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Hello conference attendees at the 2016 Second Annual International Conference on Education:

On behalf of the organizers at The International Institute of Knowledge Management and sponsors at the University of Northern Colorado, it is my great pleasure welcome you to Bangkok, Thailand and to what I believe will be a wonderful two-day conference. The theme of this year's conference is "Transforming Today's Educational Landscape." It is my hope that before you return to your home country you will have ideas and plans that you can put to use in your educational system, classroom, or teaching practice, whether it is p-12 or higher education. Conference attendees are truly a representation of education systems from around the world: Africa, Asia, Europe, Middle East, and North America. So we will truly have an eclectic array of attendees and perspectives.

The issues we face in education are complex and the conference papers address many of them. For example, we discuss the implications of new technologies, learning outcomes, reading instruction, inclusion, and special education.

I want to remind attendees at the education conference that we can also attend the simultaneous media conference: Media and Mass Communication (MEDCOM 2016). So please take time to review the MEDCOM program.

I would be remiss if I did not mention that I hope you will get to take time to visit some of the sights in Bangkok and to experience the friendliness, hospitality, and excellent cuisine that Thailand has to offer. Bangkok has magnificent temples and a truly Grand Palace. A boat ride on the Chao Phraya River is an unforgettable experience.

**Dr. Eugene P. Sheehan**  
Dean, College of Education and Behavioral Sciences,  
University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO,  
USA

<b>ORAL PRESENTATIONS</b>
---------------------------

<b>CURRICULUM DESIGN, INNOVATION AND ENHANCED LEARNING</b>
--

01. Models of Professional Learning Practice for 21st Century Learners, Focusing on Language Learning  <i>Montha Songsiri</i>	3
02. Factors Affecting Teaching Abilities, Practices and Motivation – Evidences from Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi  <i>Jain Charu</i>	4
03. Learning Leadership and Relational Trust: The Challenge of Innovating the Pedagogical Core of Schooling.  <i>Jennifer Charteris</i>	5
04. A Study of Functional Categorization of Four-word Lexical Bundles in Ten ASEAN Leaders’ One Hundred Written Speeches Discourses  <i>Thaveesilpa Issariya</i>	6
05. To Use, or Not to Use, Progress Monitoring in Mathematics as an Intervention?  <i>Cara D. Williams</i>	7
06. Fuzzy Rule-Based Approach for Criterion-Referenced Assessment of Students’ Learning Outcomes in Group Projects  <i>Chung Lim Christopher KWAN</i>	8
07. Investigating the Relationship between College Students’ Self Perception and Actual Performance in Reading and in Writing  <i>Maria B. Cequeña</i>	9
08. Examining Types of Errors Made by Year 6 Students in Doing Addition and Subtraction of Decimal Numbers  <i>Jamilah Yusof</i>	10
09. The Game Changer: Surfacing Increased Self-Regulation of Individuals with Exceptionalities through Sports from the Coaches’ Perspective  <i>Ina Margaret C. Calalo</i>	11

10. Teachers' Eyes: Acceptance of Typically Developing Filipino Students towards Peer with ASD through Play	12
<i>Regina Kristina A. Prieto</i>	
11. You got a Friend in me: Understanding Filipino School Children's Concept of Friendship through Doodling	13
<i>Ellis Angelica Franchesca O</i>	
12. A Study of Teachers' Presentism	14
<i>Tsai-Hsiu Lin</i>	
13. Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Valuing the Concept of Ambition in Middle Childhood through Pretend Play	15
<i>Ma. Leslie R. Concepcion</i>	
14. Capitalizing on Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in a Bilingual Art Classroom: A Case Study from YK Pao School, Shanghai	16
<i>Earl Tai</i>	
15. Missing Link in Nigerian Higher Education toward Constructing and Circulating Knowledge	17
<i>Victor James Effiong</i>	
16. Integrating Design Thinking in Distributed Leadership as a Decision Making Process among 21st Century Principals in Malaysia	18
<i>Shafina Mohd Shah</i>	
17. Scratching the Surface: The three Facets of Occupational Stress to Special Education Teachers	19
<i>Maria Theresa</i>	
18. Guidelines for Development of Standards Indicators and Criteria for Educational Internal Quality Assurance of Demonstration Schools	20
<i>Weerawich Wongroj</i>	
19. Teaching Procedure for Students of Doing Nonlinear Testing of Materials in Cie Galfor and Comparison with Numerical Means	21
<i>Rytis Bortkevičius</i>	
20. Draped in Discussions: Perspectives of Speech and Language Pathologists on Play to the Language Acquisition of Children with Speech Delay	22
<i>Charlene D. Sese</i>	



21. Emotion, Reaction, Permission: A Case Study On How Children Resolve Turn-Taking Dilemmas	23
<i>Rikki Lauren N. Aquino</i>	
22. Transactional Distance: Using Videos and Video-Conferences to Traverse the Educational Space	24
<i>Rameses De Jesus</i>	
23. Developing English Speaking Ability Using Drama Activities for Undergraduate Students at Sakon Nakhon Rajabhat University	25
<i>Rowena L. Rosalejos</i>	
24. Real Time Learning Data Analysis Based on RASCH Model	26
<i>Christina K. Chan</i>	
25. Primary and Secondary Education in Afghanistan: Unchanged Curriculum in a Changing Society	27
<i>Ali Reza Yunespour</i>	
26. Sciamathuto.Weebly.Com as a Shareable, Service- Oriented E-Learning Platform for the K-12 Stakeholders in the Philippines	28
<i>Virginia Marinel F. Salazar</i>	
27. Academic, Socio-Cultural and Psychological Satisfaction of International Higher Degree Research Students (IRHD) in Australia	29
<i>Baohua Yu</i>	
28. Learning Attitudes and Test Taking Strategies: Effect on Grade 10 Students' Language Proficiency	30
<i>Patricia Grace T. Pangilinan</i>	
29. Focus and Strategies Utilized by Teachers and Peers in Giving Feedback: Effects on College Students' Writing Performance	31
<i>Kim Yong Sung</i>	
30. The New Normal: Team Based learning in an International Context	32
<i>James Blackmore-Wright</i>	
31. Count on Me: Selected Pre-Schoolers' View of Their Teachers' Caring Behavior	33
<i>Angelica D. Cac</i>	

32. An Experience in Architectural Design Education; the Relationship between Knowledge and Design in Design Studio	34
<i>Mansoureh Kianersi</i>	
33. Needs of the Secondary Education Service Area Office Teachers toward Functional Competency Development	35
<i>Sirikanya Maneenil</i>	
34. Once Upon a Time: Student Engagement in Literature - Based Mathematics Instruction	36
<i>Steven Ryley S. Hernandez</i>	
35. The Perspective of Education Students on Their Preferred Scaffolding Techniques to Reduce Anxiety and Improve Speaking Performance	37
<i>Erdie Dominic R. Mabunga</i>	

## GENERAL EDUCATION IN A MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

36. Reality of Organizational Justice at Schools in Kuwait from the Perspective of Teachers	38
<i>Sultan GH Aldaihani</i>	
37. Cognitive Mobilisation towards Europe and its Influence on Romanian Teenagers' Perception of the European Union	39
<i>Oana Ludmila Popescu</i>	
38. Applying Cultural Elements to Ceramic Teaching – Using the Indigenous Pottery Kettles in Taiwan as an Example	40
<i>Yuan-Lung Yu</i>	
39. Panorama Inclusive Education in Timor-Leste	41
<i>Jose Monteiro</i>	
40. Relationship of Socioeconomic Class and a Quality Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Services: A Case Study in Sitio Payong	42
<i>Nicole Daenne Gomez</i>	

41. What are the Perspectives of Stakeholders (Grandparents, Parents, Students and Teachers) in Relation to Education in Rural China?	43
<i>Qinhan Zhang</i>	
42. Attitudes towards the Integration of Refugee Students with Disabilities in Inclusive Classrooms. Are Refugee Status and Disabilities a Reason for Multiple Discriminations?	44
<i>Mathias Krammer</i>	
43. A Content Analysis of 21st Century Reading Practices in Selected Philippine K-12 English Language Textbooks	45
<i>Kim Jaasiel Bobis Boloabio</i>	
44. Transformations of Entrepreneurial Competence in Activities	46
<i>Virginija Bortkevičienė</i>	
45. Subjective Experiences and Meaning Associated with Drug Use and Addiction: A Mixed Method Approach	47
<i>Olujide A. Adekeye</i>	
46. The Influences of Information Communication Technologies (ICT) on the Educational Experience of Youth from Mongolian Pastoralist Families	48
<i>Kim Chi Tran</i>	
47. What is Now Proved was Once Only Imagined": A Historical Survey of Hermeneutics	49
<i>Saif Ali Abbas</i>	
48. Impact of Hypertext Features and Reading Strategies on Secondary Students' Reading Comprehension: A Correlational Study	50
<i>Daniel Ephraim I. Abiad</i>	
49. Bachelor of Secondary Education Graduates' Performance in the Licensure Examination for Teachers	51
<i>Roy C. Ferrer</i>	
50. Word Problem Solving Difficulties of Education Students in Analytic Geometry	52
<i>Irma Mirasol C. Ferrer</i>	

51. Collaborative Learning Practices and Challenges in Early Childhood: Case Study of Prep Class of Three Schools in Lahore, Pakistan.	53
<i>Ayesha Fareed</i>	
52. Aspiration, Equality, and Privilege in Education: Exploring an Alternative Education Model for the Malays	54
<i>Rosemaliza Kamalludeen</i>	
53. Increase Interest Read Elementary School Students through the use of a Mini Library Materials Recycling Program Support Government of Makassar, MTR (Makassar Ta Not Rantasa / SLOB)	55
<i>Alphian Sahrudin</i>	
54. Valuing Quality in Secondary Education: An Empirical Inquiry in a Low-Performing Country	56
<i>Juan David Parra</i>	
55. An Educational Experimental Kit, Embedded Sensor Module for Monitoring Earthquake Acceleration	57
<i>Taejun Cho</i>	
56. Psychosocial Factors Influencing Conformity among University Students	58
<i>Olujide A. Adekeye</i>	
57. Ethnobotanical Study of Medicinal Plants Used for the Treatment of Diarrhea in Agusan Del Sur, Philippines	59
<i>Rose D. Arquion</i>	
58. Perspectives in PNU-Mindanao: Basis for Multicultural Education Program	60
<i>Rennie Cajetas- Saranza</i>	
59. Gender-related Sorting Skills: A Case of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)	61
<i>Lenore Hailey K. Keh</i>	
60. English Proficiency and Self-Efficacy of Pakistani English Language Teachers	62
<i>Sarah Alexander</i>	

61. The Relationship of Birth Order and Academic Achievement of Pup Santa Rosa Campus Second Year Students	63
<i>Marisa Reyes – Baybay</i>	

### TECH ISSUES IN EDUCATION

62. Parents’ Practives Regarding their Children’s Use of Technology in Qatar	64
<i>Fathi Ihmeideh</i>	
63. The Use of Mobile Application to Support Speech Delay Children in Malaysia: A Preliminary Study	65
<i>Mariam Mohamad</i>	
64. Incorporating the Socratic Method into Online Education in a “Wired” World	66
<i>Christopher Myers</i>	
65. An Interactive and Collaborative e-Learning Environment	67
<i>Edward Lor</i>	
66. Facebook Group as a Learning Management System (LMS) for Online Learners	68
<i>Myra Almodiel</i>	
67. Assessing the Effectiveness of Mobile Learning Devices in Tertiary Institutions: The Experience of Undergraduates in a Nigerian Private University	69
<i>Odukoya Jonathan Adedayo</i>	
68. Implementation of Learning Simulation Method to Improve Activities and Understanding Capital Market	70
<i>Narmaditya Bagus Shandy</i>	
69. MOOCs: Excluding or Including the World?	71
<i>Adam Forrester</i>	
70. Eportfolios and Sustained Engagement: A Complex but Essential Relationship	72
<i>Christopher Charles Deneen</i>	

71. Potentials of Facebook Group in Increasing Teaching Presence in Online Courses	73
<i>Aurora V. Lacaste</i>	
72. Synthesis of Theoretical Framework for Augmented Reality Learning Environment to Promote Analytical Thinking on Topic Implementation of Computer Software for Grade 8 Student	74
<i>Preeyanan Oakkarawong</i>	
73. E-Matching Game in Teaching English for Young Learners: What, Why, and How	75
<i>Wisnu Bayu Temaja, I Gede Bagus</i>	
74. The Digital Literacy of Undergraduate Students in Thailand	76
<i>Thida Saechan</i>	
75. A Study the Students' Need toward Instructional Management through Mobile Devices for Higher Education. Major Field: Educational Technology, Department of Educational Technology.	77
<i>Nipon Boriwatanan</i>	
76. A Study of Acceptance of Cloud Computing Technology for Undergraduate Students	78
<i>Chanin Thitiprtchakul</i>	
77. Synthesis of Theoretical Framework for Constructivist Flipped-Classroom to Promote Analytical Thinking on Topic Principle of System Analysis for Computer Education Students	79
<i>Win Sasunsn</i>	
78. Social Media Engagement Strategies in Interschool SATIT Sport Game	80
<i>Suphanat Setthaphongkorn</i>	
79. Cognitive Process Dimension in the Utilization of Net-Sourced Information by Graduate Students	81
<i>Braganza-Valera, Imelda</i>	

## NEW ROLE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

80. Technologies in Online Courses and the Future of Higher Education in Australia 82  
*Andrawis Tharwat*
81. A University-Wide E-Process Writing Program: Student and Teacher Tensions 83  
*Bilands DY*
82. Empowering Education Sector in Rural Areas 84  
*Thomas Soseco*
83. Challenges of Higher Education Issues, Role and Recommendations 85  
*Arunima Kumari*
84. International Programs for Global Citizenship Education: Ethical Considerations 86  
*June Larkin*
85. Importance of Soft Skills Training Among College Students: A Meta-Analysis 87  
*Mridula N.Murthy*
86. Career Migration among Mass Communication Graduates: A Study of Bowen and Lasu Students 88  
*Angie Osarieme Igbino*
87. Virtual Learning Environments for Higher Education in Thailand 89  
*Paitoon Srifa*
88. Raising Standards of Teaching at a University in Saudi Arabia Using Methods of Active Learning 90  
*Fatmah Alotaibi*

## POSTER PRESENTATIONS

89. Looking through Horizons: Filipino Preschool Teachers' Perception of Education for Sustainable Development 93  
*Justine Claire M. Bacerra & Czarina Jill M. Dominguez*
90. Interactive E-Learning in Pharmacology to Enhance Student Competency in Faculty of Medicine UII 94  
*Putrya Hawa*
91. I Choose You: Children with Exceptionalities' Playmate Preferences 95  
*Jean Mari D. Atinaja*
92. Evaluation of the Learning Process Based on Active Learning in an Education for Sustainable Development Program in Youth Education 96  
*Mieko Kiyono*
93. The Impact of Gender on Language Anxiety and Grammatical Competence 97  
*Carla Nicoyco*
94. Theoretical Framework of Constructivist Web-Based Learning Environment to Enhance Problem Solving Process and Transfer of Learning for Computer Education Student 98  
*Samat Charuni*
95. Critical Reading Strategies, Reading Comprehension and Analytical Writing Performance of ESL College Students: A Correlational Study 99  
*Carine Iries M. Suacillo*

## VIRTUAL PRESENTATIONS

96. The Impact of Time Constraints on Flow Experience in an Educational Game 103  
*L. R. Hu*



97. Legal Education as Social and Pedagogical Pattern of Russian Statehood Consolidation in the Xvi-Xviii Centuries	104
<i>Timur Usmanov</i>	
98. The Concept and Experience of Generic Competencies	105
<i>Genutė Gedvilienė</i>	
99. Research Trend Analysis on the Usage of Robotics in Education	106
<i>Maria Maximova</i>	
100. Reflection on National Character and Language: Incentive Sentences in English and Tatar Languages	107
<i>Irina Kondrateva</i>	
101. Phonetic Difficulties for Bilinguals while Studying English	108
<i>Natali Madyakina</i>	
102. Teaching EFL Students to Work with Authentic Literary English Texts: From Reading to Full Comprehension and Analysis	109
<i>Alfia Gilmanova</i>	
103. Co-creation of Teacher and Students as One of System Forming Factors of Collaborative Learning at Higher Education Institutions	110
<i>Dorofeeva Elena Veniaminovna</i>	
104. The Effective Application of Teaching English in Bilingual Program	111
<i>Sylviana Stefanie</i>	
105. Comparative Analysis as a Method of Teaching of Russian Literature in the Foreign Audience	112
<i>Landysh Yuzmukhametova</i>	
106. Gotcha!: A Case Study of Children with Special Needs' Responses to Prompting in Maintaining Attention	113
<i>Chelsea Gayle A. Pascual</i>	
107. Internet Technologies in Teaching Regional Studies	114
<i>N. Arzhantseva</i>	

108. Innovative Way to Enhance Language Teaching and Learning by Designing a Coursebook: UK Internship Experience	115
<i>Saltanat Meiramova</i>	
109. Capturing Filipino Preschool Teachers' Definition of Joy in Teaching Numeracy	116
<i>Carmela A. Espiritu</i>	
110. The Architectural Accessibility of Vocational Education Facility for Special Needs Students	117
<i>M. Syaom Barliana</i>	
111. Critical Evaluation of Existing Theories and Models in Blended Learning in Higher Education	118
<i>Mihiri Hapuarachchi</i>	
112. The Process of Rural Women Entrepreneurship in Lithuania	119
<i>Genutė Gedvilienė</i>	
113. Ways in Which Teachers Structure Reading Instruction for Bilingual Students With Disabilities: A Case Study Analysis	121
<i>Nikki Logan</i>	
114. Personalized Learning: Co-Creating Course Syllabi With Students	122
<i>Nikki Logan</i>	
115. Education as Instrument For Social Change: Need For Reorientation of Nigerians Against Terrorism	123
<i>Rosemary Nkechinyere Evans-Obinna</i>	
116. An Investigation into the Improvement of University Reform in Egypt	124
<i>Iman Nassef</i>	
117. The Readiness of Applying M-Learning among Malaysian Secondary School Student – A Preliminary Case Study	125
<i>Chee Ken Nee</i>	
118. Moral Education in Russia and India A Comparative Analysis	126
<i>Marina Mefodeva</i>	

119. Methodical and Pedagogical Innovations in Teacher's Staff Training to Work with Gifted Students	127
<i>Gulnara Gali</i>	
120. Obstacles That Teachers Have to Overcome During the Transformation of Their Educational Style	128
<i>Radek Krpec</i>	
121. Sustainable Development Perception, Attitudes and Behaviors of Practice Teachers in the University of Santo Tomas	129
<i>Carmina S. Vicente</i>	
122. Through the Eyes of a Child: Phenomenologizing a Select Group of Filipino Preschooler's View on Joy of Learning Numeracy	130
<i>Jara Mae T. Medina</i>	



# ORAL PRESENTATIONS



[1]

**MODELS OF PROFESSIONAL LEARNING PRACTICE FOR 21ST CENTURY  
LEARNERS, FOCUSING ON LANGUAGE LEARNING**

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*King MonKut's University of Technology North Bangkok*

***ABSTRACT***

The study purpose was to get models of practicing achievement learning as professional for the 21st century learners. Three groups of learners were divided: learners as non-language learners (LG1) practice learning as professional how to learn to reach language goal at their own pace, learners as language teachers (LG2) practice learning how to teach LG1 to reach their goals and a learner as a researcher (LG3) practice learning how to enhance both LG1 and LG2 reach their goals at their own pace. To get models, knowledge of professional learning, the aspects of 21st century learners and learning skills, and action research concepts were mainly analyzed and applied. Seven English training projects were used as a tool to investigate how three groups of learners practice learning as professional: How to write an abstract, English conversation for beginners, English conversation for intermediate level, English conversation for advanced level, English conversation for engineering students, Job application, and Standardized tests. There were two steps for collecting data: Step 1: Action research in action (goal-setting, focus and investigate) to get real and current situations, Step 2: Action research procedures (plan, act, observe, reflect, revise and report) to investigate how LG1, LG2 and LG3 practice achievement learning as professional.

Keywords: Professional learning, 21st century learners, action research concepts.

[2]

**FACTORS AFFECTING TEACHING ABILITIES, PRACTICES AND  
MOTIVATION – EVIDENCES FROM SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN DELHI**Jain, C<sup>1</sup> & Prasad, N<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup> *National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi*<sup>2</sup> *Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi***ABSTRACT**

Worldwide research provides ample evidences that teachers play an important role in learning level of students. Hence, improving the quality of teaching process may be one of the effective means of raising pupil achievement levels. One might expect that teachers themselves are committed to improving the quality of education. However, in reality often gaps are observed between the expectations of the parents/society and the way in which teachers practice their profession. To emphasize that making teaching most effective is not just one dimensional term, this paper not only examines the existing working environments and teaching practices in secondary schools in Delhi, but also brings out various problems faced by teachers in achieving their professional goals. Based on the primary data collected from 41 sample senior secondary schools in Delhi, this paper plots the importance–satisfaction scale of teaching profession to identify gaps and also evaluate various obstacles in adopting efficient teaching practices in schools through factor analysis techniques. The findings reveal four broad dimensions affecting teaching practices: school factors, teaching factors, external and non-teaching factors. Results suggests that while, government should ensure timely allocation of funds and support to schools, the schools should be able to utilize these funds in best possible ways in creating healthy environment, where both students and teachers can reflect higher motivation to learn, practice and participate. This paper emphasizes that quality teaching is a multi-dimensional process where schools, teachers, government, students and society need to work in collaboration.

Keywords: Secondary education, quality, teaching practices, factor analysis, working environment.



