with a value of 397. While in the field of science students Indonesia ranks 63 out of 71 countries with a value of 403. Technological developments have shifted some of the culture of Indonesian society, especially youth and students, from traditional societies toward semi-modern society. The shift can be seen for example on the use of motor vehicle and electronic equipment. The growth of fossil-fueled vehicles and electronic equipment has an impact on the ever-increasing energy demand. Uncontrolled energy needs will pose a serious threat to the future. Therefore, the authors develop teaching materials in the form of LKS Literacy Energy (Student Worksheet) which integrated the energy materials in physics learning which later can be used in physics learning activities in high school. The design of LKS Literacy Energy learning is directed to increase the energy literacy of learners covering the context, knowledge, skills, and attitudes. This study is a study followed up with product design, design validation, design trials, design revisions, application of certain clusters until they can be enforced in bulk. If carried out consistently, in the long run, we can expect the concept of energy in physics can contribute to the birth of Indonesian humans who have energy literacy as a pattern of life and culture in people's lives.</p>
<p>Syarifuddin GICICTEL1805103</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Local Cultural Wisdom Of Polewali Mandar Region Of West Sulawesi Indonesia As Thematic Learning Resources In Primary School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Syarifuddin Postgraduate Student Of Primary Education Department, State University Of Malang</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sulthoni</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Postgraduate Primary Education Lecturers, State University Of Malang</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Education through learning in schools can be a medium for transferring cultural values to future generations. Education is a process that allows students to develop their potential according to what they see, hear, read and learn from their cultural heritage. One of the efforts to transfer the value of culture to students can be conducted by developing learning materials based on local wisdom. The purpose of this paper is to assess local wisdom of Polewali Mandar Region, West Sulawesi Indonesia as a contextual based learning resource in thematic learning in elementary school. The current problems in elementary school thematic learning are based only on textbooks provided by Ministry of Education, so schools have not used local environment as learning resources. To face the existing problems it is need to integrating the values of local cultural wisdom Polewali Mandar into learning materials so learning can be more contextual and meaningful. The assessment was conducted on the 2013 curriculum thematic lessons as national curriculum of elementary school of Indonesia and explore the potential development of Polewali Mandar local wisdom as learning resources.</p> <p>Keywords: Contextual Learning, Thematic Learning, Wisdom of Local Culture</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Ismail GICICTEL1805105</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Improving Basic Skills Teaching Through Modeling Based On Lesson Study At Undergraduate Students Of Biology Education State University Of Malang Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ismail Postgraduate Of Biology Education, State University Of Malang Malang, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ibrohim Department Of Mathematics And Natural Science, State University Of Malang, Malang, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Basic Teaching Skills course demands students technically on teaching techniques prior to implementing the program of Program Pengalaman Lapangan (PPL) at school in the next semester. Initial observation results in the class indicate that the student as a teacher candidate did not understand the learning needed in order to create an effective and enjoyable learning. The purpose of this research is to improve the basic skills of teaching students especially on three aspects: ask, explain, and open the lesson or apperception skills. The methods used is modeling of teaching that combined with group guidance as a preparation of learning scenarios. The study was conducted with planning, action and observation, and reflection in accordance with the principles of class action research. In modeling, the researcher acts as a high school model teacher, while two co-investigators act as observers. Each skills consist of two meeting of learning. Data was collected through an observation sheet given to two observers and video documentation by handycam. The results obtained that through modeling of teaching by researcher can improve the skills of students in teaching. This is reflected by the increasing of the confidence and some basic teaching component achievements in every learning meeting.</p> <p>Keyword: Basic Skills of Teaching, Modelling, Lesson Study.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Saparuddin</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Improving Students' Collaboration Skills As Teacher Candidates Through</p>

GICICTEL1805106	<p style="text-align: center;">Lesson Study-Based Jirqa Learning Strategy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Saparuddin Department Of Biology Education, Postgraduate School, Universitas Negeri Malang</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Triastono Imam Prasetyo Department Of Biology, Faculty Of Mathematics And Natural Sciences, Universitas Negeri Malang</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Susriyati Mahanal Department Of Biology Education, Postgraduate School, Universitas Negeri Malang</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The learning process of School-Based Management course by emphasizing collaboration skill is an effort to develop teacher candidates' character which can be implemented at school. Lesson study-based Classroom Action Research (CAR) was conducted on School-Based Management course for undergraduate students of Biology Education Department at Universitas Negeri Malang. The learning strategy of Jigsaw combined with Read Question Answer (JiRQA) was implemented to improve students' collaboration skill. The action research was conducted in two cycles in which each cycle consists of 4 stages; i.e. planning, implementation, observation and reflection. The implementation stage was carried out following the steps of lesson study; plan, do and see (reflection). Meanwhile, the observation of the learning process and questionnaire at the end of each cycle were carried out to determine the students' collaboration skill. The average of students' collaboration skill in cycle I is 75.44% (good), while in cycle II is 80,69% (very good). The result of the students' collaboration skill in both cycle I and cycle II indicates that JiRQA learning strategy can enhance the students' collaboration skill in learning School-Based Management course.</p> <p>Keywords: JiRQA learning strategy, collaboration skills, teacher candidates, classroom action research, lesson study.</p>
Ibrahim Shu'aibu GICICTEL1805108	<p style="text-align: center;">Sustaining The Quality Of Teacher Made Economics Test In Kano State Senior Secondary School For Sustainable Growth In Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ibrahim Shu'aibu (N.C.E, B.A. (Ed) Econ, M.Ed) Department Of Education Sule Lamido University, Kafin Hausa, Jigawa State</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Aminu Idris Harbau (N.C.E, B.A. (Ed) Econ, Mbf, M.Ed) Department Of Economics, Sa'adatu Rimi College Of Education, Kumbotso, P.M.B. 3218, Kano State</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The Nigerian national policy on education expressed that no nation can rise above the quality of its teachers. If the quality of existing stock of teacher in Nigeria is inadequate, inefficient and ineffective and teaching in low esteemed; sustainable growth in Nigeria may be in jeopardy. This study therefore was designed to find out the content validity of Teacher Made Economics Tests (TMETs) in Kano State. It specifically compared the total content tested (observed) by TMETs with that of the National Curriculum (expected). The study also finds out teachers' qualification difference in sampling the</p>

