INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD

Sept 28
to
Oct 01

2020

3rd

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

INNOVATION IN TEACHING & LEARNING

(ICITL-2020)

Department of Education Faculty of Social Sciences
International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT BOOK

3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INNOVATION IN TEACHING & LEARNING (ICITL-2020)

ORGANIZED BY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

ISLAMABAD

PAKISTAN

Conference Themes

- Innovations in Education
- Education for sustainable Development
- Teaching and learning in digital world
- Leadership In 21st Century
- Professional Insertion
- Social Media and Education
- Innovations in Mathematics and Science Education
- Students' Support System In 21st Century
- Educational Interventions
- Learning and Teaching for Sustainable Development

Message of Rector, IIUI

International Islamic University Islamabad along with other higher education institutions of Pakistan and the world has gone through hard and challenging times in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. This challenge came with lots of opportunities for the higher education as it helped us create an alternative knowledge platform. We had been working hard to transform our system of education in the light of the HEC's guidelines. I would like to congratulate our team of faculty members especially the Department of Education for their untiring efforts in fulfilling the huge responsibility of transforming the delivery of education from the face-to-face to online mode. Alhamdulillah! We have successfully implemented the online LMS system as envisioned by the HEC as the Fall-2020 semester has completed. I am truly delighted to know that the Department of Education, Faculty of Social Science, is organizing its 3rd International Conference on Innovation in Teaching and Learning (ICITL-2020) particularly given the hard times we have had and continue to have. I am happy to see the conference themes that are set around the most pertinent issues being faced in the field of education in Pakistan. This has been my belief that a university is a place where knowledge is not only exchanged but also created and shared for which organizing conferences, seminars, symposia, workshops etc. are vital. I have been attending conferences and other academic programs of the Department of Education and I am happy to say that the Department of Education has been actively pursuing the path of creating and sharing knowledge. I welcome all the contributors and participants of the conference and wish them the very best.

Prof. Dr. Masoom Yasinzai

Rector, International Islamic University Islamabad

Message of President, IIUI

International Islamic university Islamabad is one of the most prestigious and leading universities of not only Pakistan but the whole of Islamic world. We at IIUI are committed to working hard for delivering quality education and producing knowledge in line with the aspiration of Muslim Ummah. IIUI has been doing its bit for decades to produce scholars and practitioners equipped with modern knowledge and imbued with Islamic worldview. The Department of Education is one of the most dynamic departments of the university which has achieved many milestones in the field of teaching, training and research in its short history of two and a half decades. It has partaken in a number of national and international endeavors and has achieved the unprecedented academic excellence. The organization of the 3rd international conference titled ICITL-2020 is yet another achievement to its credit, which is indeed commendable. I would like to warmly welcome all the international and national delegates, keynote speakers, presenters and participants who are going to share their research findings in their respective fields which I am sure will generate result-oriented discussion and debate amongst academicians and researchers. It will provide an opportunity to the young researchers and educationists to set their future directions by becoming part of this inspiring and enlightening experience. I congratulate the organizers and wish everybody a wonderful time!

Dr. Hathal bin Hamoud Al-Otaibi

President, International Islamic University Islamabad

Message of Vice President (Administration, Finance & Planning)

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed an unprecedented challenge globally. In the field of education the challenges have been multifarious particularly in countries like Pakistan where internet accessibility still remains a privilege, hence, the transformation from face-to-face to online posed a number of difficulties, yet, the shift from face-to-face to online was the only way to deliver education during these hard times that proved its importance which had long been neglected. I must congratulate the Department of Education, IIUI for organizing such a mega event that highlights the recent and upcoming issues and challenges for mutual deliberation. Organizing the 3rd international conference is a huge achievement on the part of the Department of Education and the Conference Organizing Committee that has established its standing in the academia particularly at a time when everyone is so preoccupied with the elongated Spring semester and the processes of admission etc. Thank you all very much. I wish you a good time, wherever you are!

Prof. Dr. N. B. Jumani

Vice President (Administration, Finance & Planning), International Islamic University Islamabad

Message of VP (Academics)

The aim of educational institutions is to provide quality education and the Department of Education is striving hard to achieve academic excellence. Organizing an international conference is a huge challenge. I really appreciate the efforts made by the department of education for organizing this conference. This conference will address the expectations of the academic community and I am sure that Department of Education will further hold such conferences regularly. I warmly welcome all guest speakers and participants of the International Conference on Innovation on Teaching and Learning.