[3]

## **LEARNING LEADERSHIP AND RELATIONAL TRUST: THE CHALLENGE OF INNOVATING THE PEDAGOGICAL CORE OF SCHOOLING**

Charteris, J<sup>1</sup> & Smardon, D<sup>2</sup>

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### **ABSTRACT**

In recent years the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has generated reports around digital learning and the redesign of schooling to develop a future focus. Innovative Learning Environments (ILEs), (OECD, 2015) have emerged as an initiative that stresses the need for educators to innovate the pedagogical core of schooling. This comprises reconceptualising content, learners, resources and teachers as elements that can be reframed and made to interact differently. ILEs place importance on the presence of diverse educators, the use of technology, the application of curricula focused on 21st century skills, sustainability and an inter-disciplinary approach to learning. School leaders around the world are challenged to embrace digital technologies, rethink the roles of students, teachers and school leaders, remodel physical spaces in schools and consider significant shifts to school administration and leadership in light of globalized 21st century agendas for reform. This presentation addresses the challenge for New Zealand school leadership in this change milieu. The research presented focuses on principals' views of the implications of ILEs. It draws qualitative data from a survey that involved 165 school practitioners to investigate perceptions of these current innovations. It addresses the paucity of research on the challenges of this policy direction. The data were thematically analysed through an emic examination of the survey comments. Findings highlight the need for learning leadership and relational trust as key areas of importance for ILE implementation. The study underscores the importance of school leaders' critical engagement with change.

Keywords: Innovative learning environments, 21st century learning, learning leadership, change.

[4]

**A STUDY OF FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIZATION OF FOUR-WORD LEXICAL  
BUNDLES IN TEN ASEAN LEADERS' ONE HUNDRED WRITTEN SPEECHES  
DISCOURSES**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study primarily aims to examine functional categorization of four-word lexical bundles in one hundred written speeches discourses delivered by ten ASEAN leaders. These authentic written speeches, purposively selected from the ten ASEAN countries government websites (2010 to 2015), encompassed four major disciplines, e.g. Economics, World Community, Politics, and Technology. The functional categorization of the lexical bundles were classified according to Biber et al. (2004a: 209): 'Stance bundles', 'Discourse organizers,' and 'Referential expressions'. The corpus of one hundred written speeches, consisted of 143,692 tokens, was created focusing on three aspects: 1) Functional categorizations of four-word lexical bundles frequently employed in the written speeches; 2) types and frequencies of lexical bundles frequently used; and 3) different use of lexical bundles between EFL and ESL ASEAN leaders. The findings reveal that the most frequent use of lexical bundles were: 'Referential expressions' (44.57%); followed by 'Stance bundles' (40.37%), 'Discourse organizers' (15.06%). 'Referential expressions' and 'Stance bundles' were mostly found in the ten EFL and ESL ASEAN leaders' written speeches whereas 'Discourse organizers' were less apparent in the written speeches. 'Stance bundles' were highly used by ESL ASEAN leaders while 'Referential bundles' were frequently employed by EFL ASEAN leaders. It is shown in the present study that 'Referential expressions', based on Biber's et al. (2004) classification, were most frequently used in both EFL and ESL ASEAN leaders' written speeches. Regarding the implication of this study, the lexical bundles were further tabulated and designed for pedagogical purpose – the teaching of EAP. (247 words)

Keywords: Lexical bundle, stance bundles, discourse organizers, referential expressions.

[5]

## **TO USE, OR NOT TO USE, PROGRESS MONITORING IN MATHEMATICS AS AN INTERVENTION?**

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### ***ABSTRACT***

The proposed meta-analysis sought out to examine the state of the literature for Curriculum-Based Measurement in mathematics (CBM-M) as an intervention and answered the following three research questions: (a) What are the effects of implementing CBM-M as an intervention when digits correct are assessed for computation and concepts and applications? (b) What are the effects of CBM-M as an intervention when problems correct are assessed for computation and concepts and applications? and (c) What are the effects on overall mathematics achievement when CBM-M as an intervention is implemented? Overall, results indicated that using detailed feedback produced higher statistically significant effects for students in both general and special education. Most research has been conducted in the area of computation for grades 3-6. When addressing concepts and applications, no studies were found for assessing digits correct and not enough data was found to assess the use of detailed feedback for problems correct. Much more research is needed in the areas of concepts and applications, overall mathematical achievement, and at the secondary grade levels.

Keywords: Progress monitoring, mathematics, curriculum-based measurement, special education.

[6]

**FUZZY RULE-BASED APPROACH FOR CRITERION-REFERENCED  
ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS' LEARNING OUTCOMES IN GROUP PROJECTS**

KWAN, C L C

*Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University***ABSTRACT**

The primary objective of assessment and grading is to reflect how well students have achieved the intended learning outcomes for a subject. In criterion-referenced assessment, students' performances are judged against pre-set criteria and the level that students are expected to demonstrate in the assessment. The fact is that there are a number of assessment tasks which have to be assessed for each student in a group project. Combining performances in these assessment tasks can be qualitatively accomplished by using profiling to come up with an overall grade. The present study is to develop a fuzzy rule-based model as an alternative approach for criterion-referenced assessment of students' learning outcomes and grading of students' performance in a civil engineering group project. A total of 106 final year degree students had to form a group of 5 to 6 members to participate in both schematic design and detailed design of the group project under the supervision of academic staff and industrial supervisors as facilitators in the academic year 2015-2016. The assessment tasks such as group discussion, project reports and presentations are first assessed by the facilitators based on the commonly agreed criteria. The score given to each assessment task is then inputted to the present model. An aggregate result or a final grade which is thus evaluated from a set of fuzzy logical rules formulated in the model can be regarded as a measure of overall achievement of the learning outcomes in the group project.

Keywords: Outcome-based education, Criterion-referenced assessment, Learning outcomes, Fuzzy sets, Fuzzy logical rules

[7]

**INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COLLEGE STUDENTS’  
SELF-PERCEPTION AND ACTUAL PERFORMANCE IN READING AND IN  
WRITING**

Cequeña, M.B<sup>1</sup>, Barrot, J.S<sup>2</sup>, Gabinete, K.L<sup>2</sup>, Barrios, A.L<sup>3</sup> & Bolaños, E.A<sup>4</sup>

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*<sup>2</sup>National University*

*<sup>3,4</sup>De La Salle University-Manila, Philippines*

**ABSTRACT**

The study was undertaken to determine the relationship between students’ self-perception and actual performance in reading and in writing. Sixty-two freshman college students enrolled in English Communication course were purposively chosen in this study to compare their self-perception on their reading and writing skills to their actual reading and writing performance with the goal of improving the language curriculum offered in the university. Using self-report questionnaire, reading test, and essay writing test administered to the respondents, the study reveals that a positive strong relationship exists between self-perception and actual performance in writing; however, a weak relationship exists between self-perception and actual performance in reading. Among the constructs measured in actual writing, clarity of word usage shows a moderate relationship with self-perception while the rest of the constructs posted low correlations. These results will encourage future researchers to explore other aspects that may have resulted in low correlation among the variables measured, and elucidate the unexpected outcome of this investigation. Another interesting finding is that students rated their reading skills higher than their writing skills, implying that students perceive writing as more difficult than reading. Hence, future research may delve into the factors that make students’ perception of writing difficult.

Keywords: Self-perception, reading performance, writing performance.

[8]

## EXAMINING TYPES OF ERRORS MADE BY YEAR 6 STUDENTS IN DOING ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF DECIMAL NUMBERS

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### **ABSTRACT**

Research has shown that elementary school students make several errors when they operate on decimals and fractions (Askew, 2002; Swan, 2005). For example, many students cannot add  $4 + 0.3$  correctly or  $7 \frac{1}{6} + 3 \frac{1}{2}$  (Jamilah; 2004). These errors are due in part to the fact that students lack essential concepts about decimals and fractions and have memorized procedures that they apply incorrectly. This study reports on a study of errors made by some 60 Year 6 students from 2 selected classes in solving addition and subtraction of decimals. Among the many errors made, three types of errors were significantly observed, namely; treating the whole number and decimal parts as separate identities, treating the numbers by subtracting the smaller from the larger and careless errors. An intervention strategy which was made of 3 lessons were carried out by the main researcher to both classes. Three different approaches were introduced in the intervention lessons i.e using base ten cards, using place value board and using problem solving. Results from the pre- and post-tests indicated that the intervention lessons had successfully improved the students' overall performance in decimals tasks. The overall performance of the sample pupils showed that there was a significant increase in the achievement from the pre-test as compared to the post-test. This suggests the use of base ten card, place value board and problem solving in doing addition and subtraction of decimals has some importance in teaching decimal concepts and subsequently help pupils develop understanding in mathematics and provide meaningful learning experiences. The intervention lessons have contributed in improving the students' concept knowledge which can lead to increased ability of Year 6 students to add and subtract decimals correctly.

Keywords: Errors, decimals, fraction, base-ten, place value board, problem solving.

[9]

**THE GAME CHANGER: SURFACING INCREASED SELF-REGULATION OF  
INDIVIDUALS WITH EXCEPTIONALITIES THROUGH SPORTS FROM THE  
COACHES' PERSPECTIVE**

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***ABSTRACT***

In making use of the uniqueness and prowess of the qualitative type of research and applying it unto a phenomenological format in uncovering the core of self-regulation among individuals with exceptionalities (IWE), this study gathered the experiences and views of selected national coaches whose athletes are IWE. Looking back on the previous studies regarding self-regulation and athletes with exceptionalities, the researchers were able to construct questions in order to conduct an in-depth interview, which delved on the development of the self-regulation of athletes with exceptionalities. The participants in this study were Filipino coaches who train athletes with exceptionalities. Some of the coaches are affiliated with the Philippine Sports Association for the Differently Abled – National Paralympic Committee (PhilSPADA – NPC) and Palarong Pambansa. The I Did It points that surfaced in this study create a prospect that would help the readers apprehend the dimensions of incremental growth, passion to train and willingness to learn. The findings of the study revealed that IWEs who are engaged in sports manifest an increase in the development of their self-regulation.

Keywords: Sports, self-regulation, coaches, individuals with exceptionalities.

[10]

**TEACHERS' EYES: ACCEPTANCE OF TYPICALLY DEVELOPING FILIPINO STUDENTS TOWARDS PEER WITH ASD THROUGH PLAY**

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**ABSTRACT**

As the number of inclusive schools rises in the Philippines, six researchers from the University of Santo Tomas took interest in discerning the presence of acceptance in an inclusive preparatory classroom that is in tune with play. The researchers took interest in this topic, for they intend to contribute to the study of inclusion in the Philippines. This study aims to understand how play can affect the acceptability of typically developing children towards their peer with Autism Spectrum Disorder from the teachers and teacher assistants' perceptions. The researchers conducted interviews to two special education teachers and three teacher assistants in one of the inclusive schools in the Philippines, Academia Progresiva de Manila (APDM) located in Mandaluyong City. In addition, two types of observations were employed on twelve typically developing children and one child with Autism Spectrum Disorder. The study has generated four significant ideas based on the perceptions of teachers on the word "acceptance," specifically: Inclusion, Interaction, Initiation, and Imitation. The intensity of acceptance of typically developing children towards children with Autism Spectrum Disorder is still in the process of being developed since typically developing children have minimal understanding of play behaviors of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder and vis-a-vis. The implications of this study would be that the teachers will implement activities that promote acceptance towards the child with ASD through play.

Keywords: Play, acceptance, autism spectrum disorder, inclusion, interaction, initiation, imitation, teachers and teacher assistants' perceptions.



[11]

**YOU GOT A FRIEND IN ME: UNDERSTANDING FILIPINO SCHOOL  
CHILDREN'S CONCEPT OF FRIENDSHIP THROUGH DOODLING**

Tan-Chua, K<sup>1</sup>, Abastillas, A.G.N<sup>2</sup>, Ellis, A.F.O<sup>3</sup>, Ferrer, J.A<sup>4</sup>, Lee, M<sup>5</sup>, Nano, L.M.R<sup>6</sup>  
& Santos, P.A.C<sup>7</sup>

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**ABSTRACT**

Friendship is an integral part in unfolding the holistic development of school-aged children. Through this, their self-awareness and group identity will be strengthened. This study is designed to portray the students' notion of friendship and to capture the conceptual patterns in the illustrations they made of their friends. This qualitative study delineates how selected Filipino grade 1 pupils in Angelicum College perceive the concept of friendship. 10 participants were provided with two questionnaires. First, the data were gathered through robotfotos to figure out the student's baseline information. Doodling was also made by the participants to express their concept regarding the topic. Moreover, an explanation was also called for through the use of interview. Interestingly, the use of cool and warm analyses helped emerge the understanding of the participants' concept of friendship. The framework on the 3 SUREs of Friendship yields the reader's understanding about the pleasure, measure, and leisure domains of friendship. The study concluded that the three views of friendship are supported by the children's verbalizations and doodles in accordance to their experiences and interactions as it helps children in reciprocating the same action that leads to the beginning of friendship.

Keywords: Filipino, friendship, pleasure, measure, leisure.

[12]

**A STUDY OF TEACHERS' PRESENTISM**

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*Department of Education, Taichung University of Education***ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to construct the dimensions of teachers' presentism. According to D.C. Lortie's classic work (1975, 2002), presentism, individualism, and conservatism are the characteristics of teaching culture. However, many researchers have focused on individualism and conservatism but few paid attention to presentism. It is therefore a domain worthy of study. For Lortie, presentism is an endemic feature of teaching that results from the way in which the work of teaching is currently organized and the manner in which teachers derive their rewards from it. P.W. Jackson referred to this quality as immediacy. A. Hargreaves, building on the work of Jackson and Lortie, identified three kinds of presentism—endemic presentism, adaptive presentism and additive presentism. The author of this article has reviewed the works of Jackson, Lortie and Hargreaves and employing Hargreaves' three dimensions of teachers' presentism, has identified the contents or sub-dimensions of each of the three dimensions. The sub-dimensions identified for endemic presentism are classroom interaction, individual students, and pedagogical knowledge. The sub-dimensions identified for adaptive presentism are volunteer participation and outside pressure. The sub-dimensions identified for additive presentism are short-term strategy and educational aim.

Keywords: Presentism, schoolteacher, sociology of teaching, teaching culture.

[13]

**CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD) VALUING THE  
CONCEPT OF AMBITION IN MIDDLE CHILDHOOD THROUGH PRETEND  
PLAY**

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***ABSTRACT***

People with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)'s employment are often overlooked. Given that the transition programs in the Philippines are still emerging, there is a great need of support in preparing for transition. A way to develop skills in transition is through pretend play during their middle childhood years. Hence, this qualitative research aims to provide awareness to parents, caregivers, educators, professionals and other people involved with children with ASD. It is a pursuit towards determining how children with ASD value their ambition through pretend play. Using the method of triangulation, a case study of two children with ASD in their middle childhood were analyzed in a structured pretend play and interview. The emerged Accrument Valuing of Ambition will help envision the progression of valuing ambition from the tiers of Perspective, Purpose and Preparation. It is a bold continuum that will enlighten the society towards exposing children with ASD to a vast range of settings in order to hone their skills in achieving their pursuits in life.

Keywords: Filipino children, autism spectrum disorder, valuing, ambition, middle childhood, pretend play.

[14]

**CAPITALIZING ON CODE-SWITCHING AND CODE-MIXING IN A BILINGUAL  
ART CLASSROOM: A CASE STUDY FROM YK PAO SCHOOL, SHANGHAI**

Tai, E

*YK Pao School, Shanghai, China****ABSTRACT***

This paper utilizes a case study methodology based on Poplack's (2004) linguistic categorizations to analyze bilingual language use over a seven-year period in the art program of YK Pao School, a premiere primary school in Shanghai, China. As one of the central components of a bilingual curriculum designed to cultivate well-rounded individuals with understanding of both eastern and western cultures, YK Pao's art program has found itself navigating the challenges and opportunities of students with divergent language skills. This study, resulting in a proposed methodology for managing multiple languages in a classroom, concludes that code-switching and mixing can be useful not just for language acquisition but also for mastery of complex content and vocabulary in subjects such as art. This study also identifies learning environments that may be particularly conducive to multi-language acquisition, such as the art classroom with its emphasis on tactile learning, active dialogue and continuous reflection. This case study is presented in hopes of furthering the conversation about code-switching and code-mixing in multi-language acquisition, which over recent decades have gone from being shunned, on one extreme, to being enthusiastically embraced as natural paths of language learners, at the other extreme. This study hopes to take a small step to mediating the subtle terrain of this landscape by avoiding treatment of these practices as either wholly good or bad, but rather as practices that, with skill, may be harnessed for successful learning.

Keywords: Art education, bilingual education, code-switching, code-mixing, YK Pao School.

[15]

**MISSING LINK IN NIGERIAN HIGHER EDUCATION TOWARD  
CONSTRUCTING AND CIRCULATING KNOWLEDGE**

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**ABSTRACT**

From a global perspective, economic and social developments are increasingly driven by the advancement and application of knowledge. Higher education is fundamental to the construction of a knowledge economy and society. Universally, education triggers progress. The output of education (knowledge, skills and acquired disposition etc) is a durable capital asset the possession of which increased the overall quality of life in the society. Regrettably, the graduates from higher education system today do not demonstrate commensurate knowledge, skills, competency and proficiency expected. Learners are not receiving the kind of education that prepares them for life in a competition 21st century world that demands innovation, creativity, critical thinking skills, and visions, adaptable and transferable skills. This paper recognizes that tertiary institution in Nigeria is not keeping to its mandate largely because of absence of quality teaching, the lowering of recruitment conditions of staff, poor remuneration, dilapidated infrastructure, proliferation of tertiary institutions, weak research base, proliferation of academic journals, student's enrolment and poorly planned orientation and character development programmes. This paper also evolves a robust programmes and recommendations for higher educational institutions to be alive to its mandate to close this missing link between the learners and the world of work.

Keywords: Higher education, knowledge construction, knowledge circulating, national development.

[16]

**INTEGRATING DESIGN THINKING IN DISTRIBUTED LEADERSHIP AS A  
DECISION MAKING PROCESS AMONG 21ST CENTURY PRINCIPALS IN  
MALAYSIA**

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***ABSTRACT***

In line with the current Malaysian Education Blueprint 2013-2025 and international best practices, Wave 2 of the blueprint is geared towards a model of distributed leadership where effective, high quality school leadership permeates the entire organization of all schools. In this phase, schools that meet a certain performance criteria will be given greater decision making flexibility over curriculum, budget and other related instructional decisions. In order to achieve the objectives, school principals in Malaysia will need to upgrade their knowledge on process for decision making to ensure that the school leaders and teachers are able to understand the mission and vision of the school and thus, execute the assigned tasks within a given time frame. School principal's decisions on important school related matters are key indicators as to their success in the transformation process where empathy towards teachers is top priority. This research contributes to the current interest in design thinking for solution generating in support of the epistemological shift of design thinking as a decision making process in educational settings, specifically the relationship of design thinking and distributed leadership especially in decision making as suggested in the Malaysian Education Blueprint 2013 - 2025. Design thinking is deemed fit for distributed leadership as reflected in the amount of intensity and collaborative efforts when drafting solutions. Design Thinking offers enormous potential to enrich learning and teaching in many disciplines and more apt to include design thinking as a process for decision making towards the 21st century education in Malaysia.

Keywords: Design thinking, distributed leadership, decision making process, 21st century, principals.

[17]

**SCRATCHING THE SURFACE: THE THREE FACETS OF OCCUPATIONAL  
STRESS TO SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS**

Abesamis, M.T.C<sup>1</sup>, Cayabyab, V.L.B<sup>1</sup>, De Guzman, R.C.D.J<sup>1</sup>, Paz, R.B.M.D<sup>1</sup>, Fulgencio,  
A.N<sup>1</sup>, Mulion, P.M<sup>1</sup>, Ongpin, K.M.M<sup>1</sup> & Bahrami – Hessari, E.M.L<sup>1,2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>*Research Center on Culture, Education and Social Issues, University of Santo Tomas*

**ABSTRACT**

The teaching profession plays a significant responsibility in shaping every generation. Moreover, an educator portrays the epitome of an ideal member of society, which gives him the demands being a teacher calls for that may inevitably cause him stress. Hence, we decided to dwell on the issue of occupational stress and how its facets affect their lives as teachers. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the three facets (primary source, effects, and coping mechanisms) of occupational stress to special education teachers. The participants were one female and two male teachers working in an institution catering to individuals with hearing impairments. A self-report personal information questionnaire and focus group discussion (FGD) were used for data collection. The most significant data from the questionnaire were tabulated, while figures from the FGD were organized in a Repertory/Kelly Grid and a With-in and Cross-Case Analysis Table. Uncovered from the results, workload was their primary source of occupational stress. Answers gathered regarding the effects of occupational stress to behavior management ranged from implementing a higher level of discipline inside the classroom to none at all. Considering their interests, experiences and personalities, our participants expressed different answers on how they cope with stress.

Keywords: Special education teachers, occupational stress, classroom behavior management.

[18]

## GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS INDICATORS AND CRITERIA FOR EDUCATIONAL INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE OF

Wongroj, W<sup>1</sup>, Siritwattanasat, R<sup>2</sup>, Prasertsin, U<sup>3</sup>, Susaorat, P<sup>4</sup>, Anuwong, K<sup>5</sup> & Kongsilp, N<sup>6</sup>

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*<sup>2</sup> Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand*

### **ABSTRACT**

This research had purpose to study guidelines for development of standards indicators and criteria for educational internal quality assurance of demonstration schools. Step for development standards indicators and criteria in this research were divided into 3 steps as; 1) Establishing the framework of standards indicators and criteria 2) Focus group on the framework of standards indicators and criteria 3) Interview on the framework of standards indicators and criteria. The Document concerning research focus group and interviews with seven persons who related with educational internal quality assurance of demonstration schools and two specialists who related with education management. All focus group and Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed. Content and descriptive analysis were performed. The research results were as follows. First, a unique attribute of the demonstration school's students, Standards and criteria should be added to the score. The indicator is set in the standard in leadership. Second, research and educational innovation, Demonstration Schools must have policies and mechanisms in research management system. Leads to publishers Outdoor stage It should have set the standard in research and educational innovation. The second indicator is a system and mechanism innovation, research or education. And management knowledge from research or educational innovation. To comply with the criterion of quality to Higher Education. With if the standard of research and educational innovation. Proposes to establish criteria and the weight of each indicator clearly. A proposal to have the weight of the score as well the first issue relates to the a unique attribute of the demonstration school's students. Including the issue of a professional experiences with the three issues is the mission of our schools. Third, a professional experiences educational, This should be set to raise standards. The indicator is defined as two indicators: 1) the mechanism of teachers 2) quality students who have been teachers. And agreed to set the weight at about 4 points in this standard. Fourth, outreach and culture preservation to carry out the policies of the academic standards of service. Cultural aspects should be taken by standard of quality to Higher Education.