	<p>curriculum content in the Teacher-Made Economics Tests. The study employed ex-post facto design in the conduct of the research. Five hundred and seven (169×3=507) TMTs from 169 sampled Economics teachers were collected and evaluated using table of specification constructed by the researcher. One sample t-test and one-way ANOVA were used to test the hypotheses of the study. The findings of the study reveal content in the TMETs do not adequately represent the curriculum content and there was no difference between the teachers in sampling the curriculum content in the TMETs. Finally the study recommends among others the construction and use of table of specification before planning any instruction and test construction.</p> <p>Key words: Test, Teacher Made Test, content validity, Quality, Sustaining Quality</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Tita Desyara GICICTEL1805110</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Levo: An Android-Based English Vocabulary Domino Game As Learning Media For Children</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tita Desyara English Education Study Programme Faculty Of Languages And Arts State University Of Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>English Proficiency Index of Indonesian in terms of structure, grammar, and speaking ability is in the 32nd position among 72 nations with 52.91 scores under the average (EF EPI 2016). Furthermore, the World Bank in 2017 mentioned the gap between local and foreign workers in Indonesia due to the English competence is around 44 percent. The long-term effect of this problem is the unemployment which could be higher than 5.8% in 2017. It shows the significant relation between English competence and the growth of the nation in several fields, i.e education, economics and social. It can be said that the more English competence has by people, the more opportunities the nation will gain.</p> <p>Based on the problem, the need of learning English is considered to be an urgent matter. One of the efforts to learn English since the early age from the basic component in language is learning vocabulary. It says people can't communicate when they don't know any words (vocabulary). In this digital era, the media used to educate children has to be matched with their age and learning characteristics. An online game is a suitable media for them to learn in a fun, interesting, and accessible way. From this problems and challenges, there is an idea for making "An Android-based English Vocabulary Domino Game as Learning Media for Children". The name of the game is LEVo (Learn English Vocabulary). The children have to match the English words and its meaning due to the certain levels using words, pictures, and audio. Another unique concept of this online game is the reward concept which every 500 points collected by the children, it means they will donate one book to the libraries and children who lack books distribution in remote areas.</p> <p>This study examines how the Android-based game help children to learn English vocabulary as well as improve their knowledge of English vocabulary. The method used for this research was prototype modelling to design, test, revise, and launch the application. The study concludes that this game can be the solution for the problems in learning English for children. Therefore, the writer suggests for creating similar applications with the same approach. The next recommendation is the need for the teacher to help students and parents to help their children learn English in a more approachable way since</p>

	<p>children in critical period will learn better. Keywords: android-based, domino, game, vocabulary, English.</p>
<p>Nezar Abdilah Prakasa GICICTEL1805111</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Socamata – A Collaboration Between Entrepreneurship, Data Analyzing, And Social Media</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nezar Abdilah Prakasa Statistics Department, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, Sumedang, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ardelia Luthfiyah Amardana Statistics Department, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, Sumedang, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muhammad Ega Simatupang Electrical Engineering Department, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor, Sumedang, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract This paper presents the economic potential in data analysis sector, a collaboration between entrepreneurship, data analysis and social media. In this paper, will be discussed also about the level of data requirements, the potential of the internet world, statistics of internet users and social media in Indonesia, and the collaboration between the entrepreneurship, analyzing data and social media to innovate the new ways to help and educate university students in their thesis.</p> <p>Keywords— Entrepreneurship, Data Analyzing, and Social Media</p>
<p>Erwin O. Estrella, Ed. D. GICICTEL1805112</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Multiple Intelligences Among Physical Education Students In Pangasinan State University Of The Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Erwin O. Estrella, Ed. D. Department of General Education, Pangasinan State University, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract Howard Gardner’s theory of multiple intelligences opens the door for seeing the dynamicity of an individual. This creates a wider perspective of highlighting strengths over weaknesses; thus, academic community must identify the totality of a student through evaluation on various frames of intelligence. This descriptive study determined the level of multiple intelligences among physical education students of Pangasinan State University. Three-hundred three (303) respondents were randomly selected through fishbowl method provided the data by answering a questionnaire. Findings show that the Physical Education students do have the above average level of multiple intelligences along visual. Likewise, chi-square (X²c) correlation test results show that there is no significant relationship between the profile in terms age, sex, civil status, monthly family income and academic status and the level of multiple intelligences. Over-all, it is concluded that PSU students possess dominance in terms of visual and profile had no bearing on the multiple intelligences. The most identified proposed measure to improve the multiple intelligences is the design of teaching strategies to accommodate the most dominant as well as the recessive multiple intelligences of the students.</p> <p>Keywords: Multiple intelligences, physical education, fishbowl method</p>



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GICICTEL1805113

Review Of Challenges Facing Business Education Programme And Their Impact On Students' Academic Performance In Colleges Of Education In North-East Nigeria.

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Abstract

The paper examines the challenges faced by Business Education programme and their impact on students' academic performance in North-east colleges of education. Business Education as an educational programme is aimed at training and preparing students for jobs and for managing businesses. Importance of business education programme were outlined, challenges of Business education programme have been explained which include: funding, inadequacy of instructional facilities, challenges caused by the emergence of information and communication Technology (ICT) and the curriculum. The paper also highlight the ways in which these challenges impacted the academic performance of business education students in North-east Nigeria. Finally, the paper concluded that if these challenges have not been addressed it will lead to the collapse of the programme.

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GICICTEL1805115

Pre-service teachers' perceptions of pedagogical uses of 21st Century media

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Abstract

Coping with 21st century media can be a daunting task for teachers. Indeed, sociologically speaking, media is presented as one of the socialisation agents (with the family, school and peers). It is widely believed that socialisation agents shape individual's' opinion and beliefs about a multitude of phenomenon. As such, it is being felt that the importance of media could be growing in this so-called digital age. Moreover, teachers today have to cope with new forms of media such as the Internet and a host of new and revamped concepts such as social media, soap operas and reality shows. Adolescents and young adults (with whom teachers work with) are one of the most important targets of these new media concepts. Teachers should be hence prepared to understand how their learners deal with 21st century media. This paper is the outcome of a course in communication and media for pre-service secondary school trainee teachers. This course was to some extent collaboratively constructed with the target audience. Learners were inducted into the nature of these new media forms; they collaboratively identified examples of these media and worked out the possible pedagogical uses of therein. They did so by using padlets. A content analysis of their work was done afterwards by the authors. The findings indicate the pre-service teachers' perceptions of pedagogical uses of 21st century media. Their choices of media programmes, themes and forms could also inform about how young pre-service teachers relate to their adolescent audiences at school.