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Shuja Syed VP (Academics)

Message of VP (Higher Studies & Research)

The Department of Education, IIUI is offering various academic programs since 2000 and established its credibility in the field of teacher education and research. I want to congratulate the faculty members of the Department for their sincere efforts to organize International Conference on Innovation in Teaching and Learning. I hope that ICITL will provide a platform to the academicians, professionals and researchers to discuss latest educational trends, problems, challenges and opportunities in a collaborative learning environment.

Prof Dr. Aqdas Naveed Malik

Vice President, (Higher Studies & Research)

Message of VP (Female Campus)

Prof Dr. Farkhanda Zia

International Islamic university Islamabad is a unique center of learning in the Muslim world which strives to combine the essentials of the Islamic faith with the best of modern knowledge. Quality of education is the essential element for any educational institution to reach at academic excellence and department of education is one of the departments of IIUI struggling hard to prove it. I feel honoured to welcome you the International Conference on Innovation in Teaching and Learning organized by the Department of Education and I am confident that this mega event will provide a forum to the young researchers, academicians, and professionals to re-shape their knowledge with the collaboration of global and intellectual atmosphere.

Prof Dr. Farkhanda Zia

Vice President, (Female Campus)

Message of Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences

The Department of Education, IIUI, is organizing its 3rd international conference, ICITL-2020 that is yet another milestone in its pursuit of providing international forum of sharing knowledge and innovation in the field of education and training. As Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, I appreciate the initiative taken by Department of Education to invite researchers, academicians, scholars and practitioners from around the globe on one platform to share their knowledge and expertise in their areas of research. This conference focuses on innovation in education, education for suitable development, professional development, and so on. We are and will remain committed to delivering quality education and creating knowledge sharing avenues for our students and young researchers in the field of education. In the wake of COVID-19 pandemic we have realized the importance of social sciences and the importance of alternative solutions of disseminating knowledge which I hope this conference will focus. I hope that the conference will not only help initiate fruitful discussions, but will also present solutions of the challenges have posed by the pandemic and its aftermath.

Prof. Dr. Samina Malik,
Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences
International Islamic University Islamabad

Message of Chairperson, Department of Education (F)

As Chairperson Department of Education (Female) it is my great pleasure to welcome you all at the 3rd International Conference on Innovation in Teaching and Learning (ICITL-2020). This conference is in continuation of the department's vision of providing opportunities to the scholars and researchers in education to share their research and build up knowledge base for the sustainable development and to help the young researchers and scholars identify researchable areas and questions. The department, while following the same vision, has already organized two international conferences in 2016 and 2018 respectively. I hope that this conference, like our previous endeavors, will prove useful in creating networks and finding solutions to the problems in the field of education.

Dr. Shamsa Aziz,

Chairperson, Department of Education (F)

International Islamic University Islamabad

Message of Chairman Department of Education (M)

As a Chairperson Department of Education (Male), I warmly welcome you all to the conference, ICITL- 2020. The experts and academicians from all over Pakistan and from different countries are going to participate in this event and I am confident that this conference will meet the expectations of academic community. This opportunity will help us all discuss the pertinent issues and challenges in the field of education and come up with sustainable solutions. I would like to thank our committed team of colleagues who have been working for a long time to make this conference a success.

Dr. Muhammad Munir Kayani,

Chairperson, Department of Education (M)

International Islamic University Islamabad

ICITL-2020

Management/ Organizing Committee

- Prof. Dr. Samina Malik
- Prof. Dr. N. B. Jumani
- Dr. Muhammad Munir Kayani
- Dr. Shamsa Aziz
- Dr. Azhar Mahmood
- Dr. Asad Abbas Rizvi
- Dr. Munazza Mahmood
- Dr. Shazia Naureen
- Dr. Zarina Akhtar
- Dr. Sh. Tariq Mahmood
- Dr. Zafar Iqbal Chaudhry
- Dr. Fouzia Ajmal
- Ms. Alina Raza
- Ms. Sumera Batool
- Ms. Humaira Akram
- Ms. Rabia Mumtaz

Abstracts of Keynote Speakers

FROM VIOLENCE TO NONVIOLENCE: EDUCATING FOR A SUSTAINABLE WORLD

Lester R. Kurtz

George Mason University

ABSTRACT

The coronavirus pandemic has created a window of opportunity for transforming our global village. Either it will be reshaped by the world's economic and political elites to enhance their profits or humanity will mobilize to create the world we want where "justice flows down like waters," as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. insisted (quoting the Psalmist from thousands of years before him). We must educate ourselves and our youth for the short run, and our children for the long run. We already know the desired outcome: a nonviolent world full of mutual respect, wellbeing and health for all, dignity and basic needs for all humans, and respect for the environment and all creatures with which we share the planet.