Keywords: Standards, indicators, criteria, demonstration schools.



[19]

**TEACHING PROCEDURE FOR STUDENTS OF DOING NONLINEAR TESTING  
OF MATERIALS IN CIE GALFOR AND COMPARISON WITH NUMERICAL  
MEANS**

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*Kaunas University of Applied Engineering Sciences*

***ABSTRACT***

The paper present teaching material for students about making an analysis of nonlinear testing procedure. The key point of this paper is to present how such test can be performed, which machine can be used and what results are expected. Later test results was analyzed thru making a finite element analysis. This is very big advantage because student can perform numerical analysis without making real test without an errors. The software for numerical calculations is called LS-Dyna.

The purpose of study: to identify the methodology of how to do a nonlinear testing of material in one of biggest automotion factory in the world and to present this to students. Another purpose is to merge to methodologies into one when using LS-Dyna software.

Research methodology: nonlinear testing machine and LS-Dyna Software.

Major results: In the paper there were presented result of testing materials and then presenting it to students. One major material were tested and results compared numerically. The mismatch between results is no more than 10%.

Implications: This methodology is presented to a student and will be used in course literature while leaning testing procedures.

Keywords: Nonlinear, tension, teaching, fem.

[20]

**DRAPED IN DISCUSSIONS: PERSPECTIVES OF SPEECH AND LANGUAGE  
PATHOLOGISTS ON PLAY TO THE LANGUAGE ACQUISITION OF CHILDREN  
WITH SPEECH DELAY**

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***ABSTRACT***

Play is no longer a simple leisure activity. With the given trend on play providing various developmental benefits, this qualitative study, aims to describe the contribution of play to the language acquisition of a child with Speech and language delay through the perceptions of speech and language pathologists. Three (3) Speech and Language pathologists were taken as respondents under a given criteria. The methods of collecting data had been split into providing open-ended survey questions and conducting interviews to capture the essence of various experiences regarding their views on how a child with speech and language delay can acquire language through the use of play. As a result, the researchers came up with three themes: Base, Bridge and Beacon. Base defines play, Bridge links play to Language Acquisition and Beacon symbolizes a light in the recognition of the contribution of play to language acquisition. At the end of the study, play is seen as an available resource that can be tapped as an alternative to the traditional methods in teaching children with speech and language delay acquire language.

Keywords: Play, language acquisition, speech and language delay, speech-language pathologist.

[21]

## **EMOTION, REACTION, PERMISSION: A CASE STUDY ON HOW CHILDREN RESOLVE TURN-TAKING DILEMMAS**

Bahrami-Hessari, E.M.L.<sup>1,2</sup>, Aquino, R.L.N.<sup>1</sup>, Coronado, P.J.<sup>1</sup>, Felarca, M.A.M.<sup>1</sup>, Novilla, C.V.M.<sup>1</sup>, Ramirez, M.R.F.P.<sup>1</sup>, Serrano, A.N.F.<sup>1</sup> & Vergara, R.A.T.<sup>1</sup>

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### **ABSTRACT**

Background: Play is an integral part in a child's formative years. As the child grows in age, he or she tends to participate more in activities that involve socio-emotional interaction with other children. Turn-taking now becomes a constant factor in these experiences. However, some encounter turn-taking difficulties in sharing toys, talking with each other, among others. A few studies have been made regarding how children resolve turn-taking dilemmas in the context of drawing.

Aim: This case study aims to look into how children with special needs resolve problems in turn-taking through drawing.

Method: We used triangulation in gathering data for the study, namely: observation, drawing, and interview. Two (2) male children – one diagnosed with ADHD and the other, diagnosed with ASD comorbid with ADHD, and one (1) female at-risk for ADHD were asked to draw situations in response to social stories showing events that lead to a turn-taking response. The participants were further asked to describe their thoughts and emotions in relation to their drawings.

Findings: Three dimensions emerged: emotion, reaction, and permission. These reveal the depth of how these children with special needs resolve turn-taking dilemmas. We have learned that despite the participants' diagnoses, they showed socially-acceptable ways of resolving predicaments in turn-taking.

Keywords: Problem solving, turn-taking, children with special needs, cognitive.

[22]

## TRANSACTIONAL DISTANCE: USING VIDEOS AND VIDEO-CONFERENCES TO TRAVERSE THE EDUCATIONAL SPACE

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### **ABSTRACT**

Transactional Distance (having both physical and psychological aspects) is arguably the primary difference between a class that is delivered online, and one that is delivered in a traditional, face-to-face setting. First introduced in the 1980's, this concept has been a significant learning element with far-reaching implications on distance education. As the provision of online education continues to grow, understanding and navigating transactional distance becomes imperative in the evolving and continually digitizing context of the academia. What are contemporary articulations of transactional distance, as manifested in blended learning or fully online courses? This descriptive paper explores the nature of transactional distance in the online provision of higher education, and argues that utilization of relevant concepts on course design and delivery, instructor presence, activity theory, and social media use can help educators and learners traverse the educational transactional distance more efficiently. A review of current literature on transactional distance in online education is endeavored, along with ways to negotiate this distance. Instructor observations and student perceptions gathered through surveys, on the use of videos and video conferencing through open educational platforms, will also be discussed. Information in this paper aims to come to the aid of online educators as they seek to bridge the gap with their learners.

Keywords: Transactional distance, course design and delivery, instructor presence, activity theory, social media use, open educational resources.

[23]

## **DEVELOPING ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY USING DRAMA ACTIVITIES FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS AT SAKON NAKHON RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY**

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*Udon Thani Rajabhat University*

### ***ABSTRACT***

Learning to speak English is a difficult task for Thai students. The purposes of this research were: 1) to study and compare English speaking ability of undergraduate students before and after learning through drama activities, and 2) to study the students' attitude towards teaching English speaking using drama activities. The sample consisted of 36 undergraduate students major in English at Sakon Nakhon Rajabhat University in the second semester of the academic year 2015 chosen by purposive selection. The research was a one group pretest-posttest design. The research instruments included 12 lesson plans, an English speaking ability test and an attitude questionnaire. The experiment lasted 12 weeks, 3 hours a week, or 36 hours in total. The mean, percentage, standard deviation and t-test for dependent samples were used for data analysis. The findings of this research were as follows: 1) The students' pretest and posttest English speaking ability scores were 56.67% and 79.78% respectively. The students' posttest score was found significantly higher than that of the pretest. 2) The students' attitude towards teaching English speaking using drama activities was at a good level.

**Keywords:** English speaking ability, drama activities, attitudes towards learning English speaking using drama activities.

[24]

**REAL TIME LEARNING DATA ANALYSIS BASED ON RASCH MODEL**

Chan, C.K

*The Hong Kong Applied Science & Technology Research Institute***ABSTRACT**

There has been a growing interest in conducting automatic analysis of educational data to enhance learning experience. In this project, a learning analytics server (LAS) based on Rasch Model has been built, which analyzes the item difficulties and students' abilities together in a question paper. The item-person map helps to identify students' difficulties, while the item bubble map shows the correlation between the items difficulty and the students' abilities. The map of Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) describes the expected and observed performance of the students. LAS can deliver instant feedback to teachers on the effectiveness and efficiency for their teaching activities, so that teachers may modify their course design to target the specific needs of the class or the needs of an individual student.

LAS has an open interface that allows seamless connection to other third party's question banks or learning management system for data collection. The data, in the correct format, can be delivered to LAS without much human intervention for analysis. The analysis results are presented in a user-friendly charts that can be easily understood. This LAS has been trialed in a few schools in Hong Kong. Feedback from the teachers on LAS will also be shared in this presentation.

Keywords: Learning, analytics, RASCH model.

[25]

**PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN: UNCHANGED  
CURRICULUM IN A CHANGING SOCIETY**

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***ABSTRACT***

Education has been heralded as one of the major successes of the US-led intervention in Afghanistan. It is widely reported that student enrolment in schools has reached around eight million students in 2014, representing nearly eight folds increase since the fall of the Taliban regime in 2001. At the same time, the few existing major scholarly works on the country's education have mainly highlighted the 'official history' of education policies and the recent enrolment growth in primary and secondary schools (Samady, 2011; Naumann 2009; Baiza, 2013, Karlsson & Mansory, 2007). This paper seeks to examine the contents of the so-called 'new' primary and secondary curriculum with a particular on focus on the 'Social' and 'Religious' subjects. It will then compare them with the contents of the same or similar subjects that were taught in schools prior to 2001. It argues that the overall purpose and contents of the new curriculum have largely remained unchanged in a rapidly changing society. More significantly, the new curriculum does not adequately prepare the majority of students for the current socio-political realities of Afghanistan.

Keywords: Afghanistan, education and curriculum.

[26]

**SCIAMATHUTO.WEEBLY.COM AS A SHAREABLE, SERVICE- ORIENTED E-LEARNING PLATFORM FOR THE K-12 STAKEHOLDERS IN THE PHILIPPINES**Salazar, V.M.F<sup>1</sup>, Hadsall, A.S<sup>2</sup>, Cruz, J.C.C<sup>3</sup> & Duka, I.M.A<sup>4</sup>*<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> University of the Philippines Los Baños/ Institute of Biological Sciences***ABSTRACT**

With the development of technology, teachers in the secondary and tertiary curricula have used online resources as supplementary materials to teach certain topics in the sciences. These materials, however, need to be evaluated in terms of content and appropriateness for classroom use. This study was conducted to collate, compile and evaluate instructional materials that can be used by teachers and students of the K-12 program in the Philippines. Free and readily-available instructional materials from the Web were then sorted according to topics indicated in the K-12 program. The topics range from Earth Science to General Biology of Grades 7 to 10 only. A team of subject matter specialists consisting of faculty members from the Institute of Biological Sciences, University of the Philippines Los Baños and master teachers and supervisors from the Department of Education, Division of San Pablo City was formed. The team is tasked with evaluating the instructional materials based on instructional content, curriculum connections, graphics and multimedia, lay-out, technical aspects, age/ grade level appropriateness, and engagement and interactivity. The evaluation revealed that all the compiled materials in Biology and Earth Sciences are exemplary for classroom use. With the K-12 program first implemented in the Philippines last school year 2012, Sciamathuto, the online learning platform would serve as an immediate solution to assist secondary science and mathematics teachers by providing readily accessible interactive instructional materials that will achieve optimum learning.

Keywords: E-learning, online, instructional, materials.



[27]

**ACADEMIC, SOCIO-CULTURAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SATISFACTION OF  
INTERNATIONAL HIGHER DEGREE RESEARCH STUDENTS (IRHD) IN  
AUSTRALIA**

Yu, B

*The Hong Kong Institute of Education***ABSTRACT**

In line with wider trends in the expansion of international student mobility, the number of international higher degree research students has grown at a significant rate in recent years. In particular, Australia has become a hub for attracting international higher degree research students from around the world. However, research has identified that international higher degree research students often encounter a wide range of academic and socio-cultural challenges in adapting to their new environment. Moreover, this can have a significant bearing on their levels of satisfaction with their studies. This paper outlines the findings of a mixed method study exploring the experiences and perceptions of international higher degree research students in Australia. Findings revealed that IRHD students' overall and academic satisfaction in Australia were highly related to each other, and they were strongly influenced by their learning and research, moderately influenced by co-national support and intercultural contact ability. Socio-cultural satisfaction seemed to belong to a different domain from academic satisfaction because it was explained by a different set of variables such as living and adaptation and intercultural contact ability. In addition, the most important issues in terms of satisfaction were not directly related to academic studies. Instead, factors such as integration into the community, interacting with other students, relationships with supervisors, and the provision of adequate desk space were often given the greatest weight. Implications for how university policy can better support international doctoral students are discussed.

**Keywords:** International higher degree research students, academic adaptation, socio-cultural adaptation, and student satisfaction.

[28]

## LEARNING ATTITUDES AND TEST TAKING STRATEGIES: EFFECT ON GRADE 10 STUDENTS' LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

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### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this paper is to determine the effect of learning attitudes toward English and language test taking strategies on language proficiency. Grade 10 students consisting of 27 girls and 18 boys from Education High School in a prestigious university in the country served as the respondents of this study. To gather pertinent data for this research, Abidin, Pour-Mohammadi, and Alzawari's (2012) Attitudes Toward English Language Questionnaire, Bick's (2013), Test Taking Strategies Scale (2013) and Jakeman and Dowell's International English Language Testing System or IELTS 10 were administered to the respondents. Pearson r Correlation and Multiple Regression Analysis were utilized in the study to establish the effect of learning attitudes and test-taking strategies on students' language proficiency and to determine if correlations exist among variables. Results show that positive learning attitude toward English and the use of more test taking strategies do not affect language proficiency. However, positive learning attitudes toward English and employment of more test taking strategies are positively correlated with a highly significant p-value of 0.06. On the other hand, when positive learning attitudes toward English and language test taking strategies were combined, no significant effect was noted on the students' language proficiency. Furthermore, learning attitudes and test taking strategies comprised only 4.13% of the factors affecting language competence. Other factors such as exposure, gender, and school last attended might have affected the performance of the respondents in the IELTS Practice Test.

Keywords: Language proficiency, test-taking strategies, language learning attitude.

[29]

## **FOCUS AND STRATEGIES UTILIZED BY TEACHERS AND PEERS IN GIVING FEEDBACK: EFFECTS ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' WRITING PERFORMANCE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Feedback is one of the most important factors in the success of each learner specifically in academic writing. Provision of effective and high quality feedback has been identified as a key element of quality teaching. The effect of feedback on writing has been the focus of various studies in the past but studies on the strategies and focus used by teachers and peers in providing feedback are scant despite its importance. The present study investigated the effect of the focus and strategy used by teachers and peers in providing feedback on students' essays. Fifty college students from the College of Engineering enrolled in Academic Writing course and their two language teachers comprised the respondents of the study. The teachers followed the process approach in teaching writing, allowing students to provide feedback first on their peers' essays before giving their own. Using Bitchener's (2005) strategies of feedback and Furneaux, Paran and Fairfax's (2007) coding scheme on the focus of feedback, the researchers analyzed 50 college students' essays with teacher and peer feedback by categorizing the focus and strategy used in providing feedback. Results show that teachers and peers focused more on form when giving feedback which includes lexical, mechanical, style, discourse and grammatical aspects compared to meaning (content and semantics). Teachers and peers provided feedback using indirect strategy more frequently than direct strategy. Furthermore, considering students' perception on the effect of feedback based on interviews and surveys, most of them claimed that there were improvements on their writing performance because of teacher and peer feedback. However, many of them stated that when they followed teacher's feedback in revising their essays, their grades improved. The findings of the study only show the positive effect of feedback on students' writing, hence, language teachers should continue their practice of giving quality feedback on students' essays to provide students' direction in improving their writing skills. Students should also be trained in providing feedback through a series of writing workshops to further hone their writing skills. Furthermore, future research may investigate on the effectiveness of peer and teacher feedback in developing students' writing through experimental research.

Keywords: Direct feedback, indirect feedback, strategy and focus of feedback.

[30]

## THE NEW NORMAL: TEAM BASED LEARNING IN AN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

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### **ABSTRACT**

International students are critical to the continuing success of the HE sector and make a significant contribution to the UK economy. The advantages that UK institutions have held are decreasing (Post-study work visa restrictions have impacted on entrant levels) and they must now look beyond “normal” offerings to students. This paper examines the pedagogical and practical considerations of transitioning a traditional course towards a Team-Based Learning (TBL) model. TBL courses enable students to gain a genuine appreciation of the power of team interaction and different approaches to decision-making. The study focuses on students studying a Masters programme in International Marketing at a British Business School. Course leaders have previously expressed frustration with levels of student interaction, often due to cultural differences and language challenges. We find a significant improvement in student engagement and also performance. The paper also highlights important practical considerations for anyone involved with the design / re-design of business related programmes.

Keywords: Team-based learning, higher education, marketing pedagogy.

[31]

**COUNT ON ME: SELECTED PRE-SCHOOLERS' VIEW OF THEIR TEACHERS'  
CARING BEHAVIOR**

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***ABSTRACT***

This qualitative study describes how selected preschoolers in a private school in Manila, Philippines perceive their teacher's caring behavior. Ten (10) pupils were asked to answer a robotfoto. The pupils also doodled a picture they can compare their teacher to, followed by an elicitation interview. Through thorough analyses of the gathered data regarding the participants' perceptions of their teacher's caring behavior, the researchers were able to categorize participant responses into three dimensions namely: Physical Attributes, Interpersonal Attributes, and Emotional Attributes, or collectively called the P-I-E attributes. The doodles and elicitation interviews indicate that the Physical Attributes of a teacher contribute to the caring image of a teacher. The Interpersonal Attributes indicate that the teacher's daily activities with children contribute to how pupils felt love and care in the school. Lastly, the Emotional Attributes indicate the attachment formed by pupils to their teacher and how emotions trigger the trust and comfortability of a pupil to his/her teacher.

Keywords: Caring, caring behavior, pre-schoolers, teachers.

[32]

## AN EXPERIENCE IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN EDUCATION; THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND DESIGN IN DESIGN STUDIO

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### **ABSTRACT**

Architectural design education is among the most basic factors in architectural education and is the focus of attention of educators and other professionals in the field. The first difference that exists between architectural education and other fields is that the results and the final products are not necessarily achieved through one way; rather, the final product can be achieved through several solutions. This shows the importance of education in architecture and the impact of design educator in studio. In general, research in the field of architectural education in the world is based on two main questions: First, how should design be taught to students? And second, how should students learn the process? One of the problems related to teaching architectural design is the lack of integration of theoretical training and design. Application of knowledge taught in the design process as an effective and integral part of architecture is of high importance in this regard, as well as the role of educators. Teaching as an activity with scientific and artistic aspects has the ability to fill the exiting gap by investing in students' thoughts and guiding them towards learning the required knowledge. The present study is of the opinion that learners should not be encountered with problems and should be allowed to find the relationships between the issues and seek the solution through inquiry and information gathering. Similarly, educational curriculum should be designed in a way to motivate the learners to be active and have positive attitudes. If such a view exists in preliminary design courses, the way will be paved for the development of this innovative look and the development of skills which make the knowledge taught during the design practice practical. Considering the fact that they have provided acceptable results compared with the control group, the proposed measures carefully divide different knowledge and design skills with a view to teaching method to provide suggestions for teaching preliminary design studios.

Keywords: Architectural education, design thinking, design knowledge.

[33]

**NEEDS OF THE SECONDARY EDUCATION SERVICE AREA OFFICE  
TEACHERS TOWARD FUNCTIONAL COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT**

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***ABSTRACT***

The purpose of this research was to study needs of the secondary education service area office teachers toward functional competency development. The sample was 35 teachers under the secondary education service area office by purposive sampling. The functional competency questionnaire was used for data collection. There was divided 6 competencies following: 1) Curriculum and learning management, 2) Student development, 3) Classroom management, 4) Analysis & synthesis & classroom research, 5) Teacher leadership and 6) Relationship & collaborative-building for learning management. Data were analyzed using frequency and percentage.

The research finding was the first functional competency of teachers need was curriculum and learning management competency, the second functional competency of teachers need was classroom management competency, the third functional competency of teachers need was student development competency, and so on.

Keyword: Teacher's functional competency.

[34]

## ONCE UPON A TIME: STUDENT ENGAGEMENT IN LITERATURE-BASED MATHEMATICS INSTRUCTION

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### **ABSTRACT**

In the Philippines, mathematics instruction generally follows a traditional pedagogical approach, the special education setting being no exception. Departing from content-based pedagogy, we considered integrating mathematics into an avenue that we believe would be more motivating for the students (i.e., literature). In our search for corroborating literature, we had noticed a significant lack of resources on literature-based mathematics instruction in the Philippine setting, especially with regards to student engagement. Thus, the current study aimed to explore the engagement of children with special needs towards literature-based mathematics instruction. We conducted a small group instruction in a private special education centre in the urban district of Quezon City. Five male students diagnosed with special needs, ages 7-13, participated in our study. To gather data, we used observation notes, supported by a ready-made checklist for student engagement. Engagement may occur in a variety of ways, and based on the data we had gathered, three themes emerged: the authentic, disrupted, and disconnected modes of engagement. These modes described the consistency and manner in which children with special needs responded to a literature-based mathematics instruction on quantity comparison.

Key words: Engagement, literature, math instruction, quantity comparison.



[35]

**THE PERSPECTIVE OF EDUCATION STUDENTS ON THEIR PREFERRED  
SCAFFOLDING TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE ANXIETY AND IMPROVE  
SPEAKING PERFORMANCE**

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***ABSTRACT***

Speaking plays a huge role in our lives, especially speaking in public. However, making oneself be clearly understood is hindered by speaking anxiety. This study aims to present a solution to lessen speaking anxiety experienced by students by finding their most preferred teacher scaffolding techniques. The researchers administered an anxiety scale designed by Horwitz, Horwitz and Copey (date) to determine anxiety level, and a 5-point Likert scale about teacher scaffolding techniques preferred by the participants. Results show that most education students have an average level of speaking anxiety, and this anxiety negatively affects their speaking performance. Among the thirteen techniques presented, internalizing came up as the most preferred scaffolding technique of the participants. The study implies that teachers should provide the necessary and appropriate scaffolding technique preferred by their students to lessen their anxiety level.