Marissa E. Sison
GICICTEL1805117

Communicative Proficiency Among Students In Pangasinan State University Of The Philippines

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>English, as an international language, is used by most people all over the world. It is, in truth, the most important language in the world today. In the Philippines, English speaking and writing skills are things that are given priority by employers in the choice of job applicants. This study intended to determine the level of communicative proficiency of 346 students in Pangasinan State University who were randomly selected through a stratified random sampling. Communicative proficiency was measured by an instrument which was researcher-made. The communication areas covered in this study were vocabulary, subject-verb agreement, tense, spelling, sentence structure, and comprehension. Findings showed that the students are generally weakest in sentence structure. They are lowly proficient in determining the order or proper arrangement of words in a sentence. All students from the different curricular programs are either low or very low in proficiency in this particular area of communication. Those enrolled in Engineering programs dominated those who are enrolled in non-Engineering programs. Chi-square correlation test results show that communicative proficiency of the respondents was significantly related to their year level. Therefore, more intensive training in sentence structure, comprehension, tenses, and even spelling is needed, especially to non-engineering students.</p> <p>Key Terms: communicative proficiency, communication, chi-square</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Nader Ayish GICICTEL1805118</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Student Perceptions of Responsibility for Their Own Learning and for Supporting Peers' Learning in a Project-based Learning Environment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nader Ayish Department of English And Communication, Khalifa University of Science And Technology, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>While a common refrain among some educators is that many young adults lack personal responsibility for learning, little empirical research exists that examines how tertiary students perceive or operationalize this construct. This research investigated how 124 freshman engineering students perceive responsibility in terms of what responsibility means, its benefits, and the factors that contribute to their own and peers' learning. Students were surveyed in two project-based learning Communication courses. The survey sought to identify a) students' perception of responsibility for their own learning and for supporting the learning of their peers, b) particular aspects of the courses that contribute to students' development of responsibility, and c) the effect responsible behavior has on their own and peers' learning. Results indicate that most students: 1) believe that they have more responsibility for their own learning than the need to support their peers' learning; 2) can identify particular tasks and assignments that require them to be responsible for their learning; and 3) can recognize the benefits of being responsible for their own learning and for supporting their peers' learning, but do not always operationalize this understanding. Results are discussed and recommendations are made as to how to develop students' personal responsibility in team-based courses.</p> <p>Index Terms—freshman, gender, peers, personal responsibility, project-based learning (PBL)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Joel M. Fontanilla GICICTEL1805120</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Linguistic Intelligence Among Grade 7 Students In Bvanhs Of The Philippines: Basis For The Development Of Instructional Material</p>

Joel M. Fontanilla, M.A.Ed.

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Abstract

Howard Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences gives a profound and multi-dimensional criteria to identify the totality of an individual as against the old school single-criterion relating to intelligence. Linguistic intelligence is one of the various types that defines the entirety of a person. Linguistic intelligence is the love of and are talent with words. People with this type of intelligence enjoy reading, writing and learning languages. They have an ability to teach and explain things to others. They learn best by reading, taking notes and listening to lectures.

This study aimed to determine the linguistic intelligence among grade 7 Students of Benigno V. Aldana National High School as a basis for the development of an instructional material. The researcher used the descriptive correlation method of research. The questionnaire and the PsychTests AIM Arch Profile developed by Howard Gardner was used to determine the linguistic intelligence of the students. The respondents of the study were the Grade 7 students of Benigno V. Aldana National High School during the School Year 2016-2017. Random sampling was used to identify the sample size of the study using the Slovin Formula. There were one-hundred sixty seven (167) students out of seventeen (17) sections comprising a total of six hundred sixty-nine (669) students of the Grade 7 students. It made use of frequency counts and percentages, average weighted mean and Pearson-"R" Correlation Coefficient as the tools to treat the data of the study.

The study found out that majority of the respondents are more than 13 years old and females with a monthly family income of 10,000 and below. Most of the students have parents who are high school graduates, with magazines at home and obtained a grade of 81-85 in English. Majority of the students feel that English demands correct spelling, grammar and construction; consider that English shows perfection and making a mistake is enough reason to be laughed at; and strongly believed that learning English will help the mind grow.

It further found out that majority of the Grade 7 students had moderately high linguistic intelligence with the use of the teacher-prepared test instrument but scored poorly on the Howard Gardner instrument. Likewise, there are no significant relationships between the respondents' linguistic intelligence and their profile in terms of age, parents' educational attainment and monthly family income. However, there are significant relationships between the respondents' linguistic intelligence and their profile in terms of the number of learning materials at home, grades in English and pre-test score.

Based on the foregoing findings of the study, the researcher concluded that the Grade 7 students are young adolescents who belong to the lowest income bracket and whose parents are sufficiently educated. The higher the number of the learning materials at home and the higher the students' grade in English and pre-test score, the higher is their linguistic intelligence. The students have the positive attitude towards English as a subject. The students enjoy learning English together with their friends. The linguistic intelligence of the Grade 7 students is poor. Lastly, the age, parents' highest educational attainment and monthly income are not determinants of the linguistic intelligence of the students; However, the number of learning materials at home, grade in English and pre-test score can influence the linguistic

	<p>intelligence of the students. Based on the findings and the conclusions drawn, the researcher strongly recommended that the teachers should encourage the parents to acquire more learning materials at home in order to enhance the linguistic intelligence of their children and to elevate the level of the linguistic intelligence of the students, there should be a constant diagnostic and monitoring of their linguistic performance. Ultimately, the proposed instructional material aimed to enhance the linguistic intelligence of the students is highly recommended to be implemented in the school. Keywords: Linguistic Intelligence, Howard Gardner, instructional material</p>
<p>Shamnaz Arifin Mim GICICTEL1805122</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mobile communication as a platform for learning Science from peers: Possibilities in Bangladesh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shamnaz Arifin Mim Education Specialist and Faculty BRAC Institute of Educational Development. BRAC University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Munmun Ahmed Chowdhury Education Specialist and Faculty BRAC Institute of Educational Development. BRAC University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Wireless and mobile technologies have become an inseparable part in our daily life and we are being depended on their related services which have added new dimensions in our way of thinking. Numerous applications for mobile technologies make m-learning flexible and convenience to the learner and now it becomes easy to interact and communicate for the learners. This study offers to analyze the possibilities of creating 9 and 10 graders' learning communities through mobile communication which would also emphasize to promote free tutoring. The concepts of Mobile learning and positive peer influence are the main analytical tools to answer the research questions. This study followed a qualitative approach to emphasize on young students' voice regarding the effect and possibilities of using mobile in understanding science and anchored within Social constructivism theory. Fifteen students from seven different schools of Dhaka city and parents were selected using convenience sampling technique to conduct interview and focus group discussion respectively. Three educationist from different mobile and software companies were chosen purposively to conduct semi-structured interviews. The study revealed peer support as an important aspect in understanding science contents. The effectiveness of mobile communication among peers in learning science contents has discovered in a way that it not only helps both students and parents in getting more time from daily routine but also bears the potentiality in reducing extra unwanted monthly expenses. The complex relation in terms of Youth-Technology-Culture revealed as an important aspect to be addressed and considered while introducing and implementing the interventions of m-learning for 9 and 10 graders. Keywords: Mobile communication, M-learning, Science learning, Peer influence</p>
<p>Popi Nikolaou GICICTEL1805124</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The power of art to the humanitarian crisis'</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Popi Nikolaou Ministry of Education Art Department, Ministry of Education, Limassol Cyprus</p>

Abstract

Nowadays, many countries of the world have to deal with crucial socio-political issues, such as the refugee crisis and growing immigration. Especially the countries situated in the Mediterranean Sea are suffering by the disturbing circumstances of war and violence, along with poverty and persecution. Hundreds of thousands of people have already died due to war, hunger and illnesses.

