



Conference Proceedings

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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEKAER



Associate Professor Dr. Shahryar Sorooshian
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Google Scholar Profile

Associate professor Shahryar Sorooshian is with several years of working experience in academia with undergraduate and postgraduate programs of different universities. He is currently with Faculty of Industrial Management, Universiti Malaysia Pahang, and Malaysia. He has extensive research experience. Some of his research projects have been funded nationally and/or internationally. He has several articles published and presented in journals and conferences. He is the author of a few books as well as a few book chapters. Asso. Prof. Shahryar has served as the committee member for various journals and conferences. He is also a member of some professional societies.

Keynote Topic: Academia Productivity Index



Babayo Yakubu Adamu
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Modern Automobile Vehicles Servicing and Repairs Practice Challenges in Garages within Bauchi metropolitan Bauchi state Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper assessed the modern automobile vehicle servicing and repairs practices in small and medium scale garages in Bauchi town. In the study the various vehicles servicing and repairs work practices were determined using a structure questionnaire administered on vehicle garages in the state. In addition, some amount of data was generated through personal observations and informal discussions. The survey revealed that a large number of automobile mechanics in the garages in the state have considerable number of years in auto repairs and servicing experience, but lack the ability to inspect, diagnose and repair modern automobile vehicle due to lack of knowledge and skills to apply modern diagnostic equipment, manufacturer manuals, computer and internet facilities which have characterized modern vehicle repairs, in their repair practices. They also lack adequate tools, equipment and other logistic supports to owned modern diagnostic facilities. To enhance modern vehicle repair practices in the state, skills acquisition centres with modern facilities and experts in the area of modern automotive technology be provided by the National Board for Technical Education in collaboration with Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity to these local garages. This is to enable them remain in the business, prevent garage closures due to their inability to repair modern automobile vehicles and also provide jobs/opportunity to younger ones in the garages

Umar Alhaji Magaji
ERCICRTEL1803054


The Place of instructional materials in quality teaching at primary school level in Taura Local govt. Jigawa State Nigeri

By
M A Umar
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Gumel.

Abstract

The use of instructional materials is an indispensable tool that enhance qualitative teaching and learning especially at the primary level. Instructional materials are used to facilitate comprehension of ideas in the learners as well as ensure long term retention of ideas and topics taught to pupils. This study examined the relevance of using instructional materials at primary school in taura local government, Nigeria. It employed survey design using cluster sampling technique. The questionnaire was used to gather data for analysis and statistical and frequency table were used to analyze the data gathered. The result show that teachers and students alike have realized the effectiveness of modern instructional materials in teaching and learning for the attainment of set objectives in the basic primary education policy. it also discovered that reluctance in the use of instructional

	<p>materials will hamper the achievement of qualitative primary education. The study therefore suggests that there should be the provision of adequate and up-to date instructional materials to all primary school in Jigawa state for effective teaching and learning. Keyword: Instructional Materials , Quality Teaching, Indispensable tool, and Primary School.</p>
<p>KPAGH Michael Tsavbeeh ERCICRTEL1803055</p>	<p>Parental Attitude To Tiv Language Medium Of Instruction In The Junior Secondary School In Benue State.</p> <p>KPAGH Michael Tsavbeeh. College of Education, Katsina-Ala, Benue State, Nigeria.</p> <p>Abstract The purpose of this study was to examine parental attitude to Tiv language medium of instruction in view of the Nigerian language policy derived from the National Policy of Education (NPE) 2004 which requires instruction to be given in the mother tongue in the Junior Secondary School. The theoretical and conceptual framework which informed and guided this study emerged from bilingualism and its two forms which are additive and subtractive models. This study is thus a survey which made use of interviews and questionnaires for data collection from parents. A total of 286 parents were randomly selected from the eleven council wards in Vandeikya Local Government Areas of Benue State. The data gathered were analysed using tables and percentages. Findings indicate the following: First, parents in Tiv speaking areas are not ready to allow teachers to use Tiv language as a medium of instruction in the Junior Secondary School. It was also found that parents preferred English as the language of instruction at the Junior Secondary School level. The study recommended among others the immediate introduction of Tiv Language medium in the secondary schools in all the Tiv speaking areas in Nigeria. Key-words: Bilingualism, medium of instruction, parents, tiv language.</p>
 <p>Dr Mamta Singh ERCICRTEL1803137</p>	<p>A Comparative study of intelligence and creativity of introvert and extrovert students in medical education</p> <p>Dr Mamta Singh Deptt. of Education, Agra College, Agra, Dr B R Ambedkar University, Agra, India, Agra, India</p> <p>Abstract Personality of the students studied in all disciplines affects their intellectual level, competency, adjustment, creativity etc. In the study presented on this basis, the comparative study of the intelligence and creativity of introvert and extrovert students studying in medical education has been done. The selection of the sample has done of the students studying in undergraduate level classes of Sarojini Medical College by purposive sampling method. Classification of the students in introvert and extrovert types of personality basis on Carl Jung psychologist and measures of intelligence and creativity by standardized tests. Mean, S.D. and critical ratio used statistical techniques for analysis of obtained data and got results that there are no significant difference between intelligence and creativity of introvert and extrovert students studying in medical Education. Keywords – intelligence, creativity, introvert, extrovert, Medical Education.</p>

 <p>Andi Hamzah Fansury ERCICRTEL1803056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Authentic EFL Materials as Teaching Media to Motivate Students in Learning English</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A Hamzah Fansury English Education Department, FKIP, Universitas Bosowa Makassar, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The objective of the research was to know the use of an authentic material as teaching media to motivate in learning English. The writer used qualitative design and focus on descriptive study. The total number of sample in this research was 40 students. The researcher applied two kinds of instruments. Those instruments were questionnaire and interview. The researcher analyzed the data using interactive model of analysis. In analyzing the numerical data, the writer used SPSS for windows.</p> <p>After conducted the research, the writer concludes that authentic materials can improve the students to understand the real context used by native speaker, improve students' knowledge, Improve students' English competence in both spoken and written, improve students' vocabulary, introduce the culture of native speaker, improve students' listening ability, motivate students to learn, motivate students to learn autonomously and it is compulsory subject from the school.</p> <p>Keywords : Authentic Material, Teaching, Media, Motivation</p>
<p>Prof. Rajani Sriram ERCICRTEL1803057</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Innovative Curriculum design and development a case study for higher Educational Institutions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Rajani Sriram Prof and Chairperson Department of Sanskrit Jain University Bengaluru</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Institutions of higher learning need to design and develop a curriculum which has the necessary modules to enhance and elevate their academic standings and bring about relevant changes to make the syllabi comprehensive, competitive and globally challenging and acceptable. The paper would look at how the curriculum would equip the students to become the most sought after in the job market and career domains. The paper would discuss on how certain striking points contribute towards new learning experiences in the curriculum design.</p> <p>In this content the institution needs to have a well-defined vision and mission. A well-structured syllabi with a time bound completion plan and a curriculum designed on global relevance, competence and enhanced employability would be a very positive supplement. The paper would discuss the need for value added curriculum to supplement the main syllabi. The thrust areas would be national development, computer skills, value education, faculty development, bridge courses, course evaluation, exit questionnaire, optimum modules for updating, interdisciplinary courses, review and feedback would be integral aspects of teaching learning process. The paper would also suggest ways and means of remedial action to be taken at the appropriate time and measures to monitor the performance of learners.</p> <p>Key words: Curriculum, design, learning experiences institutions of higher learning, global competency.</p>
<p>John Parlo Rosido ERCICRTEL1803064</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Game Based Approach Towards Responsible Consumption among pre-school students</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">John Parlo Rosido Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gwyneth Arabe Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Renzobelle Ariane Juan Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fernando P. Oringo Student Researchers Lorma Colleges Senior High School</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Game Based Learning is a type of gameplay that has a defined learning outcomes. Generally, game based learning is designed to balance subject matter to the real world. Within an effective game based learning environment, we work toward a goal, choosing actions and experiencing the consequences of those actions along the way. According to EdTech Review in 2013, Good Game based learning applications can draw us into virtual environments that look and feel familiar and relevant. It was also stated that people make mistakes in a risk free setting and through experimentation, they actively learn and practice the right way to do things, This keeps us highly engaged in practicing behavior and thought processes that we can easily transfer from the simulated environment to real life. This action research made use of interview to the Grade School and Pre-school teachers of Lorma Colleges Basic Education Schools. Thus, the researchers came up with an action plan on addressing the Sustainable Development Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production through interactive games. These games shall be the basis of the researchers on coming up with a game specifically a board game that can give the pre school students of lorma San Juan a good foundation in values of responsibility and awareness in consumption, production, and preservation. With the said program, preschool students, young as they are, are now exposed into a realization that food consumption plays a significant impact towards sustainability in many aspects. Education should not only be directed into an aspect of knowing life skills but integrating problem solving skills as well.</p> <p>Key Words: Game Based Learning; Responsible Consumption; Risk Free Environment ; Pre-School Education And Training</p>
<p>Haruna, G. Gideon ERCICRTEL1803065</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Affective Domain Of Secondary School Mathematics, A Panercea For Curbing Corruption In Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Haruna, G. Gideon Department Of Mathematics Kogi State College Of Education Ankpa, Pmb 1033, Ankpa, Kogi State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Panels have been set up by the present administration to investigate the activities of some members of the past and present administrations. Some large sums of money were recovered by the Economic and Financial Crime commission (EFCC). This paper tries to ask the question: will the mere probing of few individuals that looted the nation achieve the laudable objective of transforming Nigeria into a corruption-free society? It argues that in a society such as Nigeria where the citizens have been dehumanized</p>

