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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



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The Place Of Instructional Materials In Quality Teaching At Primary School Level In Katsina Metropolis, Katsina State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The use of instructional materials is an indispensable tool that enhances qualitative teaching and learning especially at the primary level. Instructional materials are used to facilitate comprehension of ideas in the learners as well as ensure long term retention of ideas and topics taught to pupils. This study examined the relevance of using instructional materials at primary schools in Katsina metropolitan, Nigeria. It employed survey design using cluster sampling technique. The questionnaire was used to gather data for analysis, and statistical and frequency tables were used to analyze the data gathered. The results show that teachers and students alike have realized the effectiveness of modern instructional materials in teaching and learning for the attainment of set objectives in the basic primary education policy. It also discovered that reluctance in the use of instructional materials will hamper the achievement of qualitative primary education. The study therefore suggests that there should be the provision of adequate and up-to-date instructional materials to all primary schools in Katsina State for effective teaching and learning. **KEY WORDS:** Instructional Materials, Quality Teaching, and Primary School.



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Exploration of Teachers' Ethics in Educational Assessment

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Abstract

Although educational assessment is one of the main responsibilities of the teachers, there has been little research exploring ethics in the daily assessment practices of the teachers. This study aimed at analyzing teachers' adherence to the ethical principles in educational assessment. Participants were 3557 teachers teaching grades 5 to 12 across all governorates in Oman. A survey was developed by the author based on the educational assessment literature. Principal components analysis revealed three dimensions of the ethical principles in educational assessment: confidentiality, test integrity, and transparency. Reliability coefficients ranged from .64 to .78. The correlations among the dimensions ranged from .19 to .32 representing related, yet unique

	<p>aspects of the ethical principles in the educational assessment. Construct validity was evidenced by the low correlation of .10 between the dimensions and knowledge of educational assessment ethics measured by Plake and Impara's (1992) Teacher Assessment Literacy Questionnaire. Multivariate analyses of variance revealed significant differences in levels of adherence to the ethical principles among teachers with respect to gender, qualification, subject, teaching load, experience, and training in educational assessment. It was concluded that the variables explored in this study have the potential to provide educators and researchers with valuable information to understand teachers' adherence to the ethical principles in educational assessment. The study contributes towards the extremely limited amount of literature available on variables that may explain teachers' ethics in educational assessment.</p> <p>Keywords: Educational Assessment, Ethics, Teachers' Ethics, Validity, Professional Ethics, Measurement</p>
 <p>Uchenna Udeani GIC16054054</p>	<p>The implementation of action research for the improvement of biology teaching and learning in senior secondary schools in Nigeria.</p> <p>Uchenna Udeani Department of Science & Technology Education, University of Lagos, Lagos uudeani@unilag.edu.ng ucheudeani@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The main objective of the study was to implement an action research strategy to improve the teaching and learning of biology in senior secondary schools in Nigeria. Specifically the following research questions were raised:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the levels of intellectual challenge included in the activities used for classroom and laboratory instructions?• What are the levels of intellectual challenge included in the redesigned course materials for classroom and laboratory instructions.• Will there be an increase in learning when a revised course material is used for classroom / laboratory instruction.• Is there any relationship between activities enjoyed by students and those that enhance their learning?• Is there any relationship between effective learning and perceived students enjoyment of an activity? <p>Purposive sampling was used to select four senior secondary schools from urban and rural location of Lagos State. In each of the participating school two intact classes were used to act as experimental and control group. Altogether 267 students and their four biology teachers participated in the study. The redesigned course material was used to teach biology to the experimental class and the traditional course material was used for the control group for the second term of the 2014/2015 academic year.</p> <p>The major findings were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The result of the analysis of the review of the activities and

