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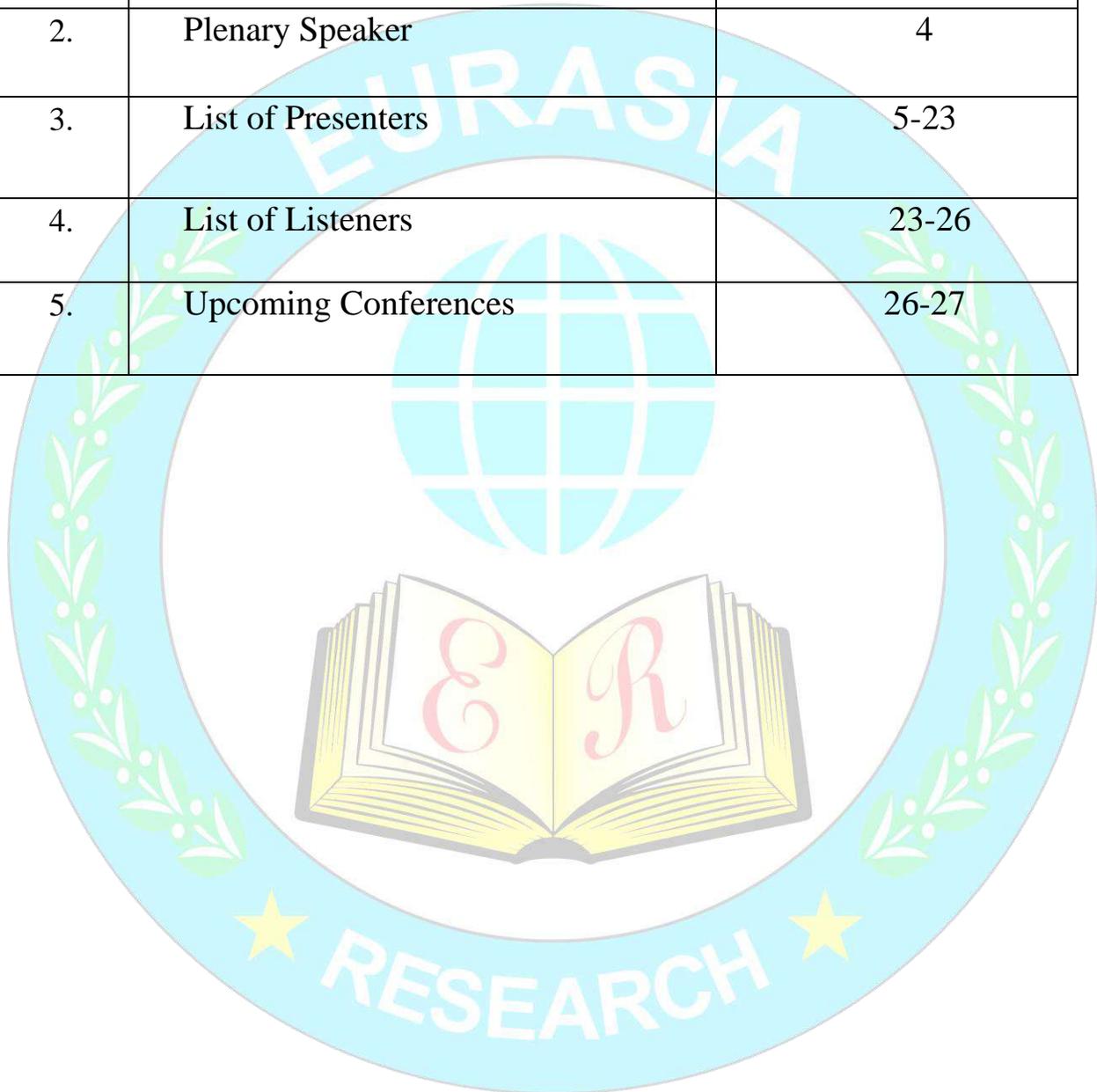Ibis Bali Kuta, Jl. Raya Kuta No. 77, 80361 Kuta, Bali, Indonesia

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Preface:

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

<u>PLENARY SPEAKER</u>

Andreas Winardi

Department of English Language Education, Duta Wacana Christian University,

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Andreas Winardi graduated from Sanata Dharma University 1997. In 2004, he became permanent lecturer at Duta Wacana Christian University, and in 2005 got a scholarship from UBCHEA to pursue his master's degree at De La Salle University, the Philippines. Currently, he is the head of Duta Wacana Language Training Center

PRESENTERS

Sharon Villaverde ERCICTEL1911051	**Practical Implication of the Implementation of the SHS Work Immersion Program: Inquiry on Student's Experiences, Challenges and Opportunities** **Sharon Villaverde** **Deped - Lopez National Comprehensive High School, Department of Filipino, University of Nueva Caceres, Naga, Philippines** **Abstract** This study aims to sustain the positive experiences and address the negative ones of the work immersion students in lopez nchs during the actual work immersion training. At the same time, this purposively looks on the challenges and opportunities experienced by the students on their work immersion stations. As a very large schools division, lopez nchs may utilize the key findings in the implementation of its internal guidelines and framework regarding shs-wip. From it, a proposed division-wide policy-guidelines may be properly crafted for the welfare and benefits of the students. The study adopted a qualitative -narrative research using focus group discussion through a structured interview. Analysis of data was generally based on the results of the experiences of the students on the work immersion program and was coded as experiences/ acquired skills, challenges met and future career path. The study made use of moderator's guide as the main data gathering instrument which was developed by the researchers. The researcher will seek an informed consent to the respondents and participation to this research. WIP exposed the students to the harsh realities of environment in a workplace, to develop and enhance the work ethics, habits and skills to help them succeed for their rest of their lives. 95% of the students had an outstanding performance given by partners, that most of the students were ready to work and partners suggested an increased immersion hours. This study will be limited to the work immersion students, focal person and industry partner institution of lopez nchs. Using a purposive sampling and focus group discussion with 15 participants. Keywords: Impact, Senior HS, Work Immersion Program, Experiences, Challenges, Opportunities, Qualitative- Narrative Research
Arlene Paralejas ERCICTEL1911052	**The efficacy of purpose process and product (PROP) teacher-made tool to assess the journalistic skills of grade 9 students of rizal national science high school** **Arlene Paralejas** **Department of Education, Rizal Division, Rizal National Science High School, Rizal, Philippines** **Abstract** Journalism became less relevant due to the wide spread popularity of internet (merican, 2014).r.a. 7079-campusjournalism act of 1991 aims to promote freedom of the press and campus journalism through the "strengthening ethical values, encouraging critical and creative thinking, and developing moral character and personal discipline of the filipino youth" became the basis of the study since the school offers enhancement subjects such as, introduction to journalism, basic and advance journalism. The researcher conducted the study on the efficacy of purpose process and product (prop) tool to assess the news writing skills of grade 9 students for a two-week long training. Theorized by the researcher (paralejas,may2017) the tool was anchored by power model in teaching journalism developed by plan(elbow,1981),organize (frank,1979), write, edit and revise englert, anthony, and stevens (1991), prop tool aimed to determine the students' problems specifically in writing story, instructional needs on self-judgment and self-monitoring. Two (2) sections from grade 9 with twenty-five (25) students each were used which served as respondents where pretest-posttest research design was utilized using random sampling. Results were computed using microsoft excel 2013data analysis. The mean score and graphing which indicated the level of efficacy of prop tool to assess the students' skills in writing a news story. T-test independent measured the level of performance of the experimental and controlled group and the significant difference in the level of performance of the experimental group. The overall interpretation of the efficacy of the teacher-made tool was the mean score of 4.11 and verbally interpreted as moderately