(oppressed, exploited, and victimized) by their leaders for decades, and have equally defrauded the state for so long. A situation where an average individual has the erroneous impression that one could get rich by cutting corners. The probing of a couple of the rouges among the legion that looted our national treasury and improvised innocent citizens for selfish reasons, would not achieve the objective. There is therefore a compelling need for the teaching and assessment of values to strategically bring about a moral re-birth. If this is done, the young ones would then internalize the values and promote corrupt-free process as they grow up. This paper recommended among others that for the fight against corruption to have the desired impact on the society, it should be complemented with general values re-education of the entire population for moral rebirth. The effective use of the affective domain of secondary school mathematics if effectively harnessed will significantly break the corruption cycle. The fight against corruption should focus on the essence of good moral character, respect for the laws of the land, and human responsibilities. All these qualities are embedded in the orderliness, critical consciousness and critical thinking, involved in Mathematics.



Dr. Mujtaba Lawan
ERCICRTEL1803066

Parental Educational Background And Subjects Selection Among Secondary School Students In Kano Metropolis

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Abstract

The paper adopts correlational design to assess Parental Educational Background and Subjects Selection among Secondary School Students in Kano Metropolis. The objectives of the Study are: to find out the relationship between parental educational background and subject selection among secondary school students in Kano Metropolis and to find out gender difference in the relationship of parental educational background and subject selection among secondary school students in Kano Metropolis. The populations of this study comprises all Senior Secondary School students one (S.S.S. '1') in Kano metropolis. Kano metropolis consisted of eight local governments with One Hundred and Thirty Seven Senior Secondary Schools (137). The total population of senior secondary school students one in Kano metropolis are forty thousand seven hundred and seventy eight (40,778). Based on the population, the sample size of the study are three hundred and fifty five (355) senior secondary school one students (SSS 1) of Kano metropolis. Stratified random sampling technique use in drawing up the sample to be involved in this study. The instrument employed in collecting data for the study is researcher design questionnaire namely 'Relationship between Parental Level of Education and Subject Selection Questionnaire (RPLESSQ)'. Content and face validity of the instrument was obtained from the expert in Guidance and counselling. The reliability of the instrument was established through pilot study using test re-test method. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient used in computing the correlation co-efficient of the instrument. The statistical tools to be used in this study are Pearson Product Moment Correlation to test the relationship between parental education background and subject selection and t-test for independent sample to test gender difference. Also Standard Deviation was used to answer all research questions. The findings of the study reveals that: there is significant relationship between parental educational background

	<p>and subject selection among senior secondary school students of Kano metropolis with the 'r' value of (0.106) at 0.05 level of significance and there is no significant gender difference in subject selection among senior secondary school students in Kano metropolis with the f-value (6.243) of (0.013). The study recommended that; since significant relationship between parental educational background and subject selection among senior secondary school students of Kano metropolis is recorded in the present study, a comprehensive vocational development guidance should be organize to parents and students in group or isolation which will provide meaningful self-awareness on the role of parents in their wards career preparations and school counsellors should work closely with students and parents to identify the assets and resources in the student and help them to overcome any gender stereotype which became barriers to them from pursuing their desire career.</p>
<p>Al-Munnir Al Munnr Abubakar ERCICRTEL1803069</p>	<p>The Influence Of Students' Engagement Towards Their Academic Performance</p> <p>Al-Munnir Al Munnr Abubakar Department of Education Faculty of Arts and Education Bauchi State University, Gadau</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The objectives of the study were to measure the influence students' engagement and academic performance. The study examined the extent to which students' engagement is associated with experimental and traditional measures of academic performance. The significance of the study is to explore possible strategies for improving school teachers' motivation. Some of the measures of students' engagement were connected positively with such desirable learning outcomes as critical thinking and grades, although most of the relationships were weak in strength. Students' performance remains at top priority for educators. It is meant for making a difference locally, regionally, nationally and globally. It is suggested that school administrators and teachers plan for a more conducive atmosphere and meaningful learning activities. Different age groups and genders among students need to be addressed differently to create a better learning environment in accordance with their emotional, psychological and cognitive development. In a developing country such as Nigeria, Students' engagement in school activities is a major factor in determining students' success in education, hence, the teachers need to undergo teacher training courses to obtain the necessary skill to dynamically engage students in classroom activities..</p> <p>Keywords: Influence Students' Engagement, Academic Performance.</p>
<p>Dale Peter Odoh ERCICRTEL1803070</p>	<p>Availability And Utilization Of Ict Infrastructure In Geography Pedagogy At Tertiary Institutions, Kogi State, Nigeria</p> <p>Dale Peter Odoh Geography, Kogi State College of Education, Ankpa, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The paper was an examination of the availability and utilization of ICT infrastructure for pedagogical purposes at Kogi State University, Anyigba and Kogi State College of Education, Ankpa. There has been the suspicion that the declining performance of students could either be attributed to non-availability or non-familiarity of the lecturers and students with the ICT infrastructure and its applications. Data were drawn from the departments</p>

	<p>of geography at the two institutions, via checklists, observation and questionnaire. The study population comprised all lecturers and students in the departments of geography. Data analysis was undertaken by the use of the mean, using the criterion benchmark of $x = 2.5$ in order to arrive at a decision of significance. Findings indicated that there was a conscious effort to provide some basic ICT infrastructure, but the utilization was hampered by inadequate funding, power supply and other constraints. It was recommended, among others, that there should be in-house training of staff and students on the operation and application of ICT.</p> <p>Keywords: ICT infrastructure, availability, utilization, tertiary institutions, Kogi State.</p>
<p>Anthony Ayeobasan ERCICRTEL1803071</p>	<p>Impact Of Concept Mapping On Test Anxiety And Attitude To Mathematics Among Primary School Pupils In Lagos State</p> <p>Anthony Ayeobasan Department Of Educational Psychology, Directorate of Degree Programme, Federal College of Education (Technical), Akoka, Lagos, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study was undertaken to appraise the relative efficacy of one training method (concept mapping) on test anxiety and attitude to Mathematics among Primary School pupils in Lagos State. The participants in the study comprised 150 primary school pupils (74 boys and 76 girls) who were randomly selected from three co-educational secondary schools in Lagos state. The following instruments were used in the study: Anxiety Rating Scale (Mathematics) and Mathematics Attitude Scale (MAS). All instruments were used for pre and post test assessments test. Three research questions were raised and three research hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The research design was quasi experimental pre and posttest control design. The pre and post test scores were analysed using t-test and correlation. There were significant differences in post-test scores in Mathematics Anxiety Attitude to Mathematics Scale and gender among participants in the experimental groups. Consequently, the three hypotheses were rejected ($p < 0.05$). Discussion based on the findings of the study were made.</p> <p>Keywords: Concept Mapping, Test Anxiety and Attitude to Mathematics.</p>
<p>Usman Tunde Saadu ERCICRTEL1803072</p>	<p>Gender Differences In Emotional Adjustment Of Fresher Students In Kwara State University Malete, Kwara State, Nigeria</p> <p>Usman Tunde Saadu (Ph.D) Department Of Earlychildhood And Primary Education Kwara State University Maalete, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study examined gender differences in emotional adjustment of fresher students in Kwara State University, Malete. Descriptive survey design was adopted for the study and 300 fresher students were randomly selected across the six colleges in the University. An adapted Questionnaire from Nadia (2012) was used to collect data from respondents on emotional adjustment. One research question was answered with descriptive statistic of frequency count and percentage and one hypothesis was tested with t-test statistical analysis at 0.05 level of significance. Findings of the study revealed that fresher students have low level of emotional adjustment and male students were found to have more emotional adjustment than female. Based</p>