	<p>exercises in the recommended Biology textbook in use in Lagos State schools showed that all the exercises and activities were predominantly at the lower cognitive levels of Blooms Taxonomy of educational objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The result also showed that the mean achievement score of the students taught with the redesigned course materials was significantly higher than the mean achievement score of those taught using the traditional course materials. • There was no significant correlation between activities enjoyed by students and those that enhanced their learning. <p>Educational implications of the findings for the improvement of instructional practices were discussed.</p>
 <p>Alan Cross GIC16054055</p>	<p>Curiosity in Primary STEM Subjects: Examples from Science and Mathematics</p> <p>Alison Borthwick Norfolk Local Authority, Norwich, UK alison.borthwick@me.com</p> <p>Alan Cross University of Manchester, Manchester, UK. alan.cross@manchester.ac.uk</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>What do we mean by curiosity in the context of primary learners? How is curiosity manifested in primary STEM subjects? Theoretical models are considered and compared and what this means for primary mathematics and science particularly when the two subjects are taught in an integrated way? This paper considers the nature of curiosity in primary educational settings in primary mathematics and science and how mathematics and science complement, enrich and contribute to one another. We propose that connecting some areas of science and mathematics heightens the potential to pursue curiosity.</p> <p>Keywords primary, curriculum, mathematics, science, computing, design and technology, integration, curiosity</p>
<p>Abu Salahuddin GIC16054056</p>	<p>Inspiring student leadership: A case study of a secondary school in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Abu Salahuddin PhD Candidate University of Canterbury, New Zealand abu.salahuddin@du.ac.bd sripon07@yahoo.com</p> <p>Janinka Greenwood PhD Candidate University of Canterbury, New Zealand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In the changing world, schools of both developed and developing</p>

countries are challenged to keep pace with change of modern life and to ensure quality education. Many of the international studies that might influence change in Bangladesh focus on the macro levels of policy and theorisations of practice. The studies that examine the micro-levels of deployment of resources and development of teachers within a particular school are often not seen as relevant to Bangladesh because of the difference in material and policy contexts. This paper reports research at the micro level of critical examination of practice and change within a school. It thus seeks to fill a gap in reported research.

Many research studies in western contexts show that school achievement depends on its community engagement where principal, teachers, students and parents are actively involved. This study reports how student leadership is organised to bring success in a particular urban secondary school in Bangladesh.

The following research questions lead this study:

1. How can students be involved in school change?
2. How is student leadership developed and organised in the school?
3. What are the leadership characteristics that enhance the change process of the school and lead to greater student achievement?

This study is a part of a doctoral research project which is motivated by Fullan's work on school leadership and change. The broader goal of the research is to explore, analyse and interpret the changing culture of a school community. For this paper, current leadership practices of the school have been investigated, and the ways students are involved in leadership have been explored, with particular focus on how students are developed as leaders in different grades.

Data collection methods include professional dialogues, interviews, group discussions and document analysis. Data sources were the principal, teachers, students, school managing committee members, policy makers and related policy and school documents. Data analysis shows that the school has developed its own way to engage students in leadership and their leadership helps to improve academic achievement as well as broader school success. The findings from this study are intended in the first instance to better inform school leaders in Bangladesh to develop creative and interactive student leadership. They may well also be useful in other developing countries as well, particularly those that share histories of British colonisation.



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Exploring Social Studies Education As an Innovative Curriculum Design for Promoting World Citizenship for Nation-building and National Transformation in 21th Century Nigeria

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Abstract

One of the major strengths established in the perspectives of social studies education derives from the view that it is characterized by curriculum paradigm structures, capacity-building assets and potentialities. These pedagogical assets could be capitalized upon in transforming passive individuals into human resource assets who could also become well-informed, responsible and knowledgeable enough to explore the ideals and virtues rooted in global citizenship for sustainable democracy in Nigeria. In this perspective, the human resource assets intrinsic in the curriculum paradigm structures of social studies education could be explored and employed in enabling these individuals acquire the civic competencies and democratic culture which are agonizingly lacking in the Nigerian populace. In this frame of thought, it is entertained that these individuals would not only mature into embracing such virtues as hard-work, honesty and tolerance, which are considered germane for stabilizing national life and projecting a good image of the Nigerian nascent democracy but would also become very positively disposed for coveting the ideals and virtues in global citizenship in our quest for nation-building, national development and transformation in the country. There is, therefore, an uphill task to execute, especially in the engagement of professionally competent social studies teachers in implementing the new curriculum enshrined in global citizenship in the frameworks of our schools' system if its ideals are to be realized in Nigeria.