accepted as perceived by the students. The development and application the teacher made tool is highly commended in teaching journalism. Modification of this research will determine whether the tool is appropriate for students' self-assessment. Journalism became less relevant due to the widespread popularity of internet (merican, 2014).r.a. 7079-campusjournalism act of 1991 aims to promote freedom of the press and campus journalism through the "strengthening ethical values, encouraging critical and creative thinking, and developing moral character and personal discipline of the filipino youth" became the basis of the study since the school offers enhancement subjects such as, introduction to journalism, basic and advance journalism. The researcher conducted the study on the efficacy of purpose process and product (prop) tool to assess the news writing skills of grade 9 students for a two-week long training. Theorized by the researcher (paralejas,may2017) the tool was anchored by power model in teaching journalism developed by plan(elbow,1981),organize (frank,1979), write, edit and revise englert, anthony, and stevens (1991), prop tool aimed to determine the students' problems specifically in writing news story, instructional needs on self-judgment and self-monitoring. Two (2) sections from grade 9 with twenty-five (25) students each were used which served as respondents where pretest-posttest research design was utilized using random sampling. Results were computed using microsoft excel 2013data analysis. The mean score and graphing which indicated the level of efficacy of prop tool to assess the students' skills in writing a news story. T-test independent measured the level of performance of the experimental and controlled group and the significant difference in the level of performance of the experimental group. The overall interpretation of the efficacy of the teacher-made tool was the mean score of 4.11 and verbally interpreted as moderately accepted as perceived by the students. The development and application the teacher made tool is highly commended in teaching journalism. Modification ofthis research will determine whether the tool is appropriate for students' self-assessment.

Cian O'mahony ERCICTEL1911061	**Implementing Principles of Language Teaching** **Cian O'mahony** **Center for English Language Education, Asia University, Tokyo** **Abstract** For many years there have been a series of "revolutions" in the profession of language teaching, the origins of the majority of these revolutions stemming from an attempt to achieve some consensus about the most efficient way of teaching a foreign language (hadley, 2001). With english being the world's most widely studied language, and an estimated sixty percent of today's global population being multilingual, language teaching is a very prominent and practical concern (richards & rodgers, 2001, p1). Brown (2001, p54-55) maintains that the teaching of the english language has grown into a post-methodological era and that we teachers should base our pedagogy on key principles that will "form the core of an approach to language teaching". This paper will examine his principled approach, and by exemplifying two of these principles will show how they can be implemented successfully in the classroom. Furthermore, by analyzing some of the various suggested key principles to second language teaching this essay will show that although these principles are useful and powerful to teachers, they are not without their limitations. Although brown concedes that agreement in the application and interpretation of his principles is not universal, he posits they consist of a comprehensive group of elements that cannot be disputed (brown, 1994). He divides these principles into three categories – cognitive, affective and linguistic.
Mai Kamal ERCICTEL1911062	**A Reflective Based Program for Developing Graduate Students' Academic Writing at the Faculties of Education** **Mai Kamal** **German University In Cairo** **Abstract** Regardless of the level of proficiency of english language among graduate students in egyptian public universities, most of them struggle to produce rigorous academic text, such as: research proposals, research articles, or a thesis. While academic writing is an essential asset for professional academic development, it has been shown that this type of writing skill has been difficult for these students to master. This research aimed at designing and testing a reflective-based program whose

purpose is facilitate acquiring the main academic writing and critical thinking skills for students in egyptian public universities. This program will be based on reflective teaching methods. Its effectiveness will be measured based on a coherent approach, with specific criteria to measure the quality of the students' academic writing skills and their overall scholarly performance. A total of 30 male and female efl graduate student teachers participated in this study. This is a mixed-method quasi experimental research which will employ both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The instruments used to conduct this study were a pre-post-test, an academic writing rubric, and a reflective journal. The collected data was analyzed using t-test in all its parametric cases. The findings from this research will potentially be of significant benefit for a wide swath of students in egyptian public universities.

Agus Sutarna ERCICTEL1911063	**Effectiveness of Management, Cultural Academic Lecturers Integrity to the of Commitment as Lecturer in Improvement Quality Learning at Bani Saleh Foundation College**

Agus Sutarna

Ilmu Manajemen, MSDM, Program Doktoral, Pasca Sarjana, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract
This study aims to determine the effect of management effectiveness, academic culture and lecturer integrity on lecturers' commitment in improving the quality of learning. The research approach used is a quantitative approach. The study population was 100 lecturers at the bani saleh foundation college. The sampling method is at least a master's degree lecturer, teaching at least 3 years, expert assistant to the chief lecturer. This research data questionnaire designed in the form of a likert scale (likert scale) and rating scale (rating scale). The results of the tests and analyzes carried out state; there is a positive direct effect of management effectiveness and academic culture on the integrity of lecturers, there is a positive direct effect of management effectiveness on academic culture. Simultaneously management effectiveness, academic culture and lecturer integrity have a positive direct influence on lecturers' commitment in improving the quality of learning

Ian Paul Saligumba ERCICTEL1911066	**Mathematics Performance and Self-Efficacy of Grade 9 Students in A Differentiated Assessment**

Ian Paul Saligumba

Secondary Education Department, College of Education, Central Mindanao University, Maramag, Philippines

Abstract
The study assessed the mathematics performance and self-efficacy of grade 9 students at central mindanao university laboratory high school (cmulhs) in a differentiated assessment (da). It aimed to a) determine the mathematics performance of students exposed to da and those exposed to non-da in terms of pretest, posttest, and retention test; b) ascertain the self-efficacy of the students towards mathematics exposed to da and those exposed to non-da; c) differentiate the mathematics performance of students exposed to da and those exposed to non-da in terms of post-test, and retention test; and d) compare the self-efficacy of the students towards mathematics exposed to da and those exposed to non-da. This study used the quasi-experimental research design. The mathematics performance of the students in the pretest, posttest and retention test when exposed to da and non-da varies from very low to high. The self-efficacy level of the students varies from moderately low to moderately high. There was a highly significant difference in the post-test and retention scores of those students exposed to da compared to those exposed to non-da. Moreover, the da group had a significantly higher self-efficacy level towards mathematics compared to the non-da group.
Keywords: Differentiated Assessment, Self-Efficacy, Mathematics Performance

Anik Setyowati ERCICTEL1911067	**Experimental Classes with an Andragogy Approach to Make the Learning Atmosphere Fun and Vibrant (Case Study at The BSSN Training Center**

Anik Setyowati
Education And Training Centre, National Cyber And Crypto Agency (BSSN), Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

It takes a lot of innovation in adult learning, or better known as andragogy, so that it can achieve learning goals and keep the classroom atmosphere comfortable so that it supports the "transfer of knowledge" process. Obstacles often arise when training participants feel learning material is too heavy for reasons of lack of knowledge, boredom or have never known the material previously related. When the training implementation is relatively long and the age of the training participants who are often no longer young causes physical problems that interfere with the achievement of learning goals. This is coupled with low motivation and "needs of knowledge" factors. All of these factors lead to uncomfortable demotivation and class atmosphere because they affect all training participants.

The author tries to do classroom observations as a training participant and conducts experimental classes as a teacher, to find the best method to overcome the problems mentioned above. Taking 3 examples of role model instructors with different, unique and efficient learning methods during the observation process. The author uses the learning method when teaching to observe the impact on training participants. Observations and experiments were strengthened by interviews with fellow instructors and training participants. The results of observations, experiments and interviews were compared with literature studies.

From the results of the research conducted, it was proven that combining 2 or more teaching methods in teaching produced a pleasant classroom atmosphere and made the training participants enthusiastic in achieving maximum learning outcomes. The choice of learning method must be adjusted to the learning material, training participants and implementation time. Teachers are required to be able to map the training participants' abilities and classroom situations so that they are able to apply the best methods of learning.