Keywords: Speaking anxiety, scaffolding, internalizing.

[36]

## **REALITY OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AT SCHOOLS IN KUWAIT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF TEACHERS**

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### ***ABSTRACT***

The study aimed to identify the degree of the organizational justice in the public education schools of Kuwait from the perspective of teachers and the relationship of experience, nationality, education stage and the education district with their awareness to the organizational justice. The study sample included (1203) teachers who are representative to all education stages in all Kuwaiti schools. The study used descriptive approach and applied a questionnaire of two themes in the study sample to measure the degree of distributive and communication justice from the perspective of teachers. The validity and reliability of questionnaire are verified before its application. The results indicated good degrees of validity and reliability, the study data is analyzed by using a set of statistical methods such as (One- way analysis of variance, T –test, Pearson correlation). Also, the results indicated that non – Kuwaiti teachers feel organizational justice more than Kuwaiti teachers. The distributive and communication justices got medium degree and the correlation degree between them is (536).

Keywords: Organizational justice, schools, Kuwait, perspective, teachers.

[37]

## **COGNITIVE MOBILISATION TOWARDS EUROPE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON ROMANIAN TEENAGERS' PERCEPTION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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### ***ABSTRACT***

At a time when the European Union's future is dominated by uncertainties, the role of the citizens in supporting this ambitious project and securing its continuity seems to become more important than ever before. The fact that today's teenagers are coming of age at a time when the EU is facing one of its most severe crisis is not without consequences since adolescence is considered a decisive period for the developing of a (supra) national identity. Starting from the theory that the new generation of Europeans is shaped both by "exposure" to Europe and by cognitive mobilisation towards Europe (Datler G., Wallace C. & Spannring R., 2005), the theoretical part of the present paper highlights the national and the European dimension of the civic and citizenship education curricula in Europe. Afterwards, the study attempts to establish whether attending courses on the European Union, taking about European issues in class or participating in European projects and programs developed in schools has an influence on teenagers' perception of themselves as European citizens and on their level of attachment to the EU. The research method employed is a quantitative one, pupils from the 11th and 12th- grade being the subjects of a survey conducted in six Romanian high schools. The results show if, and to what extent, cognitive mobilisation towards Europe in Romanian high schools has an impact on the future generation of Europeans.

**Keywords:** The European Union, citizenship education, cognitive mobilization towards Europe, European citizenship, Romanian teenagers.

[38]

## APPLYING CULTURAL ELEMENTS TO CERAMIC TEACHING – USING THE INDIGENOUS POTTERY KETTLES IN TAIWAN AS AN EXAMPLE

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### **ABSTRACT**

Culture is the pattern of human lifestyle. Over the course of history, culture originates from operation of daily life, and is often reflected on daily utensils. This study adopted literature review and content analysis to find out the factors affecting the formation of indigenous pottery kettles in Taiwan. Moreover, the cultural content of indigenous pottery kettles was analyzed, and the combination image technology was summarized, which can be used for the innovative content of ceramic teaching.

The purposes of this study are: (1) to analyze the constituting elements of indigenous pottery kettles in Taiwan, (2) to analyze the cultural elements of indigenous pottery kettles, and identify the factors affecting the combination images of pottery kettles and (3) to apply cultural elements to combine images, in order to develop innovative ceramic teaching content.

Over the past years, the author has deliberated over the cultural elements that influence the images on pottery kettles in local culture studies and attempted to develop creation and teaching methods for combination images. The methodology discussed author's idea and it also symbolizes a format called "Metaphor Art".

Keywords: Metaphor art, ceramic, cultural, culture element, innovative teaching.

[39]

## PANORAMA INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN TIMOR-LESTE

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### **ABSTRACT**

Timor-Leste is a new country and became independent in 1999; in order to advance it has to develop strong human resources through quality education. The vision for education is that by 2025 the population of Timor will be educated, knowledgeable and qualified to live a long and productive life, respectful of peace, family and positive traditional values. Inclusive Education means education for all and is a process of addressing and responding to the diversity of needs of all children youth and adults through increasing participation and reducing exclusion.

We care about Inclusive Education to improve the efficiency and reduce the costs of education systems; fewer drop outs, wastage, lower costs. The National Office of Inclusive Education within the Ministry of Education is responsible directly to the Director General of Education for ensuring Inclusive Education moves forward. Inclusive Education is included in the new school management and administration framework, called *Eskola Basica*, which is decree law signed by government in March this year.

Our targets over the next twelve months are to improve the National Office of Inclusive Education, work together with the World Bank and UNICEF to develop the National Policy of Inclusive Education, undertake socialization in all Regional, Districts and Sub-districts in Timor-Leste to increase understanding and awareness of Inclusive Education, and Improve data collection of disability statistic.

[40]

**RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIOECONOMIC CLASS AND A QUALITY EARLY  
CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT (ECCD) SERVICES: A CASE STUDY  
IN SITIO PAYONG**

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**ABSTRACT**

This case study focuses on how the socioeconomic status of stakeholders affects the quality of Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) services of the informal settlers' community in Marikina, Philippines. The study provided descriptions of a quality ECCD center and gave recommendations on how to strengthen the quality of ECCD services that the informal settlers' community is receiving. The researcher gathered data by doing an ethnographic research in the area which consists of participant observation, focus group discussion and key informant interviews. To analyze the data, the framework of capability approach — by Amartya Sen — was used to better explain the results of the study in terms of freedom and access to resources. The data of the research showed that the quality of ECCD services is highly dependent to socioeconomic status of the community because they do not have access to basic necessities such as water, food and electricity. These factors made it harder for the community to have access to a quality ECCD center. In fact, the center does not even have access to toys and children's books. Aside from that, the parents of the students also mentioned that the teacher is trained but not motivated. They also mentioned that ECCD for most adults in the community is not that important since their children are still too young to receive formal education. Moreover, the government is giving budget for their daycare center but their status as informal settlers made it harder to have access to a quality ECCD for the children of the community because of land property issues. To address this issue, the researcher came up with a toy and book library project which aims to fulfill the things that are lacking in the ECCD center of the community. More importantly, the research aims to make recommendations on different stakeholders on how to better improve the status of ECCD service in the community and to educate the adults about the importance of ECCD.

[41]

**WHAT ARE THE PERSPECTIVES OF STAKEHOLDERS (GRANDPARENTS, PARENTS, STUDENTS AND TEACHERS) IN RELATION TO EDUCATION IN RURAL CHINA?**

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**ABSTRACT**

This paper investigates the perspectives of stakeholders in relation to education in rural China in relation to social changes stemming from rapid economic growth. Historically, rural citizens suffer potential social and economic injustice by the implementation of the household registration (hukou) system and other national policies, especially in relation to the provision of education. These inequalities between rural and urban communities not only influence the qualities and opportunities of education, but also people's perception of the value of education. This paper reports on research that explored stakeholders' perception of the value of education in rural China and the reasons for stakeholders holding these opinions from three aspects, including social mobility, gender and culture. The research data include 669 student questionnaires, 456 parent questionnaires and 36 interviews with students, parents, grandparents and teachers from a relatively poor county of HeBei province in Northern China. This investigation explores that the way in which social mobility, gender, traditional culture shape stakeholders' perception of the value of education. The findings indicated that grandparents tend to have different perspectives from the parents and students in terms of reasons for their acceptance of the significance of education due to the diversity of understanding upward social mobility. Meanwhile, although the gender factor of students is not a significant issue, it cannot be ignored that a small number of stakeholders still give preference to boy's education. This investigation also offer a cultural viewpoint to clarify reasons for parents', grandparents', teachers' influences on student's perspectives. The result of this research provides an in-depth understanding of the causes of impacting on stakeholders' perception of the importance of education in rural China.

Keywords: China, rural education, perception of the value of education, householder registration system.

[42]

**ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE INTEGRATION OF REFUGEE STUDENTS WITH  
DISABILITIES IN INCLUSIVE CLASSROOMS. ARE REFUGEE STATUS AND  
DISABILITIES A REASON FOR MULTIPLE DISCRIMINATIONS?**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study investigates the attitude of the Austrian population towards the inclusive schooling of Austrian children with disabilities as well as refugee children with and without disabilities. More precisely, it will be investigated whether refugee children with disabilities are affected by multiple discriminations in regard to joint schooling or not. The attitude of the general population towards the inclusive schooling of Austrian children with disabilities and refugee children with and without disabilities will be compared. Finally, conditional factors of multiple discriminations will be investigated. Thus, the following two research questions are posed:

- (i). Are refugee children identified with disabilities or behavioral disorders, affected by multiple discriminations in regard to the joint schooling in inclusive classrooms?
- (ii.) If refugee children identified with disabilities or behavioral disorders are affected by multiple discriminations, what are the conditional factors that promote / predict these multiple discriminations?

In order to answer these research questions, approx. 1360 persons were surveyed using a pen and paper questionnaire. The sample consisted of 53% women. Participants were between 16 and 87 years old ( $M=43.24$ ,  $SD=15.02$ ). In order to answer the first research question, an ANCOVA was conducted. First results revealed that refugee children are affected by multiple discriminations ( $F(4,1358)=27.01$ ;  $p=.000$ ;  $\eta^2=.07$ ). However, according to these preliminary results the refugee status is not the most determining factor of the multiple discriminations. Instead, the kind of disability determined much more whether a refugee is affected by multiple discriminations or not.

To answer the second research question, we will conduct regression analyses and enter sociodemographic as well as sociocultural variables as predictors. The results will be presented at the ICEDU 2016.

Keywords: Inclusive education, multiple discriminations, refugees.



[43]

**A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF 21ST CENTURY READING PRACTICES IN  
SELECTED PHILIPPINE K-12 ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEXTBOOKS**

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***ABSTRACT***

With the implementation of K-12 curriculum, there is a call for textbook evaluation in K-12 English language textbooks. One of the aims of the new curriculum is to attain the 21st century skills. Recently, IRA published best reading practices for the 21st century learners. Hence, this study aims to identify what reading practices are emphasized and needed to be applied in reading activities. In this study, reading activities found in K-12 English language textbooks were analyzed based on the best reading practices of IRA. A total of 12 books across four curriculum levels published from 2013-2015 were subjected to content analysis. Results indicate that Philippine K-12 English language textbooks put premium on reading activities that use multiple genres. There is a continuing emphasis on reading activities that entail syntactic awareness and vocabulary development. Findings also show that there is a need to add more reading activities that allow students to do rereading and to engage in digital texts, to balance the use of prose and poetry in reading activities and to apply the 21st century best reading practices in classrooms.

Keywords: Filipino, textbook review, reading practices, reading activities, Philippine English language textbooks.

[44]

**TRANSFORMATIONS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCE IN ACTIVITIES**

Bortkevičienė, V

*Vytautas Magnus University***ABSTRACT**

Scientific literature review revealed that entrepreneurship is a quite complex and multifaceted concept which combines different scientific disciplines and may be expressed through them. Entrepreneurship is a topic of educational and economic interest at the present time and is described as a creative and innovative response to the environment, which can be, and can occur in different social environments: in business, in education, social work, and industry etc. The question is how to measure what determines the entrepreneurship in activities? How the concept of entrepreneurship is formed? How is entrepreneurial knowledge transformation going into activities and how entrepreneurial knowledge is acquired before the onset of action?

The purpose of this paper is to identify what determines manifestation of entrepreneurial competence in activities.

Research methodology. A phenomenographical research approach was adopted, and in-depth interviews with entrepreneurs identified as the most appropriate data collection tool. Data analysis sought to identify and understand in a broader way entrepreneurship concept and the ways how entrepreneurial competence is acquired and how are going entrepreneurial competence transformations in activities.

Findings. In-depth interviews revealed the ways and situations how entrepreneurial competence is acquired and is expressed in and through different activities. In-depth interviews revealed the main themes within which the entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial competence could be seen in a broader way and could be identified how entrepreneurial competence is acquired: through theoretical knowledge or practical knowing.

Implications. Data analyses of the paper, theoretical discussions and practical knowledge of entrepreneurship seeks to create a more complex view of entrepreneurship and develop deeper insights into this phenomenon and its recent expansion. The additional research attention should be directed towards gaining a greater understanding of the entrepreneurship concept and the different forms to acquire and to transform entrepreneurial competence in activities.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial competence, phenomenography, interview, theoretical knowledge, practical knowing.

[45]

## **SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCES AND MEANING ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE AND ADDICTION: A MIXED METHOD APPROACH**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study was to examine the experiences and meanings associated with drug abuse and addiction among university students while also identifying the causative factors of the use of psychoactive substances. The study which is a mixed method made use of an adapted and validated version of the drug abuse screening test (DAST-10) scale to measure drug use and emotional intelligence questionnaire was used to measure an aspect of psychosocial functioning and interviews were used to explore the subjective experiences of six participants. Both the purposive and snowballing sampling techniques were employed. The quantitative data generated were coded and entered into the statistical package for social sciences and results were presented using descriptive tables. Results show a negative correlation between drug abuse and emotional intelligence (-.229). The qualitative data was transcribed and coded using thematic coding where themes are extracted from each transcript. The most commonly used substances were codeine (85%), alcohol (75%), cannabis (70%), tramadol (65%), rohypnol (65%), and tobacco (50%). Qualitative data shows that the participants exercised some sort of willpower over the use of psychoactive substances and the major reason for use was to seek a new experience. This study brought to the fore the evidence that personal meanings and experiences come into play in taking decisions on drinking or substance use and this should be considered when interventions are planned.

Keywords: Substance use, psychosocial functioning, experience and meaning, mixed method.

[46]

**THE INFLUENCES OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES  
(ICT) ON THE EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF YOUTH FROM MONGOLIAN  
PASTORALIST FAMILIES**

Tran, K.C

*International Institute of Social Studies - Erasmus University Rotterdam***ABSTRACT**

The proposed paper will highlight the need to incorporate the learners' differential experiences of education and ICT in the quest to facilitate quality and relevance in the education development of young learners from pastoralist communities. The discussion will be based on preliminary findings from a recently completed fieldwork which is part of a research project that explores how youth from Mongolian pastoralist families experience the influences of Information Communication Technologies (ICT) as they travel between different localities that construct their educational landscape. The research methodology takes a child-centered approach and a multi-disciplinary design in which ethnography is used along with visual participatory research techniques and complementary applications of interviewing and surveying methods, to progressively take the research participants and the researcher through deeper engagements with the research questions over a 9-month data collection period. The methodology is based on a conceptual framework which posits that the perspectives and experiences of learners, whose agencies are situated within a collectivistic social context (Abebe 2013), are shaped by the interrelations between the social, temporal and spatial dimensions of the landscapes where the learning takes place (Bayliss & Dillon 2011). The research aims to add the perspectives of youth, from non-Western and non-sedentary society, to the global knowledge production on how ICT transform conceptualizations and experiences of education, in order to facilitate more grounded and inclusive educational reforms that impact learners from rural communities.

Keywords: ICT, education, youth, pastoralist, mobility, mixed methods, visual participatory research, ethnography.

[47]

## WHAT IS NOW PROVED WAS ONCE ONLY IMAGINED: A HISTORICAL SURVEY OF HERMENEUTICS

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### **ABSTRACT**

This article provides a historical background of hermeneutics, a method of textual analysis that is an "artful" form of understanding and a process of exposing hidden meanings. The article discusses the evolution of hermeneutics, as well as the philosophical influences of Edmund Husserl, Martin Heidegger, and Hans-Georg Gadamer. Noting that a close link between phenomenology and hermeneutics has resulted in the terms often being used interchangeably and universally, the article points out those philosophical beliefs differ among phenomenologists and hermeneutic philosophers. Phenomenologists focus on the lived experience of persons eliciting commonalities and shared meanings, whereas hermeneutics refers to an interpretation of language. The article compares and contrasts these perspectives by summarizing the philosophical assumptions of Heidegger, and Gadamer. It explores concepts such as bracketing, prejudice, horizon, historical consciousness, and hermeneutic circle. A blending of critical social theory and hermeneutics has resulted in a methodology of critical hermeneutics. This methodology emphasizes an interpretation of language, as well as silence, while also situating the text and the interpreter in their socio-cultural traditions.

Keywords: Hermeneutics, textual, socio-cultural traditions.

[48]

**IMPACT OF HYPERTEXT FEATURES AND READING STRATEGIES ON  
SECONDARY STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION: A CORRELATIONAL  
STUDY**

Abiad, D.E.I<sup>1</sup>, Bartolome, H.V.D<sup>2</sup>, Bautista, W.M.S<sup>3</sup>, Binag, G.L.J<sup>4</sup> & Vizconde, C.J<sup>5</sup>

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***ABSTRACT***

This study was conducted to understand how the features of hypertext and reading strategies employed by student's impact their reading comprehension. The 173 grade 7 and 8 respondents used an authentic hypertext present in the internet as a reading material. A 30-item multiple choice comprehension test was administered to measure understanding. All the data to measure the features of hypertext and reading strategies were gathered using a 5-point likert scale. Results show that the structural feature (non-linearity) ranked first among the different features of hypertext followed by navigation, bearings, and user control respectively. Among the strategies used by students to read hypertexts, situational strategies (use of schema) ranked first which is followed by metacognitive strategies, self-regulated strategies (monitoring and goal-setting), link selection, coherence, and construction integration respectively. The study also shows that correlations between hypertext features, reading strategies, and reading comprehension are positively weak but are significant.

Keywords: Hypertext, hypertext features, reading strategies, reading comprehension.

[49]

## BACHELOR OF SECONDARY EDUCATION GRADUATES' PERFORMANCE IN THE LICENSURE EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS

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### **ABSTRACT**

The study compared the Licensure Examination for Teachers (LET) performance of the Bachelor of Secondary Education (BSE) graduates of Academic Year 2012-2013 in the College of Teacher Education of the Pangasinan State University (PSU) using the descriptive method of research. Subjects were from a complete enumeration of the BSE graduates who took the LET on September 2013. Their names were obtained from the 2013 PSU Graduation program and their LET ratings from the Professional Regulations Commission (PRC). The study found that 100% of the graduates of CA-English, MAPHE and Social Studies passed in the General Education and Specialization while 100% of the examinees from Chemistry, CA-English and Social Studies passed in the Professional Education. Based on the mean of LET performance; BSE graduates with majors in Social Studies, CA-English and Chemistry performed better in General Education; majors in Social Studies, Chemistry and CA-English performed better in Professional Education; and majors in Mathematics, Social Studies and Biological Science performed better in Specialization. The LET performance of BSE graduates in General Education was comparable regardless of major. However, their LET performance in Professional Education when classified by major was significantly different and can be attributed to student factor since the same teachers are handling Professional Education courses regardless of specialization. Also, their LET performance in Specialization when classified by major was significantly different and can be attributed to teacher and subject factors because students are exposed to different teachers and subjects in their fields of specialization.

Keywords: Board examination, graduate performance.

[50]

**WORD PROBLEM SOLVING DIFFICULTIES OF EDUCATION STUDENTS IN  
ANALYTIC GEOMETRY**

Ferrer, I.M.C

*Pangasinan State University, Bayambang Campus****ABSTRACT***

The study determined the word problem solving difficulties of second year Bachelor of Elementary Education (BEE) students in Analytic Geometry during Summer 2012. It aimed to help Analytic Geometry teachers identify the difficulties of students which can give input as to what teaching methodologies and techniques can be employed to make the subject easy to understand. The researcher analyzed students' solutions on their quizzes and determined the frequency of errors made. Ranking of errors revealed that the most observed difficulty of students was on plotting or locating points and curve tracing. This was followed by their difficulties on basic operations, making conclusions, identifying relationships or equations, the use of algebraic signs, and simplifying fractions or answers to simplest form. The least observed difficulty was on combining similar terms. The reasons for students' difficulties were: they cannot differentiate an abscissa from an ordinate, they are in a hurry so they overlooked basic operations, they thought values obtained from solutions are conclusions themselves, they are confused about integer operations, and they thought that reducing fractions to simplest form is not necessary. The study found that majority of the problem solving difficulties of BEE students fall under Basic Mathematics or their lack of mastery on basic mathematical concepts, operations and procedures. Some of the recommendations include returning of test papers for students to see their mistakes and errors, solving of quizzes in the class for better understanding and clarification, and giving of a diagnostic test on the subject's pre-requisites for remediation.

Keywords: Analytic geometry, problem-solving.



[51]

**COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES IN EARLY  
CHILDHOOD: CASE STUDY OF PREP CLASS OF THREE SCHOOLS IN  
LAHORE, PAKISTAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

In this era of constant educational reforms, learning practices need to be more meaningful and reformed in the light of reflective based enquiries and pedagogies. Most of the research available on Collaborative learning practices is done in West on adult group. Whereas Piaget's coined process of accommodation and assimilation, Vygotsky's zone of proximal development and concept of scaffolding, Erickson's notion of Autonomy, Bronfenbrenner's proposition of environment's role on child's development, Skinner's concept of operant conditioning and Bandura's social learning theory suggest the importance of collaboration even in early school years. The basis of collaborative or cooperative learning is constructivism, focusing on holistic learning with a learner centered approach. Experiential learning theories of Dewey, Lewin and Kolb and concept of self-actualization by Maslow and Roger also holds a lot of significance to understand the role of experience in collaborative practices. The objective of this research is to investigate the existing collaborative learning practices at a preschool level, to find out the perceptions of educators including teachers and course coordinators towards this approach and to investigate the posed challenges of collaborative practices. The data is derived from a case study of three selected preschools of Pakistan based in Lahore with almost same socio economic structure. The class selected for the study is prep class with age group of students between 5 to 6 years. Two teachers and a course coordinator of prep class from each school were interviewed and one prep class from each school was observed. The current findings suggest that teachers and coordinators when interviewed accept the importance of collaborative learning over competitive or individualistic learning but more in social context and personal growth than in cognitive development, contradictory to the observed actual classroom practices where students learned new concepts with less cognitive load in collaborative setting. Activities designed were limited and were mostly void of complete understanding of conditions necessary for successful collaboration. Teachers and classroom practice demonstrated knowledge of preparation of resources like charts, flash cards, paints and some understanding of group dynamics like participation, domination, passive members, some classes also demonstrated use of established ground rules. Whereas teachers were not familiar with their role in the collaborative process, class arrangement was structured without any aim, monitored progress was not clear and recorded after each activity and learning objectives of tasks were not clearly defined. Interaction observed was either whole class or in big groups focusing on quality production of the concept taught, in one class self-guided achievement, almost without any focus to actual collaboration with other group members or peers. Revealed results validate the partial existence of collaborative learning in classrooms but also indicate the lack of awareness and training on the part of educators for planning, interaction, processes and their effect.

