List of Applicants

28th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 26-27 December, Kuala Lumpur

26-27 December 2019

Conference Venue

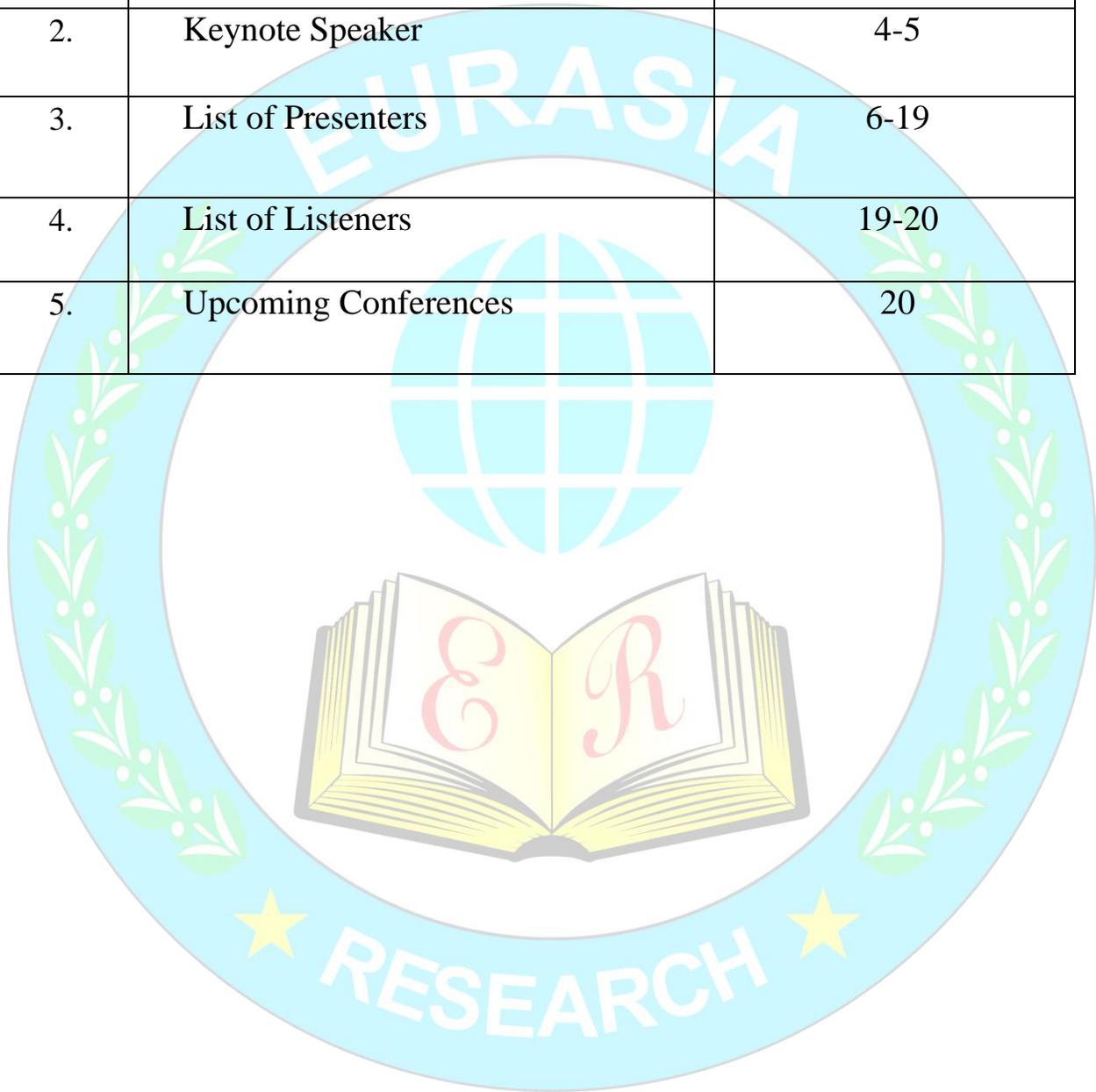The Regency Scholar's Hotel, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER
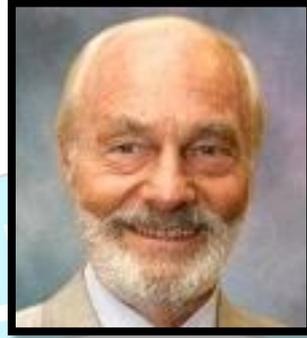
Prof. Dr Peter Shephard

University Management, Deggendorf Insitute of Technology, Germany

Topic: Whole Brain Learning & Thinking

A prolific researcher and writer, who also enjoys teaching. He has specialized in the Training of Trainers, Teachers/Lecturers and School Principals. He has authored seven books and is an Adjunct Professor with an International University, teaching Strategic Leadership and HR/Talent Management at Doctoral level, in Africa, Middle East, Asia, & the UK. He is a Distinguished Fellow with Cambridge Global Learning & the Oxbridge Group (UK)

His areas of research & teaching have been in Cross-Cultural Management (his PhD), Education, Learning and Development, Personality Traits Assessment (his D.Litt). He also does cross-cultural coaching for educationists and business expatriates.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Abdelhak Senadjki

**Assistant Professor of Economics at the Faculty of Business and Finance,
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia
Topic: Embracing Digitalisation: Game-Based Learning in HEI**

Dr. Abdelhak Senadjki is an Assistant Professor of Economics at the Faculty of Business and Finance, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia. He obtained his PhD from Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) in 2013 with a thesis title 'Vulnerability to Poverty: A Study of Rural Population in Kelantan and Terengganu, Malaysia'. He received his Masters of Economic Management in 2008 from the same Universiti and Bachelor Degree of Economics in 2003 from University of Algiers. He was awarded the USM fellowship from 2010 to 2013 and has served as an academic researcher for that period. His research interests include Energy Economics, Economic Development focusing on the issues of Income Inequalities, Poverty and Vulnerability, Poverty in Islamic Economics, Risks, Risk Management and Coping Strategies, Housing, Elderly and Social Protection. Dr. Abdelhak Senadjki has published widely in various local and international refereed journals; Scopus, chapters in book and research papers on the issues of poverty, vulnerability and social protection, housing bubbles, youth and technology, elderly, CO_2 emissions, natural disasters, economic growth, organizational culture, employee creativity, innovation and others . He is a member of the Advisory Board for the Market Forces Journal and reviewer for a number of refereed journals such as the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research, Journal of Development Career, International Journal of Social Economics, Cogent Economics and Finance, Equilibrium. Quarterly Journal of Economics and Economic Policy, Journal of Environment, Society And Space (IJESS), Quarterly Journal of Econometrics Research, International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management, and others.