Keywords: Adult Learning, Learning Method, Role Model of Teaching

Kholif Faiz Maruf **ERCICTEL1911068**	**Guidelines for Developing Information Security Training and Awareness Programs in Government Institutions: The Perspective of ADDIE Instructional Design Models (A Case Study in Indonesian Government Institutions)** **Kholif Faiz Maruf** **Training Center, National Cyber And Crypto Agency, Depok, Indonesia** **Abstract** Ideally, every government agency must be able to develop training programs and information security awareness in its own environment. But the fact is in Indonesia, not all government agencies have implemented training programs and information security awareness. Thirteen percent of the respondents surveyed said they already had the program but were not structured and had no guidance, so the program was not well organized. This study provides a structured guide to building an effective information security training and awareness program, based on the ADDIE instructional design model approach (analyze, design, develop, implement, and evaluate). The results of the study state that the addie instructional design model can be used to construct training programs and information security awareness in government agencies in a structured manner and can guarantee that training, awareness, education and professional development are not stagnant and can always be relevant in answering information security issues that occur in organizations. Keywords: Training Program, Information Security Awareness, ADDIE
Malvika Fernandes **ERCICTEL1911070**	**Developing S2T2 - A Student Skill Tracking Tool For 21st Century Learning** **Malvika Fernandes** **Socio Emotional Department, Muktangan Education Trust, Mumbai, India** **Abstract** Mainstream School Curriculum Has Been Transforming To Accommodate 21st Century Skills. The Objective Of This Tool Is To Help Educators Track These Skills In Students Thereby Facilitating Necessary Adjustments In Curriculum To Meet Individual Needs Of The Learner. Apart From Looking At The Four Cs Of 21st Century Learning, The Tool Also Serves As A Referral Mechanism For Providing Additional Support (Remedial Education, Counseling, Mentorship) To The Learner. Data Was Obtained From 49 Elementary School Teachers Belonging To Low-Income NGO Run Public Schools In Mumbai. Quantitative Analysis Of The Tool Reveals Its User-Friendly,

	Time Effective And Reliable Nature. Further Testing Of The Tool In Varying Contexts Would Provide For Its Assimilation Into School Systems Keywords—21st Century Skills; Collaboration; Communication; Creativity; Critical Thinking
Meyli Mahabas **ERCICTEL1911073**	**Role Effectiveness Of Coach Of Trainee In Education And Training Program On Education And Training Centre, State Cyber And Crypto Agency** **Meyli Mahabas** **Education And Training Centre, State Cyber And Crypto Agency, West Java** **Abstracts** **Education and training center, state cyber and crypto agency (BSSN) has responsibility to conduct education and training on cyber security and cryptography in Indonesia. All training held in education and training center, BSSN, will be supervised by one coach of trainee (cot). Cot is appointed directly by head of education and training center, BSSN, as a mentor, advisor and as a communication liaison between student, teachers and training management. The amount of tasks that assigned as cot beside the main task as a teacher make it necessary to research and assess on role effectiveness coach of trainee in education and training center, BSSN. This research will be conducted with descriptive quantitative method that apply research questions, design and data analysis to measure the effectiveness of coach of trainee role in training program.** **Keyword: Role Effectiveness, Education, Training**
Heru Subekti **ERCICTEL1911074**	**Role Effectiveness of Coach of Trainee in Education and Training Program on Education and Training Centre, State Cyber and Crypto Agency** **Heru Subekti** **Education And Training Center, State Cyber And Crypto Agency, West Java, Indonesia** **Abstract** **Education and training center, state cyber and crypto agency (BSSN) has responsibility to conduct education and training on cyber security and cryptography in Indonesia. All training held in education and training center, BSSN, will be supervised by one coach of trainee (cot). Cot is appointed directly by head of education and training center, BSSN, as a mentor, advisor and as a communication liaison between student, teachers and training management. The amount of tasks that assigned as cot beside the main task as a teacher make it necessary to research and assess on role effectiveness coach of trainee in education and training center, BSSN. This research will be conducted with descriptive quantitative method that apply research questions, design and data analysis to measure the effectiveness of coach of trainee role in training program.** **Keyword: Role Effectiveness, Education, Training**
Ratri Nur Rokhmah **ERCICTEL1911079**	**Designing Cyber Security Management (MGT) Training Curriculum Based on NICE Framework (NISP SP 800-181) at Education and Training Center National Cyber and Crypto Agency, Indonesia** **Ratri Nur Rokhmah** **Education And Training Center, National Cyber And Crypto Agency, Jakarta,** **Abstract** **Internet or cyber world become very widely used, the internet of things (iot) expanding very fast and there is an increasing number of things connected to cyber world, but new cyber threats and attacks are emerging faster, the number of cyber-attacks has been increasing very quickly over the past 10 years due to the growing number of wireless and digital devices that people use in their daily lives also cyber criminals are constantly changing their tactics to compromise their target, these threats can cause harm to the organization in various aspects, in terms of administration and even on organizational stability, putting organization on the position where improved cyber security should be a high priority. Cyber management has become a fundamental component in cyber security, it oversees the cyber security program of an information system or network, including managing information security implications within the organization, specific program, or other**

area of responsibility, to include strategic, personnel, infrastructure, requirements, policy enforcement, emergency planning, security awareness, and other resources. Nice framework provide a fundamental reference resource and information about cyber security, its help organizations to implement in different aspects of cyber security workforce development, planning, training and education. Education and training center can design curriculum for training cyber security based on nice framework (nisp sp 800-181). This paper will design a training curriculum specifically for the cyber security management based on nice framework that will be implement at education and training center, bssn

Keywords: Cyber Security, Management, Curriculum, Design

Budi Siswanto **ERCICTEL1911085**	**Implementation of Digital Signature For Research Paper Legalization Case Study: Training Center for National Cyber and Crypto Agency** **Budi Siswanto** **Training Center, National Cyber And Crypto Agency, Depok, Indonesia** **Abstract** One of the learning task for trainees at training center for national cyber and crypto agency is to write research papers and present those papers in seminar forum for reviewed and exanimated. Papers that have passed the exam must obtain committee members signatures as approval and legalization, and the signing mechanism used is wet signature. Due to the busy activities of the committee members, it is often difficult to get a wet signature of the members because the person in concerned sometimes not in place. To overcome this problem, in this paper we will discuss the use of digital signatures as a solution for legalizing trainees research papers. This research begins by describing the use of digital signatures that can be used as signatures by committee members. Then the design of a scheme for implementing digital signatures that can be applied in research papers authentication will be presented. Retrieval of research data is done through in-depth observations in the process of ratifying trainee's research papers at training center for national cyber and crypto agency. The result of this study is application of digital signatures of committee members as a substitute solution for wet signatures on trainee's research paper. Keywords: Digital Signature, Committee Members, Research Paper
Jose Elmer Oficiar **ERCICTEL1911087**	**Language Of Homosexuality: A Morpho-Semantic Analysis** **Jose Elmer Oficiar** **Teacher Education ,University Of Mindanao Tagum College, Philippines** **Abstract** The qualitative research ventured on revealing the reasons of using gay lingo in the academic community and analyzing its unique linguistic features. In identifying the linguistic features of gay lingo, the researcher analyzed the data taken from the informants from their simulation and list of gay words. These data were treated using morpho-semantic analysis: the morphological analysis revealed patterns of structural formations in gay words; the semantic analysis revealed the semantic processes on the meanings of gay words. The study employed the phenomenological design conducted in 3 college institutions in Tagum city. The participants of the study were the college students particularly the homosexuals. The investigation involved 28 gay participants, whose backgrounds were based on the school they attend to. The results of the study revealed ideas that concretized the reason of using gay lingo in the informants' respective schools. The following themes emerged during the interview: learning gay lingo from friends, sex talks, making gossips, sexual identity, and sense of security. On the analyses of linguistic features of gay lingo, it revealed the following: the morphological analysis revealed patterns of formation in gay words. These patterns of gay lingo are as follows; clipping with affixation, variety formation, straight words derivation, popular words derivation, gay word affixation, foreign sounding, and gay word expressions. In the semantic analysis, it revealed the semantic processes on the meanings of gay words. These processes in there semantic formation are as follows; corporal derivation, mutual comprehension, and variety synonymy. Keywords: Applied Linguistics, Morpho-Semantic, Gay Lingo, Homosexuality, Philippines
S M Akramul Kabir **ERCICTEL1911089**	**Listen or Lose: Prioritizing The Difficulties of Listening Comprehension of IELTS Students in Bangladesh**