 <p>Ahmed Jamilu GIC16054059</p>	<p>Information Technology as a Motivation for Office Managers in an Organisation</p> <p>Ahmed Jamilu Institute: Jigawa State Polytechnic Dutse Nigeria ahmedjamil125@gmail.com akinbo4ibrahim@gmail.com</p>
 <p>Tran Thi Minh Phuong GIC16054060</p>	<p>Changes from Universities and Education System and the Action of Educators</p> <p>Tran Thi Minh Phuong Faculty of Foreign Languages, Ha Noi Pedagogical University doccas7777@gmail.com</p> <p>Nguyen Thi Le M.A Nguyen Van Linh Street -Xuan Hoa District -VinhPhuc Province – Vietnam</p> <p>Abstract This work aims to give educators, lecturers and foreign English teachers a full understanding of teaching English as a foreign language in universities in Vietnam. Difficulties, challenges, obstacles and the main factors that lead to low quality in students' mastering of English will be deliberately discussed in this paper. The author also attached the findings of two surveys that she did in her English teaching classes and analysis of the results. In addition, This writing suggested main solutions for changing situations in schools and in class and help students approach new methods of learning and making progress in their study by using experiences and activities that she used in class effectively. Finally, the paper will come to the conclusion for the problems in this area. Keyword: English learning, skills, motivation, obstacles, reasons, solutions, methods, activities</p>
 <p>Aslam Fataar GICICTEL1605062</p>	<p>Disadvantaged students' epistemic access to university in a post-apartheid South Africa</p> <p>Aslam Fataar Affiliation: Faculty of Education, Stellenbosch University, Cape Town afataar@sun.ac.za</p> <p>MsNajwaNorodien-Fataar Stellenbosch University, Cape Town, South Africa</p> <p>Abstract This paper starts from the premise that higher education discourses have framed first generation (disadvantaged) students in deficit terms</p>

such as them lacking the cultural capital and resources to successfully participate at university. The deficit approach emphasizes students' low socio-economic, first generation and English second language status as factors that prevent students from participating effectively in higher education. Using deficit understandings to construct these 'newer' students leads to educational practices that alienate students from the academic and cultural resources to effectively participate in higher education. We argue instead that students recognising the community cultural wealth' Yosso (2005) and funds of knowledge' Moll (2005) that disadvantages students bring to the university will gives us a deeper understanding of disadvantaged students

In this paper we will explore institutional responsiveness at one SA university to the need to extend access to disadvantaged students. The focus of the paper is on this university's extension programme meant to facilitate such students' access to learning at the university. We explore the practices that a cohort of 4th year students on the Extension programme engage in, in order to access academic knowledge at the university. We specifically discuss the cultural knowledges and resources that students draw on to engage in their education in institutions such as schools and universities. The paper is based on a study that attempts to understand the use of such knowledges and resources in their educational access and engagement at the university. This research would potentially contribute to the extant on literature on university access by offering an account of the complex ways students construct their educational engagements at the intersection of their university and broader social environments. Our research is meant to extend the view of student engagement at university and would examine the multifaceted ways disadvantaged students develop their educational engagement practices. The research focuses on their learning capacitation in the educational and social realms of the university. We seek to make sense of the interplay between the subjective and formative processes that make up their student becoming (Barnett, 2007) on the one hand and the objective or structural conditions of their student lives at university to establish their educational practices on the other. The cultural resources, knowledges, and familial and community capital and what is known as the "community cultural wealth" (Yosso 2005) that disadvantaged students bring to the university environment, remains under explored, and our paper aims to contribute to understanding the educational access routes in their university study.

<p>Ewa GICA16054051</p>	<p>The Effect Of Therapy By Tomatis Method On Language Skills In Children With Dyslexia. Preliminary Study</p> <p>Ewa Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poland ewa_mojs@poczta.onet.pl</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Objectives: Audio-psycho-phonological stimulation training is a method based on listening to various musical sounds by means of a device called the “electronic ear”. The goal of this therapy is to enhance damaged hearing and, consequently, to facilitate a greater stimulation of the central nervous system, particularly the brain cortex. The goal of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Tomatis Method in the treatment of cognitive functions in children with speech impediments. Material and methods: Data were collected from 47 children (age range: 6–10 yrs of age), all of whom had various speech impediments determined to be the main observed deficit. The inclusion criteria were normal level of intelligence (IQ 70–110), no history of neurological diseases, and consent to participate in the study. All subjects underwent one- stage therapy based on the Tomatis Method. Further assessment included the evaluation of functioning parameters such as: reaction time, verbal fluency or hearing stimulus localisation. Results: Statistically relevant improvement of most of the evaluated functioning parameters, including shorter time of adequate reaction to presented stimuli, was observed. Participants’ ability to localise sources of sound significantly improved. Furthermore, their verbal fluency was enhanced and the fluency test results were statistically significant. Conclusions: Audio-psycho-phonological stimulation training significantly improved participants’ cognitive functioning. We demonstrated its efficiency in relation to parameters such as reaction time, hearing stimulus localisation, and verbal fluency. We concluded that the Tomatis Method is a useful way to stimulate development and treat speech impediments.</p>
 <p>GulzhanRysbekkyzy GICA16054052</p>	<p>Beginning teachers’ attrition in secondary schools in Kazakhstan</p> <p>GulzhanRysbekkyzy Department of Academic Activities, Nazarbayev University Graduate School of Education, Kazakhstan gulzhan.rysbekkyzy@nu.edu.kz gulzhanka7@mail.ru</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The majority of schools in Kazakhstan face a striking beginning teachers' attrition problem. Many young teachers leave schools within a few years of teaching. This study will analyze beginning teachers' drop-</p>