As art educators and students we felt that it was impossible to stay indifferent toward such sensitive issues, especially since the people of our own country, Cyprus, have suffered from similar situation due to the Turkish invasion in 1974, which led to the de facto occupation of the Northern part of the island.

Art consists of an important role in Cypriot Education; it is considered as a global language that can transmit humanised values and awake people's social consciousnesses through the use of visual means. Therefore, the aims of this student-led art project, entitled 'Immigrants', were to enable the students to:

- Become aware and sensitive towards current socio-political problems such as the Syrian refugee crisis and growing immigration
- Transmit messages of solidarity, peace, altruism and the importance of developing a collective identity both in and out of school context
- Find appropriate and creative ways to communicate and express their ideas through visual forms and to various audiences
- Make visible to the world through their visual work that the refugee crisis is not a local but a global problem that concerns all humanity

Thus, the art project 'Immigrants' was the wholehearted effort of forty high school students from the Regional Lyceum of Apostolos Loucas in Kolossi (Limassol district, Cyprus), with the guidance of their art educator, Mrs Popi Nicolaou. The project was sponsored by the Cyprus Ministry of Education and Culture, the Regional Council of Kolossi and the Parents and Guardians Association of the Regional Lyceum Apostolos Loucas in Kolossi.

The theme and implementation of the project was inspired by a) current visual resources (video, newspapers, magazines) referring to the situation happening in the Aegean sea concerning the Syrian refugee and the efforts of people to vacate the war zone, b) archival visual material and interviews (video, newspapers, documentaries) of the invasion in 1974 in Cyprus, c) visual art works made by Cypriot artists, inspired by the war and refugee, d) works of other artists such as 'Guernica' by Pablo Picasso, the 'Scream' by Edvard Munch and several works of the artist Ai Weiwei.

The artwork presents in a highly skillful and expressive manner the fear of death and the anxiety of an unknown life (or the existence or disruption of the life ahead). The expressive qualities of the artwork manage to capture the audience's attention inasmuch as to create critical and sentimental responses to people from Cyprus and abroad. Earlier this year, the quality of the work 'Immigrants' was acknowledged by the Saatchi Gallery in London, UK. Saatchi Gallery selected the work to be one of the 20 best artworks in overall 22000. The strong contemporary message that 'Immigrants' depicts has been transmitted worldwide and has been presented in various exhibition and media (CNN, BBC News, Euro news as well as in all Cypriot and Greek Channels).

This presentation elucidates the educational process and methodologies followed to plan and implement this project in a public secondary school setting. The discussion unfolds the interactive and reciprocal process of exchanging ideas between the art educator and the students who were involved in the project (i.e. personal opinions, feelings and experiences of

	<p>refuge and seeking for shelter). Finally, the discussion concludes with the ways of disseminating the project along with an evaluation of the results of the overall effort/experience.</p>
<p>Marie Andersen Badua GICICTEL1805127</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Comedians As Story Tellers Of Societal Issues</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anthony James Bacagan Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lois Angelo Catbagan Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Seanlester Go Jr. Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Marie Andersen Badua Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gracelle Tungbaban Research Adviser, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Myreen Janelle Valmores Research Adviser, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fernando Oringo Research Adviser, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Emotions, a complex and intricate human response to changing situations. Responses like Sadness, Anger and an important factor in defining good well-being, Happiness. And when there is happiness, there is laughter. A reaction portraying a person's joy. Laughter that is, in a sense, Music orchestrated by its conductor: Entertainment. Entertainment is defined as the action of providing or being provided with amusement. It is something essential, brought to you by none other than media. The researchers aimed to answer these questions: a.)How are societal issues addressed in the social media platform, Youtube? b.) How is comedy interpreted by the audience in terms of: theme, setting, intensity? c.) How do comedians influence its audience across: socioeconomic, political, and religious/philosophical views? The researchers used document analysis as a research methodology. It is a type of qualitative research in a way that the researcher expounds documents to give significant meaning on certain topics. Five viral videos were analyzed and researchers found out that the contents consisted of sexist, self-deprecating and mainstream ideology, projecting opinions on issues to its audience. As a conclusion, societal issues are addressed among the contents itself, releasing a video and discussion comes afterward. Comedy is interpreted by the audience in terms of how acceptable and funny the jokes are, considering majority opinion as a basis. It influences its audience by showcasing representations that either directly or indirectly reflect issues relating to such views, pushing an idea and leaving them to further analyze among themselves.</p> <p>Key Words: comedy; online media; societal issues; psychology; philosophy</p>



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GICICTEL1805129

**Assessment of Earthquake Disaster Prevention
Knowledge and Readiness Among School Teachers**

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Abstract

The Ranau earthquake that struck on 5 June 2015 was the strongest earthquake in Sabah and caused Sabahan in panic. This suggests that Sabahan should be devoted to preparing for this natural disaster in future. Various studies have shown that this desire will be achieved if the knowledge of prevention of the earthquake is implemented through formal education in schools. Nevertheless, teachers' readiness and knowledge of earthquake disaster prevention need to be taken into account. This study, which is based on Explanatory Sequential Design, is conducted to study the knowledge and readiness of school teachers in the Ranau area to face the earthquake. Random sampling methods were used to select ten schools. Two teachers from each school are also randomly selected for interviews. The Spittal Earthquake Knowledge and Readiness Scale is used to obtain quantitative data. Qualitative data is collected using semi structured interview methods. Quantitative data analysis shows that the understanding of earthquake concepts and teachers' willingness to deal with this natural disaster is moderate. There is also a significant difference in the understanding of the earthquake concept and the willingness to cope with this disaster between male and female teachers. Qualitative analysis shows that the level of understanding of concepts and the willingness of teachers to cope with the earthquake is moderate because they are unlikely that the Ranau area is will struck by earthquake. Male teachers have better knowledge of female teachers in the face of an earthquake disaster as they often explore information via the internet, newspapers, websites and group Whats App. Qualitative findings also reveal that male teachers are more prepared to face earthquakes than female teachers because male teachers are physically and mentally strong and they needed to be more ready to face this disaster . This suggests that earthquake disaster prevention education is important and needed in Sabah schools to develop future disaster resilient communities

Keywords; Earthquake, Knowledge, Readiness, Teacher, Ranau



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Thai University Students' Practice of Out-of-class English Learning

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Abstract

In the 21st century, language learning is not only focused on classroom learning, it has also been found that learning English outside the classroom is necessary and beneficial (Cheng, 2015; Hyland, 2004). This study aimed to investigate the frequency of students' out-of-class practice of English learning in a Thai university using quantitative methods. A 5-point Likert scale questionnaire was completed by 348 third-year students. The results showed that the overall frequency level of students' practice of out-of-class English learning was at the 'sometimes' level. Among the 24 out-of-class English learning activities, listening to and singing English songs was the most frequently practiced by the students. Besides, students preferred to engage in activities in the self-directed naturalistic learning and self-instruction categories rather than naturalistic learning category activities. It is suggested that students should be encouraged to engage in all kinds of out-of-class English learning activities and teachers should provide useful suggestions for learners to initiate naturalistic learning activities.