Following Mahatma Gandhi's nonviolent model of resistance of unjust systems, on the one hand, and construction of our desired society on the other, we need to develop ways of educating ourselves that prepare us for the future. Gandhi followed three steps that draw on the spiritual wisdom of the past and mindfulness of the present: listen, analyze, and mobilize.

First, deep listening involves combining ancient indigenous and spiritual wisdoms with modern scientific methods to discern grievances and structural patterns of violence. We then analyze their causes and consequences, identifying different types of violence (direct, structural, and cultural as Johan Galtung suggests, as well as ecoviolence). Finally, we frame our analysis and possible solutions in a way that mobilizes people to act, drawing upon people power as a counter to the power elite, channeling human and natural resources to build a sustainable world.

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN ECONOMIC UNIVERSITY: KNEU EXPERIENCE
(KYIV NATIONAL ECONOMIC UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER VADYM HETMAN, UKRAINE)

Yeliena Prokhorova

Associate Professor, Management Department

Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman,

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ABSTRACT

General information about KNEU mission and structure is presented. Educational technologies, which are used for different courses at different levels of education, are described. Distance and blended learning technologies before Covid 19 at the University application. Students' response for distance learning implementation from March 2020 according to the interview is analyzed. Distance learning prospects with Covid 19 are outlined.

COLLABORATION IN EDUCATION DURING A PANDEMIC: EXPLORING UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIPS AND DISTANCE EDUCATION IN THE U.S. AND SOUTH ASIA

David J. Roof

Ball State University

ABSTRACT

My presentation will examine university partnerships between the U.S. and South Asia, using data collected over the past two years from a project involving Ball State University and faculty from Afghanistan. The primary objective is to share some lessons learned, and thoughts on the future of university partnerships following the pandemic. Our research indicates that university partnerships can enhance educational opportunity and promote curriculum reform, gender equity, and other forms of social development. Unfortunately, the current status of international partnerships in education appears uncertain at this time. This presentation will consider the impact of this uncertainty and the path forward. The second part of the presentation will consider some of the recent lessons learned about distance learning during the pandemic in the

U.S. and South Asia. To bridge these two topics, the presentation will cover the potential for university partnerships to help overcome the barriers to effective distance education.

INNOVATIVE LEADERSHIP: DECISION MAKING STYLES. STRATEGIES 2.0 AND 3.0 FRAMEWORKS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY SUSTAINABLE LEADERSHIP AMONGST DEANS AND ACADEMIC LEADERS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Dr Leele Susana Binti Haji Jamian

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ABSTRACT

In the current rapid world of uncertainty, change and Covid19 Pandemic, a more vibrant leadership amongst deans and academic leaders in the area of decision making is highly needed to administer and lead academic challenges at the institutions of higher education (IHE). Numerous past studies revealed that managerial decision-making related area is one of the hidden factors which contributes to the success of both managers/leaders and their organizations. Using Phd research findings on Decision Making Styles Inventory (DMSI) developed by Rowe and Boulgarides (1992) as the groundwork, this paper / plenary session aims to present the deans' DMSI and propose innovative decision making styles strategy frameworks for a sustainable leadership amongst deans and academic leaders both in Malaysia and global IHE. Findings from a quantitative method utilizing descriptive research design were employed involving a total of 54 deans from four Malaysian public universities. Data collected via a set of questionnaires using the survey method was analyzed and the scores derived from DMSI were categorized into four basic decision styles namely; directive, behavioural, analytical and conceptual (Rowe and Boulgarides, 1992). Findings revealed that the majority of deans scored the *very dominant and dominant Behavioural* decision style intensity instead of the other three styles. In view of these rigorous empirical findings, a proposed innovation on leadership from decision making styles angle is hoped to be a guideline for future deans and academic leaders' best practices towards an improved organization in

the ever changing and unpredictable global environment. Thus, a humble innovative leadership design on Decision Making Styles; consisting of both strategies of 2.0 and 3.0 frameworks discussing on the balance of the cosmos and digital leadership for a sustainable 21st century leadership in higher education are shared for the betterment of the global ummah.