[52]

**ASPIRATION, EQUALITY, AND PRIVILEGE IN EDUCATION:  
EXPLORING AN ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION MODEL FOR THE MALAYS**

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***ABSTRACT***

All efforts done by the Malaysian government in ensuring elevated education quality would always have relevance with the progress of the Malay society and their status quo in the Malaysian constitution. Ironically, the Malay society has always been perceived as underachievers educationally and economically when compared to other races living in Malaysia. Therefore, concerns over the suitability of an education system that is deemed fit for the Malays in order for them to progress in the globalized arena has been in constant debate. Would the Malay privilege stipulated by the Malaysian Constitution still be relevant and significant in producing a Malay society that is equally competitive educationally and economically with other fellow Malaysians of different races? What would an ideal education system for the Malays include? Would the reforms recommended in the new Malaysian Education Blueprint 2015-2025 be suitable for the Malay society to compete globally? This qualitative study explored the demands of the Malay ethnic society in terms of an “ideal” education system that would allow the Malays to be globally competitive. A series of semi-structured interviews were conducted with the Malay people of different socio-economic status including politicians, blue collar workers, and corporate executives to determine an ideal education model deemed fit to ensure economic and political progress of the Malay society in Malaysia. The study found key areas that build up the ideal Malay education model, including an apolitical education system supported by substantial government funding and emphasis on the rural area development.

Keywords: Malay, education, education model, aspiration, education equality, education privilege.

[53]

**INCREASE INTEREST READ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH THE USE OF A MINI LIBRARY MATERIALS RECYCLING PROGRAM SUPPORT GOVERNMENT OF MAKASSAR, MTR (MAKASSAR TA NOT RANTASA / SLOB)**

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***ABSTRACT***

"Growing Interest Read Library Mini Students through the creation of Recycled Materials" is one of the strategies designed by me as a homeroom to improve students' reading interest is still very low. Perpustakaan Mini was designed, built and maintained by the students through the help of teachers and parents. This strategy is designed in addition to improving students' reading interest also to provide solutions to environmental problems is waste and support the government program that MTR Makassar (Makassar Ta Not Rantasa / slob). The main purpose of the Library Mini manufacture of Recycled Materials is to increase the interest of elementary school students are increasingly degraded. Research subjects were 45 students of class IV-B half of Odd Elementary School Teachers' Training College Complex 1 of Makassar in the academic year 2015/2016. The research lasted for three months consisted of two cycles. With the research methods of the class action, which was held from 2 cycles there is an increased interest in reading students with this method is 80% of the previous conditions.

Keywords: Waste, mini library, interests read, MTR.

[54]

## VALUING QUALITY IN SECONDARY EDUCATION: AN EMPIRICAL INQUIRY IN A LOW-PERFORMING COUNTRY

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### **ABSTRACT**

This paper explores the way in which different social actors (students, parents, teachers) conceptualize and value the notion of a *good* education. The study is grounded in the *valuing* tradition in the literature of school performance (Scriven, 1972; Guba & Lincoln, 1989; Stake, 2001, 2004) and its stand on the way in which objective-based assessments tend to narrow down policy design and evaluation inputs to the production of information that disregards the interests and expectations of relevant stake-holders. Our analysis is based in a mix-methods design that comprises qualitative information from open-ended questions collected in Colombia, a low-performing school country according to international standards. Results that emerge from triangulating nation-wide representative data (n>350) with a survey collected in two low school-performing subnational regions (n>200) are indicative of the way in which social actors give an important weight to the notion of school as space to learn about values and coexistence, distancing from education as a mean to reproduce human capital (i.e. productivity) as it is commonly assumed in mainstream policy circles. We end the document by arguing the way in which this type of approaches become a promising alternative to study the puzzle of school performance in different contexts and societies.

Keywords: School (under)performance, good education, valuing theory, education policy.

[55]

## AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENTAL KIT, EMBEDDED SENSOR MODULE FOR MONITORING EARTHQUAKE ACCELERATION

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### **ABSTRACT**

The main purpose of the experimental kit for young students are 1) development of embedded sensor module for monitoring earthquake acceleration, shown on screen of personal phone with natural frequency , 2) design of Stiffness of boundary condition, structures, and resistance, and 3) optimum design experiments while varying the resistance of structures, boundary condition, co-operation of building system, for which 4 different combinations of building system. The developed new building structures are showing 50% decreased drift for wind pressure and earthquake loads. However, there is a big problem for building in terms of budget and decision making due to its huge size. Therefore, new patent of experimental kit, which simulate earth's earthquake with the movement of interplate based on plate tectonics of earth. By measuring acceleration data on top of the mini building model, students can easily understand the movement of modern buildings by watching FFT calculated natural frequencies on their smart cellular phone. One could change the spring constants and angle of buildings with interplate (the origin of earthquake in the mini model), the difference of responses of buildings while varying resisting inertia of buildings and spring stiffness. Therefore, the developed experimental kit could be expanded for the new building structures. In addition, the developed Hierarchical Bayes network prediction software helps user to identify the deterioration of structures before they degraded.

Keywords: Experimental kit, super tall building, safety management, earthquake, prediction of risk.

[56]

## PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS INFLUENCING CONFORMITY AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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### **ABSTRACT**

Conformity among student group members has been severally debated. This is because individuals often view themselves as independent with features that distinguish them from others. This study was therefore designed to explore conformity and the psychosocial factors of age, sex, socio-economic status and self-esteem that influence it. This study made use of the ex-post-facto design. The research had three hundred participants, with a male mean age of 35.03 and female mean age of 32.5. The Mehrabian Conformity scale and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem scale were used for data generation. The three statistical methods were one-way ANOVA, t-test of independent samples and Pearson's correlation coefficient. Findings show that there was a positive significant relationship between self-esteem and conformity ( $r = 0.29, p < .05$ ). However, findings show there was no significant difference between the three levels of socio-economic status and conformity ( $F(2, 297) = 2.22, p > .05$ ). Further results shows there was a significant difference between gender ( $t = 2.03, p < .05$ ), age ( $t = .44, p < .05$ ) and conformity. This study presents wide implications for student conformity in groups especially in revealing the influence of gender, improving values and morals in order to enhance collectiveness for achieving positive group norms.

Keywords: Conformity, students, universities, self-esteem.

[57]

**ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED FOR THE  
TREATMENT OF DIARRHEA IN AGUSAN DEL SUR, PHILIPPINES**

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***ABSTRACT***

Ethnobotany is the study of plants used by specific cultures for various purposes. This study aimed to document indigenous medicinal plants which were used as alternative medicine that can treat diarrhea. This qualitative study used semi -structured interview as means of data gathering procedure. This study employed purposive sampling of 50 local inhabitants, aging from 40 to 85 years old who are presently using medicinal plants in the eight communities of the municipality of Talacogon, Agusan del Sur, Philippines. Results revealed that 25 medicinal plants were found effective in the treatment of diarrhea. The leaves and the stem of these plants were utilized and were mostly prepared by decoction, infusion, concoction and extraction. Out of the identified 25 medicinal plants, *Psidium guajava*, *Persea americana* and *Blumea balsamifera* were commonly used which easily grow and can be domesticated in home gardens. The medicinal plants had helped much the local people as cheap source of alternative medicine. This suggests that this traditional knowledge from these people be transmitted through symposia seminars and trainings for its management and conservation for sustainability.

Keywords: Ethnobotany, medicinal plants, diarrhea, sustainability, alternative medicine.

[58]

**PERSPECTIVES IN PNU-MINDANAO: BASIS FOR MULTICULTURAL  
EDUCATION PROGRAM**

Cajetas-Saranza, R

*Philippine Normal University-Mindanao***ABSTRACT**

Issues on diversity continue to challenge higher education institutions to present an effective multicultural education foundation. This study aimed to explore the different approaches of integrating multicultural perspectives in Philippine Normal University -Mindanao, Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur, Philippines, being Multicultural Education Hub. Through document analysis, interview, observation and focus group discussions, results revealed that the school has no record of the profile of its 1,248 students, and 74 faculty and staff in terms of ethnicity. Multicultural issues are not introduced early in the teacher education program. Infusion of multicultural concepts in the syllabus is evident but the extent of this inclusion is limited only to meet the felt needs of the main stream and the marginalized students of the institution without identifying who the mainstream and the marginalized students are. The dominant ethnic group is not well represented in the student government and no existing student organizations for this ethnic group. Based on these findings, the researcher proposed an Integrated Multicultural Education Program for PNU-Mindanao. It has six components: Formation Program, Curriculum Development, Hiring of Indigenous Faculty, Organizing Indigenous Student Communities, Student Teaching Placement Program, and Linkages and Partnerships.

Keywords: Diversity, multicultural education program, perspectives, curriculum, indigenous.



[59]

## **GENDER-RELATED SORTING SKILLS: A CASE OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (ASD)**

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<sup>2</sup>*Research Center on Culture, Education and Social Issues, University of Santo Tomas*

### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Several existing studies had the conclusion that children sort gender-related toys based on colors. There were, however, limited literatures about sorting skills that involve children with exceptionalities in the Philippines. Hence, this study was made to constitute the factors affecting the sorting skills of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).

**Aim:** The goal of this study is to investigate the prevalent differences on how children with ASD ages 6-10 sort toys in relation to their gender.

**Method:** A sample of two boys and two girls diagnosed with ASD were provided with a set of toys in its original color, and painted in pink, and blue colors. The toys were placed on the floor in which they sorted through the labeled baskets, “boys”, “girls”, and “boys and girls”. Since the participants were non-verbal, a parent interview was conducted to support the sorting skills displayed by their child.

**Findings:** This study yielded three factors that implied their way of sorting, namely: interest, imitation, and influence. These factors were the results on how the participants sorted the toys based on their interest, based on what they observed from others, and based on the people around them.

**Keywords:** Sorting skills, gender-related toys, autism spectrum disorder, toy preferences.

[60]

## ENGLISH PROFICIENCY AND SELF-EFFICACY OF PAKISTANI ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS

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### **ABSTRACT**

The main objective of this study was to examine the self-efficacy and correlation among self-reported English proficiency and self-efficacy of ELT teachers of Pakistan. Correlation was also studied between the subscales of self-efficacy (engagement, management and instructional strategies) and English proficiency (speaking, reading, writing, and listening). Descriptive research was conducted and survey was conducted in Private schools of Lahore. Data was collected from 100 teachers. Chacon scale was used in survey which was consisted on two portions. First portion was consisted on self-efficacy which further have three parts. First part was efficacy for classroom management, second part was efficacy for engagement of students in classroom and third part was efficacy for instructional strategies in classroom. This portion was consisted on 11 items. Second portion was based on the scale to measure self-reported English proficiency. It was consisted on 15 items. Literature review studied in the Pakistani context on this topic and also some of the other countries to show the similarities and differences in dealing the English language for enhancement of self-efficacy and English proficiency of teachers. Results indicated that there is highly positive correlation among English proficiency and self-efficacy and in their sub scales. It also indicate that Pakistani English language teachers are less proficient in writing and reading. They are less proficient in managing the group activities during class room management. It will help the policy makers, publishers and course designers to make policies and plans, courses and programs for development of English language through English language teachers in highly proficient and efficacious way.

Keywords: Self – efficacy, English proficiency, ELT teachers.

[61]

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF BIRTH ORDER AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF  
PUP SANTA ROSA CAMPUS SECOND YEAR STUDENTS DURING THE SCHOOL  
YEAR 2014-2015**

Reyes – Baybay, M

*Polytechnic University of the Philippines***ABSTRACT**

This research was conducted to determine if birth order is related to the academic achievement of the second year students of Polytechnic University of the Philippines - Sta. Rosa Campus. A researcher made questionnaire was used in collecting information. Based on the statement of the problems and having 263 respondents, findings were 1.14% of the respondents were Excellent, 0.76% of them are Middle Child and 0.38% is Only Child. While 11.03% were Very Good, 3.8% of them are first born, 3.04 of them are middle child and last born, respectively, and 1.14% of them are only child. Meanwhile, 65.4 % of the respondents were good, 25.1% of them are middle child, 23.19% are first born, 12.55% are last born, and 4.56% are only child. While, there were 19.39% respondents has a Satisfactory academic achievement, 7.99% of them were first born, 5.32% were middle child, 4.94 were last born and 1.14% were only child. While, there were 2.66% of the respondents were passing, 1.14% of them were first child and middle child, respectively and 0.38% were only child. However, there were no Conditional academic achievement among the respondents, likewise only one respondent or 0.38% was considered Failure who is a middle child respondent. This implies that a greater number of respondents were middle child who has a good academic performance. A p value of 0.584 was obtained which was higher than the 0.05 level of significance which reveals that there is no significant relationship between the respondents' birth order and academic achievement.

Keywords: Birth order, academic achievement, first born, middle child, last born, only child, average grade point.

[62]

**PARENTS' PRACTICES REGARDING THEIR CHILDREN'S USE OF  
TECHNOLOGY IN QATAR**

Ihmeideh, F

*Qatar University****ABSTRACT***

Over the past few years, children's use of technology at home has been growing significantly. At home, parents may play a significant role in enhancing children's use of technology. This study was designed to explore parents' practices regarding their children's use of technology at home. Data were collected from a diverse sample of parents in Doha City in Qatar. For the purpose of the study, the researchers designed a questionnaire that categorizes parents' practices regarding their children's use of technology into different domains. Results indicated that parents' reported practices were not in line with what are known as developmentally appropriate technology practices for young children. Moreover, the results showed that there were statistically significant differences due to parents' demographics' background. These results and their implications were discussed and appropriate recommendations were suggested.

Keywords: Parents' practices, early years technology, using technology.

[63]

**THE USE OF MOBILE APPLICATION TO SUPPORT SPEECH DELAY  
CHILDREN IN MALAYSIA: A PRELIMINARY STUDY**

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***ABSTRACT***

This study explores the use of mobile application to support children with speech delay in Malaysian community. Currently, there are various commercial mobile applications to support speech delay among English speakers, however, there is a gap in the development of mobile application catered specifically for Malay language speakers. The paper reports the preliminary study of the research project by exploring the possibility of utilizing the mobile application to support the children. The research design of this study is qualitative and based on case study methodology. Data collection methods include observation of the special need children's use of mobile application as well as interviews with the parents. Nvivo are used to analyze the data. This study applies a two-pronged approach to contribute to the body of knowledge in the field of mobile learning and special need education in Malaysian schools. The study successfully developed a mobile application to support speech delay children, and also brings added value in understanding the situation regarding the use of mobile application to support children with special need. These are significant areas which have been established in this study to shed light on the issues associated with the use of mobile application for special needs children.

Keywords: Mobile application, speech delay, Malaysia, mobile learning, assistive technology.

[64]

## INCORPORATING THE SOCRATIC METHOD INTO ONLINE EDUCATION IN A “WIRED” WORLD

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### **ABSTRACT**

The 21st century is the beginning of a digital age in which educators and students are discovering a new way of “being-in-the-world” (Heidegger), which is increasingly a way of “being-in-the-wired-world.” New communication technologies and social media are transforming the everyday realities of human relations in many different ways. One vitally important area of transformation in recent decades is in the area of education. The traditional classroom is no longer the only option for formal teaching or learning. Online education or E-learning is making academic inroads in virtually all demographics, from K-12 through Ph.D. programs. Technology and pedagogical methods change with the times, but there is one classic “method” that is timeless. The question is how to incorporate the “Socratic Method” into online education, including question and answer, the dialectic of reflective dialogue and small group, student-initiated communication. There are both advantages and disadvantages to the online classroom in comparison with the traditional live classroom, and hybrid alternatives. The field of philosophical hermeneutics as prescribed by Gadamer and Ricoeur provides a theoretical background to the topic, while 25 years of teaching over 6000 college students in live and online and hybrid formats, and four years of substitute teaching K5-12 students while writing my dissertation for my Ph.D. provides practical insight. This presentation highlights some pedagogical techniques for live and online classroom formats, including innovations for asynchronous discussion threads as well as reflections on and suggestions for various technologies enhancing the online educational experience with the Socratic Method.

Keywords: Online, Socratic Method, hermeneutics, pedagogy.

[65]

## AN INTERACTIVE AND COLLABORATIVE E-LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

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<sup>2,3</sup>*The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

### **ABSTRACT**

In this project, we demonstrate the effects of a Smart Classroom software suite in enabling some learning modes in 21st century education, such as student-centered learning and peer-assisted learning. Taking advantages of equipment such as Interactive Whiteboard and tablet computers as well as the Wi-Fi infrastructure, this software suite promotes students' participation and interactions with the teacher and fellow peers. We share the experience of deploying such a system in primary schools in Hong Kong.

Following the Hong Kong government's recent initiatives to promote e-Learning and large-scale deployment of infrastructure and e-Learning equipment in local schools, we introduced the Smart Classroom software suite in selected schools for assessing its effects on teaching and learning. Two issues were specifically investigated, namely, how this solution can help teachers adopt mobile technologies in order to deliver additional pedagogical values to the class, and to what extent this solution motivates students to learn.

The solution is expected to serve as a catalyst for transforming traditional learning and teaching practices. Based on the results of this study, a series of practical recommendations are also put forward.

Keywords: Mobile, smart classroom, interactive, collaborative, tablet.

[66]

**FACEBOOK GROUP AS A LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (LMS) FOR  
ONLINE LEARNERS**Almodiel, M.C<sup>1</sup> & Lacaste, A.V<sup>2</sup><sup>1,2</sup> *University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU)****ABSTRACT***

The use of social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc) as a Learning Management System (LMS) is drawing significant attention in the academe. The capabilities of Facebook groups that allow users to share resources and connect with other people raise its potential to become a good learning environment for online learners. This paper will determine how learners see Facebook group as a tool for learning and interaction in online classes. This paper will also include a documentation of how the course instructors used Facebook groups to facilitate online teaching. At the end of the study, perceived usability, perceived ease of use, perceived attributes and attitude toward the Facebook group as an LMS will be observed using the Technology Acceptance Model. This study aims to contribute to a growing number of studies on the use of social media as a Learning Management System for distance education. This study hopes to find answers to questions concerning the factors affecting the learners in their use and adoption of social media, such as Facebook group, as a learning management tool.

Keywords: Social media, Facebook group, learning management system (LMS).



[67]

**ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MOBILE LEARNING DEVICES IN  
TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS: THE EXPERIENCE OF UNDERGRADUATES IN A  
NIGERIAN PRIVATE UNIVERSITY**

Odukoya, J.A<sup>1</sup> & Okunlowo, S<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> *Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria*

**ABSTRACT**

Over the years, technology appears to be making life easier and better. However, in some instances, it appears technology is counterproductive. Mobile learning devices, as the name suggests, have been developed to facilitate learning on the move. The questions are: Are these devices truly facilitating learning? If they are truly facilitating learning, are they facilitating learning positively or negatively? To answer these questions, the survey research design was adopted on a sample of 1000 randomly selected students. In the process, questionnaire, interview, observation and focused group discussion methods were used to collect relevant data. Data analysis was both qualitative and quantitative. Some of the core findings from this investigation were that majority of the respondents, and by extension the target population, were barely using the tablets and free internet browsing megabytes [10Gb monthly] given to all students for the intended purpose of learning. Many were pre-occupied with downloading videos, films and music while some spend endless hours playing computer games or chatting on social networks with the attendant consequence of poor learning, dwindling academic performance and productivity. Relevant recommendations to redress this unwholesome trend were proffered.

Keywords: Assessment, mobile learning devices, tertiary institutions, undergraduates, university, learning.

[68]

## IMPLEMENTATION OF LEARNING SIMULATION METHOD TO IMPROVE ACTIVITIES AND UNDERSTANDING CAPITAL MARKET

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### **ABSTRACT**

A basic understanding which is owned by the students come from a variety of experiences and activities that will from the knowledge. Less understanding student of capital market because the discussion is only based on textbook. This research aims to improve the activity and understanding of the capital markets with the application of simulation method. This research is classroom action research. The draft study involved lecturer observer and student research on the subject. This research was conducted in the course of the Banking and Financial. Cycle stages of classroom action research are planning, action, observation, and reflection. Result this study, 1) Implementation of simulation methods can increase student activity. Quantitatively increased from 60% to 92%, this means an increase in activity from the first cycle to the second cycle, 2) the research cycle I to cycle II data showed that the understanding of students has increased significantly from the previous learning, from 76% in the first cycle and 85% in the second cycle. This proves that the application of simulation method can improve the understanding of the capital market.

Keywords: Simulation method, learning activities, capital market.