Keywords

Out-of-class English learning, Students' practice, Thai university students

Saba Kanwal
GICICTEL1805131


Use Of Non-Standard Words In Social Media Communication And Its Impact On English Spellings

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Abstract

Communication is a key function of language. This communication has an invincible impact on the writing skills of students. Students use non-standard words at large extent for communication in an informal setting. The study has highlighted the impact of these used non-standard words on the English spellings of students. In order to analyze the particularity of impact on usage of non-standard words on spellings of university students, researcher has used the technique of direct observation and has observed writing samples of both formal (paragraph writing in class room) and informal setting (discussion on a Facebook status update) have been gathered. Two groups of proficient and non-proficient users of English have been observed to investigate the extent along with the impact of usage of non-standard words on academic writing of students. Usage of non-standard words in both the settings has revealed that it is affecting the writing abilities of students in a negative way. Students use non-standard words on social media and unconsciously they do the same while writing in a formal setting. This usage results in a negative impact on the writing skills of both the proficient and non-proficient users in an academic writing. Therefore, it is proved that learning has become situated when it comes to academic writing and low road transfer has taken place. The

	<p>inquiry helped to contribute in an ongoing debate on the Need of spelling reform now-a-days. The highlighted research area displays a clear vision on the need of spelling reform in modern times. it also gives rise to a question that is there any need to introduce new pedagogies of teaching English in modern classrooms. If yes, then it opens new ways of research about finding solution to the highlighted issue.</p> <p>Key words: communication and Academic spellings, standard vs non-standard English , youngsters and communication</p>
<p>Khunakene F. Facullo GICICTEL1805133</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Effectiveness Of Feedback In Improving The Academic Performance Of Students</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Khunakene F. Facullo High School Department, English Teacher, Easter College Incorporated, Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Faculty, Easter College High School Department, English Teacher, Easter College Incorporated, Baguio City, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Assessment is important in measuring how far students know about a task or a topic. It also serves as a guide to teachers so that they will know if a subject matter needed re-teaching or not. These assessments gear towards the academic performance of students. One way to improve the academic performance of students is through effective feedback. Studies show that effective feedback has a great impact of the performance of students inside the classroom. This is the objective of this research. Specifically, it aimed to look into the level of effectiveness of feedback as well as the frequency in which teachers use feedback. Using quantitative research approach, a questionnaire was administered to 107 students at the University of the Cordilleras. The data was tabulated and analyzed through a measure of central tendency, that is, the use of mean. Results show that students find feedback very effective and their teachers use feedback often. Feedback has been proven to be very effective based on the perception of the students. This study is one of the proofs that effective feedback has a great positive effect on the performance of students. There are different feedback strategies that students find effective. These strategies can be utilized by the teachers in order to aid learning.</p> <p>Keywords: Feedback, Student performance, Strategies, Teachers</p>
<p>Abdelmoiz Ramadan GICICTEL1805136</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Teachers Perceptions on Ict Integration in Tvet Classes: A Case Study in Khartoum State-Sudan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abdelmoiz Ramadan School of Computer Science and Information Technology,Northeast Normal University, Jilin, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Information and communication technology (ICT) has been strongly admissible used in teaching and learning process in the world. In Sudan, despite the FMGE policy plan encourage the use of ICT in the education sector to advance the education system as one of the state’s sectors. Apart from the Federal Ministry of General Education FMGE policy plan to integrate ICT in education sector still, there is no progression of ICT in general education. Therefore, this study investigated the teachers’ perceptions of ICT integration in TVET classes. The interviews used for collecting data</p>

	<p>from teachers. The results revealed that there is no clear ICT policy in education, the lack of physical, and ICT infrastructures, and the education lack support in using ICT in TVET. The study implies that the government should increase efforts on ICT integration and should involve various education stakeholder including teachers.</p>
 <p>Sita Yiemkuntitavorn GICICTEL1805072</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Development of English Language Teachers Competency on Learning Management by Using the Lesson Study of Elementary Schools in Nonthaburi Province</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sita Yiemkuntitavorn Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University School of Educational Studies Thailand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The objectives of this study were 1) to enhance teachers' competencies on learning management using Lesson Study of English teachers in elementary schools in Nonthaburi and 2) to study the guidance for the implementation of best practices using Lesson Study in schools in Nonthaburi. The study was a qualitative research and the research participants were 6 English teachers from 3 elementary schools in Nonthaburi province, selected by purposive sampling technique. The research instruments were observation form, the qualitative field notes, situational judgement tests, lesson plan evaluation form and the interview form. Data will be collected through pre and posttest, interviews, video recordings, observations and documents through 3 processes of lesson study which were (1) planning the lesson, (2) teaching and observing the lesson and (3) reflecting the lesson on its effect. The data analyzed using content analysis. The findings from this research include a discussion of the elements contained in lesson study and the guidance for the implementation of best practice that may be beneficial to incorporate into continuing professional teacher development programs; however teachers need to adapt it to actual contexts to achieve instructional development.</p>
<p>Rene Onrubia GICICTEL1805087</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Comparative Study on Private and Public High Schools' Principal Leadership and Its Impact to the Students Achievement in Mathematics, Science and English Subjects</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ezhra Bahala De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lorraine Bernal De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Patricia Mae Madrigal De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">John Edwarson Adan De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rene Onrubia De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The study aims to understand the relationship between the principal's leadership style of both public and private high school institutions and students' performance in Math, Science and English. Support was found in a</p>