	<p>on these findings, the researcher therefore recommended among others that emotional adjustment skills should be introduced into secondary school curriculum to give students opportunity to learn about these skills before they are being admitted into University.</p> <p>Key words: Gender differences; Emotional Adjustment; Fresher students</p>
<p>Adedayo Adesokan ERCICRTEL1803073</p>	<p>Relationship Between Study Habit, Locus of Control and Academic Achievement of Students in College of Education Kwara State University, Nigeria</p> <p>Adedayo Adesokan Special Education, Kwara State University, Malete Nigeria, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study examines the relationship between study habit, locus of control and academic achievement of students in College of Education, Kwara State University Malete, Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design of correlation type reason for this is to find out the relationship that exists between the independent variables and a dependent variable. The respondents in the study were 311 students in College of Education, Kwara State University, Malete, they were randomly selected from 200 to 400 level students. The instruments used for the study were: study habit inventory ($r=0.81$) and locus of control scale ($r=0.72$). Two research questions were generated and four hypotheses were raised and tested at 0.05 levels of significance. Data gathered were analysed using multiple regression, T-test and Pearson product moment correlation (PPMC). The findings of the study reviewed that both study habit and locus of control had significant contribution on the academic achievement of students ($P<0.05$). It was also shown that there was a significant relationship between study habit and academic achievement of students ($r_{cal}=0.38$, $P<0.05$) and there was a significant relationship between locus of control and academic achievement of students ($r_{cal}=0.95$, $P<0.05$). The study reviewed that there was no significant difference between students with internal and external locus of control ($t_{cal}=7.13$, $P>0.05$), similarly there was no significant difference between academic achievement of students with good and poor study habit ($t_{cal}=54.4$, $P>0.05$).</p> <p>Based on the finding, the study concluded that study habit and locus of control had significant influence on the academic achievement of students, therefore, the study recommended that courses in higher institution should involve a training programme that will expose students to how to have good study habit and teachers should also establish and maintain supportive pedagogical environments with good methodologies which will focus on students needs.</p> <p>Key words: study habits, locus of control, academic achievement</p>
 <p>Yarhands Dissou Arthur</p>	<p>Effect of Mathematics Facilities, Mathematics Connection, Teacher Motivation and Instructor Quality on Students Interest in Mathematics</p> <p>Yarhands Dissou Arthur Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, College of Technology Education, University of Education, Winneba-Kumasi Campus P.O. Box 1277 Kumasi.</p> <p>Samuel Asiedu –Addo Department of Mathematics Education, Faculty of Science Education University of Education, Winneba-Kumasi Campus.</p>

<p>ERCICRTEL1803076</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Charles Assuah Department of Mathematics Education, Faculty of Science Education University of Education, Winneba-Kumasi Campus.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The relevance of students' academic interest in mathematics is of great concern to stakeholder in education. The present research aims at modelling students' interest in mathematics (SIM) using mathematics facility (MF), mathematics connection (MC) teacher motivation (TM) as well as instructor quality and availability (IQA). The studies randomly selected 1,263 participants from 10 high schools in the Ashanti region of Ghana and were made to respond to validated and self-administered questionnaires with a-reliability of 0.74, 0.69, 0.70, 0.699 and 0.68 for SIM, MC, MF, IQA and TM. Findings from this study show that MC, MF, IQA and TM explain 71.6% of the variance in students' interest in mathematics. The study concluded that students' interest in mathematics is influenced significantly by the teachers' ability to connect mathematics to real life and the immediate environment, availability of mathematics facility, teacher motivation as well as instructor quality and availability. The study recommended for mathematics educators to take into accounts the influence of these factors and integrate them in the delivery of mathematics in the high schools .</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Ratneshwari ERCICRTEL1803078</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bi-Lingual Proficiency To Expand Knowledge In Global Diaspora</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ratneshwari Aryabhatta College India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Generically, language skills may be felicitated as the capability of usage and proficiency in a language efficaciously in all the zones of society-social, personal and work areas. In elite societies, language competency is a blend of both oral and written language. Being an educator, our foremost aim is to excel our educatees in al four domains language ke. Speaking, learning, reading and writing. It's a significant fact that when under any circumstances people use language it comprises of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics simultaneously in a manner that is suitable to the given social situation to transmit thoughts, information or feelings efficiently. Language proficiency symbolizes a large and complex array of knowledge. Language usage as a whole involves both social and grammatical knowledge. As per the demand and purpose people adjust their linguistic style from formal to informal., oral to written. Overall developed language efficiency, or communicative competency, thus necessitate the growth of a repertoire of language skills oral and written from which to choose to accomplish communication across wide range of social situations, including academic situations.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">The relationship between the dominant multiple intelligence of science teacher and the level of students' thinking skill.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Syarifah Nasyura Syed Asni Faculty of Education Universiti Putra Malaysia Serdang Selangor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr Haziha Sa'ari Faculty of Information Management</p>

<p>Dr Haziah Sa'ari ERCICRTEL1803079</p>	<p>Universiti Teknologi MARA Rembau Campus Negeri Sembilan</p> <p>Dr Norwati Roslim Academy of Language Studies Universiti Teknologi MARA Rembau Campus</p> <p>Abstract The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between the dominant multiple intelligences of science teacher and the level of students' thinking skill. There are 37 teachers and 109 Form Four students around Johor Bahru district participated in this study. This research is a quantitative study and used two types of instrument for difference respondents. Data processed by using IBM SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) version 22. Data analyzed by descriptive statistic include min and standard deviation and inferential statistic include t-test, ANOVA and Chi-Square test. The results showed that the dominant intelligence of science teacher is visual-spatial and the students' thinking skill is in middle level. The relationship between both important elements has also find out. Moreover, the problems of used multiple intelligences in teaching and learning by teachers also have been discussed. Keywords: Multiple Intelligences, Science Teacher, Thinking Skill</p>
<p>Zidni Ilman ERCICRTEL1803082</p>	<p>The Teaching English Observation of The 12th Grade Students of Sman 1 Larangan-Brebes</p> <p>Zidni Ilman Department of English, Faculty of Education, University of Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract This paper discussed attempts to describe the teaching english observation of the 12th grade students. The study was conducted using descriptive analysis in Sman 1 Larangan, Brebes, Indonesia. The participants of the study were the 12th grade students from Sman 1 Larangan. The result shows that the teacher used grammar-translation method in teaching narrative text. This study implies that the teachers should teach appropriately related to the material, the methods, and consider about the curriculum. because after relating between the way of teaching and the curriculum, the methods that the teacher used and the material which is taught, there are some inappropriateness of doing the teaching process. Keywords: Teaching, Grammar-translation, Method</p>
<p>Adel Mahmoud Al Samman ERCICRTEL1803085</p>	<p>"If You Build It, They Will Come" The Student As The Top Marketing Tool For Higher Education Institutions</p> <p>Adel Mahmoud Al Samman Asst. Prof. College of Administrative Sciences, Applied Science University, P.O. Box 5055, Building 166,</p> <p>Abstract The Egyptian labor market, based on professional experience, has witnessed in the last 15 to 20 years a severe deficit in qualified graduates in governmental, public, and private organizations, in spite of the huge number of graduates who walk the line every year. Such phenomenon is attributed, to a great extent, to the quality of education such graduates receive at universities, whether public or private. Based on the researcher's</p>

	<p>perspective, this is attributed to the fact that with privatization, educational facilities are mainly concerned with increasing the number of students they receive every year. By doing so, they seek asylum in the traditional marketing tools practiced by normal business organizations. The researcher believes that universities should keep into consideration that their main activity is providing quality education, and that their main product is supposed to be the student, and whether he/she is ready to get into the jungle of real business world. Main Objectives of the paper are exploring the effect the quality of education has on the graduates' career future, demonstrating the labor market preferences for new hiring concerning the education criterion, and exploring the different marketing tools used by educational institutions in setting their brand images. Information of the variables concerned will be collected using two tools, interviews and questionnaire. The researcher is willing to select 2 public universities and 3 private ones, 1 of the top segment and 2 of the medium one for the purpose of interviews. Then, a number (unknown yet) of HR managers and recruitment agencies will be contacted for the questionnaire purpose. Keywords: Higher Education- labor market- graduate attributes- education branding</p>
<p>Rey –Mark G. Basagre ERCICRTEL1803086</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Inquiry-Based Formative Assessment In Grade 10 Electricity And Magnetism</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rey –Mark G. Basagre M.A. In Physics Education Central Bicol State University Of Agriculture, College Of Development Education</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Epifania B. Nunez Bicol University College Of Education</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This developmental and descriptive research using pre-experimental design aims to develop lessons using inquiry-based formative assessment and determine its effects on student conceptual understanding in Grade 10 Electricity and Magnetism. It seeks answers to the following: (1) What inquiry-based formative assessment could be design to promote student learning? (2) What lessons in electricity and magnetism could be developed using inquiry-based formative assessment? (3) What are the concepts in electricity and magnetism developed in the inquiry-based formative assessment process? (4) What is the effect of the inquiry-based formative assessment on students' conceptual understanding? The respondents were the forty (40) Grade 10 students at Central Bicol State University of Agriculture – Laboratory High School SY 2017-2018. Qualitative analysis was used on the designed inquiry-based formative assessment, on the developed lessons and on the developed concepts on electricity and magnetism,. Gain score and paired t-test were used to compare the pretest and posttest. Eliciting-Brainstorming-Verifying is the inquiry-based formative assessment process designed to promote student learning through eliciting prior conceptions, brainstorming of concepts, revising of answers, designing activities, presenting activity results and verifying their revised answers. The develop lessons using inquiry based formative assessment were on Magnet, Principles of Magnetism , Electric and Magnetic Fields, Current-Carrying conductor, Electromagnetic Induction, Faraday's Law of Electromagnetic Induction, Generators and Electric motors with features namely: competency-based, promotes open inquiry activities and</p>