PRESENTERS

Fe Atanacio-Blas
ERCICTEL1929051

Phenomenographical Colloquies of The Hallyu Wave Among The Selected Students of Taytay Senior High School, Philippines

Fe Atanacio-Blas
Taytay Senior High School, Taytay, Rizal, Philippines

Charelome O. Erestain
Rizal Technological University, Mandaluyong City, Philippines

Abstract
The invasion of the South Korean culture in the Philippines has spanned in almost three decades where the former started exporting their drama series that caught a wide public attention in Philippine TV on 1990's. The evolution since then was foreseen inevitable that in fact from 1.0 (K-drama), 2.0 (K-pop), 3.0 (K-culture), it continues to evolve into 4.0 (K-technology and online games) and the developing and ongoing 5.0 (a possible pan-pacific cross over). In this study, the Hallyu wave was carefully delineated by the researchers thru extensive literature reviews and further affirmed by the colloquies of the selected senior High School participants using the phenomenographical approach. A Focus-Group Discussion was conducted that anchored with the theories of Soft Power (Nye, 1990), Desire Fulfillment (Heathwood, 2014), Cultural Hybridization (Ryoo, 2009), and Cultural Intermediaries (Maguire and Matthews, 2012). From the results of the colloquies, the researchers were able to bracket and expound qualitatively the following analysis and synthesis of results based from the responses of the participants: struggle, ingenuity of ways, influences, inexplicable satisfaction, fandom bonding, the irony of situation, inspired by idol and dream away. These results paralleled the theories used to support the study and as such, proved the continuing wave and fever of the Hallyu culture in the Philippine archipelago. In future studies, the researchers recommend that a western counterpart in the area of adaptation and appreciation could be explored, both quantitatively and qualitatively.
Keywords: Hallyu Wave, Hallyu, K-Pop, Fandom, Phenomenography, Soft Power

Ma Victoria Magayon
ERCICTEL1929052

Differentiated Instruction as Practiced by Grade 7 Mathematics Teachers in the Philippines

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Abstract
In the K-12 curriculum program applied globally, teachers are challenged to apply the Differentiated Instruction (DI) which is responsive to the needs of all students and facilitates learning. In the Philippines, the Department of Education recently mandated the implementation of DI in the K-12 curriculum. Hence, this study sought to answer research question: What differentiations are practiced by the Grade 7 Mathematics teachers in their classes? Data gathered from lesson plans, interviews, and classroom observations of 21 Grade 7 Filipino mathematics teachers were qualitatively analyzed through the Framework Analysis by Ritchie and Lewis (2013). Findings show that Maker's principles of differentiation on content, process, and product were applied in instruction though not to the fullest; and Tomlinson's principles are embedded in the teaching strategies and student's activities, considering student's readiness and interests. Instruction is modified to enhance engagement in learning mathematics; activities are selected to ensure that students are able to connect, scaffold, develop mastery of the lesson, and unleash creativity; and performance tasks and evaluations are based on the preference of the students. Though there are various evidence of the application of the principles of DI by the Filipino mathematics teachers, the extent of its implementation in various disciplines still can be explored qualitatively and quantitatively.

Less Talk, Less Chalk Classroom: A Mixed Method Inquiry on The Effects of Led Tv In The Classroom

Rebecca F. Averion, Ph.D.
Benjamin B. Esguerra Memorial National High School, Department of Education, Rizal, Philippines

Heidi Belle F. Caleja
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Rebecca F. Averion, Ph.D.
ERCICTEL1929053

Abstract
In-classroom and out-of-classroom (Pandey, 2013) instructional TV (Abuhmaid, 2014) has been considered as an effective instructional technology (Brown & Green, 2010), wherein, teachers can present their lesson in various forms at the same time anchored in today's students' characteristics as visually literate (Berk, 2010). Away from the traditional approach, wherein, chalk and board are the primary tool in imparting knowledge in Philippine classroom, television in the classroom are increasingly gaining its popularity (www.gsma.com,2014).

With this reason, this study intends to surface the effects of using LED TV in the classroom utilizing a mixed method of quantitative to analyze teachers' acceptability; and qualitative through phenomenology to describe the essence of the live-experienced of teachers; and phenomenography to structure the effect of LED TV in the learning of the students.

Through validated researcher acceptability survey questionnaire, semi-structured interview guide, focus group discussion anchored in the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology and Technology Acceptances Model (Kolog et al., 2015), and the richness of the data gathered, this study surfaced. On one hand, expressly practical both for teachers' effective teaching and learning of students, both quantitative and qualitative. On the other hand, there are aspects negating the positive effects of LED TV in the classroom.

This study concludes that for LED TV in the classrooms to be fully effective, factors negate its effects should be addressed. Recommendations to adopt the LED TV in the classroom and research regarding LED TV in the engagement of students in the classroom activities are posted.