	<p>Theoretical model: Principal leadership effects on students' learning growth in Mathematics (Dumay, Boonen, and Dame, 2013) which reinforces the relationship between principal leadership and student achievement. For this study, the researchers aim to focus on three hypotheses: identification of the difference between the teacher's perception of the principal leadership style between private and public high school; the effects of such leadership styles and variables to the student achievement in each of the three general subjects (Mathematics, English, and Science); the effects of the dominant characteristics to the student achievements in general. Fifty-three teachers, both from private and public institutions, were administered the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire 5X-Short form (MLQ 5X-Short). This measured all nine leadership characteristics and identified which type of leadership was dominantly displayed by their principal, for each school type. The study also examined the self-assessment of the principals for each school type and compared it to the perceptions of the teachers towards their leadership styles. Most findings were consistent with existing literature. In addition, this study also identified several areas of further study</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Tinni Dutta GICICTEL1805093</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Colour Therapy- A Study On Psychology Honours Students Kolkata India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tinni Dutta Lecturer, Department of Psychology, Asutosh College, University of Calcutta, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>“Oh my fellow neighbours, open your doors, it is Holi. Holi has come to the land, water and forests. Open your doors, open your doors.”</p> <p>The poet has summoned every neighbour of his to overcome all their barriers and obstacles, the hindrances which impede them from making merry, and immerse themselves in playing with colours. Playing with colours is the motto of the Indian festival of Holi. However the people of India much like the people of Egypt and China have engaged themselves in colourful merry-making since ancient times, making merry and colours part and parcel of their everyday lives like flowers which blossom in forests everyday to give joy to the world . Colour energy is stimulated by different parts of the body such as eyes and skin and once stimulated, it is found to have consequences on mood and affect. To what extent colour treatment can be therapeutic on the physiological plane is easily determinably. In the present study the therapy was administered on psychology Honours Student. Result indicated that the benefits of practising yoga and infusing it with colour treatment are: Maintaining the mind-body balance, Physical energy, Increasing circulation and blood flow to different organs of the body. It also reflects stress reduction, increasing mental strength. Expression of creativity, reduction of anxiety, creating a firm mentality, Increasing productivity and goal-orientation, increasing happiness by increased production of Serotonin are evident. When a colourful environment with its latent energies is blended with the energy of yogic asana, a beautiful and deep connection between the mind and the body is felt.</p> <p>Key Words: Colour Therapy , Psychotherapy, Counselling.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Limbo, Charis B. GICICTEL1805094</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Module Development And Implementation In The Senior High School Physical Education And Health I Curriculum</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Limbo, Charis B. Instructor Iii</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Visayas State University Visca, Baybay City, Leyte</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The study investigated the status of implementation of Senior High School Physical Education and Health 1 Curriculum. The study utilized descriptive design employing a qualitative research approach. This qualitative study focused on the experiences of public, private and state university senior high schools' PE and health teachers in terms of module development and challenges encountered. For module development, the results of the study revealed the following themes: availability of the DepEd-developed modules, unavailability of the teacher-developed modules, and teachers' perception about module development which revealed that public SHS teacher-respondents regarded module development as something undertaken by authorities and have greater dependency on the DepEd-developed modules compared with their private and state university Senior High School counterparts while State University SHS PE and health 1 teachers undervalued module development and utilization. On the other hand, for the challenges encountered by teachers, results of the study revealed the following themes: marginalization of PE and Health as a subject; PE and Health curriculum time allocation; teachers' field of specialization, teachers' training and class scheduling; and PE and Health facilities, equipment and instructional materials. Knowledge and understanding of the status implementation of PE and Health 1 in terms of module development and challenges encountered in the implementation process may be of great help not only to the teachers and administrators as well as to other stakeholders. Keywords: physical education and health, senior high school, teacher-developed module, deped-developed module</p>
<p>Rebecca Shin-Yee Wong GICICTEL1805095</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Factors Affecting Life Satisfaction and Perceived Stress of Pre-Clinical Medical and Dental Students at SEGi University, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rebecca Shin-Yee Wong Associate Professor, Faculty of Medicine, SEGi University, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Christinal Pey-Wen The Lecturers, Faculty of Medicine, SEGi University, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nazrila Shaherah Fadhullah Suhaimi Lecturers, Faculty of Medicine, SEGi University, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alyaa Akma Azman Students, Faculty of Medicine, SEGi University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elavarasi Ravientheran Students, Faculty of Medicine, SEGi University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jasma Jamaludin Students, Faculty of Medicine, SEGi University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muftah B. Sharada Students, Faculty of Medicine, SEGi University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Praghazhini Bala Subramonie Students, Faculty of Medicine, SEGi University</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Life in medical and dental schools is very challenging and stressful - both mentally and physically. Both courses are very demanding, which may restrict the medical and dental students from activities that are more life satisfying. Even though it is a broad and non-specific subjective perception, satisfaction with life is an important contributor to one's quality of life and subjective wellbeing. On the other hand, it has been reported that medical and dental students endure high levels of stress, which may bring detrimental effects on their mental and physical health. This cross-sectional study investigated the factors contributing to the life satisfaction and perceived stress of 239 pre-clinical medical and dental students at SEGi University, Malaysia using the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) and the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS). Findings show that peer pressure, self-induced pressure and relationship problems had a significant effect on both the life satisfaction and perceived stress of the students ($p < 0.05$). In addition, a tight curricular schedule and health problems also contributed significantly to the perceived stress of medical and dental students ($p < 0.05$). However, financial problems, being away from home, tests and exams, as well as pressure from teaching staff did not significantly influence life satisfaction and perceived stress of the students ($p > 0.05$). These findings imply that the students may need help in the areas of stress management, time management and self-management, which may help to improve life satisfaction and reduce stress along the journey of their academic pursuit.</p> <p>Keywords: Satisfaction with life, perceived stress, medical students, dental students</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Jin Deng GICICTEL1805104</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Expatriate Students' Attendance and Persistence: An Analysis of A 4Ps Framework</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jin Deng, Ed. D Student Affairs Office, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Malaysia largely depends on expatriates to develop its economy. The private institution (pseudonym) in Malaysia had not examined the retention of students from expatriate families who might contribute country's future economy. Assessing the expatriate students' perceptions of key factors that impacted their attendance and persistence is timely. Tinto's model of dropping out guided this study. Three specific research questions were designed to explore expatriate students' perceptions of individual characteristics, the interactions within the institutional environment, and institutional characteristics respectively that influenced their decisions to attend and persist at the institution. Qualitative data were collected through in-depth interviews with 5 expatriate students. Data analysis followed a thematic approach, resulting in 10 themes. Based on the study outcomes, a white paper was proposed. The purpose of this paper is to present the white paper that includes an overview of the study and recommendations to the administrators to increase expatriate students' persistence and graduate rates either in Malaysia, their country of origin, or elsewhere internationally. The recommendations were based on 4Ps framework.</p> <p>Keywords :Expatriate students, Higher education, Malaysia, Perceptions, Recruitment/Retention</p>