	<p>collaborative learning. Also, the students' concepts are developed and improvements on students' conceptual understanding improved showed by the mean gain of 10.25. Therefore, the designed inquiry-based formative assessment and the developed lessons aligned to K to 12 science competencies can be used as supplementary instructional resources. Further studies about the use the designed formative assessment process in other subjects could be done to see its consistency.</p> <p>Keywords: conceptual understanding, electricity and magnetism, formative assessment, inquiry-based, inquiry-based formative assessment process</p>
<p>Edelyn Echapare ERCICRTEL1803089</p>	<p>Antimicrobial Activity of Methanolic Leaf Extract of Macrothelypteris torresiana Against Human Pathogens</p> <p>Edelyn Echapare College of Arts and Sciences, Faculty of Natural Science Department, Samar State University (SSU), Catbalogan City, Samar, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of the study is to determine the antimicrobial activity of the methanolic leaf extract of <i>Macrothelypteris torresiana</i> against five potentially pathogenic microorganisms. Disc diffusion method was used to find out the antimicrobial activity of the plant extract. The result showed that the methanolic leaf extract of <i>M. torresiana</i> has an antimicrobial property against <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>, <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>, <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>, and <i>Escherichia coli</i>. Highest antibacterial activity of the plant extract was observed against <i>S. aureus</i> which is a gram positive bacterium, with an average zone of inhibition diameter of 2.283 cm, least zone of inhibition was observed with <i>E. aerogenes</i> and <i>E. coli</i> with an average diameter of 0.97 cm, and 0.56 cm respectively, which are both gram negative bacteria, thus, the methanolic leaf extract of <i>M. torresiana</i> is more active against gram positive bacteria than gram negative bacteria. Antifungal potential of the methanolic leaf extract of the plant was investigated against opportunistic pathogen fungus <i>S. cerevisiae</i> and shows positive response with an average zone of inhibition of 1.06 cm. These results imply that the traditional use of <i>M. torresiana</i> as alternative medicinal herb for cuts, lesions and other skin diseases may reduce risk of secondary infection with skin bacteria such as <i>S. aureus</i> and that <i>M. torresiana</i> are potential source of antibiotics.</p> <p>Keywords: Antibacterial activity, Antifungal activity, <i>Macrothelypteris torresiana</i>, <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>, <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>, <i>enterobacter aerogenes</i>, <i>Escherichia coli</i></p>
 <p>Francisco Gayrama Corpin ERCICRTEL1803090</p>	<p>“The Plight Of Economically Challenged K-12 Students”</p> <p>Francisco Gayrama Corpin Department of Education, National Capital Region, Las Pinas City National Senior High School-Dona Josefa Campus, Las Pinas, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The K-12 Basic Education Program proposed by the Department of Education adds two years of secondary education to enable graduates to pursue one of three tracks: employment after graduation, higher education, or entrepreneurship. This is being implemented because the government thinks that this program will be a big help for the high school students to be more skilled and master their learning to prepare them to be competent and</p>

	<p>competitive with their future jobs in the Philippines and to other countries. But as we all know that there are many poor families who will find it as a financial burden and additional two more years for their children, this will make it more difficult for both the parents and the students. There are many Filipino youths who are already working while studying because they wanted to finish their studies and they see their diploma as a tool to have a bright future. Now that the students have two more years before they can get their high school diploma, there are many challenges that they have to face. This is a qualitative research design using a phenomenological method. Results of the study would be used to create a fitting educational experience for these economically deprived students to sustain interest for their education and thus, improve their way of life.</p>
<p>Neşe Börü ERCICRTEL1803091</p>	<p>Organizational And Environmental Contexts Affecting School Principals' Distributed Leadership Behaviors</p> <p>Neşe Börü Education sciences, education administration, Nevsehir Haci Bektas Veli University, Zübeyde hanım c., Nevsehir, Turkey</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The behaviors of school principals are shaped by the organizational and environmental context according to the system theory. The effectiveness of school principals depends on the ability to overcome school problems and capture opportunities in both the organizational and environmental context. Researchers suggest that school principals should share their leadership behaviors with school members instead of performing their duties and responsibilities alone as a hero and research shows that the distributed leadership has positive effects on student outcomes, school development and change. The behaviors of school principals with responsibilities in the organizational and environmental context is under the influence of their personal values, experience, institutional system, policies, economy, social culture, character of the school community and student outputs. The purpose of this research is to determine how institutional, political, cultural, social and economic contexts affect the behaviors of primary school principals in relation to the distribution of leadership. This research is based on qualitative research method. It is the patterned according to phenomenological approach. The data of the study were collected from 15 school principals by semi-structured interview technique. Snowball sampling technique was used in determining the sampling. In the analysis of the data, content analysis technique was used.</p> <p>Keywords: Distributed leadership, school principals, organizational and environmental barriers</p>
<p>Sadiya .S.Umar ERCICRTEL1803094</p>	<p>Removal of aromatic compounds (crude oil) from water using immobilised bacterial culture in a flow through system/ Bio- trickle filter.</p> <p>Sadiya .S.Umar Department of Pre- ND Science and Technology, Kano State Polytechnic, Nigeria.</p> <p>Nura Usman Department of Science Lab. Technology, Kano State Polytechnic, Nigeria.</p> <p>Habiba .I. Abdulsalam Department of Biological Sciences, Niger State Polytechnic, Zungeru, Niger</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">State, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rabi .Y. Bello Department of Microbiology, School of Applied Sciences, Yobe State University, Nigeria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">David .J. Hill Faculty of Science and Engineering, University of Wolverhampton, United Kingdom (UK)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>A range of bacteria (<i>Pseudomonas putida</i> 347, 457, 559, 616, <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (67) and <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>) obtained from Kano State Polytechnic bacterial stock collection were screened for benzoate degradation. After series of experiments, aerobic biodegradation of benzoate was conducted using <i>Pseudomonas putida</i> 347 immobilised on pumice stone and in planktonic (free) state, on a laboratory scale bio- trickle filter set on recycling and continuous mode. The conditions chosen for the bio- trickle filter systems on both mode were 0.5%w/v benzoate concentration, 1ml/min flow rate and 30oC operating temperature. The experimental results indicated that the biodegradation capabilities of <i>P. putida</i> 347 could be affected by temperature, availability of oxygen (aerobic and anaerobic conditions), pH, nutrients (bio-stimulation), salt and benzoate concentrations. SEM analysis indicated high biofilms formation on pumice stone after 7 days of bio- trickle filter initiation. This gave higher benzoate degradation by immobilised cells compared to planktonic (free) cells as HPLC analysis revealed 56%, 86% & 98% benzoate removal efficacy in sequential batch treatments via immobilised trickle filter on recycle mode in 6, 4 & 2 days respectively. While 79%, 73% & 40% benzoate removal efficacy in sequential batch treatments via planktonic (free cells) trickle filter on recycling mode was observed in 6, 6 & 2 days respectively. However, only 0.05% of benzoate removal was obtained on a daily basis when set on continuous mode. Thus, conclusively <i>P. putida</i> immobilised on a pumice stone trickle filter could be used to remove aromatic compounds in hydrocarbon contaminated water at a considerable rate, however, further work is required to improve the working parameters for effective removal rate of water contaminants including hydrocarbons during continuous operation.</p>
<p>Alhassan Joseph David ERCICRTEL1803096</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Role Of Vocational And Technical Education (Vte) In Nigeria Democratic Dispensation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alhassan Joseph David Fine And Applied Arts Department Kogi State College Of Education, Ankpa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Vocational and Technical Education have become imperative in the 21st century considering the significant role it plays to the socio-economic development of every society. This paper titled “the role of vocational and technical education in Nigeria Democratic dispensation is written to appraise the significant role of Vocational and Technical Education in Nigeria society especially in the fourth republic of the democratic dispensation. The paper elicited data from secondary sources such as textbook, magazines, Journals, newspapers and periodicals. The paper concludes that the quest for improved skill acquisition and youth empowerment could be achieved if</p>