	<p>out in secondary schools in Kazakhstan. The purpose of the study is to explore the beginning teachers' experiences in secondary schools in Kazakhstan with a particular emphasis on the reasons for their attrition. The research questions are: (1) What challenges do beginning teachers face while working in secondary schools which cause their attrition? (2) What makes beginning teachers' drop out from secondary schools in Kazakhstan in the first few years? (3) What factors could help beginning teachers to overcome challenges? Employing a qualitative approach, data were collected through semi-structured interviews. The sample includes five beginning teachers and one principal in one secondary school in Semey, Kazakhstan. The study is significant, because it gives voices to beginning teachers and adds to present knowledge of beginning teachers' attrition in secondary schools in Kazakhstan. School principals will know what makes new teachers drop out and can find ways to prevent the attrition. The study will have some policy implications, as it can inform government on matters related to beginning teachers' development, salary rate and conditions. Key words: attrition, beginning teachers, secondary school, teachers' experiences</p>
<p>Apurva Kiran Vangujar GICA16054053</p>	<p>Efficient and Secure Cryptography Technique Using Uni-modular Matrix</p> <p>Apurva Kiran Vangujar Public and Social Relation Department, Aurangabad apurva710@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In day to day life, transmission of data from sender to receiver with security is very difficult. "Cryptography" is one of the famous techniques which provide security for confidential data. Cryptography is one of the best techniques for the secure data transmission. Confidentiality of data, access control and non repudiation are the main goals of cryptography. The existing system is having limitations related to decrypts of Armstrong numbers. But the algorithm used in the proposed method uses unimodular matrix for encryption. Therefore, access control, non-repudiation and confidentiality of data is maintained.</p>
<p>Muhammad shahbazShabbir GICLEAP16054054</p>	<p>How Does Students' Self- Motivation and Self-Discipline Impact Online Learning Experience and Course Performance?"</p> <p>Muhammad shahbazShabbir University of Illinois shahbazgill@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>There are two purposes of this study, first is to analyze how students' self-motivation and self-discipline influence their online learning</p>

	<p>experience; second is to find out the relationship between self-motivation, self-discipline with students' online learning performance. The data collected from 222 participants through a questionnaire to measure degree of self-motivation and self-discipline and students' grades data is used as a predictor of their performance of taking the online class. The final results show that students with a higher level of self-discipline and self-motivation have better experience and they performed better after taking online courses. This study will help us design and structure online and blended courses more effectively to achieve higher self motivation and self -discipline and gain the best possible potential of online teaching.</p>
 <p>KattakamonPislae-ngam GICLEAP1605055</p>	<p>The Use of Educational Innovation "Google Apps for Education" to Develop Teaching Technique in General Education</p> <p>KattakamonPislae-ngam General Education,ValayaAlongkornRajabhat University under Royal Patronage,Thailand, Thailand kattakamon@vru.ac.th</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Education is an important thing leading to the development of knowledge and basic skills to live in social. In the 21st century, the online social really has an influence on human life. Therefore, online technologies, which are more creative and can forward the created knowledge more quickly, are likely used as mainstream in the higher education level. As a consequence, the application of various tools in teaching and learning was performed. Then learning can take place both in the classroom and outside the classroom, anywhere, anytime and on any devices.</p> <p>Thus, Educational Innovation: "Google Apps for Education" is suitable to solve one of the problems in teaching in general education. The problem is there are a lot of students per room which resulting in difficulty learning between teachers and learners. This innovation is not only responding to the problem but also to the influence of technology in this era. Moreover, it also responds to the provisions of the Education Act of 2542 and Amendment (No.2) which aims to increase opportunities for communication between teachers and students by using digital instruction media. This application is involved in the class attending system, the homework delivery system and the collecting and storing data system resulting in more effective in students' learning. In addition, it can be used to share or forward the learning with other agencies and/or educational institutions both within and outside our country.</p> <p>Key Words: Educational Innovation, Google Apps for Education, Teaching technique, General Education.</p>