Keywords: LED TV In The Classroom, Acceptability Survey, High School Student Unified, Theory Of Acceptance and Use of Technology and Technology Acceptances, Model, Phenomenology, and Phenomenography

Raffy O. Capulong
ERCICTEL1929057

The School As A Professional Learning Community and Its Impact In The Promotion of Teachers' Sense of Efficacy

Raffy O. Capulong
La Consolacion University Philippines, Graduate School, Philippines

Abstract
This study determined the impact of the school as a professional learning community in the promotion of teachers' sense of efficacy. Specifically, this research assessed the teachers' perception towards the school professional staff as a learning community; the level of teachers' sense of efficacy beliefs; the impact of the school as a professional learning community on teachers' sense of efficacy; and the management implication that may be drawn from the result of the study that would serve as a basis for an improved Professional Learning Community (PLC) program. The researcher utilized a Quantitative method to conduct the study which was done by gathering information using Standardized Survey Questionnaires that was disseminated to 135 teachers among the five (5) public secondary schools in the district of Plaridel. The analysis of the calculated beta coefficient revealed that of the five (5) variables, shared power, authority and decision making appeared to be the best predictor of the teachers' sense of efficacy. This is evident in the calculated value of 0.153. The result of the regression on the set of given variables in relation to the teachers' sense of efficacy had an F value of 2.271. Furthermore, the computed significant levels of the variables shared power, authority and decision-making (0.212), shared vision and values (0.382), collective learning

	and application (0.395), peer review and feedback (0.377) and supporting conditions (0.468) is higher than 0.05 level of significance. This means that the five variables have no significant impact on teachers' sense of efficacy. Keywords: Professional Learning Community, Teachers' Sense of Efficacy
Auwalu Kure Iggi **ERCICTEL1929058**	**The effective use of Communication and Information Technology (CIT) Resources in the Teaching and Learning of English at the Tertiary Institutions** **Auwalu Kure Iggi** **College of Business and Management Studies, Jigawa State Polytechnic, Dutse, Department of General Studies** **Abstract** Communication and information technology (CIT) has brought about new approaches in the field of teaching and learning of English Language. It has witnessed an unprecedented development, with both new hard and software invented, developed and enhanced almost on daily basis. Most second Language learners (SLL) consider it as a very difficult shift which later shows that it was a positive development from the previous methods of instructions to the present one which is more sophisticated. This paper addresses the effective use of CIT resources and their benefits. It also focuses on some methods which can be enhanced by the use of CIT in English Language classroom.
Ibrahim Olanrewaju, **Lawal** **ERCICTEL1929059**	**Structural Influences of Human Capital Development Programs and Faculty Members' Contributions on Institutional Outcomes** **Ibrahim Olanrewaju, Lawal** **Kwara State University, Malete, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria** **Abstract** The study investigates the influences of Human Capital Development Program (HCD Programs) and Faculty Member Contributions (FMC) on Human Capital Development Outcomes at a Tertiary Institution in Nigeria. The study opines that an adoption of the HCD programs and FMC tends to improve HCD outcomes at the Institution. The study employed cross-sectional design and a survey method. 306 questionnaires were personally-distributed, 265 questionnaires were filled and returned and out of which 263 questionnaires were found useful and retained for analysis. The variables are considered between-subject factor and measured at two levels with a total of 38 observable items (including demographic information). The study used PLS-SEM (SmartPLS3.2.7) and SPSS version 25 as the primary statistical analysis tools. The results of the study confirm the significant positive influence of HCD programs on HCD outcomes and FMC on HCD outcomes. Finally, the findings corroborate the propositions that employee development can be achieved through investment in health, education, training and career development. These investments will improve the Knowledge, skills, attitudes effectiveness, efficiency and other professional initiatives of faculty members. Keywords: Human Capital Development Programs, Faculty Member Contributions, Human Capital Development Outcomes, Variance-Based Structural Equation Modelling
Anne Nirogine Richard **Ramu** **ERCICTEL1929060**	**Effective Strategies for Teaching Vocabulary to the Secondary School Students** **Anne Nirogine Richard Ramu** **Faculty of post graduate studies, University of kelaniya, Sri lanka** **Abstract** Vocabulary is an essential part of teaching and learning English. Without sufficient knowledge of vocabulary, Students face several difficulties when they read and write in English. Vocabulary is not easy to teach for the second language learners. It is argued that learning of abstract vocabulary is more difficult, in that such items are rather difficult to associate with the visual image and sense relations. The only way to make the vocabulary teaching easier is to use different strategies. The Implementation of vocabulary teaching strategies in secondary schools is crucial. This research explored various strategies of the teaching vocabulary. The study employed the descriptive survey, which involves qualitative methods. Accordingly, this study was carried out at J/Kopay Christian College which is a government secondary school in Jaffna district in the Northern Province, in the

country of Sri lanka. The subject of the study was Vocabulary teaching strategies in second language consisting 40 students. Their English language proficiency level was low intermediate. This study was done in the first term in 2019 by conducting two periods per week which consisted 80 minutes per week. This experimental study was mainly focused on the effective vocabulary teaching strategies in secondary schools. The samples of the study were grade 6 they were in 14 years. Initially Pre test was given later post test and both compared carefully. It was noticed that there was a remarkable changes among these children in picking up the vocabulary.