[69]

## MOOCS: EXCLUDING OR INCLUDING THE WORLD?

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### **ABSTRACT**

Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCS) in theory offer free access to high quality education to all with an Internet connection and computer – digital inclusion for the masses. However, experiences from running the MOOC, English@Work in Asia in the third and fourth quarters of 2014, highlights how the digital learning utopia anticipated by MOOCs can create complications in terms of access, adoption and then application. These complications can lead to the possible exclusion of potential students from these online courses. Issues that can be encountered include the data bandwidth required to successfully complete the course, the range of devices that students use to access the courses, students' technical ability and knowledge of MOOCs, the diverse range of students enrolled in a course and the design of the MOOC platform that is used for the course. This presentation will outline some of the issues that the project team encountered during the running of the MOOC and summarise some solutions that were put forward to alleviate these issues. The presentation will end with some thoughts about the future directions of online courses such as MOOCs. This presentation will be of interest to those who want to know more about online courses such as MOOCs.

Keywords: MOOCs, technology, digital inclusion, digital exclusion.

[70]

## **EPORTFOLIOS AND SUSTAINED ENGAGEMENT: A COMPLEX BUT ESSENTIAL RELATIONSHIP**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Eportfolios in higher education have garnered popularity and criticism over the last several decades. On the one hand, they are well positioned to develop and demonstrate graduate competencies associated with life- and career-long learning. On the other hand, sustaining a successful eportfolio programs is extraordinarily difficult and results often prove elusive. A key issue in success versus failure of an eportfolio program is sustained engagement. This paper examines the ways in which sustained engagement operates as a key variable affecting whether eportfolios lead to complex outcome achievement or a curricular dead end. The paper also explores how technology and assessment interact in complex ways to promote or subvert sustained engagement. A funded, two-year study was conducted at a university in Hong Kong, across multiple disciplines in which course-level eportfolios were used. Both qualitative and quantitative data was collected; data was analyzed using multiple techniques including SEM and iterative coding procedures. Findings include the significant role of stakeholder perceptions in determining degree and length of engagement, how curricular integration of the eportfolio impacts stakeholder engagement and a complex pattern of relationships among technology acceptance, conceptions of assessment and visible academic achievement. Findings are contextualized using a research-informed framework; implications for program development, practice and further research are discussed.

Keywords: Eportfolios, higher education, assessment, mixed methods, graduate competencies, sustained engagement, technology acceptance modeling.

[71]

## POTENTIALS OF FACEBOOK GROUP IN INCREASING TEACHING PRESENCE IN ONLINE COURSES

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### **ABSTRACT**

The Community of Inquiry (CoI) Model identifies teaching presence as one of the three key elements of a successful learning environment. Instructors demonstrate teaching presence by guiding students through course materials, reiterating important concepts, asking questions, and providing formative feedback. In online courses where students do not have direct, face-to-face interactions with their instructors, the latter have to be extra innovative in making their presence felt. One of the emerging innovations in education is the use of social media, such as Facebook, in teaching. In this paper, we will investigate how Facebook Group could help in increasing online teaching presence, and what aspects of teaching presence are enhanced through the use of Facebook Group from the perspective of students. Data collection will be conducted through a questionnaire based on the CoI survey instrument. The questionnaire will be administered to UP Open University (UPOU) students enrolled in selected online courses. The experience of instructors on the use of Facebook Group in exemplifying teaching presence will be documented as well. The findings of this study hopes to add to the body of knowledge on teaching presence and the use of social media in education.

Keywords: Teaching presence, social media, Facebook group, community of inquiry (COI) model.

[72]

**SYNTHESIS OF THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR AUGMENTED REALITY  
LEARNING ENVIRONMENT TO PROMOTE ANALYTICAL THINKING ON  
TOPIC IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPUTER SOFTWARE FOR GRADE 8  
STUDENT**

Oakkarawong, P<sup>1</sup> & Samat, C<sup>2</sup>

*<sup>1,2</sup> Educational Technology, Faculty of Education, Khon Kaen university*

***ABSTRACT***

This study aimed to synthesis of theoretical framework for designing of learning environment to promote analytical thinking. The document analysis method research design was employed in this study. The procedures were as follows: analyzing of theories, principle and literature review. The result revealed that: theoretical framework for designing of learning environment comprised of 5 theoretical base as following: 1) Constructivist base 2) Analytical thinking base 3) Web-based learning base 4) Context of school base, and 5) Technology and Media base (AR technology and media symbol system).

Keywords: Analytical thinking, augmented reality, web-based learning environment.

[73]

**E-MATCHING GAME IN TEACHING ENGLISH FOR YOUNG LEARNERS:  
WHAT, WHY, AND HOW**

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*Ganeshha University of Education*

***ABSTRACT***

Young learners easily feel bored if they are taught by using conventional teaching method, so that teachers have to be creative in designing the teaching process. One of ways can be done by teachers in order to make their teaching become fun is by providing a good media. One of media is in the form of game. Teaching English through game is appropriate and needed, especially for teaching young learners. In addition, young learners love to learn through game. Therefore, this article aims at explaining how to create e-matching game and how to use it in teaching English. This game should be based on young learners' characteristics. Specifically, this article discusses about: (1) the role of game in teaching English for young learners; (2) how to design and develop e-matching game; (3) how to teach young learners using e-matching game; and (4) the benefits of teaching English for young learners using e-matching game. This article is expected to give information for English teachers who want to develop e-matching game to teach English for young learners.

Keywords: E-matching game, teaching English for young learners, teaching media.

[74]

**THE DIGITAL LITERACY OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN THAILAND**

Saechan, T

*Department of Educational Technology, Kasetsart University***ABSTRACT**

The digital literacy skills are important to the workforce for development every industry. This paper question to how the senior undergraduate students understand digital literacy skills and learning tools because they will be a new workforce in the industry. This paper aim to examine of the digital literacy skill of the undergraduate student and investigate the relation between digital literacy skills and learning tools. The totally 244 samples from the population of 669 senior undergraduate students at Nakhon Si Thammarat Rajabhat University in Thailand. The participants have taken digital literacy skill questionnaire. The researcher utilizes the frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and Pearson's correlation for analyzing the data. The findings present the senior undergraduate students perceive digital literacy in "strongly agree level" on the LIKERT scale. However, the interesting result of the lowest skills of the management and communication information section in plagiarism. The relation between digital literacy skills and learning tools in low correlation. The learning tools were used for the digital literacy skills such as Email, Mobile APPs, RSS, Twitter and Google Docs. There are two suggestions of the study to the new challenge for the lecturer should understand and aware the plagiarism to cite other people's work and teach more the relevant learning tools to improving the undergraduate students for readiness to enter the workforce.

Keywords: Digital literacy, learning tools, undergraduate student, workforce.



[75]

**A STUDY THE STUDENTS' NEED TOWARD INSTRUCTIONAL MANAGEMENT  
THROUGH MOBILE DEVICES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION. MAJOR FIELD:  
EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL  
TECHNOLOGY**

Nipon, B<sup>1</sup>, Sunchai, P<sup>2</sup> & Sasichai, T<sup>3</sup>

*<sup>1, 2, 3</sup> Kasetsart University*

***ABSTRACT***

This research aimed to study the students' need toward instructional management through mobile devices for higher education. The sample was 287 fourth year students at Phuket Rajabhat University in the first semester of 2014 academic year. They were randomized by using simple random sampling. The questionnaire was used to collect the data which divided into three parts: Part I: Lesson preparation format, Part II: Lesson content and Part III: Student service. Data were analyzed by mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) and standard deviation (S.D)) The research result indicated that the students' need toward instructional management through mobile devices in overall were at high level ( $\bar{x} = 3.93$  and S.D.=0.84). The finding in each parts were as follows: Part I: Lesson preparation format was at high level ( $\bar{x} = 4.20$  and S.D.=0.96), Part II: Lesson content was at high level ( $\bar{x} = 3.77$  and S.D.=0.81) and Part III: Student services was at high level ( $\bar{x} = 3.85$  and S.D.=0.86).

Keywords: Mobile devices, higher education.

[76]

**A STUDY OF ACCEPTANCE OF CLOUD COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY FOR  
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

Thitipetchakul, C

*Kasetsart University****ABSTRACTS***

The objectives of this research were to explore the effect of acceptance of cloud computing technology and factors influencing the acceptance of cloud for Undergraduate Students from SuanDusit Rajabhat University. The sample group of this study was 240 students. Questionnaires were used as the research tools to collect data by stratified random sampling method. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics including percentage, mean, and standard deviation. The results of research showed that overall the acceptance of Cloud Computing Technology level. ( $\bar{X}$  = 4.37, S.D = 0.52). Considering by aspects overall the maximum level of student's perception on personal attention to new technology. Second is overall level in the social influencers, the recognition of the easy to use cloud computing and recognizing the benefits of this technology cloud computing.

Keywords: Perceptions, acceptance technology, cloud computing.

[77]

**SYNTHESIS OF THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR CONSTRUCTIVIST  
FLIPPED-CLASSROOM TO PROMOTE ANALYTICAL THINKING ON TOPIC  
PRINCIPLE OF SYSTEM ANALYSIS FOR COMPUTER EDUCATION STUDENTS**

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***ABSTRACT***

This study aimed to synthesis of theoretical framework for designing of learning environment to promote Analytical Thinking. The document analysis method research design was employed in this study. The procedures were as follows: analyzing of theories, principle and literature review. The result revealed that: theoretical framework for designing of learning environment comprised of 5 theoretical bases as following: 1) Constructivist base 2) Analytical Thinking base 3) Web-based learning base 4) Context of school base, and 5) Technology and Media base (Flipped Classroom and media symbol system).

Keywords: Analytical thinking, flipped classroom, web-based learning environment.

[78]

**SOCIAL MEDIA ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN INTERSCHOOL SATIT  
SPORT GAME**Setthaphongkorn, S<sup>1</sup>, Jarungsirawat, N<sup>2</sup>, Moeikao, N<sup>3</sup> & Kanarkard, W<sup>4</sup><sup>1, 2, 3</sup> *Secondary Demonstration School, Faculty of Education, Khon Kaen University*<sup>4</sup> *Department of Computer Engineering, Khon Kaen University***ABSTRACT**

This research proposed the integration of social media into sports communication in order to engage the sport participants in interschool satit sport game during January 7-13, 2016. “Satit Samakee Sport Game” is the major sporting event between all 21 satit schools in Thailand. The objective of interschool satit sport game is the enrichment of health, teamwork and sportsmanship for the experiences of students not only during the school years but continuing into adulthood. This year the event celebrates its 40th year with the “Kalaprapruet” games being hosted by Satit Khon Kaen University. Several social media engagement strategies were established: give quality sport information incorporate with the two hashtags: #กัลปพฤกษ์เกมส์ and #satitsamakee40 in social networks e.g. Facebook, Twitter and Instagram; and track, measure, adjust and analyze from crowd sources. The results revealed that the posts reached approximately 1.5 million users on Facebook compared with the total number of 15,360 sport participants, tremendous percentages increase in engagement on Facebook during the sport period and Twitter is the most favorable platform for sport communication. The integration of social media into interschool satit sport game has increased the engagement as well as changed the dynamic of how sport news and information is released as a benefit of real-time social media.

Keywords: Social media engagement, social metrics and analytics, interschool sport.

[79]

## COGNITIVE PROCESS DIMENSION IN THE UTILIZATION OF NET-SOURCED INFORMATION BY GRADUATE STUDENTS

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### **ABSTRACT**

The Internet has wired the world and provided learners in practically all levels of education with unprecedented opportunities to access information. Various studies have demonstrated how the Internet has become a vital instrument for teaching, research, and learning, providing huge volumes of information readily available for use. Learners read, communicate, upgrade skills, and find models to employ and applications to use. It is worthy to note that learners have also adopted new ways of learning, processing of information and utilization of internet resources. Questions on how adult learner's particularly graduate students utilize information from internet resources has stimulated interest. Thus, this study sought to describe the behaviours of graduate learners on the utilization of Internet-sourced information in the light of emerging theories and ethical considerations. It examined the cognitive dimension processes practised by students in the Master of Education program of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines Visayas. A survey questionnaire in Likert scale format, with 0.96 coefficient reliability was administered. Measures of central tendencies were used to statistically determine the levels of cognitive processing. Findings depicted levels of the dimension of cognitive processing of internet materials reflecting learners' thinking skills and capabilities. Results have implications on curriculum & instruction, as well as learner support programs. Moreover the study hopes to contribute to the constructs of emerging models of learning in a technology driven environment.

Keywords: Cognitive process dimension, utilization of information from Internet resource, ethical consideration.

[80]

## TECHNOLOGIES IN ONLINE COURSES AND THE FUTURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA

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### **ABSTRACT**

With the advancement of technologies day after day and the problems associated with expensive face-to-face courses along with convenience of study in online programs we saw a shift to online courses as well as pressure on creating engaging face-to-face delivery. Many publishing companies started to utilise good technologies in their subject contents, yet universities started to spend millions of dollars in technology utilised on online programs. The utilisation of social media has become an interesting part of some of the successful online programs. This paper sheds the light on current technologies utilised in online courses, teaching and learning pedagogies, and predicts the future of higher education in Australia. The results show that students preferred online courses that utilised social media more than the ones utilised great technology. Results also show that higher education institutions will have some partnerships with IT companies specialising in developing technology in online programs through merger and/or acquisition

Keywords: Technologies, online programs, Australia, higher education.

[81]

## **A UNIVERSITY-WIDE E-PROCESS WRITING PROGRAM: STUDENT AND TEACHER TENSIONS**

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### ***ABSTRACT***

While research on the benefits of process writing has been widely studied and its implementation greatly encouraged in higher education, there has been less attention paid to the tensions that arise between students and their teachers. This small exploratory study draws on Activity Theory (AT) to evaluate the experiences of students and teachers involved in a university-wide writing program. This 13-week program relies on the Blackboard LMS to aid online submissions and e-feedback for over 30 general education courses, over 2,000 students and over 90 teachers. In order to gain a more in-depth view of the socio-cultural impacts, a qualitative approach was used to collect data through student and teacher interviews. The findings from this study reveal various points of tensions and various coping mechanisms both students and teachers employed during the semester. The presentation will conclude with solutions to relieve the socio-cultural tensions, so that the benefits of process writing may be realized. This will be of interest to those working in areas related to writing across the curriculum, university writing support, process writing programs and mass e-feedback.

**Keywords:** Process writing, e-feedback, activity theory, writing across the disciplines, university writing support.

[82]

**EMPOWERING EDUCATION SECTOR IN RURAL AREAS**

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*Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia****ABSTRACT***

Rural plays role as a supporting area for urban. Rural's main activity is agriculture and natural resources exploitation. In recent years, agricultural sector in rural area has been kicked out by other sectors. The implication is there is a shift in employment. This condition will influence income distribution in rural areas and then affects education sector. This is descriptive quantitative research using secondary data published by the Indonesian Statistic Bureau (BPS). The change in rural's economy pattern is proxied by population aged 15 years or over who work by main industry. Education's quality is proxied by enrollment rate. The result of this research are: (1). There is positive relationship between the decreasing number of employment rate in agricultural sector and better income distribution in rural areas. (2). Better income distribution drives to higher enrollment rate. The recommendation is education should be developed better in order to prevent employee to work in sectors other than agriculture.

Keywords: Rural, agriculture, education, enrollment rate.



[83]

## CHALLENGES OF HIGHER EDUCATION ISSUES, ROLE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### **ABSTRACT**

India specially the state of Bihar was a place of learning where about 20000-50000 students from all over the world were coming to gain knowledge in various world famous Universities of Nalanda & Vikramshilla where about 10,000 teachers were residing day & night in search of new thoughts & theories of life. Then in medieval history this got diminished. After independence in 1950-51 there were 28 Universities, 695 colleges and only 1, 74,000 students, Today as per UGC website we have altogether 740 Universities, 33023 Colleges and more than 18 million students, it is the 3rd largest network in the world after China & USA but it's pathetic to note that enrollment rate is only 13% as per UGC web site 2014-15. The purpose of study was to know the present scenario of higher education in India, to analyze its challenges and suggest recommendations for further improvement. The information and data have been collected from secondary data resources of official website of UGC, other related published papers, seminar reports, books, economic survey of India and views were collected from P. G. students of RAU too. Age old culture of intellectual enquiry has been replaced by performance indicators, quality assurance, and quantitative output & all have encompasses the universities into a stressful union. The higher education has become the new star ship in the policy fleet for governments around the world.

It has become a question of utmost importance that what policies should be followed by the institution of higher education which can prepare the future of world with a steel determination to face the upcoming situation.

Keywords: TER= Total Enrollment Rate, UGC= University Grant Commission, RAU= Rajendra Agricultural University.

[84]

## **INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION: ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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### ***ABSTRACT***

Internationalization has become a common pedagogical approach to providing global citizenship education for university students. Different interpretations of what it means to be a global citizen can lead to international educational experiences that address or reinforce global inequities. In this paper I report on a study in which I examined various models of internationalization for the purpose of developing ethical considerations for creating international learning programs that support a concept of global citizenship based on social justice and responsibility. Using examples, I discuss pedagogical strategies for constructing international programs that are attentive to these considerations. The strategies include self-reflexive practice, knowledge sharing, a focus on community strengths, cultural competency, practices of solidarity, a rethinking of home and continuity in programming across sites. In a time when internationalization is increasingly taken up as the pedagogy of choice for global citizenship education, it behooves us to think more critically about the social and ethical values that inform how we do international work with university students. This paper provides information to generate such critical thinking with the overall goal of creating international programming that will help university educators graduate global citizens who have the capacity to act responsibly and ethically in a range of societies and cultures both globally and within their own communities.

Keywords: Internationalization, global citizenship, ethics, university education, global societies.

[85]

**IMPORTANCE OF SOFT SKILLS TRAINING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: A  
META-ANALYSIS**

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***ABSTRACT***

The current study was titled “Importance of Soft Skills Training among College Students: A Qualitative Meta-Analysis”. It was a Qualitative Analysis of 23 previously researched studies on the importance of Soft Skills among College Studies. The current study focused on engineering students. The review of literature supported the fact that students at an undergraduate/ post graduate level require training in soft skills and leadership skills. The researcher discusses the importance of soft skills and training among college students taking support of the literature review and her experience in the field.

Keywords: Soft skills, leadership development, training, college students, qualitative analysis, meta-analysis.

[86]

## CAREER MIGRATION AMONG MASS COMMUNICATION GRADUATES: A STUDY OF BOWEN AND LASU STUDENTS

Igbinoba, A.O<sup>1</sup>, Adetipe, D.J<sup>2</sup>, Odukoya, J.A<sup>3</sup> & Adekeye, O.A<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3, 4</sup> *Department of Psychology, Covenant University, Nigeria*

### **ABSTRACT**

Why pursue a career different from and/or unconnected with the academic discipline undertaken in the Higher Institution? Indiscriminate migration from one career to another, portend imminent danger for various sectors of the nation. The media industry, being one of such sectors, is likely to experience a dearth of individuals that are academically qualified and proficient in specialized areas of the Mass Communication. This study sought to ascertain if Mass Communication undergraduates: desire to continue with the discipline of Mass Communication after graduation; can identify the major motivation for career change after graduation; and can indicate their overall perception of career migration among Mass Communication undergraduates. It also sought to find out the overall perception of career migration among Media Professionals. Survey was the research design while the research instruments were the questionnaire and the interview guide. The population of the study comprised of all final-year (400 Level) Mass Communication undergraduates of Bowen and Lagos State Universities (LASU) out of which a sample of 300 respondents were drawn using the purposive sampling technique. The highest motivation for career change among Bowen undergraduates was 'threat to life' represented by 19% (27) while that of LASU undergraduates was 'interest in other careers' represented by 30% (24). Relevant recommendations were made in tandem with the findings.

Keywords: Career, change, higher institution, mass communication, media, migration.

[87]

## VIRTUAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN THAILAND

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### **ABSTRACT**

The virtual learning environments are increasingly being seen in the education of today's world, but useless in higher education in Thailand. Thus, the research purpose was to study what's the problem of virtual learning environments and how can students changed from traditional learning into the new ways. The research methodology is a qualitative research study by using participant observation, interview and documents. A sampling frame is the group of 26 master degree students who learning in the development of electronic publication course at the Educational Technology Department, Kasetsart University Thailand. The results, studies have found that the main point of the problem came from educator's lack of experience with teaching in a virtual environments. Most of the students were enjoyable to learning with 3D models by using augmented reality and interactive learning in virtual worlds with second life and Microsoft Kinect Device. The implication is that need to support the teachers are competent in the use of new technology in advanced tricks in a virtual environments and provide opportunities for learners.

Keywords: Virtual learning, virtual environments, higher education.

[88]

## RAISING STANDARDS OF TEACHING AT A UNIVERSITY IN SAUDI ARABIA USING METHODS OF ACTIVE LEARNING

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### **ABSTRACT**

This paper explores the issue of teaching methods used at universities in Saudi Arabia and reports on a study into the implementation and effectiveness of ‘active learning’ techniques. While group and collaborative learning methods have long been used in such disciplines as the medical and physical sciences, many other courses and subjects at Saudi universities have continued to be taught in the traditional lecture format (albeit with the aid of computers and other technologies). But while lectures have some advantages they are not always an effective way of fostering learning, and they usually entail students being passive learners working in relative isolation. Not all educators are convinced of the value of other teaching approaches, and some prefer to continue to use traditional methods. Consequently, with the aim of helping elevate the quality of teaching in Saudi Arabia a project was undertaken to evaluate methods of ‘active learning’ that have been used for several years at a university in the city of Makkah. Several academics and students participated in a study in which active approaches were used in the teaching of undergraduate courses. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were employed to conduct and appraise the study; the results strongly confirmed the benefits of active learning, though they were by no means definitive. Indeed, while a majority of participating students found that the methods enhanced their learning, nevertheless a significant proportion reported that the approach made little difference to their ability to learn.

Keywords: Active learning, educational methods, learning strategies.