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A Study on the Relationship Between Talent Management and the Process of Selecting Gifted School Administrators

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Abstract

This study examined the relationship between talent management and the process of selecting in Iranian gifted school administrators at female schools from the viewpoint of teachers. The research method was descriptive and correlational. Statistical society was teachers that sample size was determined 108 of them by stratified random sampling with proportional allocation. Talent management questionnaire with the reliability ($\alpha=0/95$) and process of selecting questionnaire with the reliability ($\alpha=0/94$) were used to collect data. Correlation analysis showed there are significant correlated between talent management and the process of selecting ($r=0/63$) with alpha level of (0/05). In this context, knowledge and skill, and innovation and initiative in talent management had the highest correlation with process of selecting gifted school administrators at female schools. Also among the different components of talent management, the knowledge and skill components ($\beta=0/62$) and communication ($\beta=0/174$) had the ability to predict the selection process.

Keywords: Talent Management, Process of Selecting, Administrator, Gifted School.

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Improving the Performance of Industrial-Technical Schools in Egypt in the Light of Corporate Schools Model: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Corporate schools are no longer a new phenomenon since more organizations are currently moving towards this model for workplace learning. Therefore, the current study aimed at suggesting proposal to improve the performance of the industrial-technical schools in Egypt in the light of the corporate schools model. This involves examining both the real goals and the problems encountered in the Egyptian industrial-technical education. Moreover, the study examines the corporate school phenomenon by analyzing two instances of corporate schools. The paper concludes with a suggested proposal to improve the performance of the industrial-technical schools in Egypt.

	<p>Keywords: Industrial-Technical Education, Corporate Schools, School performance, Qualitative Analysis.</p>
<p>Dr. Bahaa Al DeenArabi Mohamad Mohamad GICLEAP1605058</p>	<p>The Assessment of Accredited Faculties Performance at Assiut University by Using Balanced Scorecard (BSC)</p> <p>Dr. Bahaa Al DeenArabi Mohamad Mohamad Lecturer at Foundations of Education Department, Faculty of Education, Assiut University, Egypt Prof.Bahaaa@yahoo.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The measurement and assessment of performance plays an important role at institutions as it is important for decision-making, facilitating control, formation, innovation and offering information to those who are stake- holders and participants at the institution. Among the modern trends in performance assessment inside institutions is the balanced Scorecard (BSC) which depends on an integrated list of performance measures which present a description of past events besides to measures which work as future performance indicators. Thus, the balanced Scorecard enables the institution to evaluate its performance from five views which are; financial view, beneficiary people's view, internal processes view, growth and learning view and social performance. Consequently, the evaluation process, depending on traditional measures inside university institutions that rely on one dimension, is limited to the accredited faculties. Thus, it is becoming necessary to depend on balanced Scorecard as it is able to state the extent of university institution success. The study aimed at recognizing the concept and aims of performance evaluation besides to shedding light on balanced Scorecard as it is considered one of the modern models in performance assessment and evaluation and assessing the performance of accredited faculties at Assiut University by using this scorecard. The researcher used the descriptive method as it suits the study nature. The study results could contribute to university institution which want to evaluate performance without depending on one factor in achieving continuous growth and guaranteeing valuable and advanced levels, as there is turn back in Egyptian University Education Classification in competitiveness as it was mentioned at global competitiveness report.</p> <p>Keywords: balanced Scorecard, Assessment, Accredited faculties, Performance</p>
<p>Ramezan Jahanian GICLEAP1605059</p>	<p>Electronic Learning</p> <p>RamezanJahanian Department of Psychology, Karaj Branch, Islamic Azad University, Karaj, Iran Ramezan.jahanian@gmail.com</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">TaherehBagherpour</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Department of Education, Damghan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Semnan, Iran bagherpour_ta@yahoo.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Human life from the beginning date has been full of ups and passages. The recent years have seen astounding growth of ascending and with helping of developments in information technology and the increasing rate of human knowledge. Clearly, the old methods of production and distribution of knowledge based on face to face communication have been designed; gradually lose their effectiveness and necessity of using new tools to be felt. In order, to meet these needs E- learning which is the evolved from traditional methods of teaching and learning using information technology.</p> <p>Key Words: E-learning, information technology, computer -based learning, web -based learning</p>
 <p>TaherehBagherpour GICLEAP1605060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TaherehBagherpour</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Department of Education, Damghan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Semnan, Iran E-Mail: bagherpour_ta@yahoo.com (Corresponding Author)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RamezanJahanian</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Department of Psychology, Karaj Branch, Islamic Azad University, Karaj, Iran E-mail: Ramezan.jahanian@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The main of this study was to compare the health-related physical fitness factors and psychological helths between athlete and non athlete students. Therefore, 60 female students of university of Shahroodmached according of age and experianceamd divided into four groups as a 1. athlete students, 2. non-athlete student, 3. senior students, 4. Junior students. Their age range was between 18 to 28 years and they voluntarily participated in this study. Health-related physical fitness test was included of flexibility, Sit-ups, agility (9 x 4) and cardiovascular endurance race (540 m). Handgrip dynamometer have used for evaluated hand strength. Finally, the general heths question (GHQ) filled out. The statistical analysis was used indpeended T test. The results showed that athletes students at many factors related to cardiovascular health and agility, strength and Public Health showed significantly ($p<0.05$) better than the nonathletes and the senior students had higher mental health compare with junior students ($p<0.05$).</p> <p>Key words: public health, Health-related physical fitness factors, mental health tests.</p>