S M Akramul Kabir
School of Teacher Education, College of Education, University of Canterbury, New Zealand

Abstract

Being a core language skill, listening skill is tested in ielts examination. The purpose of this study was to explore the difficulties in comprehending ielts listening tasks experienced by Bangladeshi students, and how to deal with these difficulties. This study was administered to ielts preparatory students at an idp affiliated preparatory center in Bangladesh. A multi-method research design was used. A survey of 122 students was conducted which was underpinned by interviews of ielts trainers and high-scoring experienced ielts test-takers in order to identify the difficulties of the students. The findings from this study are that the main causes of difficulty for the students are their inability to recognize known words due to unfamiliarity of accents and speed, their lack of vocabulary knowledge. These difficulties are particularly evident when students listen to a previously unknown topic in ielts. This study suggests some strategies that Bangladeshi students could follow to deal with their listening difficulties in preparing for ielts listening test.
Keywords: Listening Comprehension, IELTS Listening, Bangladeshi IELTS Students, IELTS

Alicia N. Sulayon, **ERCICTEL1911090**	**Road To Millions: A Formative Evaluation on the Impact of the Skilled Workers English Enhancement (SWEEP) Program**

Alicia N. Sulayon, MBA
College Professor I (University of Mindanao Tagum)

Abstract

University of mindanao tagum college, as a higher education institution tailors various community extension projects in consonance to social responsibility. The skilled workers English enhancement program (SWEEP) is a joint undertaking of the city government of tagum and the institution through the city council resolution and formalized by the memorandum of agreement signed in January 31, 2011. The study evaluated the effectiveness of the project using a formative evaluation perspective. The documents were collected from the coordinators and were utilized as secondary data for the research. The results revealed that the program produced 386 graduates. 208 of the said graduates went on to continue in taking the international English language testing system (IELTS) review. Wherein, 114 of them took the IELTS exam after. Base on the data, 89 sweepers successfully passed the ielts exam marking the overall passing rate of 78%. In October 2014, 16 skilled workers are now based in Australia and 1 in Canada. Also, a qualitative data was taken from the in-depth interviews and focus group discussion. It revealed that the SWEEP Changed their lives and provided better opportunities for them and their families. The following themes generated from the interviews highlighted the positive impact of the program: enhanced communication skills, increased chance of passing ielts, and road to overseas career opportunity.
Keywords: Community Project And Impact, Program Effectiveness, Formative Evaluation, Philippines

Herany Dyah Ayusari **ERCICTEL1911091**	**How the Teacher Implement Character Education in K13?**

Herany Dyah Ayusari
Yogyakarta State University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

This study is aimed to investigate how the teacher implement character education in k13 which had been used since 2015 up to now. It is important to find out about it because there are so many problems to our students' character values in Indonesia. It is related to students' moral degradation which portrayed from their act in violence, teenage pregnancy, bullying, free sex, and drug use. Teachers as the students' parents in school had been responsible for building students' character through implementing character education in k13. Senior high school teachers are employed. The 200 teachers respond to these research instruments. Questionnaires and focus group discussions are used to obtain the data. The result shows that character education runs well and need improvement in the future. Limitation and future research are discussed.
Keywords: Character Education, K13, Teachers-Students Relationship

Queen Fiqi Ardlillah ERCICTEL1911094	**Give Me A Joke, Please !": Creating A Fun Learning By Teachers' Jokes**

Queen Fiqi Ardlillah
English Language Education Department, University Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Oktari Firda Hibatullah
English Language Education Department, University Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract
There are lot of phenomena that often happened in teaching and learning processes. One of them is the problems faced by the students in their learning processes. For instance, they are feeling demotivated, sleepy, and bored while the processes in classroom. In order to deal with the problems, some of teachers already had a method in their teaching processes by doing jokes. However, not all of the jokes can resolve the students' problem effectively. Furthermore, the impacts that the learners got by the jokes have not investigated yet deeply. Thus, the purposes of this research are knowing the certain jokes that affect the students' learning process and exploring the impacts of the jokes towards the students' learning process. A qualitative study is used as an approach of this research by conducting interview and observation to collect the data. The data showed that there were several jokes that able to cope with the students' problems, and some good impacts of the jokes found in the students' learning processes. To sum up, the teachers' jokes can be a way to create a fun learning which encourage the students in their learning processes.
Keywords: Teachers' Jokes, Teaching Method, Students' Learning Processes, Fun Learning

Bryan Eli Sadorra ERCICTEL1911098	**A Comparative Study on the Reading Skills of Conventionally-Schooled and Homeschooled Children**

Bryan Eli Sadorra
Higher Education Department, General Education Curriculum, Far Eastern College, Cavite, Silang, Cavite, Philippines

Abstract
Reading is part of our everyday life. Children can enhance their reading skills through the help of different teaching reading strategies. There are different reading skills that are vital to children's development because reading skills are essential to function in our society. This led the researcher to conduct the study, "a comparative study on the reading skills of conventionally-schooled and homeschooled children." The researcher aimed to know the differences on the reading skills of conventionally-schooled and homeschooled children. In the study, the researcher administered adopted and modified questionnaire for teachers and homeschooling parents as well as different reading worksheets for the kindergarten, grades 1, 2, and 3. These worksheets came from various resources.
Applying statistical treatment, the study revealed that homeschooled children is significantly more skilled in reading than those from conventionally-schooled children. Furthermore, the data gathered revealed that there are different teaching reading strategies used to improve the reading skills of children, conventionally schooled and homeschooled alike. These strategies include phonics instruction and read aloud, which belong to the bottom up process in reading and the use of schema which belongs to the top-down process in reading.
Additionally, there are different learning styles in reading that are used to improve their reading skills which includes the visual, auditory and tactile-kinesthetic.