Keywords: Vocabulary, Teaching Strategies, Vocabulary Improvement Program

Ahmad Syahid **ERCICTEL1929061**	**Implementation of E-Learning As Learning Media at The State Institute for Islamic Studies, Palu** **Ahmad Syahid** **State Institute for Islamic Studies Palu, Indonesia** **Abstract** **This study aims to (1) study the application of e-learning based learning in learning media courses at FTIK IAIN Palu, (2) evaluate learning using the CIPP (Context-Input-Process-Product) approach. Data collected through data collection techniques used include: observation, questionnaires and interviews, then the data are analyzed descriptively.** **The results showed that e-learning based learning in the Learning Media course was carried out through the exercise stages of downloading from the internet (e-books, online journals), integrated video and picture power point media, concept map design and lecture assignments via lecturer e-mail. In addition students are trained to make simple media and how to use them in the form of simulations. The application of e-learning in learning media courses shows an average of 6%, sometimes 39%, and not always (55%). It can be categorized that lecturers of instructional media do not always use e-learning. Whereas student assignments are sent to lecturer e-mails during lectures on average 50% and always in the category. The application of e-learning media learning courses is not fully used due to several factors, the lights go out, the slow wifi network, and some students do not yet have a laptop or note book.** **Keywords: Learning Media, E-Learning, E-mail**
Nand Kishor **ERCICTEL1929065**	**Challenges Faced by Principals of Education Colleges In The Functioning of Iqac** **Dr. Meena Assistant** **Professor, Babe Ke College of Education, Daudhar, Moga** **Dr. Nand Kishor** **Principal, S.D. College Hoshiarpur** **Abstract** **The present study was conducted to study the challenges faced by Principals of colleges of education in the functioning of IQAC. The population for the present study consisted of 30 Principals (15 from Grant- in- Aid and 15 from Self- Financed) Education Colleges from Punjab. The sample was selected through random sampling technique. To collect the requisite data for the present study self-constructed scale was used. Percentage Analysis has been used to analyze the data. It is found that grant-in-aid colleges are facing challenges in obtaining feedback on curriculum from teachers. It is found that more grant-in-aid colleges than self-financed are facing problems due to the present admission policy. Further analysis revealed that self-financed colleges are facing challenges in following academic calendar for transacting the curriculum.** **Keywords: Challenges, IQAC, Quality Maintenance, Curricular Aspect, Teaching Learning Evaluation, Research Extension and Consultancy ,Infrastructure and Learning Resources, Students Support and Progression, Governance and Leadership and Innovative Practices**
Rehab Tahoon **ERCICTEL1929069**	**Impacts of Dark Personality Triad, Real and Mediated Social Interaction on Social Media Addiction and Academic Performance in Medical Students** **Rehab Tahoon** **Department of Psychology, Faculty of Education, University of Sadat City, Sadat City 32958, Menoufia, Egypt**

Abstract

The objective of the current study is to investigate the mediating effects of dark personality triad, real and mediated social interactions on social media addiction and academic performance of the university students. For this purpose, 247 students from the Faculty of Medicine, Menofia University, Egypt during the summer term of 2019 were asked to respond on the Short Dark Triad Scale (SD3), Social Interaction Scale, and Bergen Social Media Addiction Scale (BSMAS). The study was conducted during the summer semester of 2019. The academic performance of the students was recorded from the academic score record of the last academic year. During the study, the social interaction scale was prepared from 28 statements and showed excellent stability and validity after deleting 5 comments. The responses data were enrolled into path model analysis after testing of these data via various suitability measures. The path model was built from the dimensions of the dark personality triad (Machiavellianism, narcissism and psychopathy) and the student's age as independent predictor variables, dimensions of social interaction (real social interaction and mediated social interaction) as intermediate variables and social media addiction and students' academic performance as dependent variables. The results of the path model analysis revealed a strong direct positive path from the mediated social interaction to social media addiction (beta= 0.53) (P<0.01). Also, it partially mediated the indirect path from psychopathy with social media addiction. Additionally, the student's ages had a direct negative influence on academic performance (beta= -0.166) (P<0.01). Likewise, social media addiction was negatively affected the students' academic performance. Moreover, the results proved that the narcissistic personality directly enhanced student academic performance and did not affect social interaction or social media addiction.

Keywords: Social Media Addiction, Real and Mediated Social Interactions, Dark Personality Triad

Investigation of Cultural Competence Development Habits of English Translation and Interpretation Students

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Onur Köksal
Department of English Translation and Interpreting, University of Selcuk, Konya, Turkey

The purpose of the present research is investigating cultural competence development habits of English Translation and Interpretation students studying at different universities in Turkey. Qualitative research method was adopted for the present research, and a semi-constructed open-ended interview form was used to collect data. After the analysis of the collected data, language and competence, and applied courses ratios were calculated for different universities in order to present similarities and differences. Additionally, the differences between students' cultural competence development habits, and how they acquire these habits are studied comparatively in the present research.

Keywords: Translation and Interpretation, Cultural Competence, Translation Training, English

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Onur Köksal
ERCICTEL1929070

Value of Teaching Prosody Explicitly to Adult English Language Learners

Shoba Bandi-Rao
Associate Professor, Department of Academic Literacy & Linguistics, Borough of Manhattan Community College, CUNY

Abstract

Awareness of prosody (rhythm, stress, intonation of speech) is essential for critical reading and comprehension and speech intelligibility, especially for adult English Language Learners (ELLs) as they make their transition from the prosody of their native language to the prosody of the English language. Every spoken language has its unique prosody or musicality which is crucial for discerning the structural relationships among linguistic units within a sentence in text or in speech (Chang & Millett, 2014). In child language acquisition, there is ample evidence to demonstrate that prosody clearly precedes speaking, as demonstrated by the rhythms found in baby cooing and babbling (Whalley & Hansen, 2006). However, while teaching language skills to adults, often very little or no emphasis is placed on prosody. Some researchers have claimed that exposure to prosody should precede the reading of complex texts (Stephens, 2011). In fact, Miccinati (1985) suggests that we teach prosodic cues explicitly to adult ELLs. In this paper, the researcher uses a set of simple prosodic notations using dots, lines, and arrows to help adult ELLs develop prosodic awareness in