PEDAGOGICAL CONTEXT OF TRANSFORMING TO ONLINE TEACHING

Nasir Mahmood, PhD Professor of Education
Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad.

ABSTRACT

Debate on campus less universities /virtual universities is around for more than a decade now. COVID 19 has played the role of a catalyst in providing impetus and necessity of online higher education as new normal for the years to come. Academia across the world is focused on making online education viable sustained option as mode of education at least equally credible, if not more, in comparison to Face-to-Face education. COVID has forced institution/faculty to transform existing Face-to-Face programs to online programs with whatever option and capability universities had at this point of time. Now, we have experienced the online teaching in one or other form through using varied platforms and faculty has fair understanding of challenges and opportunities facing us in formalizing online education.

The challenges range from planning of programs to development of courses, instructional issues, authentic assessment of student learning, student participation; IT related hardware and software challenges, recognition of online education at par with Face-to-Face education, etc. Relevant forum from government level to HEIs are all working on sorting out issues related to them. This presentation is only focused on transformation of teachers required to teach in an online classroom who were previously teaching in Face-to-Face classroom. There are 10 simple principles supportive for teachers to transform themselves into online teachers. They include easy to do practices like Show up to class, be

yourself, put yourself in their shoes, organize course content institutively, add visual appeal, explain your expectations, scaffold learning activities, provide examples, make class an inviting and pleasant place to be, and commit to continuous improvement to become effective online teacher.

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EVALUATION OF LEARNING, NOT MEMORIZATION

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ABSTRACT

It would not be wrong that today, the purpose of all the annual educational activities are only "examination" and marks obtained in it. The reality is that, we forgot the main objective of Exam. The test becomes a tool in which an individual achieves success or failure because of his/her memory. The exam required to an individual to write the answer in a copy with the help of pen / pencil on the given time. Therefore, memory and ability to write more in less time is most important than individuals ability. In the case of Universities, this is the matter of great concern and attention. Because, the fact that universities are last formal step of preparing individuals for society. Therefore, the researcher has tried to design the exam at the university level in such a way that it can check specific the learning during students course work, keeping in view the main purpose of the exam, "learning". Basic purposes are, to assess which of these exams are more interesting for the students, which ones help the students to learn better or they learn more and to design comprehensive rubrics to examine the students learning in activity-based examination. For that purposes researcher have developed the rubrics for evaluation and then relate it with curriculum. Students were also given the time frame, rules and instructions to accomplish their task. This was a group task at which, they have half hour to perform their content through 3 segments. Students of the Faculty of Education, UoK were the population of this study. Questionnaire for all and a focus group discussion were the tools for data collection. Received data analyzed with simple percentage method. The conclusion of the study is that the students have taken keen interest in the newly designed exams and they have learned more through it.

Keywords: Innovation, Evaluation, Assessment, Copy pen Test, Strategies, Rubrics

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS PERCEPTION ABOUT ANDROGOGY AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the perception of higher secondary teachers about

andragogy and their professional development in higher secondary schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The research questions included were the Role play method for turning knowledge into action, connections field experiences, students' performance in the class and solve problems, self-direction in learning, assignments for willing to learning, generalization of knowledge and critical thinking, and perception about sharing of learning in class and to provide new ideas to students. Data sources were 20 higher secondary school teachers and 10 principals of ten higher secondary schools in district Malakand and district Dir (Lower). Data analysis included line-by-line-coding, open coding and then emerging themes were made. The themes were (a) students experience in the class and exploration of their feelings and reaction (b) Teacher contributions to professional development in the form of connections field experiences, readings and class discussion (c) Student performance due to professional development.

(d) Generalize of knowledge (e) Teachers perception about the students to share learning in class and provide new ideas to the students. Results indicated that although the teachers perceive professional development as a tool but still more improvement is required to increase its effectiveness. This study may contribute to provide enhancement of the students' academic performance. Based on the findings of this study several recommendations were made for the further improvement.