	<p>technical and vocational education is aggressively enhanced by injecting funds into Polytechnic education so as to address the problems of unemployment and economic instability bedeviling the nation. Therefore, the paper recommends that the nation's policies and programmes be adequately strengthened to address the challenges facing TVE in Nigeria.</p>
<p>Regina Maria Niña M. Ruiz ERCICRTEL1803097</p>	<p>Curbing Cyberbullying Among Students: A Comparative Analysis of Existing Laws Among Selected ASEAN Countries</p> <p>Regina Maria Niña M. Ruiz De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Cyberbullying has been rampant in schools as children are highly engaged with the information and communication technology in their daily lives (Faucher, Jackson, and Cassidy, 2014; Tangi, 2015; Nixon 2014). Last 2013, the Philippines approved the Anti-Bullying law, in which covered cyberbullying. However, a 2015 study revealed that 80% of teenagers aged 13 to 16 are still experiencing cyberbullying in the Philippines (Takumi,2016). Cyberbullying experts explained that “students have a blurred distinction of fun and cyber bullying.” (Cruz, 2013). The fact that children spend most of their time in the hands of their teachers, the more that teachers should pay immediate attention in detecting cyberbullying cases to ward off negative outcomes in a child’s development (Nierenberg, 2015; Walton, 2013). This paper attempted to compare existing laws on cyberbullying among selected ASEAN countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. In this context, it also aims to identify each country’s anti-cyberbullying measures that might be appropriate for other ASEAN countries to adopt and implement. To achieve its purposes, it uses qualitative research with the following primary methods: discourse analysis of cyberbullying laws and alternative strategies addressing cyberbullying from the said countries; and literature review of online journals, online publications, and online news articles. The study revealed that the Philippines is the only ASEAN country with a cyberbullying law that addresses the students. On the other hand, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam have developed specific programs to prevent cyberbullying but did not mention any sanctions for offenders and schools who will not comply. Although Indonesia has adopted the Child Protection Law, educators were reported to be only partially aware on children’s rights. Thus, resulting to a problem in the ground level. More than this, Facebook and Twitter were found to be the most popular online platform for bullying attacks with young victims as early as 6 years old until 30 years old. Studies suggest that aside from teachers, parents play a significant role in guiding their children to internet safety as well. In addition, the rising concern of cyberbullying recommends the formulation and implementation of an anti-cyberbullying law that will require schools to develop and implement strict and consistent school policies with corresponding sanctions. Future researchers are encouraged to conduct similar studies as an addition to the limited publications on the cyberbullying phenomenon.</p> <p>Key words: Cyberbullying, Cyberbullying Among Students, Cyberbullying Asean Countries</p>



Meryem Boulkroun
ERCICRTEL1803098

Socratic questioning: a way to promote critical thinking

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In the past, only the elite educational institutions placed emphasis on teaching higher order thinking skills (HOTS) in general, and critical thinking in particular. Today, many scholars advocate teaching HOTS (Parrot: 1993, Skehan: 1998); consequently, developing critical thinking has become a chief concern in higher education.

In language classrooms, the most natural/effective way to make learners practice the language is through discussions (Ur: 1981). For this reason, discussions (ranging from the simple question-answer process to the complex political and philosophical debates) have always been part of the teaching/learning scene. Discussions can provide a way to promote not only learners' communicative competence but also their critical thinking (Moore: 1973). Socrates –the great educator- taught by asking questions and drawing out answers from his pupils; his method, also known as Socratic questioning, can be adopted in oral classes to develop learners' communicative competence on the one hand and their critical thinking on the other.

Socratic questioning is a constructivist practice that involves asking good questions that promote thoughtful responses. Teachers may use it in order to determine how much their students know about a given topic, to help students analyse a given concept, and most importantly to probe thinking (Padesky: 2014, Pall: 2006).

This method has been tried with first year English students at l'Ecole Normale Supérieure -Assia Djébar- de Constantine (Algeria) for a period of three months. At the end of the experiment, students showed a better command of the target language, more confidence and self-esteem, and above all a curiosity that they did not exhibit before. They turned from passive learners who accepted everything that was presented to them with a nod to active learners who take nothing for granted. Asking questions and looking for answers by means of personal reading or debates became part of their learning habits.

This presentation provides some guideline on how to incorporate Socratic questioning in oral classes so as to train students to use it in reasoning, understanding the world, and drawing conclusions about their own thinking and the thinking of others, all while working on their oral skills.

In a nutshell, by connecting a classical learning method to the contemporary classroom, we can answer the urgent need to teach thinking skills. In other words, incorporating Socratic questioning in oral classes will promote critical thinking in students and develop their higher order thinking skills.

Pashew M. Nuri
ERCICRTEL1803099

School Culture and the Perceptions of the Kurdistan Region Higher
Education Teachers Towards it

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Abstract

Despite the big gap of research conducted on higher education leadership in the Kurdistan Region (KR) higher education institutions, no study has ever been conducted on the role of school culture in KR higher education leadership. This paper studies into the perceptions of higher education

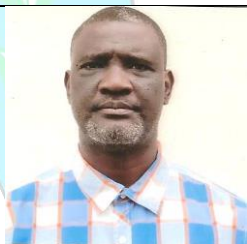
	<p>employees and teachers towards school culture in their departments. The aim of the study is assessing and then improving school culture in the departments of the Faculty of Education at Ishik University. The study uses the School Culture Triage survey developed by Christopher Wagner (2006) to assess teacher's perceptions towards school culture in their academic departments. The participants on the study were 20 teachers of 4 departments in the Faculty of Education at Ishik University-Erbil. The preliminary findings show the presences of a well-established school culture in the faculty. The study concludes with a relatively educational charged environment in the faculty that conveys positive implications to the betterment of educational administration in the faculty.</p> <p>Keywords: School Culture, High Education, Education Leadership, Teacher Belief</p>
<p>Sunusi Sulaiman ERCICRTEL1803100</p>	<p>Isolation and Identifications of Multiple Drug Resistant Bacteria from Waste Water of Hospital and Non-hospital Environments</p> <p>Sunusi Sulaiman Department Of Pre-Nd Science And Technology, Kano State Polytechnic.</p> <p>Fatima M. Wada Department Of Pre-Nd Science And Technology, Kano State Polytechnic.</p> <p>Sadiya Salihu Umar Department Of Pre-Nd Science And Technology, Kano State Polytechnic.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Antimicrobial agents formed the cornerstone of the treatment of infectious diseases. Resistance to antibiotics among clinical pathogens has emerged and spread progressively since the introduction of antibiotics into clinical medicine in the mid-1940s. It is estimated that, in the EU alone, antibiotic-resistant infections claim 25,000 lives every year. This study was carried out to isolate and identify public health important bacteria from waste water in hospital and non- hospital environments, and also to determine and understand the drug resistance pattern of pathogens from hospital and non hospital waste water. A total of 55 bacterial isolates were recovered from the collected samples and identified following different biochemical and morphological tests. Among the isolates, 16 (29%) were E. coli, 12(21.3%) were Pseudomonas spp., 9 (16.4%) were Klebsiella spp., 8 (14.5%) were Salmonella spp., 5 (9%) were Staphylococcus spp., and also 5 (9%) were Vibrio spp. respectively. However, from the result of antibiotic susceptibility test, it was discovered that all isolates of E.coli, Pseudomonas, and Klebsiella and Vibrio spp. from the Hospital environment were resistant to all the antibiotics used in this study, whereas Salmonella and Vibrio spp., were found to be sensitive to some selected antibiotics.</p> <p>Key words: Multiple drugs, Resistant, Bacteria, Waste water, Hospitals.</p>
<p>Mohamed Karodia ERCICRTEL1803101</p>	<p>Study skills empowering strategies to enhance Second Year Diploma Accountancy students' academic performance</p> <p>Mohamed Karodia Teaching and Learning,Independent Institute of Education,Johannesburg, South Africa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Accountancy as a subject is one of the sciences that for many years has been</p>

	<p>perceived as a difficult subject to study and teach. Yet it continuously attracts scholars graduating from school and entering Higher Education Institutions as a subject of choice and career.</p> <p>The teaching and learning of this subject has not been easy and has evolved and progressed over the past few decades however students still find it difficult to study and this has resulted in poor student achievement. Often the lecturers teaching accountancy at higher institutions are qualified in accountancy and not necessarily have the required teaching skills which creates a difficulty for students to grasp accountancy and related concepts. There are possibly many reasons why students find studying accountancy at tertiary level problematic. The reasons range from students not studying accountancy at school, the gap between high school and tertiary education, language issues especially in South Africa where majority of students do not have English as their first language yet the medium of instruction at tertiary institutions is English. Another reason the researcher has observed is the lack of appropriate study skills and techniques present in students entering tertiary institutions and hence together with all the other challenges these students encounter academic performance is not achieved for many students. In search of solutions, this study has considered the effect and efficacy that study skills have 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.</p> <p>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. The data produced many meaningful comparisons and correlations which were analyzed and subsequent deductions were made.</p> <p>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>Nur Nubailah binti Md Zahir ERCICRTEL1803103</p>	<p>Teaching Aid for the Teaching of Flowchart in Computer Programming Course</p> <p>Nur Nubailah binti Md Zahir MARA Professional College Indera Mahkota, 25200, Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia</p>

Abstract

The failure rate in for Programming course at a tertiary college in Malaysia is relatively higher than other courses offered by the college. In this course, flowchart is the first topic that exposes students to the concept of programming. Unfortunately, the students are plagued with the misconception that Programming is a very difficult course to understand and it is not interesting at all. As the result they are not competent in the course. To overcome this problem, EasyBoard is invented. EasyBoard is a teaching aid in the form of physical apparatus, in the shape of pieces of identical symbols printed just like in the flowchart. EasyBoard was designed with a few added functions to aid students in their construction and checking of flowcharts for problem solving while making the whole process fun. The aim of this research was to determine the effectiveness of EasyBoard. The experiment was conducted on 63 first semester students of Diploma in Computer Networking at MARA Professional College Indera Mahkota, Pahang, Malaysia. The duration of the experiment was 22 hours. The sample was divided into two groups; 31 students were put under control group and 32 under experimental group. A quasi-experimental design was used by using pre-test and post-test as the achievement test. The questionnaires have two scales; measuring students' psychological attitude towards cooperative learning and the effectiveness of using EasyBoard. The data obtained were analysed quantitatively using SPSS version 11.0 (Statistical Package for Social Science). The findings of the study indicated that the use of EasyBoard as a teaching aid has increased the student's skill in constructing and testing of flowchart, as well as helping them to understand the concept of programming.