	the English language. A pre-test was administered before the participants were exposed to explicit prosodic notations and had completed five practice exercises. Results from the pre and post-tests show a high correlation between the accuracy of prosodic notations marked on the passage and the accuracy of the responses to the comprehension questions and speech intelligibility. These results clearly demonstrate the value of teaching prosody explicitly to adult ELLs. Keywords: English Language Learners, Prosody, Prosodic Notations
Shuaibu Bala Adamu **ERCICTEL1929072**	**Science Education In Nigeria and Sustainable Development Goals (2030): Where Is The Critical Nexus?** **Shuaibu Bala Adamu** **Aminu Saleh College of Education, Azare, Bauchi State Nigeria** **Abstract** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are proposed set of targets relating to future international development, which was initiated in 2012 at UN Conference on sustainable development. This paper focused on discussing science education; Achievement of SDGs on education in Nigeria: which include rapid improvement in youth literacy; challenges of SDGs on education in Nigeria; which includes, acceleration of progress in Northern Nigeria; Importance of SDGs to science education; which include, production of sustainable and resilient infrastructure; conclusion and recommendations were made such as developing interlinking targets that are common to different goals. Keywords: Sustainable, SDGs, Science Education, Goals
Sagir Azarema **ERCICTEL1929073**	**The Role of Enterpreneurship Education for Substainable Development In Nigeria** **Sagir Azarema** **Agric Education Department, School Of Vocational And Technical Education, Aminu Saleh College of Education Azare, Bauchi State, Nigeria** **Abstract** Entrepreneurship is an important factor in the Development of any Nation by changing the views of the students to become self-employed. This is because entrepreneurship education is mainly concerned with the training of students to become self-reliant and employer of labor through innovation and creation of new business opportunities. This paper examined the concept of entrepreneurship, sustainable development, factors that could promote entrepreneurship development, how entrepreneurship education could help in job creation and challenges militating against the entrepreneurial skills acquisition. This paper argued that, proper implementation of entrepreneurship education in our institutions has the potentials of making our teeming graduates with adequate skills that will enable them to become self-reliant and self-employed. This will go a long way in creating jobs, reducing the number of unemployed youth and promote sustainable economic growth and development. Keywords: Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship Education, Self-Reliance, Sustainable Development

Sadheeshkumar Kuang Leong Yee ERCICTEL1929075	**Improving Effects of Additional Basise Lifestyle Management With Training and Reference Activities Through Additional Basic Operations In Aritmetic Action by Using The Number Sense Kit**

Sadheeshkumar Kuang Leong Yee
Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan, Tamil Vageesar, Kuala Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

The percentage of Mathematics subject passing in the 1st and 2nd Test at school is decreasing and alarming. Pupils' understanding of basic skills counting especially in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division operations is still weak while these aspects are important for determining the level of mathematics literacy and building the more mindset. Therefore, this study was conducted to address the problem of mastery of basic skills plus, minus, multiplication and division not exceeding tens of thousands. The students involved in this study consisted of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 year students in SJK (T) Vageesar. The initial assessment was done through a regular oral test, a regular homework test in relation to the skill. The student questionnaire was also used as a tool for reviewing students' views on teacher teaching. Clinical sessions with a 1-minute test approach plus the use of a basic number sense kit can help students improve achievement and change students' internal perceptions. Math teachers are of the opinion that the 16-month clinical and non stop exercise sessions have been satisfactory and have succeeded in changing boredom and fear of fun, interest and learning math. The use of computational of number sense kit also helps students to actively engage. The findings of this study are expected to highlight a few experiences, exploratory examples and share insights on the desire to improve mastery of these skills. In addition, students' mastery of the added computation will provide the opportunity to expand their thinking and to develop ideas for solving difficult and higher order thinking questions.
Keywords: Basic Skills, Math Literacy, Questionnaires, Clinical Sessions, Number Sense Kit

Udara S. P. R. Arachchige ERCICTEL1929077	**The Development of A Conceptual Model of Student Satisfaction For Sri Lankan Higher Education**

Udara S.P.R. Arachchige
Faculty of Technology, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

Kohilan Rasenthiran
Faculty of Technology, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to identify the most affecting factor for the student satisfaction of higher education in Sri Lankan universities and introduce a conceptual model of student satisfaction with their higher education (HE) experience, based on the identification of the variable determinants of student perceived quality.
The quality of the university facilities is a dominating factor for student satisfaction. University image has not gained more attention on student satisfaction in the current studies. The quality of the academic staff and non-academic staff must immediately improve to maintain student satisfaction at a higher level. At the same time, facilities of the lecture rooms, laboratories, library, internet, and other drinking water and sanitary facilities must immediately improve to enhance student satisfaction.
Keywords: Satisfaction, Higher Education, Undergraduate Students, Sri Lanka

Ibrahim Alhaji	**Drug Abuse and Its Effects To The Muslim Society**

Ibrahim Alhaji Abdullahi
Islamic Studies, College of Education, Waka-Biu, Borno State, Nigeria

Abstract

Youth are the most impressive and deeply involved in the social threat of drug abuse. However drugs abuse among the Muslim youths has dominated discussion in the Muslim society. The threat of drugs abuse among the Muslim society has reached a frightening magnitude and its spread every fibre in the Muslim society. Therefore the paper attempts to examine the drugs abuse and its effects to the Muslim society, its consequences and solutions to the Muslim society. Content analysis