Key words: *Andragogy, professional development, self-efficacy, instructional strategies*

Paper ID – 032 Theme: Innovation in Education

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PERCEPTION OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS REGARDING LIVE STREAMING CLASSROOMS DURING PANDEMIC 2020

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ABSTRACT

Due to the pandemic situation of the COVID-19 the live streaming had being adopted for online learning in higher education system of Pakistan. The bidirectional communication in live streaming is synchronized connection via Internet, such as video-audio conferencing though the software of the Microsoft team, zoom, Google meet and Skype had utilized for learning. The purpose of the

research was to analyze and compare the perception of teachers and students regarding the live streaming classrooms during outbreak covid-19. The study will be significant to teachers, students, new researchers and policy makers. The study was descriptive survey method. The research was quantitative and questionnaire was utilized by researcher to collect the respondent's responses. Whereas descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyzed the data. The results of the study were depicted that mostly respondents were not satisfied though online live streaming classrooms; there is no deference between the perception of the teachers and students regarding the live streaming classrooms during outbreak covid-19. Students were not self-motivated and to maintain discipline in live sessions is very difficult for teachers as well. Technical issues had made class boring, cause the cognitive exertion and become time consuming. The subjects like science mathematics and engineering cannot teach properly. Learners can engage through video conferencing and interactive discussion. Moreover research recommended that teachers should trained for these techniques, advance applications should design by government for online learning, interactive discussion is the best way to engage learners in live streaming so discussion method should use and video conferencing should be preferred.

Key words: *Teachers and Students Perception, Live Streaming Classrooms, Situation of COVID-19, Higher Level*

Paper ID – 046 Theme: Innovations in Education

ROLE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION ON STUDENTS' CAREERS: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF SUKKUR REGION

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ABSTRACT

Technical education is carried out to help society move towards careers, without skills, knowledge and efficiency students that cannot meet the varying needs of its environment. Technical education has been a basic piece of national advancement because of its effect on profitability and financial improvement. Economic growth of developing state announce technical education, is a key factor. The present world and learning focused society should be value-based, focus on the regard for mankind, human poise, and work as a supply of self-realization and self-smugness, monetary and social advancement. This current

study addresses the students' views of technical education for careers. Main objective of this study is to find out the role of technical education towards students' careers. The scope of this study is limited to technical colleges' students' career. The population of the students was large and diverse therefore random sampling design was adopted. The overall sample size of students was one hundred and fifty, selected through criterion sampling design. Questionnaire was adapted from Bandura self-efficacy scale for students. Data were collected through questionnaire distribution and analyzed through percentage and SPSS .Hypothesis is rejected on the basis of Chi-square analysis, and it is found that there is significant role of technical education on students' career. It is recommended that Government should initiate policy and training programs for teachers and students' career development and it is also recommended that concerned authority should introduce internship programs for students' better understanding of theoretical work in to practical work.

Key words: Students, Career & Technical education

Paper ID – 063 Theme: Innovations in education

ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF COOPERATING TEACHERS IN SUPERVISING STUDENTS DURING INTERNSHIP

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to identify the role and responsibilities by the 'Cooperating teachers in supervising student teacher during their internship program. The major objectives of the study were (1) to find out the perception level of cooperating teachers about their role and responsibilities. (2) To explore the extent of efficiency of cooperating teachers are performing their role and responsibilities, (3)To investigate problems faced by cooperating teachers in supervising student teachers during internship. (4) To suggest solutions for solving problem faced by cooperating teachers in supervising student teachers. The population of the study includes all cooperating teachers supervising student teachers of four public sector universities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad and student teachers of final year who are participating internship programme for completion of their degree. Purposive sampling technique will be used to select practicing schools where student teachers are doing internship. Proportional stratified sampling technique will be used to select student teachers, convenient sampling technique will be applied to select cooperating teachers and purposive sampling technique will be applied to select student advisor as a sample of study. Data will be collected through personal visits. Mix method approach that merges

both techniques of qualitative and quantitative will be employed for this study (Creswell, 2003). Findings of this study were mostly responses of the respondents were directed about Professional Training. So, majority of the respondents give positive responses about the statement. Most of the respondents agreed that, I had got an opportunity to attend a seminar on professional training on which the core topic was co-operating teachers and their roles and it was very informative session. The university needs to raise the standards for both cooperating teachers and student teachers. Research instruments will be developed for collecting data: close ended questionnaire for student teachers, open ended questionnaire for cooperating teachers and observation method will be used for analysis competence of cooperating teachers.