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**A Structural Equation Modelling Approach to Validate Questionnaire
Peer Learning Using Concept Cartoons**

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to validate the questionnaire by using confirmatory factor analysis. The questionnaire was answered by 392 secondary school students in Malaysia. The results confirmed that the revised model has achieved the minimum requirement of the model's fitness. The findings also revealed the two factors (communication and interest) measurement were valid and reliable. Future research on this topic could be carried out with animated cartoons series in various fields.



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Internet and Future of Pakistani Literature in 21st Century

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Abstract

It is a fact not deniable that evolution is an ongoing process. It triggers the quest of innovative paradigms for the promotion of fine arts and literature. The use of internet has compressed the wide distances of the universe. The use of Internet is increasing day by day in Pakistan. Such digital progress in digital world has deep effects on social, economic, literary and political life. Interdisciplinary research has not only bestowed new dimensions upon the minds but also has led to the ways of integrity in different spheres of fine arts. In my research paper, I shall focus on the point that the Internet has proved itself an important source regarding promotion of art, culture and literature in Pakistan. The Internet reader shall find this research paper a basic document for understanding the trends of arts and variation of cultures in Pakistan. The article while discussing the role of Internet in the promotion of Pakistani art and literature also touches upon the contemporary literary, social and political milieu of the Pakistani society in 21st century.

<p>MunazzaAmbreen GICLEAP1605065</p>	<p>Are We Ready to Integre Technology in Teaching? A Study of Prospective Teachers' Perceptions and Preferences</p> <p>Dr. MunazzaAmbreen Assistant Professor Secondary Teacher Education Department Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad Pakistan Munazza.ambreen@aiou.edu.pk</p> <p>Wajid A. Saleem MS Management Sciences Iqra University Islamabad, Pakistan wali@hec.gov.pk</p> <p>Abstract This focus of the study was to examine the perceptions and preferences of the prospective secondary school teachers of Pakistan, towards use of information and communication technologies in classrooms. An attempt in this regard was made to identify the factors that influence teachers' decisions for adoption and use of information technology for teaching-learning process. These factors ranged from perceived usefulness of technology for learning to the availability of IT equipments. Students of Masters in Education program of Allama Iqbal Open University were taken as the population for the study. Out of 35515 enrolled students in semester Spring 2011, 250 students (prospective teachers) were selected by using simple random sampling technique. A questionnaire consisting of 29 items was used to collect data Descriptive statistics and regression analysis was used to analyze the data. The study revealed very interesting findings as majority of the prospective teachers did not feel themselves as ready to adopt IT for their teaching learning process. The study concluded that the prospective teachers' perceived user friendliness and self- efficacy did not have a significant relationship with preference to use IT in the classroom. On the other hand the perceived usefulness and availability of equipment were identified as the major determinants of prospective teachers' inclination to use IT in the classroom. Key Words: Information Technology, Classrooms, Prospective Teachers, Beliefs, Self-efficacy, User Friendliness</p>
	<p>Impact of Visual and Physical – Verbal Prompts Soccer in Behavior Chaining for Production of by Workers with Intellectual Disability Table</p> <p>BagherGhobariBonab, Ph.D in SPED, Faculty of psychology and Education, University of Tehran, Iran. bghobari@ut.ac.ir</p> <p>Mohammad Jamali, MA in Psychology of Exceptional Children , Faculty of Psychology and education, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran.</p>