Abdullahi **ERCICTEL1929079**	method of data collection was employed. The paper examined many issues including the phenomenon of Muslim youth and effects of frequent drugs abuse by the Muslim youth. Furthermore, it looked at the drug commonly abused by the Muslim youth, explained and trace the effects of taking drugs and other intoxicants, also explore ways of prevention and control drugs abuse, by Using Islamic values and beliefs can be beneficial in treatment of mentally ill Muslims, through incorporation of Islamic beliefs that help in drug adherence and modification of different psychotherapeutic techniques to suit Muslim patients. Such aspects provide the basis for specific guidelines in working with Muslim mental health clients. Finally it made some recommendations that if adopted it will curve the threat of drug abuse among the society. Keywords: Drug, Youth, Intoxicant, Alcohol, Society
Abdulrahman **Abubakar** **ERCICTEL1929081**	**Research on The Impacts of Insurgency on Educational Infrastructure In Basic Education Schools In Borno State** **Abdulrahman Abubakar** **Department of Educational Foundations College of Education Waka-Biu Borno State** **Abstract** This research aims at finding out the impacts of insurgency on educational infrastructure in basic education schools in Borno State. All the 1600 schools have been sampled and surveyed using a structured questionnaire which was administered directly by trained Research Assistants (RAs). The percentile statistics was used to analyze the data collected. A total of 1600 schools were sampled. The research revealed that 12% of the classes in Basic education schools were partially destroyed and 22.61% of the classes, 24.06% laboratories, 34.74% libraries, 35% staffrooms 229,137 textbooks, 2,124,772 exercise books, 164,286 school records, and 332,593 desks/tables and chairs were completely destroyed and 1,113 teaching and non-teaching staff killed or missing. Rebuilding the destroyed classes and using education to prevent insurgency was recommended. Keywords: Impact, Insurgency, Basic Education, Infrastructure
Houaria Bouchentouf **ERCICTEL1929083**	**Empowering Arab Women Though Higher Education** **Houaria Bouchentouf** **PhD. Candidate, Comparative Education and Leadership Policy, Department of Education, Beijing Normal University, Beijing** **Abstract** In the Arab World, access to education has improved dramatically over the past few decades, and there have been a number of encouraging trends for girl and women education. Although women are highly enrolled in schools and universities than before, great challenges remain. Therefore, Arab women are facing many obstacles such as limited educational opportunities, lack of individual confidence, and lack of political and economic participation. For instance, many Arab women are highly educated yet they are underemployed. This paper, therefore, accepts the assumption that the deficit in women's empowerment is a major cause of the Arab world's backwardness. This paper argues that investing in women higher education will not only improve women status but also accelerate Arab world social and economic development by enhancing human capital, slowing growth of population and eliminating poverty. Keywords: Arab Women, Higher Education, Empowerment
Olayemi Abdullateef **Aliyu** **ERCICTEL1929084**	**Student Customer Orientation In Higher Education: A Pilot Study** **Dr Olayemi Abdullateef Aliyu** **Group Manager of Post-graduate programmes, Faculty of Business Management and Legal Studies, Toi Ohomai Institute of Technology, New Zealand** **Prof Johan W De Jager** **Department of Marketing, Logistics and Sport Management, Tshwane University of Technology (TUT), Pretoria, South Africa** **Abstract** **Numerous articles advocate that any successful organisation needs to be customer oriented in order**

to survive (Koris & Nokelainen, 2015; Holbrook; 2007; Lomas, 2007; Eagle & Brennan, 2007). This includes service organisations such as institutions of higher education. These organisations should practice the customer orientation approach to survive in a competitive environment that is fuelled by globalisation (Altbach, Reisberg, & Rumbley, 2009).

The objective of this quantitative research is to present a pilot study on the phenomenon of student-customer orientation in a higher education setting. This research will help the management of education institutions to better understand student expectations and identify areas in which improvements can be made. Validated measurement instruments for fourteen educational experiences has been investigated through pilot study: admission; student feedback; graduation; curriculum; communication with service staff; rigor; grading; classroom behaviour; relational level; communication with lecturers/tutors; classroom studies; individual studies; teaching methods; and course design.

A quantitative research approach through Cronbach Alpha has been applied to this study to collect initial feedback from selected students that have sufficient knowledge of the topic under investigation through structured questionnaire. All the results of the Cronbach alphas for these selected fourteen educational experiences achieved the required minimum standard criterion of 0.7. These initial feedbacks will assist the researchers in validating the relevance of the conceptualized measurement instruments to New Zealand context.

On completion of this study, the researchers hope to have the data and evidence to prompt management of higher education institutions to focus on customer oriented approach in order to survive the competitive environment.

This research will conclude by providing alternative recommendations for future researchers.

Keywords: Higher Education, Customer Orientation, Educational Experiences, Competition

Mashraky Mustary ERCICTEL1929088	**Impacts Related to Teacher-Student Relationships on Students' Academic Performance at The Secondary School Level in Dhaka City**

Mashraky Mustary
Doctoral Student, Sophia University, Japan, Lecturer Department of Public Administration, Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur

Abstract
Academic relationships between students and teachers may seem unrelated to academic performance. However, these relationships play a vital role in every level of an educational institution. These relationships actively influence the performance of each student and learning institutions at large. For decades, not only professionals but also institutions, have occasionally brushed aside the idea of a student-teacher relationship. Prior researchers on this topic have shown that these relationships have little or no impact on the students' performance. This explanation has not been supported by concrete qualitative and quantitative research methods. To further investigate the relationship between students and teachers this study will investigate the teacher-student relationship from the perspective of its effects/ impacts on the academic performance of students at the secondary level in Dhaka city, Bangladesh. The target population was comprised of the teachers and students in the government-sponsored secondary schools in Dhaka, the study sample included 200 respondents (100 students and 100 teachers). The respondents were selected through the technique of simple random sampling. After collecting the data, it was analyzed using statistical analysis methods. To collect data both questionnaires and interviews were conducted to answer the following questions:
• How is the relationship advantageous in the academic environment?
• What are the key factors that lead to the connections?
• How well can the students, teachers, and stakeholders be incorporated to achieve the most profitable relationships necessary for performance?
The study showed that responses varied with regards to the effect of student-teacher relationships on the academic performance of the student. From the study, there is an evidence that the roles of each individual are just as important as the aspect of the teacher-student relationship. Both the student and the teacher have to cooperate in their institution environment so that a good relationship is fostered. The findings of the study also disprove the formal theory of teaching which supports student-teacher relationships but places all the responsibility on the teacher to manage this relationship.

Keywords: Academic Performance, Students, Relationship, respondents, random sampling, analysis.

Said Rashid Ali Al Shuhumi ERCICTEL1929089	**Annexing Leadership Practices with Organization Identification**

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Abstract
Leadership is undoubtedly an important factor in the development or success of an institution or organization. As a driver of an organization, the main aim of leadership is to lead the followers towards achievement of the organizational goals and objectives. To achieve this is dependent on the leadership styles and practices. The leaders' practices will determine the commitment of the staff and their organization identification. The two factors are indispensable in an organization if such will be a united front.   What is organization identification? Why is it important? How is it related to the employees' commitment? How can leadership practices be tailored towards achieving the duo? Based on this, this article, through an analytical study peruses all these areas with a view of providing worthwhile recommendations in improving leadership practices toward over all development of the institution.
Keywords: Leadership Practice, Organization Commitment, Organization Identification

The Role of ICT in Education

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Abstract
It is a well-known fact that technology and electronic devices play a huge role in the globe today. Due to these advances in technology, the world is gradually becoming frontier-less and thus becoming a small village through digital media. The Internet and use of smart devices is now a trend in modernizing human culture and thus being part of the totality of ways of human life.
As education is part of a society and plays a great role in shaping an individual, this research study aimed at exploring the role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in an education setting in Tanzania. The study explored how the inclusion of ICT played a role in facilitating the teaching and learning process in the education system.
This research was taken in the form of a qualitative action research, looking at a simple-everyday used application 'a search engine' as a tool to facilitate learning as a case. It recorded students' and teachers' perspectives on the effect of the use of technology in class. In its findings, the study unveiled that a tool like search engines as well as the general use of technology supported and built on various education theories such as constructivism, critical thinking, active learning and differentiation.