Bineeta Baral ERCICTEL19110100	**Building School Gardening in a Public School of Rural Kavre: A Participatory Action Research Approach**

Bineeta Baral
Sustainable Development Program Unit, Kathmandu University (Kumsd), Norhed, Quantict, Kusoed, Hattiban, Lalitpur, Nep

Abstract

	While the concept of school gardens is not new, there has been recent surge in school gardens in Nepal as evident by the inclusion of the program 'one garden one school' in the education policy and programs of Nepal government. School gardens are directly utilized to address nutrition deficiency among students and encourage vegetable consumption. However, there are several indirect but long term benefits such as encouraging conservation awareness among students and local community. While there are quite a number of benefits, establishing and maintenance of school gardens is an arduous process that requires motivation and collaboration and motivation among and between students, teachers and the local community. In this study, participatory action research (par) approach has been utilized to better understand and reflect upon the process of setting up school gardens in a public school in a rural area of Kavrepalanchok district. The strength of par is that unlike traditional research it involves participation and action and doing so better understand the process based on coloration and reflection. Three cycles of par are organized with the community of practice members including students, teachers, people from local community and researcher. The first cycle involves planning and resource mapping of the school. The second cycle includes the total process of setting up garden. The third cycle involves the processes of ensuring sustainability of school garden. In order to understand the process of setting up the school gardens, tools of par such as focused group discussions, informal interviews, field observation, reflective notes, field notes and time lapse study are implemented. **Keywords: School Garden, Conservation Education, Participatory Action Research**
Made Pramono **ERCICTEL19110102**	**Philosophy of E-Learning in Indonesia** **Made Pramono** **Department of Sport Science, Faculty of Sport Science, Surabaya State University, Indonesia** **Abstract** Why must e-learning to be an ideal option of characteristics of Indonesian education in revolution of industry 4.0? How about our sociological quotient when we operate eLearning in our classes? The philosophical systems will be used as core of analysis to trace these answer, especially an epistemological status of eLearning, and how we will be sustaining values in these condition. The lack less of educating is one of epistemological problem of that issue. E-learn is learning model, and this is not educating thing. Our crisis of relationship, humanities, and virtues, are a few thing that will be held at this paper. I offer one solution to break these problems, on how we can communicate as human while we implement e learn as learning model. The solution which is large possibilities to transform. I named it: Nietzsche-like. **Keywords: E Learn, Education, Philosophy, Nietzsche-Like**
Wan Muhammad Zaimee, **ERCICTEL19110103**	**Improving Pupils Ability in Volume of Liquid through Teaching and Learning Based on Online Education Software** **Wan Muhammad Zaimee** **Sekolah Kebangsaan Bandar Baru Sri Damansara, Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia** **Abstract** The aim of this research is to investigate the effectiveness of using online education software in teaching volume of liquid to medium and lower level year 5 pupils. 20 samples from year 5 pupils of sekolah kebangsaan bandar baru sri damansara were chosen based on diagnostic test's result and non-structured observation during lesson. Two cycles of teaching and learning sessions were conducted and compared. The first cycle, teaching and learning was conducted without a module using traditional teaching method and the second cycle with a module. Pre-test was conducted to observe the level of pupils' mastery before the used of the module. Post-test was carried out after the second cycle of teaching and learning session. The results from both tests were compared. To obtain reliable data, non-structured interviews were conducted to determine the cause of the pupils' having problem understanding volume and difficulties during the use of the module. Observation and video recording were taken to see the changes on students' behavior through the intervention. The results were collected and analyzed thoroughly to ensure accuracy. The findings have shown the usage of online education software-based in teaching and learning session improved the mastery of students learning volume of liquid plus improved their ict skills through the module.

	Keywords: Online, Software, Module, Volume of Liquid
Vikram Kumar **ERCICTEL19110105**	**Parental Involvement in the Functioning of School Management Committee** **Vikram Kumar** **Lecturer, SCERT Delhi** **Abstract** In April 2010, right to education act 2009 was implemented which mentions constitution of smcs wherein75% of the smc members should be parents. Following this, the directorate of education, gnctd had issued a circular for composition of smc and also enlisted its functions as recommended under the rte act, 2009. This paper aimed to study the parental involvement in smc with a view to identify the challenges faced by parent members in the schools' functioning. For instance, in some schools, norms were not being followed, persons who were not eligible attempted to occupy positions in smc or the process of election was found to be unfair; lack of participation of all parents, etc. Moreover, the paper also attempts to propose the possible remedies to overcome such challenges. The present study comprises of 40 parents as respondents and the data was gathered using questionnaire, semi-structured interview schedule and observation schedule along with field notes and government circulars for data interpretation. The findings of the present study reflect that, majority of parents' agreed that the inspection and monitoring of teachers, enrolments, utilization of grant existing infrastructure of the schools and school results dropout rates have improved with the parents' intervention. On the contrary, parent members also reported that no improvement were made in the programmers organized by smc members, ngos did not facilitate their functioning and the members could not improve regularity among students. Moreover, the smcs could not overcome the shortage of academic staff, nor did the parents received adequate training to strengthen their performance, the parents were unaware about the election process and lack of incentives were some of the contributing factors that hindered the functioning of smc. Keywords: smc, parental involvement, rte
Andreas Winardi **ERCICTEL19110107**	**The Implementation of Paperless Policy: A Case Study at a Language Training Center in a Private University in Jogjakarta** **Andreas Winardi** **English Education Department Duta Wacana Christian University Yogyakarta, Indonesia** **Abstract** Nowadays, technology has become an integral part of our lives. One of the interesting things concerning the advancement of technology is the fact that the world is becoming more and more paperless. The idea of creating paperless classroom was initially stimulated by the availability of internet technology and the possibility of reducing the cost by minimizing the use of physical materials (slowinski, 2000, in Wang, 2010). Looking at this trend, as the head of a language center, i came up with an idea to apply paperless policy at my institution especially at the introduction to college English (ice) classes. In reality; however, the idea did not work well. This quantitative and descriptive qualitative research describes the reasons why the policy failed. The data were taken from a survey, teacher's reflection and semi-formal interview with some of the teachers. The findings suggest that there were several factors contributing to the failure of the policy, namely: overconfidence, overgeneralization, and lack of communication and preparation. It is implied that the success of paperless practice needs support from students, teachers and institution. Keywords: failure, paperless policy, ice classes
Andi Putrado **ERCICTEL19110109**	**Putting Theory Into Practice: A Narrative Inquiry of Pre-Service Teacher Taking Classroom Management Course** **Andi Putrado** **Islamic University of Indonesia, Yogyakarta, Indonesia** **Abstract** Many teachers had used variety teaching styles, but the most important thing is classroom

management. Classroom management could create an effective learning environment which leads the students to success in the class, actually the impact of classroom management is not only affecting the students, but also both in-service teachers and pre-service teacher. There were only few researches that explained how the classroom management course affected the efl pre-service teachers before they taking some kind of teaching internship in the native speaker country, and that is the reason why the writer creates this paper that intents to enrich the research references regarding this study. The purpose of the study is to analyze how the classroom management course influence the students in the English language department of Islamic university of Indonesia. The approach of this study is narrative approach. This research is a qualitative research that collects the perception of pbi uii students who has been on Australian field study (ppl Australia). The data collection is collected through interview that given by the researcher. The researcher hope this study is beneficial both for the teacher and the students of Islamic university of Indonesia. Also for the other researchers who interest in the study of classroom management course.
Keywords: Classroom Management Course, EFL, Pre-Service, Narrative Approach.