Keywords: flowchart, learning and teaching tools, teaching aids, programming.



M. C. Anuna
ERCICRTEL1803104

School Culture And Leadership Styles As Correlates Of Students Academic Achievement In South-East States Of Nigeria

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Abstract

This study explored the relationship of school culture and leadership styles with secondary school students' academic achievement in South-East State of Nigeria. The study specifically investigated the extent of school culture, leadership styles correlate with students' achievement. Five research questions were posed and answered. Three null hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. Related and relevant literatures were reviewed under the following sub-headings, conceptual framework, theoretical background, empirical studies with the gap in knowledge and summary of the literature review. The design of the study was correlation

	<p>with survey characteristics. The population comprised thousand two hundred and forty six (1,246) schools/duty principals, fourteen thousand, two hundred and fifty (14,250) teachers and five hundred and seventy thousand and eleven (570,011) students. The sample of the study comprised two hundred and thirty two (232) respondents selected from nine thousand and ninety (9,900) teachers and principals in the South-East States of Nigeria secondary schools. The instruments of the study were researchers own titled “School culture and leadership description. Questionnaire (SLBDQ). The instruments were validated and the reliability established through test retest method of two weeks intervals, as 0.85 using Pearson Product Moment correlation co-efficient statistics. The collected data were analyzed using mean and standard deviation for the research questions and analysis of variance (ANOVA) tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study made some findings which include many secondary school principals do not have sound financial management strategies in school financial administration. The study found that the administrative financial default had led to conflict between the administrative and the stakeholders. The research revealed positive relationship between school culture, leadership and academic achievement of students. The study recommended the need to nurture positive school culture by administrators. The study, therefore, recommended workshops and seminars in order to upgrade the principals on school financial administration and importance of ushering in positive school culture.</p>
<p>Marwan Abualrob ERCICRTEL1803105</p>	<p>Understanding Pre-service Teachers’ Perceptions and Experiences towards Practicum Problems in Palestine: A Case Study</p> <p>Marwan Abualrob Department of Elementary Education, Faculty of Arts, Arab American University, Palestine, West Bank</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The overall aim of this study is to explore and describe issues regarding how pre-service teachers in Palestine view Practicum problems. This study allowed the researcher to highlight the perspectives held by pre-service teachers regarding Practicum problems. The main method of data collection was in-depth interviewing; however, document analysis was also used as a secondary method of data collection. This qualitative technique involves face-to-face interaction between the researchers (interviewers) and the participants (interviewees). The interviews took two forms: individual interviews and focus group interviews. Both interviews were in-depth and conducted in Arabic. For the individual interviews, the researcher employed the use of open-ended questions, as these allowed participants to explore their thoughts and feelings freely and with no restrictions. The individual interviews were also semi-structured in nature; as noted above, document analysis was used as a secondary method of data collection. For the purpose of this study, the researcher analyzed personal documents (portfolios) that were obtained from the pre-service teachers. Data from semi-structured interviews and Document Analysis was analyzed using a constant comparative approach, and the five main categories that emerged from the pre-service teachers' answers. Each case summarizes a representative quote from one or two pre-service teachers, which reflects the pre-service teachers' views.</p> <p>Key words: pre-service teacher, Practicum.</p>
<p>Syarip Hidayat</p>	<p>Model Of Creativity Growth Through Theater Extracurricular In Primary</p>

<p>ERCICRTEL1803106</p>	<p>School In Indonesia</p> <p>Syarip Hidayat Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia</p> <p>Suciati Nur Apriyanti Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Extracurricular activities have an important role especially in character education, especially the character of student creativity. The several types of extracurricular either drama or Theater are one alternative extracurricular program that can foster student creativity. Drama or theater activities can help students develop their creativity in their work, students express themselves through acting, dancing, playing musical instruments, writing script stories, making crafts. In the context of education, character education is needed to instill creative attitude to students. But the space to create creative ideas for students still minimal, so the existence of theater extracurricular activities provides space for students to grow their creativity. The aims of this study is to find out how the implementation, planning, implementation, evaluation, support and educational barriers to the character of creativity growth of students through theater extracurricular. Through qualitative approach, this research tries to reveal the phenomenon of student creativity growth through theater extracurricular activity in elementary school. The data were revealed through observation techniques, interviews and documentation. The data obtained, then analyzed by using descriptive qualitative analysis, through three stages: data reduction, data display, and data verification. Based on the results of the interpretation of the results of research, showed that students' creativity grows and develops optimally through theater extracurricular using 4Pstrategy (personal, pusher, process, product) and peer tutor method. But still found the lack of appreciation of the school to the students' work and facilities that are haecus in update and equipped. Keywords: Character Education, Creativity Growth, Extracurricular Theater</p>
<p>Uma Malar Maniam ERCICRTEL1803107</p>	<p>Walking on a Tightrope: Voices of Malaysian Higher Education Middle Leaders</p> <p>Uma Malar Maniam School of Education,University of Leeds,Leeds, United Kingdom</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The overwhelming sense of responsibilities and roles of middle leaders specifically heads of department are challenged and changed with globalisation in many universities including Malaysia. Middle leaders are expected to learn and balance their roles between senior management and peer academics in varying situations. They encounter challenging incidents almost daily during middle leadership. These incidents are significant 'messages' for middle leaders to understand and perform middle leadership effectively. Some leadership incidents 'make' and/or 'break' them and participants in this study perceived their leadership experiences similar to walking on a tightrope. Literature shows heads of department are categorised as 'copers', 'strugglers' and 'jugglers' (Floyd, 2011) among middle leaders in higher education environment. Literature shows how</p>

	<p>heads of departments feel ill-equipped for their role and express their concern about “the power and authority at their disposal and the difficulties of managing academics” (Middlehurst, 1993, p. 138). Although research exists on leadership in higher education, little has been written about those in departmental leadership positions such as heads of department in the Malaysian context. The researcher attempted to investigate ten heads of departments’ changing and challenging roles and responsibilities through a case study. Relational leadership is a significant framework used to inter-relate middle leadership in multi-dimensional viewpoints. This study hopes to explore the perspectives and performances of university departmental leaders’ leadership performance. The findings from middle leaders’ self-reflections through their choice of critical incidents could shed light on how these leaders perceive and cope challenging situations and transform their experiences into an effective leadership learning journey.</p>
<p>Ifrah Jamil Bajwa ERCICRTEL1803108</p>	<p>Students’ Perceptions of Language Anxiety in Speaking Classes</p> <p>Ifrah Jamil Bajwa Department of English, Faculty of linguistics, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In Pakistan, the usage of English language has always been very crucial and significant. Though English language has always been used as a medium of instruction and an official language of institutions still, speakers do not feel confident enough to speak English language with confidence. A large number of students speak English as their Second language, but the moment they step into classroom, they suffer from language anxiety. An ideal learning environment is very important to acquire good amount of knowledge, but apart from that, learners should also participate effectively to promote the process of learning in an ideal way. Since, English is not our first language and a large group of students still do not feel comfortable to speak or interact in English in class so, it’s very important to address language anxieties. These anxieties explicitly or implicitly affect learning process. In this particular research, perception of language anxiety in speaking class at National University of Modern languages, Islamabad, has been noted. Through purposive sampling Procedure, 25 students from different proficiency levels was interviewed. Findings from the Semi-structured interviews are discussed with reference to learners’ perceptions of learning English. Possible sources and manifestations of language anxiety from the learners’ Point of view is examined and their suggested ways to lower language anxiety has been highlighted.</p> <p>Keywords: language anxiety, student perceptions, speaking.</p>
<p>Ilinadia Binti Jamil ERCICRTEL1803110</p>	<p>Game-Based Learning using Visual Spatial Approach for Children with Autism to Improve Social Development: A Pilot Study</p> <p>Ilinadia Binti Jamil Department Graphic and Digital Media, Faculty of Art and Design, UiTM Melaka, 78000 Alor Gajah, Melaka</p> <p>Nor Yus Shahirah Hassan</p>