# **POSTER PRESENTATIONS**





[89]

**LOOKING THROUGH HORIZONS: FILIPINO PRESCHOOL TEACHERS’  
PERCEPTION OF EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

As the years go by, there are emerging themes that emphasized development and sustainability. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is one of the factors to consider in coming up with decisions for the long lasting development of all communities. This study seeks to know how preschool teachers perceive ESD and describe their lived experiences in a Philippine school setting through doodling, stating five words they associate their doodles with and face-to-face interview. A sample of twelve preschool teachers was provided with a three-part questionnaire, robotfoto for personal information, doodling to illustrate their idea of ESD, and enumerating five words associated with their doodle. Afterwards, they were interviewed to further elaborate their output. The doodle drawn were analyzed, coded and categorized into themes according to their similarities in concept. This study yielded three major levels regarding the preschool teachers’ perception about ESD namely: infusing interdisciplinary techniques, improving instruction and igniting learners. Past experiences and prior knowledge have something to do in getting responses based on preschool teachers’ perception about ESD. The responses vary based on their personal preferences; in effect, they view it more meaningfully. This study aided the enrichment of knowledge by promoting awareness among teachers about the concept of ESD.

Keywords: Education for sustainable development, doodles, Filipino preschool teachers, phenomenological study.

[90]

**INTERACTIVE E-LEARNING IN PHARMACOLOGY TO ENHANCE STUDENT  
COMPETENCY IN FACULTY OF MEDICINE UII**

Hawa, P

*Islamic University of Indonesia***ABSTRACT**

The aim of this interactive e-learning is to encourage pharmacology active learning among undergraduate students in Faculty of Medicine UII. We measure the effectiveness, assess student's perception, acceptability and feasibility of E-learning. This was an action research conducted on all medical student in Gastrointestinal module (Module 1) and Endocrine module (Module 2). Students were encouraged to register in website. By administrator approval, student can access to quiz. Another menus in the website after quiz are lectures, videos and semi-animated based CAL (computer assisted learning). Learning achievement were assessed based on module exam in pharmacology section. Feedback questionnaire were distributed to all medical student at the end of module. 82 (55.03%) questionnaire in Module 1 and 62 (55.85%) in Module 2 were returned. The student's access rate for e-learning module quiz in Module 1 is 100% and 35.48% in Module 2. Cognitive learning achievement were analyzed based on examination mark in pharmacology section (approximately 10% of total question in module exam). This evaluation are based on DMR (Digital mark reader) question analysis. In Module 1 about 75% questions have DMR value >75%. This value are increased than last year (54.5%) In Module 2, 30% questions have DMR value >75%. This value also increased than last year (0%). All students (100%) stated that e-learning in pharmacology modules are usefull. 78% stated that the website are informative and 74% admitted the material easy to access, 89.02% agreed that e-learning increase student's motivation but only 64% students admitted that good network connection.

Keyword: E-learning, pharmacology, interactive.

[91]

**I CHOOSE YOU: CHILDREN WITH EXCEPTIONALITIES' PLAYMATE  
PREFERENCES**

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***ABSTRACT***

Play is a significant occupation especially for children with exceptionalities. It is an engaging activity wherein children practice and develop their social skills. Moreover, it is in play where their preferences are built. This study aims to identify what governs children with exceptionalities' way of choosing their playmates in an inclusive setting. This study took place in an inclusive school, where children with exceptionalities were interviewed. A robotfoto was used to determine the subjects' cartographic sketch. In addition, semi-structured interview questions were asked to the respondents. Interestingly, the use of cool and warm analyses aided the researchers to come up with The Four Pillars of Playmate Preferences of Children with Exceptionalities, highlighting the leading themes: Growth, Gender, Gross and Grounds. The framework of this study constructs a guide for educators to devise ways on how they can promote socialization inside the classroom. Results of this displayed a variety of preferences that emerged despite the challenging conditions of the respondents.

Keywords: Philippines, play, playmate preferences, inclusive setting, children with exceptionalities.

[92]

**EVALUATION OF THE LEARNING PROCESS BASED ON ACTIVE LEARNING  
IN AN EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN  
YOUTH EDUCATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is closely related to the concept of “sustainable development” around the world, and the United Nations launched the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD, 2005–2014). The university is an important organization for the development of human resources of the youth. An ESD program was developed through activities in the community during the DESD in Japan, and ESD that is based in the university and includes the community will be increasingly promoted in the future. However, the importance of expanding ESD at the university is not sufficiently recognized, so that the base of the university supporting ESD is not sustainable. In addition, it is necessary to push forward the study of curriculum constitution and evaluation to clarify the significance of ESD at the university. Therefore, this study focuses on how youth understand ESD in the activities practiced in the community. Kobe University promoted its ESD program as a Regional Centre of Expertise on ESD (RCE). The center of the RCE activity in Hyogo is the “ESD tour program,” in which youth (university and high school students) engage in activities provided by social organizations. We aim to clarify the learning process of the youth who participate in these activities using the theories of active learning (Engeström, 1994) and legitimate peripheral participation (Lave and Wenger, 1991).

Keywords: ESD in youth education, RCE, active learning, regional learning.

[93]

## THE IMPACT OF GENDER ON LANGUAGE ANXIETY AND GRAMMATICAL COMPETENCE

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study explores the significant relationship between language anxiety and grammatical competence, and the significant difference of the level of language anxiety and grammatical competence of grade 10 students when grouped according to gender. This paper argues that there is no significant relationship between language anxiety and grammatical competence. This study focuses on the connection among the three variables namely language anxiety, grammatical competence and gender. It looks at 71 Grade 10 Filipino students from a junior high school in Manila, Philippines. An adapted Foreign Language Communication Anxiety Survey (FLCAS) and a standardized grammar test from the Test of English for International Communication (TOIEC) were administered to the respondents of the study. The findings indicate no significant relationship between language anxiety and grammatical competence. The results also show that the level of language anxiety of the male students do not differ with the female students.

Keywords: Communication anxiety, gender, grammar competence.

[94]

**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF CONSTRUCTIVIST WEB-BASED LEARNING ENVIRONMENT TO ENHANCE PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESS AND TRANSFER OF LEARNING FOR COMPUTER EDUCATION STUDENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to synthesize the theoretical framework of Constructivist Web-based Learning Environment to Enhance Problem Solving Process and Transfer of Learning for Education Computer Student. The document analysis method research design was employed in this study; analysing of Theories, principle and literature review. The results revealed that: The theoretical framework of constructivist web-based learning environment comprises of 3 components bases as follows: (1) Contextual of teaching and learning base (2) Learning Theory base as constructivist theory, problem solving process and transfer of learning, and (3) Media theory base as media theory, media symbol system and web-based leaning.

Keywords: Constructivist learning environment, problem solving, transfer of learning,web-based learning.

[95]

**CRITICAL READING STRATEGIES, READING COMPREHENSION AND  
ANALYTICAL WRITING PERFORMANCE OF ESL COLLEGE STUDENTS: A  
CORRELATIONAL STUDY**

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**ABSTRACT**

We all need the most valuable requisite skills for attaining and expanding our knowledge— that of reading and writing. A genuine and substantial acquisition of knowledge requires more than the regular reading ability but rather that of critical reading which translates to increased critical thinking, deeper reader comprehension, and more effective analytical writing (Kurland, 1998). In relation to this is a serious dilemma exists in the Philippine educational setting wherein a significant number of students fail to exercise critical reading; as such, they merely gather details or ideas, and often accept the information in the text at face value without applying critical thinking as well (Imam, 2013). Improving critical reading skills requires the application of critical reading strategies (Critical Reading Strategies, 2009). On this note, the paper specifically identifies and substantially expounds on the correlation among critical reading strategies, reading comprehension, and writing performance. The study using quantitative research approach was conducted among the third-year students from a reputable university in the country for school year 2015-2016. The students were given a reading comprehension test, an analytical writing task, and a researcher-made survey questionnaire. The results were analyzed and interpreted using mean and Pearson r with the purpose of determining the specific critical reading strategies that these students utilized and establishing the vital link to their reading comprehension and analytical writing levels. Henceforth, findings of the study will help struggling Filipino student readers, particularly those of ESL college students, and help them become better readers and writers through the utilization of critical reading strategies.

Keywords: Critical reading strategies, reading comprehension, analytical writing.





# **VIRTUAL PRESENTATIONS**



[96]

## THE IMPACT OF TIME CONSTRAINTS ON FLOW EXPERIENCE IN AN EDUCATIONAL GAME

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### **ABSTRACT**

Flow is a promising approach to enhance learning performance and promote deep learning. The impact of time constraints on flow experience was investigated in order to find a new approach to flow. A laboratory experiment was accordingly designed involving 90 university students who were required to separately play a puzzle game called 2048 with four different levels of time constraint (zero, low, middle, and high). Data was collected and analyzed using a mixed-methodology approach. Results showed that time constraint could obviously affect the challenge-skill balance, lower sense of control, and strengthen time transformation. An overall negative linear relation between time constraint and flow experience was found which was different from the initial inverted-U hypothesis. However, some positive effects of time constraint on flow experience as well as deep learning could be evidenced by a part of qualitative data. Some implications from this study were generated. In the practical level, it suggested considering time constraint as a key attribute to invoke flow experience, when designing learning tasks, not limited to educational game tasks. Further research was suggested conducting field experiment and using common learning tasks. In the theoretical level, it tried to connect deep learning with flow experience. Flow was argued to be induced at the zone of proximal development of learners to create an ideal learning state where learners could experience the most enjoyable and productive learning. It also presented more evidence for the improvement of Csikszentmihalyi's flow theory. Time transformation was argued as the by-product of concentration and positive affects. The octant model of flow also needed to be revised in view of the moderating effect of individual difference.

Keywords: Time constraint, flow, educational game, deep learning, learning design.

[97]

**LEGAL EDUCATION AS SOCIAL AND PEDAGOGICAL PATTERN OF RUSSIAN STATEHOOD CONSOLIDATION IN THE XVI-XVIII CENTURIES**Usmanov, T<sup>1</sup>, Dinara, K<sup>2</sup> & Albina, Z<sup>3</sup>*<sup>1, 2, 3</sup> Kazan (Volga region) Federal University****ABSTRACT***

Russian state and law development is closely connected with enlightenment and education development as one of the state power institutions. History of legal education is poorly studied aspect of the Russian society cultural life. Historical and pedagogical study of the education and training objective features in Rus makes it possible to fully consider the process of legal education formation in the framework of existing educational space. This methodological approach provides an opportunity to define its role and place in the system of other forms of education and to identify the problems and contradictions in the current situation. By the beginning of the XVIII century, the state apparatus and the legal acts strictly regulate the activities of organizations and subjects of the empire, taking into account peculiarities of Russian absolutism. Intense international, social, political and economic reforms, reforms of power structures assumed preparation of legally educated officials of new generation. Legal education in Russia developed on a model different from the model of Western Europe cultural development countries. The study and analysis of the problem reveals that the process of various forms of legal education formation in Russia lasted more than 100 years. By the end of the XVIII century the structure of Russian legal education system included lower, middle and higher levels.

Keywords: Legal education, history, training, model, formation, education system, structure.

[98]

**THE CONCEPT AND EXPERIENCE OF GENERIC COMPETENCIES**

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*Vytautas Magnus University***ABSTRACT**

Problem statement: Generic competence is one of the core concepts applied in the adult education and lifelong learning. Investment in the development of generic competences of adults becomes strategically important seeking to respond to the challenges of economic competitiveness and social cohesion in the above outlined social and demographic conditions, when there is an increasing demand of skilled workforce in the labor market. Acquisition of generic competences and their application in the different activities is defined by the multiple factors influenced by the political, economic, social and cultural changes.

The purpose of this paper is to overview and explain conceptual backgrounds and typologies of generic competences. This purpose is achieved by analyzing theoretical approaches to generic competences and their development and comparing different typologies of generic competences.

Research methodology: In the 2015 there was conducted a quantitative research. The study involved the survey of 7047 adults of all ages from all over Lithuania. Referring to social and occupational status of the respondents, there were employees of SME's unemployed, retired persons and seniors.

Results and conclusions: Generic competences in terms of knowledge and abilities are important for every individual of the knowledge-based society. They provide added value in the labor market, social cohesion and active citizenship, by offering flexibility and adaptability, satisfaction and motivation. The concept of generic competences is on the focus of the different theoretical approaches discerning various features of generic competences. Typologies of generic competences can be different depending on the goal of classification and applied approaches, from the categorisation of generic competences referring to the goal and scope of scientific research, to the classification based on the agreements of experts for the purposes of regulation and management of the provision of generic competences in conditions of implementation and development of qualifications systems and frameworks, international comparison of competences and qualifications.

Keywords: Generic competence, generic competence typologies, lifelong learning, adult education.

[99]

**RESEARCH TREND ANALYSIS ON THE USAGE OF ROBOTICS IN EDUCATION**Maximova, M<sup>1</sup> & Kim, Y.H<sup>2</sup>

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**ABSTRACT**

Recently, the interest on the educational robotics has grown greatly, but few researches have conducted in this field. This study intended to investigate the trend of usage robotics in education during the period of 2001-2014 while analyzing 133 related research papers to find the answers for the following questions. First, what is the general research trend of utilizing robotics in education? Second, what are the most recent issues and challenges of robotics in education?

Publications have been analyzed using quantitative analysis and cross-tabulation. All gathered articles have been categorized and analyzed under twelve categories by quantitative analysis. Furthermore, seven categories, which results needed more discussion, have been analyzed with other categories through cross-tabulation analysis.

Overall findings presents that there are a significant amount of publications on higher and secondary education. Articles on early education and teachers trainings have started to become more apparent lately. It has also been noticed that robotics generally seen as an extra-curricular activity. Among educational robots, 'robot kit' type was one of the highly utilized, especially LEGO Mindstorms robot kit. The main objective of most articles analyzed is the experience of course curriculum.

Results of study show that there are three main issues and challenges of robotics in education. First, there is a lack of quantitative research on impact of robotics in education. Second is an absence of well-defined curriculum for target audience. Third is the narrow use of robotics in education. Study also present recommendations for future researches, which emerged from the analysis.

Keywords: Educational robotics, educational robots, trend analysis.

[100]

**REFLECTION ON NATIONAL CHARACTER AND LANGUAGE: INCENTIVE  
SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND TATAR LANGUAGES**

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*<sup>1, 2, 3</sup> Kazan (Volga region) Federal University*

***ABSTRACT***

This study represents an attempt to compare national character and language features in the field of incentive sentences in English and Tatar languages. The major findings that emerged were as follows: a) The more used form of expression incentive sentences is the imperative. b) Quite often incentive sentences in both languages have a narrative form. c) More important feature of English incentive sentences is an active use of modal verbs instead of imperative forms. d) In both languages, various intensifiers (repetitions, addresses, intensifying words) are used. e) Indicators of politeness began to be replaced intensively in recent years, gradually lose their status and are often said automatically in both languages. In this criterion, the role of incentive sentences is very important in the sphere of speech communication and conducted analysis provides a starting-point for further research of semantic, syntactic, pragmatic, national, cross-cultural peculiarities and specific features/ in modern English and Tatar languages.

Keywords: Language features, incentive sentences, imperative, modal verbs.

[101]

**PHONETIC DIFFICULTIES FOR BILINGUALS WHILE STUDYING ENGLISH**Madyakina, N<sup>1</sup>, Galiullina, E<sup>2</sup> & Kondrateva, I<sup>3</sup>*<sup>1, 2, 3</sup> Kazan (Volga region) Federal University****ABSTRACT***

This overview of the features of perception of sounding speech and phonetic difficulties while learning English by bilingual students is of considerable interest because the intonation system of Tatar language differs from an intonation system of English. The difference between writing and pronunciation is a phonetic difficulty for Russian and Tatar students during learning English. Distinction between a visual and acoustical image of the word considerably complicates understanding at audition. Moreover there are psychological difficulties during perception and understanding of the spontaneous speech. The correct partitioning of a flow of the speech on semantic pieces – syntagmas, the use of pauses, the correct use of verbal and phrase accents reduces phonetic difficulties of listening and improves the development of auditory memory and listening skills by bilingual students.

Keywords: Listening, phonetic difficulties, phenomena of hesitation, syntagmas



[102]

**TEACHING EFL STUDENTS TO WORK WITH AUTHENTIC LITERARY  
ENGLISH TEXTS: FROM READING TO FULL COMPREHENSION AND  
ANALYSIS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Reading is one of the major perceptive skills that is to be developed in the course of teaching EFL students. Reading authentic fiction could be an excellent source of teaching and learning material, although it entails great difficulties caused by the complexity of authentic literary texts, unfamiliar vocabulary and peculiarities of the author's language and style. The purpose of the article is to reveal differences between various types of adaptation, to study the issue of appropriateness of using authentic fiction and to devise the methodology which would help teachers and learners avoid problems arising in the process of reading authentic literature. The novel "Three men in a boat" by J. K. Jerome was taken as the source of authentic fiction and was used at English reading classes for B1-B2 level students of Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia. The authors of the article have worked out the pattern, which students can follow in order to make the process of reading and understanding literary texts easier. Thus, reading and speaking skills are thoroughly practiced through the strict sequence of stages: pre-reading, reading and comprehension, vocabulary work, speaking and analysis. The developed pattern can be applied to reading any literary texts at EFL classes. As a result, an authentic literary text remains unchanged (i.e. no adaptation or simplification is applied), but the process of reading, understanding and analyzing a text is carefully structured, and helps students reach a higher level of effective operational proficiency.

Keywords: Reading, authentic text, literary text, EFL, comprehension, text analysis.

[103]

**CO-CREATION OF TEACHER AND STUDENTS AS ONE OF SYSTEM FORMING  
FACTORS OF COLLABORATIVE LEARNING AT HIGHER EDUCATION  
INSTITUTIONS**

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*<sup>1,2</sup> Kazan Federal University*

**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the present article is to analyze teacher and students' co-creation. One of the conditions that facilitates productive studies at higher education institutions is collaborative learning, which system-forming factor is relations between the teacher and students. Firstly, we have researched the activities helping to achieve the key objective – to develop the student's personality. Secondly, we have defined the most important rules that put co-creative subject-subject relationship between the teacher and the student into practice. Finally, through the studies we have revealed that the key point is the co-cooperation of the teacher and students which is based on dialogical communication and it inspires students' personality. From the findings obtained it may be concluded that the co-cooperation of the teacher and students allows to change student's authoritarian position into authoritative one. It helps them to reveal their potentials as well. It should also be stressed that every principle of cooperative pedagogy is enhancing and creative in nature.

Keywords: Co-creation, cooperation, dialogue, creation, teacher, student, creative self-fulfillment.

[104]

## THE EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN BILINGUAL PROGRAM

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### **ABSTRACT**

Social community nowadays is really concerned with the students' English ability. It really impact on the teaching method, school program management and curriculum adaptation. One of the programs that applied those adjustments is the bilingual or usually called national plus program in the primary level. Thus, this research undertaking was involving a sample of 24 students who learns in 6th grade bilingual program at SD BPK Penabur Taman Holis Indah Bandung and 5 bilingual class teachers. The research investigates the application of the bilingual program in the elementary student level with the students' limited abilities, supports and facilities in learning English as a foreign language. Based on the results exist, the teachers in this school has delivered the program effectively. This research includes the students and teachers response in involving this bilingual program with their own perspectives. The data, by using questionnaires, proved that both teachers and students think that the bilingual programs are quite effective, though; it needs a lot of efforts and better methods and strategies in running the program, so it can give the best result and effectiveness in learning English in bilingual program. Hopefully, based on this research results, the school can reflects some bilingual implementations by looking the real field response and may manage a new view of thinking in running the program. For teachers, this research can become a reflection and evaluation tools of what they've done in teaching. For students, this can a little bit assure them to get involved more in this program as a way of learning English as the social community demands them to. This research has proved that the teaching method that has been done effectively, though, it still needs some continuous revises.

Keywords: Bilingual, elementary.

[105]

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AS A METHOD OF TEACHING OF RUSSIAN  
LITERATURE IN THE FOREIGN AUDIENCE**Yuzmukhametova, L<sup>1</sup>, Amineva, V<sup>2</sup>, Ibragimov, M<sup>3</sup>, Nagumanova, E<sup>4</sup> & Khabibullina, A<sup>5</sup>*1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Kazan (Volga region) federal university***ABSTRACT**

Nowadays in the philological pedagogy, problem of the dialogue of cultures in the context of student-centered technology strategies of modern education attracts the scientists' attention. The learning activity nature is considered within the frame of the concept of the School of dialogue between cultures, extended and developed by V.S. Bibler. One of productive socio-cultural ideas in the field of humanitarian thinking is the idea of understanding and communication, the subject of which is a work of art: it is assumed that the modern reader joining the diverse cultural values of different times and nations, fixed in the literature, finds its unique place on their borders, "in the contact zone" with "foreign" cognitive, ethical and aesthetic sense.

The article reveals methodological principles of learning the composition of one literature in the context of its comparison with the other, providing a full extension of the reader's perception: orientation on genre-typological features of the compared works; characteristic of motivational structures used by writers; analysis of spatio-temporal relations embodied in the text, methods and techniques of psychological images, etc. The article distinguishes the ways of formation of theoretical notions of the national school pupils. The effective means of solving the problems that the teacher faces is comparative analysis of different national literature phenomena. It will help not only to understand the peculiarities of individual and creative artistic consciousness of the writers, patterns of the world literature but also those features of literature which give it its characteristic ethnic manifestation.

Keywords: National literature, dialogue, comparison, "own", "foreign", identity.