Amirul Alam Khan ERCICTEL191110	Challenges for Sustainable Development and Secondary Education in Bangladesh Paper
	Amirul Alam Khan Controller Of Examinations, Ahsanullah University Of Science And Technology, Dhaka, Bangladesh **Abstract** Emergence of Bangladesh as an economic tiger in recent years is a great miracle. Economic growth largely depends on quality education, particularly at the secondary level completing which the largest part of a given population enters into different vocations. Bangladesh thrives to impart quality education at secondary level to produce skilled manpower with the objective of achieving sustainable development goals and also to be transformed into a developed nation by 2041. The main purpose of this paper is to explore the present benchmark of secondary level education and the challenges faced during providing quality education towards sustainable development of Bangladesh. In this study, a blending of secondary and firsthand data collected from diversified stakeholders have been analyzed. Both the qualitative and quantitative analysis have been done by using spss. The findings and results indicate that at present, the employers are not satisfied with the quality of secondary education achieved by their prospective employees. The results also evident that some social and political factors, along with policy adapted have direct and indirect influence on the educational institutes which limits the enhancement of quality education. Though there were some limitations, the outcome of this study contains a great value and can be helpful for educationists and policy makers of Bangladesh to take necessary steps towards overcome the challenges in future. Keywords: Secondary Education, Quality, Sustainable Development, Challenges, Bangladesh
Mohd Farid Bin Ismail ERCICTEL1911111	Using the Interactive Chart to Improve the Skill of Constructing Complex Sentences among Pupils in Standard 4 Mohd Farid Bin Ismail National University Of Malaysia, Bangi, Selangor **Abstract** This research aimed in improving the skill of constructing complex sentences using the interactive chart. It involved a total of 6 pupils of year 4 adil from sekolah kebangsaan putrajaya presint 9 (1), wilayah persekutuan putrajaya. Data collection methods used in this study were interviews, observations and document analysis. Based on the initial information gathering, pupils were not able to construct a complete sentence in Arabic. During the implementation of this study, the researcher has used the interactive chart to help pupils develop a complete sentence. Upon completion of this study, the pupils have shown great improvement through the use of the interactive chart. It is clearly seen through the final exam results obtained. This shows that the implementation of the study using the interactive chart is relevant and coincides with the issues being studied. As an improvement, researcher suggested that this interactive chart should be widely used among the primary school pupils in Malaysia. Researcher also aimed that this interactive chart should be purified in the form of information technology application in line with the demands

of today's world of education that are aimed at teaching and learning the 21ST century.
Keywords : Complex Sentences, Writing Skill, Interactive Chart, High Order Thinking Skill

Harshita Agarwal **ERCICTEL1911112**	**Impact and Effectiveness of E-Learning on Students** **Harshita Agarwal** **Student, Pandit Deen Dayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India** **Abstract** E-learning is the utilization of electronic devices for the learning purpose and is the opposite of the traditional method where there is the use of books. The use of computers and the internet is a major component of e-learning. It is used in schools, universities, and corporations (for training purposes). The course exists in varieties of forms such as audios, videos, presentations, etc. Which can be discussed in the classrooms between students and teachers. This research paper identifies and analyses the impact and effectiveness of e-learning on students. The primary objective of this research project is to analysis the preference of e-learning over conventional learning method. While the secondary objective is to recognize the factors inhibiting the popularity of e-learning. Snowball sampling method was used for the survey. The parameter that has been assessed in this study is 'response behavior of individuals towards e-learning'. The research was conducted by a primary survey. According to the <u>latest report</u>, the Indian e-learning market size was Usd247 million, comprising 1.6 million users in 2016. It is expected to witness an 8x growth to reach usd1.96 billion and the current user base will grow at 44 percent cagr to 9.6 million users by 2021. In fact, India's e-learning market is the <u>second largest</u> after us which <u>is forecasted</u> to grow by 15.64 percent and exceed $48 billion by 2020. Keywords: E-Learning, Conventional Learning, Electronic Device, Popularity Of E-Learning
Kistamah Soonita **ERCICTEL1911113**	**Kindergartens of the Future-Moving to Academics at the Expense of Play** **Kistamah Soonita** **Researcher, Department Of Early Childhood Education, Manchester Institute Of Training And Qualifications, Mauritius** **Abstract** Play is widely recognized as a natural ability and fundamental right of children. From a perspective of early childhood development play should be a voluntary, free and fun activity with friends and other adults outside of adult pressure and any form of limitations. As play is an important aspect of children's social, emotional, and physical development it should be viewed as a valuable classroom activity that enables children to develop a wide variety of social and academic skills (copple and bredekamp 2009; fisher et al. 2011). Very unfortunately play is being minimized in kindergarten because of the need to meet academic standards based on prescriptive early childhood curricula. This has resulted in a shift from an active and exploratory early-childhood pedagogy to a more scripted and instruction-based model .the purpose of this study was to examine approaches to integrating play-based learning in kindergarten classrooms. This paper concludes with a discussion concerning the challenges in negotiating a balance between academic learning and the use of developmentally appropriate practices such as play.
Dr. S.S. Patil, **ERCICTEL1911114**	**Integrated Teacher Education Programmes in India** **Dr. S.S. Patil,** **Professor, Dean of Education Faculty, Department of Education, Kuvempu University, Shankaraghatta, Shivamogga Dist. Karnataka State, India** **Abstract** Teacher education programme in India has been subjected to multiple experimentation since 1986. Justice verma commission (mhrd,2012, volume 1, p.95), recommended that teacher education should be a part of the higher education system, the duration of programme of teacher education needs to be enhanced, in keeping with the recommendations of the education commission (1966), the implementation of which is long pending. This commission also recommended that current teacher education programmes might be re-designed keeping in view the recommendations in the national

curriculum framework for teacher education (ncfte, 2009) and other relevant material. The four year integrated teacher education programme has been so designed that it incorporates the general subjects which have to be studied at undergraduate level with the subjects and components that are to be studied and practiced that are necessary to become a teacher. This programme integrates general studies comprising mathematics and science, social sciences and humanities and also professional studies comprising perspectives in education, other core education courses, curriculum and pedagogy of school subjects and practicum related to the tasks and functions of a school teacher. It maintains a balance between theory and practice and ensures coherence and integration among the various components of the programme.

Teaching cannot be separated with learning; both should go hand in hand. A teacher is, and should remain an all-time learner. Itep provides opportunities to the student teachers to remain all time learners as the learning part is integrated with teaching. The advantage of selecting a profession at an early age is that one finds enough time to understand it before seriously joining it. Because, many a time it so happens that people may join the teaching profession without understanding it properly, sometimes it is not mere interest towards a profession makes one successful, it is the aptitude and attitude which determines our fitness to take up a profession.

Rhesa Hinampas
ERCICTEL1911069

Blended Learning Approach: Effect on Students Academic Achievement and Practical Skills in Science Laboratories

Rhesa Hinampas
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Abstract

A research investigation was conducted to find out the effect of blended learning approach on students' academic achievement and practical skills in science laboratories. Specifically, it aimed to: determine the level of academic achievement of students as exposed to blended learning approach and to those exposed to non-blended learning approach; ascertain the practical skills of students exhibited when exposed to blended learning approach and to those exposed to non-blended learning approach in terms of: questioning, designing, communicating, recording, analyzing, and interpreting; compare the academic achievement of students toward science laboratories when exposed to blended learning approach and non-blended learning approach; and differentiate the practical skills exhibited by students toward science laboratories when exposed to blended learning approach and non-blended learning approach. The study utilized the quasi-experimental design to determine the students' academic achievement and practical skills in science laboratories through blended learning approach. Two intact classes such as third section class exposed to blended learning approach and second section class exposed to non-blended learning approach were administered with a developed teacher-made test questions and adapted questionnaires on practical skills inventory. Descriptive statistics such as mean and percentages, and analysis of covariance were also used. Results showed that those students exposed to blended learning improved their academic achievement from pre-test to posttest and leveled-up their scores with those students non-exposed to blended learning. The practical skills manifested by students were interpreting, communicating, designing, recording, analyzing, and questioning. Further results showed no significant difference existed between academic achievement of students exposed to blended learning approach and to those exposed to non-blended learning approach, both improved their performances, thus failed to reject the stated null hypothesis. There is significant difference in the practical skills manifested between those students exposed to blended learning approach and those non-exposed to blended learning approach, thus rejecting the stated null hypothesis.

Index Terms— Academic Achievement, Blended Learning, Practical Skills, Science Laboratories

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Cherly C. Cordova
ERCICTEL1911078

No Assignment Policy: A Boon or A Bane?