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Abstract

Autism is a disorder in the growth and development of a brain or central nervous system that covers a large spectrum of impairment, symptoms and skills. The children who are suffering from autism face difficulties in communicating and adapting well in the community as they have trouble in understanding what others think and feel. However, children with learning disabilities appeared to have significant strengths in visual-spatial intelligence as they do the best when they deal with inductive learning and problem solving. This paper proposed a game-based learning application for autism children using visual spatial approach. Furthermore, this research aim is to provide a fun, interactive and engaging digital platform for learning basic knowledge such as alphabets, shapes and colors by using puzzle technique in manner it could cultivate interest in autism children as well as improvise social development. Several methods such as observation and references were used in the study. On the other hand, pilot test was conducted on 5 selected students from National Autism Society of Malaysia (NASOM) Melaka to identify the most suitable content in design and gameplay which can be developed to be compatible with autistic characters as well as to enhance their social skill and cognitive progress in future. Observation was conducted to understand their behavior in game engagement and obtain feedback of their needs and learning goals. Furthermore, the findings attached to the understanding that most of the respondents are impacted to the game play and fascinated with each element used in game design. Thus, the game prototype developed using visual spatial approach can slightly stimulate their social abilities and encourage children with autistic disorder to kindle a wide spectrum of skills. Moreover, future research is required to determine other factors contribute to the development of social and cognitive abilities for individuals with ASD.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder, Visual Spatial Approach, Game Based Learning, Social Development

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Students' Entry Qualification and Academic Performance in Polytechnic Of
Electrical Engineering

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Abstract

This research focused in correlation type, carried out to determining the relationship between the related factors and the relationship between entry qualification academic performance in Electrical Engineering students of Polytechnic between 2015-2017. Data were SPM grades, representing the entry qualification; and the final qualification examination result scores,

	<p>representing the final academic performance collected from student records and analyzed base on the formulated hypotheses. From the correlation and hypotheses showed that the one of the hypotheses show that good grade in SPM will proved the good result in students final performance. Generally, the study concluded that there is no significant relationship exist between good result in SPM entry will get a good grade in polytechnic academic performance.</p> <p>Keywords: Academic Performance, Entry Qualification, SPM</p>
<p>Tayyibah Roohi ERCICRTEL1803113</p>	<p>Influence Of Sustainable Development Values On Young Children</p> <p>Tayyibah Roohi University of Education Lower Mall Campus Lahore Email:</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to investegate the influence of sustainable development values on young children. The study was qualitative and phenomenological method was used. Through judgemental sampling technique, 200 preschool children and eight teachers were selected. An observation checklist was prepared to identify the activities of preschool children about SD and interview protocol was developed to identify, in what way teachers perceived the concept of SD and what was their level of preparedness to combine the values of sustainable development with class room activities. Interviews from eight teachers were documented and transcribed. Both the observation checklist and interview protocol were utilized to attain the data linked to activities of preschool youngsters on the three sturdy pillars (economic, social, and environmental) of education for SD and evaluated with inductive analysis grounded on 17 goals of sustainable development. Participants' children and teachers reflected their ideas about sustainable development. It is recommended that SD rehearses should be incorporated in youngsters curriculum and reinforced by parents and teachers.</p> <p>Keywords: Ppreschool children, SD values, sustainable development</p>
 <p>Ari Metalin Ika Puspita ERCICRTEL1803126</p>	<p>The Role Of Literacy Culture In Enforcing Characterized Elementary School Teachers As Internalization Of Teaching Professionalism</p> <p>Ari Metalin Ika Puspita Stkip Pgri Trenggalek East Java Indonesia</p> <p>Yudi Basuki Stkip Pgri Trenggalek East Java Indonesia</p> <p>Agus Budi Santosa Stkip Pgri Trenggalek East Java Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this study to know the relationship between literacy culture, character and the professionalism of teacher candidates in elementary school. The research method used in this study uses quantitative correlational design. Sample selection is done using simple random sampling technique. While data collection was done using questionnaires (literacy culture questionnaire, character questionnaire, and professionalism questionnaire). Theoretically it can be accepted that literacy and character have a very close relationship while literacy and character based on the results of the study indicate there is a significant relationship with the</p>

	<p>planting of the professionalism of primary school teacher candidates. So that the culture of literacy and character will relate to professionalism in teaching. Implications in teaching that the culture of literacy and character must be owned by the teacher so that professionalism in teaching can be formed optimally.</p> <p>Keywords: Character; Literacy Culture; Teaching Professionalism</p>
 <p>Ersa Lanang Sanjaya ERCICRTEL1803127</p>	<p>Adolescent Entrepreneurial Orientation Based On Leisure Time</p> <p>Stefani Virlia Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Ciputra Surabaya</p> <p>Ersa Lanang Sanjaya Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Ciputra Surabaya</p> <p>Jimmy Ellya Kurniawan Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Ciputra Surabaya</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Adolescence age is an important time to develop entrepreneurial potential. One of the important predictors for determining the career as entrepreneurs when they become adults is the entrepreneurial orientation. Adolescence are very close to leisure time. Leisure time will help teenagers to determine their contribution to their social experience. This study aims to see the differences of adolescent entrepreneurial orientation based on their leisure time. The number of samples in this study were 182 students. The scale used is an entrepreneurial orientation scale consisting of 52 statement items with a reliability range of 0.762-0.832 and CITC values above 0.3. The results showed that there were significant differences between entrepreneurial orientation and leisure time ($p < 0.05$). Hand skills have the highest average value compared to other hobbies. Hand skills can be identified with realistic personality according to Holland theory. Instead, the gadgeting has the lowest average value. Gadgeting can reduce ability to empathize, the ability to express emotions correctly, effective emotional management, and emotional intelligence.</p>
 <p>Sri Adelila Sari ERCICRTEL1803128</p>	<p>The Development Of Handout Based On Guide Notes Taking To Improve The Quality Of Analytical Chemistry Learning</p> <p>Sri Adelila Sari Lecturer, Medan State University, Medan, Indonesia</p> <p>Jasmidi Lecturer, Medan State University, Medan, Indonesia</p> <p>Agus Kembaren Lecturer, Medan State University, Medan, Indonesia,</p> <p>Ajat Sudrajat Lecturer, Medan State University, Medan, Indonesia,</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Learning quality of a student is also influenced by the availability of teaching materials which can be in the form of handouts as print materials that are very economical and practical. The long-term goal of this research was to improve the quality of analytical chemistry learning in the Chemistry</p>

Department, Medan State University, Indonesia. While the specific target was to develop innovative teaching materials, called Handout based on Guide Notes Taking (HGNT). The method used was Research & Development followed 4 stages: define, design, develop and disseminate (4-D). The defining approach aimed to define the need for developing handouts and this stage found that students were very difficult to understand analytical chemistry which related to chemical separation. Based on the result, the second stage was to design HGNT. The cover and content were designed as attractive as possible. The title, time allocation, and learning objectives were adapted to the syllabus. Tables and images used appropriate forms and attractive color combinations. Then all interrelated data were used for the third stage, which was developed. Contents development was consisted of the separation concepts, distillation, sublimation, and extraction. Furthermore, it was validated by two experts with some aspects, i.e., presentation, visualization, and media clarity. The average of validation value was reached of 85%, which means very feasible to use. Furthermore, in the fourth stage, the dissemination was carried out to 3rd year of 35 students in odd semester, August to early September 2018. Students and lecturer responses were measured using questionnaire and the positive response were found to be 80.30 and 95 percent, respectively with excellent criteria. Student learning outcomes showed an increase from 70.81 to 97.00 for the sub topics with 4 meetings. This study concluded that the HGNT could improve the learning quality of students in analytical chemistry learning.

Keywords: Handout, Guides note taking, Quality of learning, Analytical chemistry



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Adolescent Entrepreneurial Orientation Based On Leisure Time

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Abstract

Adolescence age is an important time to develop entrepreneurial potential. One of the important predictors for determining the career as entrepreneurs when they become adults is the entrepreneurial orientation. Adolescence are very close to leisure time. Leisure time will help teenagers to determine their contribution to their social experience. This study aims to see the differences of adolescent entrepreneurial orientation based on their leisure time. The number of samples in this study were 182 students. The scale used is an entrepreneurial orientation scale consisting of 52 statement items with a reliability range of 0.762-0.832 and CITC values above 0.3. The results showed that there were significant differences between entrepreneurial orientation and leisure time ($p < 0.05$). Hand skills have the highest average value compared to other hobbies. Hand skills can be identified with realistic personality according to Holland theory. Instead, the gadgeting has the lowest average value. Gadgeting can reduce ability to empathize, the ability to express emotions correctly, effective emotional management, and emotional intelligence.