 <p>Dr. Sandra Sutherland Rahman GICICTEL1805109</p>	<p>Experiential Learning: A Market Simulation Game for First Year Marketing Majors</p> <p>Dr. Sandra Sutherland Rahman Framingham State University Framingham, MA USA</p> <p>Abstract Business students require an understanding of the marketing decision variables, how those decision variables interact with each other and how those decisions impact the financial, marketing and market performances of the organization. Traditionally students learn through passive participation in the material such as reading, pictures and listening. Studies show that students that actively engage in the material experience greater levels of understanding and recollection of the concepts. For students, real life experiences at the managerial level are not always available, are difficult to arrange and could result in costly mistakes. These concerns are particularly acute in developing countries. To avoid these challenges and to enhance learning, a simulated environment provides a risk free “real life” learning environment. This paper will (1) review the literature on the use of the experiential learning technique of computer simulation games, (2) describe the computer simulation game design, process and outputs, (3) describe how the computer simulation game can be integrated into an online class, and (4) report on the results of using the computer simulation game in a Marketing Principles class for three semesters.</p>
<p>Murali Krishnamurthi GICICTEL1805119</p>	<p>Improving Teaching Efficiency Using Lean Concepts</p> <p>Murali Krishnamurthi, Ph.D. Distinguished Teaching Professor Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois 60115, U.S.A.</p> <p>Abstract One of the common challenges faced by educators is the repetitive and time-consuming nature of some of the activities involved in teaching any course. Educators would prefer focusing on value-added activities in their teaching that contribute to student learning and assessment. Lean techniques that are commonly used in manufacturing and related fields to improve efficiency and reduce waste can also be applied in teaching to improve teaching efficiency. In this paper, a life-cycle analysis of general activities involved in teaching any course and the application of Lean techniques to improve their efficiency and reduce non-value added activities will be presented. The techniques will be presented with examples and will be applicable to teaching at any level in a higher education environment. Key Words: teaching, efficiency, lean concepts.</p>
 <p>Said Rashid Ali Al Shuhumi GICICTEL1805121</p>	<p>Principalship In The Twenty First Century</p> <p>Akintola Ismaila Akinbode Department Of Social Foundation And Educational Leadership International Islamic University, Malaysia Malaysia</p> <p>Said Rashid Ali Al Shuhumi Department Of Social Foundation And Educational Leadership International Islamic University, Malaysia Principal ship In The Twenty First Century</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Success of every organization or institution relies heavily on the skillfulness of the leaders and managers anchoring the system. Leadership is quite a herculean task which requires special trainings and updated skills in order to effectively govern both human and non-human resources of the institution. The school system, especially secondary schools in the twenty first century is quite different from the past century. Trends such as technology explosion, globalization, demographic changes, rising enrolment, knowledge based economy, pressure for accountability coupled with call for value-based learning and financial constraints necessitate diversification of management strategies from the principals as well as other administrators in order to achieve the stated goals and objectives of the school. Since the school is not an end to itself and purportedly established to serve the society, the principals have to brace up to acquire new strategies and update their skills so that the schools will cope with the need of the contemporary society. For this to be done, the principals have to be informed and updated on what they need to do in the school as the ‘father’ of the house. This paper therefore tries to reposition school leaders’ role from traditional notion to more holistic and innovative conception in order to enhance stratagem of both practicing and aspiring principals.</p> <p>Key words: Principal, secondary school, distributed leadership</p>
<p>Akintola Ismaila Akinbode GICICTEL1805126</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Consolidating Organizational Leadership And Change Management: An Analytical Approach</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Akintola Ismaila Akinbode Department Of Social Foundations And Educational Leadership International Islamic University, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Said Rashid Ali Al Shuhumi Department Of Social Foundations And Educational Leadership International Islamic University, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In today VUCA (Volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous) world, every organization or institution is susceptible to change wave. Any organization who fails to respond to change will surely go to extinction. However despite the need for initiating and implementing change, there is need for diligence and skillfulness from the part of organizational leaders in institutionalizing change so that the initiatives will not be a failure or resulting to partial or total breakdown of the organization. Researches have confirmed that seventy percent of change initiatives fail and the failure has been largely attributed to leaders’ ineffectiveness in anchoring change programme. Many factors have been alluded for the leaders’ ineptitude but the hidden fact is that the leaders are oblivious of the change process. What are the necessary preparations before initiating change, what should be done while initiating change and what should be done after initiating are not well scrutinized hence the change programme sometimes haphazardly or radically carried out in the organization and the resultant effect is retrogression rather than progression. This two-part paper therefore tries to create synergy between organizational leaders and change management with a view of creating more bosom consolidation between the duo.</p> <p>Key words: organization leaders, change management, resistance</p>
<p>Nor Irniwati Binti Haji</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Quranic Approach In Teaching Numeracy Skills</p>

<p>Ismail GICICTEL1805128</p>	<p>Nor Irniwati Binti Haji Ismail Mathematics Department Sekolah Menengah Sayyidina Abu Bakar</p> <p>Abstract After 1400 years since its first revelation, the Holy Quran has been used in diverse areas of research disciplines but not enough in the teaching of literacy and numeracy concepts. The purpose of this study is to promote the analyzation of the Holy Quran's verses for an in-depth understanding of some numeracy skills found in the Holy Book. The scope of this research involves concrete concepts of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and ratio. The research also includes some suggestions on how these concepts should be introduced especially to young children. This information is aimed to have a positive impact in future teachings of numeracy skills amongst primary and secondary students.</p>
 <p>Rangsan Thepmondhri GICICTEL1805135</p>	<p>Actors And Networking On Tvet Qa System Of Thailand: A Study On The Implementaion And Its Problems</p> <p>Rangsan Thepmondhri Hua-Shih College Of Education, National Dong Hwa University No. 1, Sec. 2, Da Hsueh Rd., Shoufeng, Hualien 97410, Taiwan, R.O.C</p> <p>Abstract This research was aimed at a study on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Quality Assurance (QA) system in Thailand, its implementation, and problems from 2000-2015 focusing on the actors and their networking. Interviews were conducted with a purposeful sampling of participants who were from both the Office of the Vocational Education Commission (OVEC) and the TVET colleges located in different regions of Thailand. Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) Framework was used as a theoretical reference. The research found that internal TVET QA board committee of OVEC and external TVET QA board committee of the Office of National Education Standards and Quality Assessment (ONESQA) were the main policy actors. All actions and contributions of OVEC and ONESQA officials and staff, including internal and external assessors, were recognized as a minor role. At TVET colleges, administrators and teachers were expected to implement TVET QA. However, their exact roles and duties were not well defined. Networking among OVEC, ONESQA, TVET colleges, and other supporting personnel was limited and focused solely on the assessment. Implementation of the TVET QA system was accepted as a viable mean of quality development. However, there was speculation that the cost of implementing the system outweighed the benefits of it. Moreover, there was concern over the absence of individual or institutional benefits. These concerns were not obstructive or problematic to the implementation of the TVET QA system. The implementation of the TVET QA system could have been greatly improved if the mechanisms by which information was shared, communication, and networking between actors were made more efficient. Keyword: TVET, TVET QA System, TVET colleges, Internal TVET QA, External TVET QA</p>



Dr. Tariq Mahmood Khan
GICICTEL1805156

**Effect of Principals' Instructional Leadership Behavior on Teachers
Performance at Secondary Schools**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to assess the principals' instructional leadership behavior (ILB), examine teachers' performance and to find the effects of principals' ILB on teachers' performance at secondary schools. The study used descriptive and casual comparative research method. A structured questionnaire was developed to collect data from secondary school teachers. The population of this study consisted of teachers of all public schools selected through multistage sampling technique. Descriptive and regression analysis techniques were applied to analyze the data. The findings revealed that the secondary school principals were found practicing instructional leadership effectively at their schools in terms of communicating school goals, supervising and evaluating instructions, monitoring performance, providing incentives, creating development opportunities for teachers, being supportive for improving the learning environment. The regression analysis concluded that a highly significant effect of principals' ILB was found on teachers' performance at secondary schools. The results of the study will be helpful for enhancing instructional and learning practices of teachers and students, encouraging collaboration, supporting the school mechanism; and aligning curriculum and assessments.