Cherly C. Cordova
Secondary education Department, College of Education of Central Mindanao University, Maramag, Bukidnon, Philippines

Abstract

Homework or assignment is widely known as an educational activity, which primary purpose is to

	help the students improve their performances however some studies showed that assignment has a negative impact on students' social lives and more assignment increases stress level and physical problems. In the Philippines, a "No Homework Policy" during weekends for all student levels was issued by President Rodrigo R. Duterte. This study explores the possible effect of having and not having assignments on weekends on the transmuted mean scores and performance of high school students. The study was conducted at Central Mindanao University Laboratory High School (CMULHS), in Maramag, Bukidnon using two sections of Grade 11 students. The data was treated using the descriptive statistics. ANCOVA was used to determine if a significant difference exist. Result of the study reveals that class with assignments had a higher transmuted mean scores as compared to those without assignments. An increased performance from midterm to final term was noted in the with assignment group however, there is no significant difference in the performance of the students with and without assignments. This shows that giving assignment on weekends is a boon to students' performance. Keywords: Homework/Assignment, Mean Score, Performance
Denis Abao Tan1 **ERCICTEL1911080**	**Development of Valid and Reliable Teacher-Made Tests for Grade 10 Mathematics** **Denis Abao Tan1** **Central Mindanao University, University Town, Musuan, Bukidnon, 8710 Philippines** **Abstract** Tests are tools utilized by the teachers to evaluate their teaching and students' learning to improve instruction, curriculum and consequently compute grades. This study hopes to develop reliable and valid teacher-made tests. Tests for Grade 10 Mathematics in the first and second grading periods were content and face validated by three (3) experts. The content validation was done via congruency with the objectives per topic indicated as well as the level of cognitive domain set for the item in the Table of Specifications (TOS) based on Bloom's Taxonomy. Then, the tests underwent item analysis and distractor analysis utilizing the Item Analyzer software. Results indicated that the tests items were congruent with the set objectives and levels of cognitive domain. These tests have KR 20 of 0.82 and 0.85 for the first and second grading periodical examinations, respectively. These were of average level of difficulty and with reasonable items. Distractor analysis showed the distractors to be changed while revising an item. Also, it indicated that the stem be improved when distractors were plausible. The tests were valid and reliable hence, measure actual performance of the students. Keywords: Test Development, Valid Test, Reliable Test, Distractor Analysis, Item Analysis
Prof. Carmela L. Balasico **ERCICTEL1911081**	**Predictors of Performance among Students in Central Mindanao University Laboratory High School: Basis for Policy Revision** **Prof. Carmela L. Balasico** **Central Mindanao University, University Town, Musuan, Bukidnon, 8710 Philippines** **Abstract** A research investigation was conducted to find out the predictors of performance among students in the Central Mindanao University Laboratory High School (CMULHS) for SY 2015-2016. Grades of students from CMULHS Records-in-charge were collected, coded, analyzed and interpreted. Data gathered from respondents through questionnaire within the school year became correlates of students' performance. Interview and observation were conducted to triangulate the data gathered from the survey questionnaire. Results showed that CMULHS students performed well in English, Mathematics and Science in their elementary years. Their parents were actively involved in their children's school activities. They have slightly positive attitude towards schooling, fairly good study habits, highly motivated to study, and attributed their achievement for their efforts. Almost one-third of the students were not qualifiers of the University Laboratory High School Admission Test (ULHSAT). The proportion was due to the approved Board of Regents Resolution on the admission of children of employees of the university. All variables included in this investigation which includes school graduated from and performance in Grade 6 (specifically, Grades in English, Mathematics and Science), parental involvement, attitude towards schooling, study habits, motivation, self-efficacy and attribution were positive

correlates of students' performance except for gender. The relationship ranged from weak positive to moderately high positive relationship.

Regression analysis indicated that 57.7% of students' performance was accounted for by all the variables included in this research investigation. Stepwise linear regression analysis showed that the best predictor of students' performance was the admission rating (ULHSAT rating) of the students with 36.6% coefficient of determination. The rest of the predictors of students' performance were Grade 6 English Grade, Grade 6 Math Grade, parental involvement, school graduated from, attribution, motivation and self-efficacy. These variables were presented in their descending degree of influence to students' performance. The t-test results disclosed that there were high significant differences between the performances of those ULHSAT qualified and those ULHSAT non-qualified students in all subject areas. Findings of this research study implied that admission of incoming Grade 7 students of CMULHS will not be solely determine by their admission rating but will include the rest of the predictors of their performance to decrease attrition rate of students and increase their success rate.

Putting Theory into Practice: A Narrative Inquiry of Pre-Service Teacher Taking Classroom Management Course

Andi Putrado
English Language Education Department, Islamic University of Indonesia, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Andi Putrado
ERCICTEL1911109

Abstract
Many teachers had used variety teaching styles, but the most important thing is classroom management. Classroom management could create an effective learning environment which leads the students to success in the class, actually the impact of classroom management is not only affecting the students, but also both in-service teachers and pre-service teacher. There were only few researches that explained how the classroom management course affected the EFL pre-service teachers before they taking some kind of teaching internship in the native speaker country, and that is the reason why the writer creates this paper that intents to enrich the research references regarding this study. The purpose of the study is to analyze how the classroom management course influence the students in the English Language Department of Islamic University of Indonesia. The approach of this study is narrative approach. This research is a qualitative research that collects the perception of PBI UII students who has been on Australian Field Study (PPL Australia). The data collection is collected through interview that given by the researcher. The researcher hope this study is beneficial both for the teacher and the students of Islamic University of Indonesia. Also for the other researchers who interest in the study of classroom management course.
Keywords: Classroom Management Course, EFL, Pre-service, Narrative Approach.

Challenges for Sustainable Development and Secondary Education in Bangladesh

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Abstract
Emergence of Bangladesh as an Economic Tiger in recent years is a great miracle. Economic growth largely depends on quality education, particularly at the secondary level completing which the largest part of a given population enters into different vocations. Bangladesh thrives to impart quality education at secondary level to produce skilled manpower with the objective of achieving sustainable development goals and also to be transformed into a developed nation by 2041. The main purpose of this paper is to explore the present benchmark of secondary level education and the challenges faced during providing quality education towards sustainable development of Bangladesh. In this study, a blending of secondary and firsthand data collected from diversified stakeholders have been analyzed. Both the qualitative and quantitative analysis have been done by

using SPSS. The findings and results indicate that at present, the employers are not satisfied with the quality of secondary education achieved by their prospective employees. The results also evident that some social and political factors, along with policy adapted have direct and indirect influence on the educational institutes which limits the enhancement of quality education. Though there were some limitations, the outcome of this study contains a great value and can be helpful for educationists and policy makers of Bangladesh to take necessary steps towards overcome the challenges in future.

Keywords: Secondary education, Quality, Sustainable development, Challenges, Bangladesh

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Mohd Farid Ismail
ERCICTEL1911111

Using the Interactive Chart to Improve the Skill of Constructing Complex Sentences among Pupils in Standard 4

Mohd Farid Bin Ismail

Prof. Madya Dr. Nik Rahimi Bin Nik Yusoff

Abstract

This research aimed in improving the skill of constructing complex sentences using the Interactive Chart. It involved a total of 6 pupils of Year 4 Adil from Sekolah Kebangsaan Putrajaya Presint 9 (1), Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya. Data collection methods used in this study were interviews, observations and document analysis. Based on the initial information gathering, pupils were not able to construct a complete sentence in Arabic. During the implementation of this study, the researcher has used the Interactive Chart to help pupils develop a complete sentence. Upon completion of this study, the pupils have shown great improvement through the use of the Interactive Chart. It is clearly seen through the final exam results obtained. This shows that the implementation of the study using the Interactive Chart is relevant and coincides with the issues being studied. As an improvement, researcher suggested that this Interactive Chart should be widely used among the primary school pupils in Malaysia. Researcher also aimed that this interactive chart should be purified in the form of Information Technology application in line with the demands of today's world of education that are aimed at teaching and learning the 21st century.
Keywords: Complex sentences, Writing Skill, Interactive Chart, High Order Thinking Skill