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Abstract

The Purpose of the present study was to investigate the impact of visual and physical - verbal prompts in the production of Soccer Table by workers with intellectual disabilities. **Methods:** To achieve the stated that goal, four subjects with intellectual disabilities, were selected from among workers in a workshop production of sports equipments. The work, was building a Soccer Table from its discrete components. In order to generalize the result of this research, to other places the researcher chose a competitive workplace as situation in this study. Research design was combination of multiple baseline and Alternating Treatments Design. Alternatively these subjects received two types of physical – verbal prompts and the visual prompts. The first, two subjects received physical – verbal prompts and then visual prompts were presented. The other two subjects at first time received visual prompts and then physical – verbal prompts. Therefore, the order effect of treatment be identified and controlled. Results showed that, visual prompts decreased duration , and increased accuracy of performing, tasks only if, vocation task in competitive workshops was combined by physical – verbal prompts. The use of visual prompts in the learning task, reduced the time to do task, using visual prompts increased the maintenance of the task has been learned, and reduce dependence on the coach.

Keywords: Soccer Table, Prompts, Workers, Accuracy of Performance



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Analysis of Creative Thinking Power of Senior High School Students to Economic Logic Ability (Fluent Thinking, Original Thinking, Thinking Flexible, Elaboration Ability)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study are (1) to find a learning strategy which is able to increase the power of creative thinking in senior high school students; (2) to analyze the increase of creative thinking power in reviewing the economic logic on learning at school; (3) to analyze the level of effectiveness in enhancing the creative thinking of students. In this research, it compared a learning model Quantum through Mind Mapping with the traditional learning model. This study design using non-equivalent control group with pretest-posttest design. The subjects of this research were students of class XI in senior high school 1 Batang Central Java. The results of this research showed that students who learn using Quantum Learning method assisted by Mind Mapping are able to enhance creative thinking, so that the ability of economic logic in students have also increased, which is characterized by the value of the students learning outcomes better than students who learn using traditional method, it indicates that the Quantum learning assisted by Mind Mapping method has higher level of effectiveness for increasing the power of creative thinking to students.

Keywords: creative thinking power, economic logic, learning, student



A M Sultana

Dual Career Academic Couple: Challenges and Prospects

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Abstract

<p>GICLEAP1605071</p>	<p>Currently, academic couples comprise a large Malaysia is recruiting a number of academic staff across the globe. Recruiting foreign academic staff is used to rank universities in the international ranking list. Undeniably, dual-career migrant couples in academic have the impacts on the academic world with regards to diversity and competitive workforce. However, dual career academic couples face a unique set of challenges within the academic world and family. The most of dual-career academic couple works separately with different organizations to thrive toward their career goals. Studies showed that one of the problems of pursuing two careers in the different geographic area is often encountered by dual-career couples, especially for women in academic dual-career marriages for balancing traditional familial roles and professional responsibilities. Several studies suggested that couple hiring policy is necessary for the universities that would impact on quality of work and diversity. In line with, the goals of the discussion are: (a) to discuss the importance or need of dual career couples (b) to know the common problems they are facing as dual career academic (c) to review the Dual Hire Policy for effectively managing their two careers and work-life balance. Keywords—Dual Career, Migrant , Academic Couple, Dual hire policy, Gender</p>
 <p>Aliyu Abdulkadir Al- Asali GICLEAP1605072</p>	<p>The Challenges of Teaching Arabic literature in Nigerian universities: A case Study of Yobe State University, Damaturu</p> <p>Aliyu Abdulkadir Al- Asali Department of Arabic Studies, Yobe State University, Damaturu- Nigeria olovinimam@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper examines the crucial challenges of studying Arabic literature in Nigeria Universities with a specific focus on the Yobe State University, Damaturu. Historically, the universities in Nigeria have been known for their enviable contributions to the growth of Arabic literacy in Sub- Saharan Africa through teaching, research and production of reading texts, which have impacted significantly to Arabic literary scholarship. Yet, there are surmountable challenges which have hindered its teaching effectiveness and further development. These challenges range from the structure of Arabic curriculum, teaching, methodology to declining capacity building for teachers coupled with learners’ attitude. Arabic collections, in recent time, have not been updated. Their relevance and currency need to be improved. The paper proffers solutions to these myriad of challenges with a view to raising awareness and provide a platform for addressing the detects. The solutions have the potential of keeping the standard high and improve communicative competence among learners. Keywords: Challenges- Arabic literature- Yobe- University- Nigeria</p>
<p>Moncef Bari GICLEAP1605074</p>	<p>Current situation of eLearning</p> <p>Moncef Bari</p>