Ron Fisher ERCICTEL1929064	**Stakeholders Conceptions of Value in Higher Education**

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Abstract
Value has assumed a new importance in Higher Education (HE) in recent times particularly given the current notion that students are customers. Understanding differences in the conceptions of value of actors in HE is necessary in order to design, assess and evaluate educational programs effectively. In this research, conducted at a UK university, we report insights into different conceptions of value through the research objective of: what are the conceptions of value of stakeholders in HE?
In this exploratory qualitative study we use stakeholder analysis to identify the main stakeholders: strategic level university staff, academic staff, administrative staff, students and employers. Then using a phenomenographic method we collect data from stakeholders by means of interviews and narrative self-reports. Phenomenography is designed for educational research and focuses on the qualitatively different ways in which actors make sense of phenomena in their lifeworld. Therefore it is well suited as a research approach for this study. As the focus is on differences rather than searching for an essence or necessary condition the research method avoids the tension that frequently results from using phenomenology as method when researching abstract concepts such as value.
Following data analysis we report and discuss findings from four of the five stakeholder groups. Analysis suggests that there is some similarity in the conceptions of value held by academic staff and students. However, these are not aligned with conceptions of value espoused by employers. Non-alignment of values between the supply and demand sides of HE is problematic as an important aim of HE is to enhance employability of graduates. The findings suggest a need for further explanatory research into stakeholders' perceived differences in value from HE programs. There also is scope to replicate the study in other (i.e. non-UK) locations.
Keywords: Value, Higher Education, Stakeholders, Conceptions, Differences

The Implementation of Culture-Based Cooperative Learning to Improve Literary Appreciation Ability In University

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Abstract
The present study aims to find out (1) whether the trials of cooperative learning models can improve the ability to appreciate literature (2) how the lecturers' perceptions of cultural values-based cooperative learning models are tested, and (3) the difficulties of the implementation of cooperative learning. The data on students' literary appreciation ability taught with cooperative learning models were collected using grades report and the lecturers' perceptions of cooperative learning implementation were collected through interviews. The data on students' literary appreciation ability were analyzed using t test with an error rate of $p = 0.05$, aided with 2010 Excel Program and the pretest-posttest control group design. Data on lecturers' perceptions were analyzed by qualitative analysis of interactive models (Miles & Hubermen, 1992-15-170) and component analysis. The results indicate that (1) the cooperative learning trials can improve the students' literary appreciation ability; class A (experimental group) reached an average of 23.54 and 2.9 for standard deviations to an average of 27.93 and standard deviations of 2.17. The initial and final grade before the implementation of cooperative learning model was very significant with the value of $t = 1.83$ which was higher than t table $= 1.67$ with error rate of 5%. Likewise, the

comparison between the average final scores of students who were given a cooperative learning trial (class A) = 27.93 with standard deviation of 2.17. It was higher than that of Class B students who were given conventional learning model. The mean reached 23.84 and standard deviation of 2.8 and t = 4.98, higher than t table (1.67) which is significant with the error level of 5%. (2) On the lecturers' perceptions, it is revealed that the lecturers accept and are open to the cooperative learning model. (3) Obstacles in carrying out this model arose because the students lacked concentration on topics related to the discussion and generally gave insufficient appreciate the opinions of others who were talking.

Keywords: Cooperative, Ability, Model, Appreciation, Cultural Values

Nur Aziela bt Aidit **ERCICTEL1929068**	**Kahoot!: Does it really engage and promote active learning in ESL classroom?** **Nur Aziela bt Aidit** **Swinburne University of Technology Sarawak** **Abstract** Technological advancement and its continuous progress has transformed how activities are performed on a daily basis, especially learning. This shift has helped in the emergence of 'games generation' who process the information differently and the current teaching system that happens in the classroom seems to be less effective in catering to their needs. To bridge the gap, one of the most noteworthy trends in this particular challenge is the concept of gamification which attempts to augment the traditional classroom experience by infusing it with game-like elements like Kahoot!. Thus, it is viable to explore the role and impacts of Kahoot! towards student engagement as well as its influence on their learning in the tertiary level. The sample involved thirty first-semester Foundation students in Swinburne University of Technology Sarawak. The data were collected by using quantitative method. Although there has been some research on the effectiveness of Kahoot! in promoting student engagement and motivation, most of it didn't focus on low proficient students in tertiary level in Malaysian setting. Thus, by focusing on the impacts of Kahoot! towards the student engagement and learning, it is hoped that it will provide genuine understanding of the effectiveness of this new pedagogical practice to support successful second language acquisition among these students to ensure they will be able to achieve communicative competence before proceeding to the higher level of education. This would also be beneficial for ESL teachers inside and outside Malaysia to develop appropriate teaching material which will be supplemented by the use of Kahoot! to engage and promote active learning among the lower proficiency ESL learners. Keywords: Gamification, Kahoot!, Second Language Learning, Student Engagement
Dr. Fahad Abdulrahman Alolyan **ERCICTEL1929078**	**Learning Styles and its Relationship to level of Mathematics achievement for Preparatory year Students at Shaqra University** **Dr. Fahad Abdulrahman Alolyan** **Associate professor at Curricula & Mathematics Teaching Methods, College of Education – Shaqra University** **Abstract** This research aimed to measure the style of learning, its percentage and its preferences among a sample of students of the preparatory year, and to reveal the correlation between the learning style and the level of academic achievement in mathematics (Mathematics Course 130). After confirming the validity and reliability, Applied the measure of (Honey and Mumford) on a sample of (53) students of the preparatory year students at the University of Shaqra. The results of the Research showed that the Reflector style is the highest learning style preferred of the sample by 37.7 % and its index is moderate. The practical style came second in the standings of preference by 22.6% and its index is moderate, followed by the thinker style by 20.8 % and index is moderate, and finally came the active style by 18.9 % and strong index, the research also found that the Reflector style came in the first standings of preference among low and medium achievement students, where the percentage of the highest style of students reached 40.0%, 39.3% respectively and the strength of its index (moderate) in both categories, where the percentage was the highest pattern for students 40.0%, 39.3% respectively and the strength of its index (moderate) in both categories, while came Practical style ranked first in standing of preference among high achievement students, with a higher student style of 60.0%,