[106]

**GOTCHA!: A CASE STUDY OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS' RESPONSES  
TO PROMPTING IN MAINTAINING ATTENTION**

Bahrami-Hessari, E.M<sup>1</sup>, Calanno, G.C<sup>2</sup>, Cruz, C.A.V<sup>3</sup>, Marasigan, K.T<sup>4</sup>, Pascual, C.G.A<sup>5</sup>,  
Pilon, M.L.A.C<sup>6</sup>, Vidal, R.S.F<sup>7</sup> & Wong, C.J.Y<sup>8</sup>

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**ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, different accommodation strategies are done in order to engage the child in school activities such as Applied Behaviour Analysis. However there is a traditional yet overlooked strategy that would help sustain a child's attention which is through teacher prompting. Our study aims to identify the responses of children with special needs to teacher prompting in maintaining attention during table top activities. Using a triangulation method and well-planned table top activities, we were able to gather such data on the responses of children with special needs to teacher prompting. A hierarchal (least-to-most) method in prompting was done once the child showed difficulty during the task given. From the gathered information, the responses of the participants were grouped accordingly based on how it emerged as prompts were given. There were three different responses that arose namely ignored, imitated and elicited. Such responses were organized based on how the prompts led them in getting their attention which resulted in completing the task.

Keywords: Children with exceptionalities, attention, teacher prompts, tabletop activities.

[107]

**INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING REGIONAL STUDIES**Arzhantseva, N<sup>1</sup>& Ivanova, T<sup>2</sup><sup>1, 2</sup> *Kazan Federal University****ABSTRACT***

There exist a wide range of opportunities to use internet technologies depending on the sphere of teaching and this paper gives a detailed description of the methodology how we teach regional studies as an inseparable part of teaching a foreign language. This is a whole block of knowledge about a country, its people, their lifestyle and culture of a foreign language taught and studied. At modern stage an important role is also attributed to the efficient response of attaining such kind of knowledge which can be raised a level higher with the help of Internet technologies at the classes of regional studies.

The necessity to use Internet is closely connected with the fact that Internet long ago ceased to be a mere source of information – the perception of students has changed greatly. Rote learning which played a big role in learning a foreign language has ceased to be crucial. While studying peculiar features of the usage of Internet technologies one can't but mention benefits of the usage of classical ways. It's fair to suggest that a reasonable combination of traditional and modern methods of teaching and learning a foreign language will bring a great benefit to students and teachers.

Internet technologies help not only to uptake the content but also to use it in practice.

Keywords: Regional studies, internet technologies, cross-cultural communication, teaching process.

[108]

**INNOVATIVE WAY TO ENHANCE LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING BY  
DESIGNING A COURSEBOOK: UK INTERNSHIP EXPERIENCE**

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*Saken Seifullin Kazakh Agrotechnical University*

**ABSTRACT**

The paper reports on the innovative way of enhancing language teaching and learning by designing a coursebook to teach English for Specific Purposes and English for Academic Purposes based on systematic observation in classroom contexts within the international Bolashak internship experience in the University of Glasgow in Great Britain. The focus was to explore the fundamental principles of learning and teaching in order to develop a framework appropriate to teaching and learning culture of Kazakhstan, within which the target, teaching academic vocabulary, could be supported. The framework developed from this international dialogue takes account of the matrix of language teaching: teachers, students and materials (Richards 1990) in order to focus on the whole picture.

Further, the developed coursebook 'Working with Academic Vocabulary' is aimed to provide English teachers with a range of techniques for encouraging learners to academic vocabulary acquisition in the context of reading, speaking and writing activities within the classroom. Next, the paper describes TBLT approach and identified strategies to develop critical thinking skills at different levels that promote decision-making and problem-solving interaction on different topics and issues.

The author tries to explain principles established to design this coursebook and provide a basic methodology which focuses clearly on language meanings and forms to communicate in the classroom. Finally, the author explores a methodological framework which integrates defined approach, principles and activities to show why this approach is especially relevant to English teachers and provide suggestions about how to use this coursebook to support their work in the classroom.

Keywords: Enhance language teaching, learning, coursebook, innovative way, methodology, experience, strategy, skills.

[109]

## CAPTURING FILIPINO PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' DEFINITION OF JOY IN TEACHING NUMERACY

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### **ABSTRACT**

This qualitative study captured the lived experiences of a select group of preschool teachers regarding how they collectively define the joy of teaching numeracy in preschool. With a total of 14 public preschool teachers, each respondent was given a copy of a questionnaire consisting of a robotfoto and a doodling sheet. First, the respondents were asked to doodle about their definition of joy in teaching the subject Numeracy guided by the question "How do you define joy in teaching numeracy in preschool?" After the doodling part, the respondents were asked to explain their drawings and an interview followed shortly after. The doodles and answers of the respondents were evaluated. Interestingly, this study yielded three major sources which reflected the respondents' perception on the joy of teaching numeracy in preschool, namely Fulfillment, Overt Behavior, and Achievement of Goal or the FOA. The findings of this study will help teachers understand that although there are a lot of negative emotions towards teaching numeracy, joy can still be found while doing so.

Keywords: Filipino researchers, joy of teaching in preschool, numeracy, doodling.



[110]

## THE ARCHITECTURAL ACCESIBILITY OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FACILITY FOR SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS

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### **ABSTRACT**

The research objective was describing the level of responsibility and accessibility of architectural design of the facility in vocational education for special needs students. This research was comparing the condition of facility in vocational education of Indonesia (Bandung) and the standard operation that been arranged, also comparing the condition with the vocational education for disability students in Chiba, Japan. The research methodology was qualitative. According to the research problem, the methodologies are content analytical method, and descriptive qualitative method. The evaluation research shown that the facility of education in one of school for special-needs students Sekolah Luar Biasa (SLB) Negeri, Cicendo, Kota Bandung generally has appropriate as the standard. Most of the accessibility aspect have completed in form of space size, pedestrian way, and doors. SLB Sukapura Kota Bandung have not completed the standard yet, only certain accessibility aspect are completed, which is space size. Even though these standard is actually similar to general education standard, not for vocational education in specific. In contrary, the facility of SLB Nagareyama in Chiba, Japan specifically completed the responsive requirement and accessibility aspect for the disability students at the vocational education.

Keywords: Accessibility, architectural design, vocational education, spesial needs students.

[111]

**CRITICAL EVALUATION OF EXISTING THEORIES AND MODELS IN  
BLENDED LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

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In Sri Lanka there is a great demand for higher education that the government is finding difficult to fulfill. In addition graduated students are lacking soft skills and industry needs even though they are very thorough with the theoretical knowledge. Higher education in various countries adopted various technologies to overcome such barriers. Blended learning is one such technology which is vastly used in developed countries in Higher Education. This research intended to provide the researches the foundation to carry out to find a suitable to blended learning approach to Sri Lanka. In the recent past researchers have identified and developed various models such as Blended learning Assessment model, Hexagonal e-learning assessment model and so forth. This paper is will summarize and evaluate the existing theories and models in blended learning models in Higher Education.

Keywords: Blended learning, higher education.

[112]

**THE PROCESS OF RURAL WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN LITHUANIA**Gedvilienė, G<sup>1</sup> & Tūtlys, V<sup>2</sup><sup>1, 2</sup> *Vytautas Magnus University***ABSTRACT**

Background: As in the most of the EU countries the rural economy in Lithuania is dominated by the SME's, which make more than 99 percent of all enterprises. In 2014 there were working more than 12 thousands of SME's in the rural areas, 80 percent of these enterprises had less than 10 employees. The share of SME's in rural areas was about 16 percent of all SME's in 2014. There were 12,6 SME's per 1000 inhabitants of rural areas. After the economic crisis there can be noticed the growth of SME's in the rural areas. In the period of 2010-2014 the number of SME's in rural areas increased by 20 percent. The main factors that limit development of SME's are insufficient internal market and low purchasing power of consumers, as well as the shortage of skilled workforce. The unemployment level of women in the rural areas was 14,8 percent in 2013. Women constitute the bigger share of population emigrating from the rural areas. The family life obligations tend to limit possibilities of the women in the rural areas to seek for professional career and development of business. Comparatively low level of education of women in the rural areas also limits the effectiveness of the different public measures for the development of entrepreneurship of women.

The complex of demographic, economic and social problems of the rural areas significantly deteriorate the social situation of women, as well as the health conditions, what increases the risk of social separation and degradation. Insufficient social infrastructure in the rural areas (rather poor transport network, closure of the educational and healthcare providers, etc.) makes the execution of family obligations more difficult and challenging what reduces the incentives of young women to remain in the rural areas and to establish there their work or career. It makes development of female entrepreneurship in the rural areas a highly challenging task.

Problem statement: In nowadays a lot of initiatives are eligible for rural activities development. A lot of attention is paid for creating job places and rural women's inclusion. However, not every rural women have the capacity and skills to ensure stable income by working in agriculture and are forced to look for non-agricultural business opportunities. Therefore, rural women's personal initiative, creating jobs for themselves, in order to develop their business, is particularly relevant.

The goal of this poster presentation is to reveal the rural women entrepreneurship development possibilities and to find out what is the training and consulting services for the rural entrepreneurs in business development.

Methods: literature and scientific document analysis, an interview study method.

Literature and document analysis gave the evidence that women's social entrepreneurship is becoming topical issue in these days in Lithuania and the EU. It is therefore very important to help women acquiring entrepreneurial skills of excellence to develop rural entrepreneurship.

An interview study. The study involved three informant groups: women entrepreneurship cases, training and consulting services providing institutions and public organizations, which take care of women's entrepreneurship in rural areas; institutions, public organizations and individual women, who have set up business. Each informant was requested by telephone, agreed and an interview questionnaire was sent by e-mail. Interview study included: 4 informants women who have set up a business; 3 institutions that provide business training and counselling services for women in developing rural entrepreneurship; 3 public organizations that provide informal support and promote women's entrepreneurship in Lithuanian regions.

Findings: Looking to the existing training for rural entrepreneurs in Lithuania, it can be stated, that the majority of such training is provided in the framework of measures supported by the European Structural Funds in implementing of the different projects of rural development. One of such programmes is Leader programme which provides the support for the business initiatives of individuals and rural communities. One of the fields of the supported projects is enhancement of the entrepreneurship of rural inhabitants. In 2015 there were 37 project applications in this field (total amount of requested support – 0.18 mln. EUR). Such projects usually involve not only activities of the establishment of business, but also different training arrangements.

The training services for rural entrepreneurs are provided by the wide range of providers – from the public centres of consultation of farmers and agricultures to the different private training providers and NGO's working in the field of female entrepreneurship and business development.

[113]

**OBSTACLES THAT TEACHERS HAVE TO OVERCOME DURING THE  
TRANSFORMATION OF THEIR EDUCATIONAL STYLE**

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**ABSTRACT**

In recent years there have been an increasing number of primary school teachers in the Czech Republic trying to transform their traditional transmissive educational style to a constructivist one. One of the impulses has been textbooks prepared under the supervision of M. Hejny, which enable teachers to organize the lessons in a way that lets pupils discover the majority of mathematical knowledge on their own through careful guidance. Teachers who successfully adopt the constructivist style see excellent results, especially in pupils' positive attitude towards mathematics. The transformation from a transmissive to constructivist educational style is not an easy one and introduces increased demands and requirements on the teacher. The author of this paper, a university teacher, has gone through the experience of transforming his educational style in experimental teaching of a small group of 11–13 year olds. Each session has been video recorded and analyzed, specifically from the teacher's behavior perspective.

The research uncovered three main obstacles that teachers have to overcome during the transformation of their educational style:

The focus of the teacher has to be changed from mathematics to pupils.

When communicating with pupils, the teacher has to decrease their acoustic presence and encourage discussion among pupils.

Each error must be regarded not only from a mathematical perspective, but above all from didactic perspective - always looking for what caused the error.

Keywords: Genetic constructivism, obstacles of change of educational style, theory of a generic model, transmissive educational style, constructivist educational style.

[114]

**WAYS IN WHICH TEACHERS STRUCTURE READING INSTRUCTION FOR BILINGUAL STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES: A CASE STUDY ANALYSIS**

Logan, N

*University of Wisconsin at Stevens Point****ABSTRACT***

Using a single case study design, this answered the question, How do teachers structure reading instruction for bilingual students with disabilities in urban elementary settings? Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Theory and critical race theory guided the study design and data analysis of interviews, observations, and documents to determine that teachers of bilingual students with disabilities experience unique challenges. Findings of the study include the topics of disability blindfolding; disjointed delivery; improper instruction due to assessment and progress monitoring; spatial implications; definitions impact instruction; and teachers' personal characteristics influence reading instruction. In addition to a discussion of the salient themes, implications for practice and theory, the significance of the study, and recommendations for future research are presented.

Keywords: Bilingual, special, education, exceptional, disabilities, reading, elementary, qualitative.

[115]

## **PERSONALIZED LEARNING: CO-CREATING COURSE SYLLABI WITH STUDENTS**

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### ***ABSTRACT***

Personalizing students' learning is a hallmark of effective teaching. Co-creating course syllabi with students has been shown to increase student motivation, performance, and ownership in course structure and content. The main objective of this research was to determine if syllabus co-creation is a meaningful way to facilitate students in taking ownership of a required college course. Qualitative survey data was gathered through over the course of two semesters from undergraduate students (n1=24, n2=28). Surveys were given to the students at three times during each semester. The results illustrate the effectiveness of implementing a syllabus co-creation practice in an upper-level education course. Themes for the research, including what students liked and disliked about creating the course syllabus with their instructor and classmates; how students felt about not having a final course syllabus until the second class session; students' perceptions of how co-creating the course syllabus would impact their performance in the class; student recommendations for future syllabus co-creation; and additional input students would have preferred to provide, is presented. A discussion of settings in which co-creating course syllabi is appropriate, the components of a syllabus that should not be created in collaboration with students, and additional methods to personalize learning in higher education are also addressed. Reflective practitioners are in a constant state of inquiry reflecting upon and working to improve their own teaching practices. The need to continue to develop ways of engaging students in their own learning remains significant in higher education.

Keywords: Bilingual, special, education, exceptional, disabilities, reading, elementary, qualitative.

[116]

**EDUCATION AS INSTRUMENT FOR SOCIAL CHANGE: NEED FOR  
REORIENTATION OF NIGERIANS AGAINST TERRORISM**

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**ABSTRACT**

Nigeria like many nations in Africa is not in short supply of groups and associations agitating for one interest or the other. This paper limits its focus to groups agitating for political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic and religious interest of their people and groups. Many believe in today's global society maintain that terrorist activity is the result of ignorance and poverty. As such, unless a more subtle mechanism is at play, we should expect an individual terrorist to predominantly be impoverished or ill educated. For development to be meaningful, it must be systematic, holistic and responsible. This paper examines education as instrument for social change that might imply changes in social attitude, behaviour, customs, habits, manners, relationships and value of people in social institutions and structures in the ways of styles of living, terrorism, the need for orientation and the strategies for its effective implementation. The role of education as an agent or instrument for social change and social development is widely recognized as social change takes place when human need changed in behavior and used in time of peace and conflict. Education may help individuals to develop skills, improve their social status and gain access to networks that could lead to enhanced social outcomes. This paper concluded with recommendations that, three things which must be considered in the process of planning and implementation to realize effective change are the agents of change, the content of change, and the social backgrounds of those who sought to be changed.

Keywords: Education, social change, reorientation and terrorism.



[117]

## **AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE IMPROVEMENT OF UNIVERSITY REFORM IN EGYPT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Earlier this century, the Egyptian government set up a number of initiatives to reform its higher education sector in order to improve graduates' readiness for the labour market and hence reduce the skills gap. Yet, with all the initiatives implemented, and for a number of reasons, university reform plans were of limited success. This research has sought to study these reasons in depth but within the scope of engineering undergraduate studies. It aims to highlight the different contextual factors affecting the effective implementation of university reform plans in Egypt. To do this, a number of questions were posed, using semi-structured interviews, to a purposive sample of academics belonging to two different engineering undergraduate programmes; one private and the other public. To ensure the validity of the data, more information was collected from Egyptian employers as well as the documents that represent the different educational policies and practices implemented in both private and public programmes of study. Through thematic data analysis and by applying complexity theory as a conceptual framework, the study identified the different contextual factors that affected Egyptian academics' performance when teaching and learning graduate attributes in engineering undergraduate courses and thus reform plans implementation in Egypt. These factors were: academics' recruitment; promotion and progression procedures; lack of scholarship of learning and teaching; performance appraisal; the pay scale; fringe benefits and remuneration; no incentive to conduct industry based research; collaborative projects or industry secondments; and the fact that industrial practitioners are prohibited to teach in academia.

Keywords: University reform plans, university education in Egypt, the skills gap, education policy, complexity theory.

[118]

## THE READINESS OF APPLYING M-LEARNING AMONG MALAYSIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENT – A PRELIMINARY CASE STUDY

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### **ABSTRACT**

The use of information and communication technologies in education has undergone several paradigm shifts over the last three decades. E-learning and m-learning have emerged from these shifts. M-learning is a new paradigm that creates a new learning environment which supported by wireless technology. This learning style is unique for allowing learners to access the course material, instructions, and other course-related applications with any wireless technology enabled devices regardless of time and location. Attention and interest had been captured by various stakeholder parties included researchers, educators, policy makers, and even companies in designing and developing new instructional materials and learning system or application. This preliminary case study is contemplated to examine the student's acceptance towards the utilization of mobile devices in m-learning as a learning approach to accommodate the learning experience and act as an adjunct towards conventional learning in order to promote learning. Furthermore, this study provides insight on the students' readiness and their perceptions towards the implementation of m-learning in detail. A survey was conducted and data collected from questionnaire was analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis techniques. The findings indicate that there is a positive feedback regarding acceptance level, and readiness to perceived usefulness. The result obtained show that, most of the respondents willing to accept and perceive mobile learning as new paradigm of learning approach that will go beyond the world of education in the present and the future in order to enhance the learning and education experience of the students.

Keywords: M-learning, mobile learning, mobile technology, readiness, case study, mobile pedagogy, wireless technology.

[119]

## MORAL EDUCATION IN RUSSIA AND INDIA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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### ***ABSTRACT***

Moral education in Russia is viewed as a crucial issue of contemporary schools. The necessity of moral education is reflected in such laws, doctrines and projects like Federal Law of the Russian Federation about Education, the National Education Doctrine of the Russian Federation, the National Project “Education” and so on. In terms of the spiritual crisis, school is getting an essential part while forming and developing a multifaceted person. The author argues that school is a good source of instilling moral consciousness in learners. The study of the history and culture of the country, national traditions, moral and spiritual values should underlie educational system. So we have an appeal to the Indian schools and their experience in this field as this country has centuries-old traditions of moral education that is based on preservation and maintenance of educational ideals, cultivation of moral and spiritual values, the formation of the attitude towards themselves, people and the world around them.

Keywords: Moral education, national traditions, values, national culture.

[120]

**METHODICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL INNOVATIONS IN TEACHER'S STAFF  
TRAINING TO WORK WITH GIFTED STUDENTS**

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***ABSTRACT***

The article is devoted to one of the most urgent problems of modern pedagogy - teacher's staff preparation to work with gifted students. This problem is a universal one. The paper analyzes the innovative methods of training teachers to work with gifted students in different countries. The analysis reveals the modern trends of special training teachers to work with gifted students and the necessity of the study of international experience that will enhance the effectiveness of education of gifted students and the system of teacher's training for this category of students in Russia. The following concepts of behaviorism, pragmatism and existentialism are considered as the methodological background of this problem. The main conclusions made in the article are related to productive work of teacher's staff. The results are supported by tables and the latest data in this sphere in different universities and professional associations.

Keywords: Education, gifted, students, training, teachers, parents, international, experience.

[121]

## **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PERCEPTION, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF PRACTICE TEACHERS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS**

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### ***ABSTRACT***

Sustainable development (SD) is a long term goal that affects everyone and requires attention from the classroom to the world. This descriptive correlational study that used mixed methods aimed to determine the perception, attitude and behavior of 49 practice teachers in the context of sustainable development. Significant findings of this study will contribute to greater understanding of the concept of sustainable development, abstract it may be, as it is seen through a more holistic perspective and from the voice of the youth. A 5-part researcher made Sustainable Development Survey tool was used to survey on the respondents using either 6-point or 5 point Likert Scale. Analyses of quantitative data responses and problematic issues are pointed out. Results revealed that the practice teachers in a teacher training institution, while not fully aware, have positive knowledge of sustainable development, have beliefs and attitudes that are proenvironmental and are practicing sustainable behavior. While this study shows no significant relationship between SD knowledge, attitudes and SD behavior of the practice teachers, it is notably that environmental aspect of SD is an important pillar across culture and ages. The concept of sustainable development and practices indeed differ in many ways, making the study of sustainable development a significant arena whereby, different players such as the teacher, the learner, the school administrators and even the government have to take part in promoting a holistic sustainable development concept that considers all the 3 pillars of SD, attitude and behavior in order to ensure the world's future.

Keywords: Sustainable development knowledge, environmental attitude, sustainable development behavior, youth.

[122]

**THROUGH THE EYES OF A CHILD: PHENOMENOLOGIZING A SELECT  
GROUP OF FILIPINO PRESCHOOLER'S VIEW ON JOY OF LEARNING  
NUMERACY**

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**ABSTRACT**

Joy plays an integral part of learning in school. Joy is also the reaction of a person when he is glad, and satisfied, also when they learned something in school and most especially when they learned in math. The study intends to discern the view of a select group of Filipino preschoolers about the joy of learning numeracy. A sample of 13 kindergarten pupils in a school in Cainta, Rizal, Philippines were provided with a 2-part instrumentation. In the first part, a sheet of paper and a pencil were given to each pupil and they were asked to draw their view of joy during their math period. The second part was divided into two parts. Robotfoto was used to determine the basic demographic profile of the respondents. The second part was an Informal or Conversational Approach, wherein the respondents were interviewed individually and was recorded to interpret their doodles into words. This is to confirm and to let the respondents comprehend on how they interpret their doodles. Interestingly, this study generated three major factors based on the perception of the respondents about the “joy of learning” numeracy namely; (1) play; (2) people interaction; (3) principle environment.

Keywords: Joy, numeracy, doodling, Filipino children.