	<p>Departement of didactics, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montreal, Canada bari.moncef@uqam.ca</p> <p>Rachida Djouab Departement of didactics, Université du Québec à Montréal Montreal, Canada djouab.rachida@uqam.ca</p> <p>Abstract eLearning has greatly transformed our way of learning by the use of the newly developed technologies and applications. This paper explores the eLearning current situation. It provides a review of the eLearning concept and how it has evolved over the years, followed by a look at the current technologies, applications and platforms being used. The emerging challenges are eventually discussed. Index Terms : eLearning, eLearning history, eLearning technologies, emerging challenges, ICT in education</p>
 <p>Abonales, Therese Padilla GICLEAP1605066</p>	<p>Mobile Technology and the Creation of an Artificial English-Language Environment Outside the Classroom</p> <p>Abonales, Therese Padilla School of Foreign Languages, Jimei University, China moongirl10672@yahoo.com</p> <p>Abstract Despite the growing number of rich people in China and the ever-increasing exposure of the Chinese to the West, especially to English-speaking cultures, English proficiency is still elusive. One of the obvious reasons for this is the lack of a natural environment for speaking the language. In China, the official language is Mandarin with a number of dialects and/or different Chinese languages as first language. This paper proposes an artificial English-language environment wherein students learning English as a Foreign Language or English as a Second Language can enjoy using English to an extent that it actually becomes a fun habit for them to speak it. This is possible with the use of mobile technology, something which the young (and even the not-so-young) cannot seem to live without. In any given university classroom, 100% of the students use smartphones with an active internet connection. The English teacher can maximize the functionality of this device in creating an artificial English-language environment for the students, not only inside but outside the classroom as well. Key words: Artificial English-language environment, blog, China, mobile technology, speaking homework</p>

 <p>Johan Severinus Tati GICLEAP1605076</p>	<p>A Study of Error Analysis in Malaysian ESL learners' Writing</p> <p>Johan Severinus Tati Kolej Komuniti Penampang, Sabah Malaysia johanst@hotmail.com</p> <p>Luke Kenny Doring Kolej Komuniti Kuching, Sarawak Malaysia lukedoring@gmail.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The present study aims to investigate the errors in a corpus of 30 essays written by 30 English as a second language learners in Malaysia. All the participants in this study are male and female who are currently in the third semester of their study in a Community College in Sabah. The major source of data used for this study was the participant's written descriptive essays in the English language. The qualitative method was used to analyse the writing errors. Thirty essays were analysed and errors were categorised into 10 types. The most common errors identified were verb tense, subject/verb agreement, word order, spelling, prepositions, articles and nouns. The results of the study showed that learners made many errors on the identified categories due to the influence of their first language. It is vital that English language teachers in particulars should consider the finding of this study to find and implement an effective teaching and learning strategy in improving learners' English writing.</p> <p>Keywords: Error analysis, ESL writing, ESL learner</p>
<p>Simin Ghavifekr GICLEAP1605077</p>	<p>Gender And Employability In Higher Learning Institutions In Malaysia: Implication For Leadership And Policy</p> <p>Simin Ghavifekr Faculty of Education, University of Malaya drsimin@um.edu.my</p> <p>Rohana Binti Jani Faculty of Economics and Administration University of Malaya</p> <p>Husaina Banu Bt Kenayathulla Faculty of Education, University of Malaya drsimin@um.edu.my</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Education is a key factor in human capital, social, economic, technological and political development of the society. Higher education institutions helps in producing high level manpower needed to attain speedy, purposeful and sustainable development in modern society. It provides students with skills and technical knowledge needed in coping with difficulties in the changing society. For higher learning institutions</p>

to perform their duties as expected, the need to employ skilled and competent experts in academic community is indispensable. This paper aims to overview the issues in regard to employability and gender in higher learning institutions. Moreover it tries to clarify the roles of policy makers and academic leaders in ensuring equal opportunity for all as a way of ensuring sustainable development. In order to achieve the goals of higher education globally, there is a need for re-orientation of people on gender disparity. Policy makers and academic leaders need to set a pace for others to follow by promulgating laws and guidelines that will ensure reasonable representation of skilled and competent personnel in academic community and eradicate gender segregation in employment process. Universities should be help and encourage students to develop their skills and capabilities. Concise effort must be made in supervising , guiding and evaluating students training program from time to time. This is to help students to thrive and compete favourable with their counterpart at workplace without facing the issues of gender and segregation .

Keywords: Gender, Employability, Higher Learning Institutions, Policy, Education, Malaysia

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