Keywords: Principals' instructional leadership behavior, ILB, secondary schools of Lahore, teachers' performance



Phiwayinkosi R Gumede
GICICTEL1805158

**Post-graduate Diploma in Higher Education as a professional development
initiative at a University of Technology, Durban, South Africa.**

Phiwayinkosi R Gumede
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Abstract

Background: Studying Post-graduate Diploma in Higher Education (PGDHE) can play a significant role in teaching and learning. However, attracting academic staff members to embark on the programme can be complicated by lack of understanding its benefits promoting student learning. Further complication arises in choosing between disciplinary studies and PGDHE. At Mangosuthu University of Technology (MUT), 21 academics embarked and completed PGDHE from 2013 to 2016. I explored the reflections from academics who participated in the PGDHE. The study focused on how PGDHE transformed the conception of teaching and learning at MUT. **Methods:** A qualitative method was used to solicit reflective from 16 academics who participated in the PGDHE from 2014 to 2016. Questionnaires were emailed to all 21 academics who completed PGDHE during the said period. Of the 21 participants, 16 responded. **Results:** Participants indicated that PGDHE helped them to realise that the end goal of teaching should be to enhance learning; to raise the awareness about the possible weaknesses

	<p>students might have; to understand higher education teaching practice; and to expand perspective of teaching and learning through critical reflection. Conclusions: The study concludes that embarking on PGDHE has a great potential for improving teaching and learning in various disciplines. Hence, a follow up study is recommended to establish the extent to which participants have transformed to the zone of proximal development.</p> <p>Keywords: Conceptualisation, higher education, Post-graduate Diploma in Higher Education, Teaching Development Grant, teaching and learning.</p>
<p>Zummy Anselmus Dami GICICTEL1805159</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Relationship Of Academic Efficacy And Academic Procrastination With Student Academic Achievement</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Zummy Anselmus Dami Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Students in General is subject which has the potential to develop a pattern of life, and thus become the overall shape of the activity object and creativity, so hopefully able to indicate however that it owns. However, students can be seen from academic performance conclusions accordingly, and to achieve that, however, must be supported by a variety of factors that influence it, both positive and negative. Positive in the context of this review was the efficacies, whereas a negative academic is academic procrastination. For that is the purpose of this research is to investigate the relationship between significance or know the efficacy of academic procrastination academic and academic students of project study guidance and counseling, teaching and education faculty of University PGRI East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. The number of samples used in the study as much as 92 students drawn from population 1180 includes force 2009 as much as 102 students 2010 force 205 students, the 2011 as much as 368 students, and force as many as 505 2012 student. The sampling technique used is the purposive sampling technique. Tool collecting data using a detailed questionnaire with likert scale, which consists of a detailed questionnaire for academic procrastination academic and efficacy. While the achievement of student learning is measured based on the CPI. The analysis used in this study is the technique of correlation of product moment with the help of SPSS Version 18.0. The first hypothesis test results showed that the relationship between academic procrastination academic, known (r) correlation coefficient between academic procrastination academic achievement of 0.015 with $p = 0.890 > 0.05$ negative correlation, direction and with the guidelines of the wear level of significance of 5%, obtained $p = 0.890 > 0.05$ then correlation between academic procrastination academic is declared not significant. The second hypothesis test results showed a relationship between academic performance with academic efficacy, known coefficient of correlation (r) between the work ethic of teachers with teachers of performance -0.004 $0.970 >$ with $p = 0.05$, direction correlation negative and wear guidelines significance level 5%, obtained $p = 0.970 > 0.05$ then correlation between academic performance with academic efficacy is expressed is not significant. While the third hypothesis test results showed the absence of significant relationships between academic procrastination and academic efficacy and simultaneously against academic achievement with the retrieved R square (coefficient of determination) of 0000, and the coefficient correlation of 0.015 with $0.990 > p = 0.05$. Further, it is known from the F calculate of 0.010 of F table of 3.10, so that H_0 is accepted and H_a was rejected.</p> <p>Keywords: correlation, efficacy, procrastination, academic, achievement</p>



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“Journey from Neophyte Teacher to Expert Facilitator of Learning”

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Abstract

The study aimed at essaying the journey from Neophyte teacher to expert facilitator of learning, five faculty members were identified as informants in the study. Three (3) female professors/deans and two (2) males became the informants.

Mixed methods of research was used in the study. Data Collection was via the “Resume” or Curriculum Vitae (Secondary Data) , answers to the interview questions were used for the qualitative part of the study. Milestones to the journey are identified for each of the informants which may help the researches plot their own directions in their professional lives.

The individual journeys show similarities as well as interesting patterns.

Keywords: Neophyte teacher ;Expert facilitator of learning ;teacher induction

John D. Christensen
GICICTEL1805168

Assessment of a testing intervention designed to promote recollection of anatomic knowledge in second-year medical students.

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	<p>Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine, UCLA, Los Angeles, California, USA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Research Objectives: So-called "desirable difficulties" make use of the idea that recalling information is a learning act. One such difficulty is the testing effect, in which long-term recall of information is enhanced following a test of recollection. Its use has shown promise in medical school curricula. We undertook to compare retention of anatomic knowledge with and without a testing intervention. Methodology: In the present study, we implemented a quizzing intervention in an extant human anatomic dissection course and compared students' performance on a post-course assessment of musculoskeletal anatomy with and without this intervention. Research Outcomes: There was no difference in performance between students who had been quizzed and those who had not ($p=0.46$, $n=24$), but students demonstrated a statistically significant improvement overall ($p=0.002$) after completion of the dissection course. Future Scope: We examine the idea that this may represent a circumstance in which the testing effect does not hold, and we hypothesize that hands-on dissection may have exerted a more robust effect on student learning during this course.</p> <p>Keywords: Anatomy, Testing, Medical Education, Dissection, Student Assessment</p>
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