<p>Leong Siok Jen ERCICRTEL1803053</p>	<p>Application of Gamification in Introduction to Programming: A Case Study</p> <p>Siti Hawa Binti Mohamed Said University of Wollongong (Informatics),INTI International College Subang,Subang Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan</p> <p>Leong Siok Jen University of Wollongong (Informatics),INTI International College Subang,Subang Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan</p> <p>Abstract Institution of higher educations have struggled to provide engaging method to learn programming although effort has been made by educators but often with limited success. The question is how best to teach introductory to programming for novices students is often not addressed properly. This is because learning programming for college students especially for new learners in programming present many challenges such as subject difficulty, lack of motivation in doing exercises, passiveness in class and diversity of student abilities. Since students often faced a lot of difficulties when learning introductory of programming, gamification has the potential to provide a way to promote students' motivation and engagement. Gamification is the process of incorporating game elements into education in an effort to increase student engagement. Thus, there appears to be a good fit between introductory of programming and gamification. Taking these elements into consideration, this paper seeks to apply the concept of gamification to semester 1 students taking Java Programming as the first level of programming subject. Some best practices in gamification such as competitions, incorporating engaging games elements, scoring using rewards and levels, badges, providing feedback and providing homework to encourage informal learning has been implemented. Finally, several popular online applications such as Kahoot, Online Crossword Puzzle and Online Quiz were also designed to see the impact on these gamification tools towards learning of students. The game would be designed to have 3 levels that increase in difficulties with competition as a core element to increase student's engagement. This paper would also seeks to design the user evaluation form that can be used to determine the effects of applying gamification on the student's engagement, motivation level, and understanding of the topic in introductory programming subject. Through the research findings it could provide a platform in formulating alternative ways besides the traditional teaching method for educators in creating educational programming games and applying it to teach novices in introductory programming subjects. Keywords :- gamification, student engagement, Java programming, introductory to programming, best practices</p>
<p>Nga Ian Tam ERCICRTEL1803060</p>	<p>A comparative study of design students and their pro-environmental identity in higher education in Macau</p> <p>Nga Ian Tam Design Department of School of Arts,Macau Polytechnic Institute,Macau SAR, Macau</p> <p>Abstract People with a pro-environmental identity are those who connect and interact with the natural environment, with people in the environmental group, with</p>

	<p>similar minds who are aware of environmental issues, or with activists who are working hard to protect the environment. Yet many Chinese students in Macau are brought up with a lack of care and concern towards the natural environment due to their comfortable city lifestyle. This paper tends to explore 9 Chinese students rainforest experience in 2015 and the impact of the experience on their pro-environmental identity versus their fellow students of the same year. Environmental Identity Scale (EID) was tested in 2017 with 60 students in total, including the 9 students with the rainforest experience. Findings review the rainforest experiential learning program indeed had enhanced the 9 students' pro-environmental identity compare to their fellow students who did not have the experience.</p> <p>Keywords: Experience, Nature, Environmental Identity</p>
 <p>Motlan ERCICRTEL1803088</p>	<p>Review Report Of Academics Success Skills Indicators And Scientifics Skills In Scientifics-Based Worksheet</p> <p>Motlan Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Universitas Negeri Medan, Medan, Indonesia</p> <p>Jurubahasa Sinuraya Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Universitas Negeri Medan, Medan, Indonesia</p> <p>Karya Sinulingga Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Universitas Negeri Medan, Medan, Indonesia</p> <p>Satria Mihardi* Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Universitas Negeri Medan, Medan, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In optimizing instructional materials designed in the form of Scientifics-based schemes are used in enhancing scientific skills and supporting academic success skills. The review process on the worksheet presented to the desired indicators for the learning objectives achieved can improve the students' skills. The Indicators of Academics Success Skills that became the center of attention are Collaboration, Intellectual Risk Taking, Effort/Motivation/Persistence, and Metacognition. In achieving Scientifics-Based Worksheet for Academics Success Skills and Scientifics Skills indicators are reviewed by the reviewer team of the worksheet used in the lessons learned. The proposed tool improvements form the basis for the formation and optimization of assessment indicators prepared in the creation of worksheets for learning. The resulting worksheet is not only used in scientific approach but also contains indicators that are capable of producing graduates who have academic success skills and beneficial to employment in Indonesia. The reviewed worksheet is the worksheets collected from learning in 2016 to 2017 in Physics Education, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Negeri Medan, Medan, Indonesia. The review results are showed that the resulting of assessed worksheet already has 2 indicators (Collaboration and Effort/Motivation/Persistence) of 4 academic success skills indicators, although for scientific skills already included in worksheets that describe scientific skills. Indicators of academic success skills that have been met are</p>

	<p>not yet optimal on some of the assessment descriptor on which the review is based. Keywords: Worksheet, Academic Success Skills, Scientific Skills</p>
<p>Judit Vegh ERCICRTEL1803138</p>	<p>Language Use In Transnational Families</p> <p>Judit Vegh Doctoral School of Psychology, Institute of Intercultural Psychology and Education, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary</p> <p>Abstract Modern forms of communication and foreign learning opportunities are becoming widely available, multinational and transnational corporations are spreading and the migration is growing. These phenomena generate a large increase in the number of transnational families crossing boundaries of cultures and countries. At the same time, relatively few studies examine the intercultural adaptation of transnational spouses and their children, even though, on a daily basis the spouses are more directly connected to the local environment. There is a need for additional researches examining their living conditions, the characteristics of their integration, the peculiarities of their lifestyle and their everyday patterns. This study explores transnational families in Kuala Lumpur with the main focus on their use of languages as an important strategic step in local integration and subsequent family plans. Keywords Transnational families, use of languages, acculturation</p>
<p>Virgilia J. Arispe ERCICRTEL1803109</p>	<p>Service Quality as a Determinant of Student Satisfaction Towards Institutional Image and Loyalty in a Local College: A PLS-SEM Approach</p> <p>Virgilia J. Arispe College of Business, PhD Student, De Lasalle University Manila, Philippines</p> <p>Abstract This research explored the effect of a local college's service quality on its student satisfaction towards institutional image and loyalty through partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM). Anchored on the studies and proposed framework of Ali, Zhou, Hussain, Nair & Ragavan (2016), using the Higher Education Performance or HEDPERF as a measurement scale which was developed by Abdulla (2005). Examining the five dimensions of higher education: academic, non-academic, program issues, access and reputation as antecedents which are hypothesized to be mediated by student satisfaction towards institutional image and student loyalty. The participants were the fourth-year students of the Pambayang Dalubhasaan ng Marilao (Marilao Community College). The findings of this study showed that among the five dimensions of service quality it is the academic aspect, program issues and reputation that has positive significant effect on student satisfaction on the local college students and not so much of the non-academics and access, it was not able to show significant influence on the student satisfaction. And the mediating student satisfaction has a substantial significant influence on the local college student's loyalty. The study resulted to the gap that the HEDPERF scale in the context of a local college community from the perceptions of public school students could only partially validate as a measure for student satisfaction. This study though extends the HEDPERF scale and was able to examine its effects on student satisfaction, institutional image and loyalty.</p>

	<p>Keywords: Service quality; Student satisfaction; Image; Student loyalty; Higher education; Local College</p>
 <p>Oh Siew Pei YRSICTEL1803051</p>	<p>Do School Virtual Learning Culture Mediate The Relationship Between Principal E-Leadership Practices And Teacher Attitude Toward Using Frog VLE?</p> <p>Oh Siew Pei Faculty of social sciences and liberal arts, UCSI University, Kuala Lumpur</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this investigation is to explore the relationship between principal e-leadership practices and teacher attitude toward using the Frog VLE a virtual learning platform and the mediating effect of school virtual learning culture. This is a non-experimental research using a cross-sectional survey technique through administration of a questionnaire. Data were analysed by employing structural equation modelling analysis using Smart PLS 2. The respondents in this study are 351 secondary school teachers from Klang district, Selangor. The findings revealed that there is statistically significant causal relationship between principal e-leadership practices, school virtual learning culture and teacher attitude toward using Frog VLE. In addition, school virtual learning culture is a positive and significant partial mediator for the relationship between principal e-leadership practices and teacher attitude toward using Frog VLE. The generalizability of the findings is limited as the study focuses specifically on a virtual learning platform known as Frog VLE and only on Malaysia. Based on the findings, school principals should focus on school virtual learning culture in order to ensure that teachers are positive toward using the Frog VLE. The findings made a contribution in terms of allowing us to understand the indirect effect of school virtual learning culture on the relationship between principal e-leadership practices and teacher attitude toward using Frog VLE.</p> <p>Keywords: e-leadership practices, school virtual learning culture, attitude, Frog VLE, virtual learning platform</p>
<p>Afida Mastura Muhammad Arif ERCICRTEL1803131</p>	<p>Challenges and strategies of law lecturers teaching non-law students in a public university in Malaysia</p> <p>Afida Mastura Muhammad Arif Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia</p> <p>Elistina Abu Bakar Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia</p> <p>Sa'odah Ahmad Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia</p> <p>Mariani Ho Nyuk Faculty of Enviromental Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The law lecturers always face challenges and obstacles when teaching law subjects to students from non-law background. Common concern are the relevance and extent of the legal content, ways of engaging with the students and fulfilling the learning outcome of the course. The objectives of this paper are to gauge the perception of the students on the law courses and to identify</p>

the teaching and assessment techniques of law subjects. The sample of the study consisted of 400 Universiti Putra Malaysia students who took law subjects offered by various faculties, selected through simple random sampling technique. Data was collected through self-administrated questionnaire. The result shows that the respondents have high perception of the law courses with a mean score of 3.69, and the teaching and assessment techniques of law subjects have also shown a high mean score of 3.91. Based on the findings, several strategies are suggested to enhance the learning design to make it more interesting, innovative and effective.
Keywords: teaching law techniques, non-law students, perception on law courses.

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