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Harshita Agarwal
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Impact and Effectiveness of E-Learning On Students

Harshita Agarwal
Student, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India

Abstract

E-learning is the utilization of electronic devices for the learning purpose and is the opposite of the traditional method where there is the use of books. The use of computers and the internet is a major component of E-learning. It is used in schools, universities, and corporations (for training purposes). The course exists in varieties of forms such as audios, videos, presentations, etc. which can be discussed in the classrooms between students and teachers. This research paper identifies and analyses the impact and effectiveness of E-learning on students. The primary objective of this research project is to analysis the preference of E-learning over conventional learning method. While the secondary objective is to recognize the factors inhibiting the popularity of E-learning. Snowball sampling method was used for the survey. The parameter that has been assessed in this study is 'Response Behaviour of Individuals towards E-learning'. The research was conducted by a primary survey. According to the latest report, the Indian e-learning market size was USD247 million, comprising 1.6 million users in 2016. It is expected to witness an 8X growth to reach USD1.96 billion and the current user base will grow at 44 percent CAGR to 9.6 million users by 2021.
In fact, India's e-learning market is the second largest after the US which is forecasted to grow by 15.64 percent and exceed \$48 billion by 2020.
Keywords: E-Learning, Conventional Learning, Electronic Device, Popularity Of E-Learning

Kindergartens of the Future-Moving to Academics at The Expense of Play

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Kistamah Soonita
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Abstract
Play is widely recognized as a natural ability and fundamental right of children. From a perspective of early childhood development play should be a voluntary, free and fun activity with friends and other adults outside of adult pressure and any form of limitations. As play is an important aspect of children's social, emotional, and physical development it should be viewed as a valuable classroom activity that enables children to develop a wide variety of social and academic skills (Copple and Bredekamp 2009; Fisher et al. 2011). Very unfortunately play is being minimized in kindergarten because of the need to meet academic standards based on prescriptive early childhood curricula. This has resulted in a shift from an active and exploratory early-childhood pedagogy to a more scripted and instruction-based model .The purpose of this study was to examine approaches to integrating play-based learning in kindergarten classrooms. This paper concludes with a discussion concerning the challenges in negotiating a balance between academic learning and the use of developmentally appropriate practices such as play.

Integrated Teacher Education Programmes in India

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Dr.S.S.Patil
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Abstract
Teacher Education programme in India has been subjected to multiple experimentation since 1986. Justice Verma Commission (MHRD,2012, Volume 1, p.95), recommended that teacher education should be a part of the higher education system, the duration of programme of teacher education needs to be enhanced, in keeping with the recommendations of the Education Commission (1966), the implementation of which is long pending. This commission also recommended that current teacher education programmes might be re-designed keeping in view the recommendations in the National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (NCFTE, 2009) and other relevant material. The four year integrated teacher education programme has been so designed that it incorporates the general subjects which have to be studied at undergraduate level with the subjects and components that are to be studied and practiced that are necessary to become a teacher. This programme integrates general studies comprising Mathematics and Science, Social Sciences and Humanities and also professional studies comprising perspectives in education, other core education courses, curriculum and pedagogy of school subjects and practicum related to the tasks and functions of a school teacher. It maintains a balance between theory and practice and ensures coherence and integration among the various components of the programme.

Teaching cannot be separated with learning; both should go hand in hand. A teacher is, and should remain an all-time learner. ITEP provides opportunities to the student teachers to remain all time learners as the learning part is integrated with teaching. The advantage of selecting a profession at an early age is that one finds enough time to understand it before seriously joining it. Because, many a time it so happens that people may join the teaching profession without understanding it properly, sometimes it is not mere interest towards a profession makes one successful, it is the aptitude and attitude which determines our fitness to take up a profession.

Exploration of Sustainability Gaps in the Textile Engineering Curriculum of Bangladesh

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Mohammad Faizur Rahman
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Lal Mohan Baral
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Abstract

Textile sector of Bangladesh is now playing a vital role for keeping up the sustainable economic growth continuously. So, like other domains, the quality enhancement of Textile Engineering education is the great concern in order to produce skilled textile graduates for leading the sustainable textile sector towards achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs). Thus the main purpose of this study is to review the existing curriculum of textile engineering education of Bangladesh by asking different stakeholders in order to identify the sustainability gaps that exist at present. To achieve that goal, a survey was conducted with a sample size of 150 from different organizations through supplying by also offering open ended questions for qualitative feedback, which were prepared focusing on three basic dimensions of sustainability i.e. social, economic and environmental. The feedback was collected both in the five Likert scale format and written suggestions from different stakeholders such as academics, curriculum experts, university alumni, employers and employees in the textile industry. Finally, the collected data was analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively by using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. The results of this study highlight that significant sustainability gaps (around 65%) exist in the present syllabus of textile engineering education. The experts were also suggested different sustainability related topics to be incorporated within the existing syllabus, which will add value and enhance the quality of textile engineering curriculum. The outcome of this study will contribute to the teaching staff and policy makers of Bangladesh to take the necessary steps towards enhancing the quality of textile engineering education.
Keywords: Textile Engineering, Education quality, Sustainability Gaps, Bangladesh.

Kamol Gomes
ERCICTEL1911117

Exploration of Barriers and Success Factors of Sustainability of Bangladeshi Textile Industry at Various Stakeholders' Level from Social, Environmental and Economical Concern

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Samirah Mustafa
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Abstract
The textile industry of Bangladesh tells a significant story of the country's successful transformation towards having a major export-oriented economy. The factors that contributed to the successful marching of Bangladesh in this sector are global trading agreements, cheap labor cost, government policy support and dynamic private entrepreneurship. This paper aims to explore the barriers and success factors of sustainability of textile industry of Bangladesh through survey at various stakeholders' level from social, environmental and economic concern. The objective of the study is to seek to identify the factors that variously obstruct and promote sustainability within the textile industry of Bangladesh from the perspective of stakeholders at different levels and enhance the opportunities of training managers employed in the textile industry of Bangladesh or elsewhere. The findings and results indicate a positive impact on sustainability can be ensured through the development of social, environmental and economic concerns of the textile industry. Moreover, it also indicates various kinds of barriers and success factors having direct and/or indirect impact(s) on the textile industry of Bangladesh. Finally, this paper contributes to the implementation of the measures suggested by the stakeholders against the barriers and increases the success factors for the future development and sustainability of the textile industry of Bangladesh or elsewhere.
Keywords: Barriers, Success factors, Sustainability, Stakeholders, Textile industry

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Principal's Leadership, Work Culture and Teacher Performance

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Abstract
This study aims to determine the relationship between principals' leadership and work culture with

teacher performance. This research was conducted at Lolomatua State 3 Junior High School in South Nias Regency by using field research through a survey method with a correlational approach. The number of samples in this study were 30 teachers from 48 teachers. The sampling technique is simple random sampling with data analysis is descriptive statistics, correlation and multiple regression. The results of data processing with correlation obtained the amount of leadership relations with teacher performance of 0.839 while the work culture of teachers with teacher performance correlation values obtained is equal to 0.854. This shows the leadership of the principal and the work culture and is very strong. Then from the multiple regression calculation the linear regression equation is $= -0{,}028 + 0{,}468x\,1 + 0{,}539x\,2$. Thus the null hypothesis is rejected which shows the principal's leadership and teacher's work culture has a positive and significant relationship with teacher performance. The relationship between the two variables is linear.

Keywords : Principal's Leadership, Work Culture, Teacher Performance

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