	The results also showed that there were no statistically significant differences in the study sample in the achievement of the course (130 mathematics) according to the learning style according to the (Honey and Mumford) measure. In light of these results, the researcher recommended: Provide a suitable classroom environment to diversify the teaching experiences in the teaching of the preparatory year students according to their learning styles, and use of various teaching methods and strategies. Keywords: Learning Styles, Mathematics Achievement, Preparatory Year
Prof. Muammer Ozer **ERCICTEL1929087**	**Teaching Innovation Management To Undergraduate Students** **Prof. Muammer Ozer** **Department of Management, City University of Hong Kong, 83 Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon, Hong Kong** **Abstract** Consistent with the increasing importance of innovation and creativity, universities worldwide have introduced innovation related classes into their curriculum. However, there are important challenges that the universities need to overcome if they want to be successful. For example, innovation is a highly specialized subject that undergraduate students might not immediately understand and relate to. Based on a two-decades-long longitudinal study, I present a case study to show how a specialized subject such as innovation management can be taught to undergraduate students.
Yerly Datu **ERCICTEL1929095**	**ESP Test for Hotel Front Office: Is It a Need?** **Yerly A. Datu** **Politeknik Ubaya, Indonesia** **Singgih Widodo Limantara** **Politeknik Ubaya, Indonesia** **Endang Soelistiyowati** **Sekolah Vokasi UGM, Yogyakarta** **Tofan Dwi Hardjanto** **FIB UGM, Yogyakarta** **Yusron Fuadi** **Sekolah Vokasi UGM, Yogyakarta** **Abstract** Expatriates staying in hotels in Surabaya has indicated vast growing in number. Critical question is "how is the staff's language competence to cope with this?". To make it sure, approach to hotel leaders and staff should be done for further investigation. Thus, this study examines (1) hotel leaders' perception towards the hotel front officers' English proficiency, (2) the need of English for Specific Purpose (ESP) test for hotel front office staff and (3) effort done to ensure good command of English of front office staff. For the purpose, a qualitative study employing a case study was conducted involving ten hotels and hotel leaders as well as front office staff. Source of data was derived from results of questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and interviews. Actual needs on front officers' English proficiency information were obtained from three ways; job-search websites, institutional e-mails and interview with hotel leaders. Results showed that specific English test to measure English proficiency for front office tasks did not actually exist since hotel leaders merely counted on the general interview during their recruitment process. Perceptions on their front office staff's English proficiency were still below the passing grade for all type of hotels. To establish an ESP test for front office staff, Target Language Use (TLU) for Speaking and Writing can be broken-down into the followings: 18 were extracted as TLUs for speaking and 7 items were extracted to serve as TLUs for writing. Finally, based on the obtained TLUs, 14 questions for speaking and 5 questions for writing were constructed for suggested ESP test for hotel front office

	staff. Keywords: ESP test, Front Office, Target Language Use (TLU), Speaking, Writing
Jeyarajan Sivapathasundram ERCICTEL1929096	**Knowledge Management for Competiveness and Performances in Higher Educational Institutes** **Sivapathesunderam Jeyarajan** **Senior Lecturer in Computer Science and Engineering, IED.LK, Colombo, Sri Lanka** **Abstract** **Knowledge Management has been recognised as emerging factor for being competitive among Institutions and Performances in Firms. As such, being recognised as Knowledge rich Institution, Higher Education Institutes have to be recognised Knowledge Management based resources for achieving Competitive advantages. A research was conducted in Knowledge Management at Non-State Higher Educational Institutes of Sri Lanka in fact the Research aim to give good fact into best usage of Knowledge Management as strategic enabler that directs the Higher Educational Institutes toward the successes in Competition and Firm performances. The Research tested results of Foreign Researches, which are published in Emerald Inside likewise Databases whereas the Foreign Researches are conducted as Quantitative Study whereas and present Research is conducted in Qualitative paradigms. Further, the presented Research Method used attributes of Delphi Method to manage uncertainties in Data Collection and popularity about the Knowledge Management in the Sri Lankan sector. Meantime, Dramaturgical method is adopted in data collection to enhance the Data Collection, which is also furthered transcription that is done by Researcher who enhanced himself about the field. Research Method of Present Research is semi-structured Qualitative Method as such result of the transcription is produced in a format of Question and Answer under corresponding Knowledge Management Practices. Consequently, Grounded Theory Development Technique is applied on the Data in intermix discourses of Interpretive, Dialogic and Critical discourses to manage differences and conflicts likewise emergences in Data. Finally, result of the analysis shows faire level agreement in the existences of literature based Knowledge Management Practices and produced corresponding reason behind of the existences. As such, the existences are confirmed. Further, having widened the Foreign Studies, applicability of the Knowledge Management into the Sri Lanka sector is revealed in the Present study, which points out extension of such study into State Higher Educational Institutes, further study for revealing framework for Higher Educational Institute especially to Non-State Higher Educational Institutes, propose to define Knowledge Management for higher Educational Institutes and creation of existence level.** **Keywords: Knowledge Rich Institutes, Factors for ethical Competition and Firm Performance, Management of diversified Data, Succeeding in Knowledge Era**

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