Key words: *Cooperating Teachers, Role and Responsibilities, Internship, Student Teachers*

Paper ID – 097 Theme: Innovations in Education

THE PEDAGOGIC IMPLICATIONS OF EMOJIS IN THE DIGITISED SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Effective communication takes place when a message is sent by the sender and received by the receiver in the same context and with same meaning. Multiple modes (writing, pictograms, signs, symbols etc.) of communication reinforce each other to make process more effective. One of those modes is emojis, a mode, near to pictograms and is considered to have same universal meaning. Being graphical representations, Emojis are open to interpretation. New generation is much keen to use digital resources and emojis too, to present their thoughts and feelings more vividly. The objective of the study is to explore whether same emojis render different meanings to different individuals. It will discuss different interpretations of whatsApp emojis by university students at graduate level which results is miscommunication. Quantitative research design is used. A self-administered survey questionnaire (closed ended), carrying 50 randomly selected emojis used in whatsApp with different meaning interpretations were given to 100 graduate students of universities (2 public and 2 private) which are randomly selected. Data were analyzed through SPSS and interpreted for results. Descriptive statistics like mean and standard deviation

was used and inferential tests like independent sample t-test were applied to find the effects of gender. Results will show the difference in the opinion/ interpretation of same emojis by different participants. It is also expected that difference in gender will also affect the interpretation of meaning. This research will be helpful to justify the view that meanings change from culture to culture, gender to gender and even in same gender as well.

Keywords: Emojis, Meaning, Communication, WhatsApp, Culture, Gender

BLENDED LEARNING APPROACH FOR TEACHER'S PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT: MOOCS AS IT'S ALTERNATIVE IN AJ&K

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ABSTRACT

Teacher Professional Development (TPD) has grown a lot and become key policy priority inside the education systems globally but keeping teachers professionally competent and up-to-date and giving them professional development opportunities on continuing basis is a great test especially when there is lack of training institutes. Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) can be a budget and resource effective means to provide professional development of teachers. This concept is based on the assumption that use of MOOCs will facilitate mass training of teachers as per their suitability and ease. Literature review on MOOCs and practical MOOCs sessions in MUST Mirpur explored many new opportunities in the field. .This paper highlighted all those aspects and opportunities to explore. Other assumption is that being MOOCs-based trainee, it will be easy to adapt it to different cultures and languages. Considering all these aspects this study examined that whether MOOCs can be an alternative and best possible solution for the Continuous Professional Development of teachers of AJK when there is lack of CPD opportunities. Nowadays MOOCs are on hype for educational systems, being one of the most discussed and debated university/academia/higher education topics.

Keywords: Professional Development, MOOCs

Paper ID – 116 Theme: **Innovation in Education**
MEASURING QUALITY THROUGH PROGRAM OBJECTIVES- A CASE STUDY OF FAST-NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

The quantitative research explores the phenomenon of quality of higher education thorugh measuring program objectives. This paper takes a statistical approach by applying descriptive statistics, correlation and regression, Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to assess the level of satisfaction of 100 employers & alumni. Employers and alumni survey questionnaires have been used to collect the data. The unit of analysis of the study is National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences (NUCES) Islamabad Campus. The paper provides insight for future evaluation of higher education learning environment by linking employers and alumni perception of quality with the starting salariers. In addition, more rigorous quantitative techniques e.g. design of experiments, multifactor analysis, and multiple regression etc. may be used to triangulate the findings. Further, enhancement in sample size may facilitate in generalizing the findings of the study.

Key words: *Program objectives, Outcome Based Education, Higher Education, Critical Factors*

Paper ID- 127 Theme: Innovations in Teaching & Learning
ROLE OF NATIONAL TESTING SYSTEM (NTS) FOR IMPROVING THE TEACHING SKILLS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Teaching is a holy profession and thus, has well owned respect all around the globe. It is accepted fact that teacher has the power to change the destiny of an individual and a nation as well. However, during last few decades this profession had lost its glory due to few unavoidable factors. Contrary to this, National Testing System devised some protocols to regain the honor of teaching profession and brought the most talented and endowed persons at the front lines of education department. Therefore, keeping in view the present scenario, current

study was devised to evaluate the effect of National Testing System (NTS) for improving the teaching skills of primary school teachers in Pakistan. For this purpose a detailed survey study was devised to investigate the major attributes and skills of teaching staff hired by NTS. After data collection, statistical model was applied to examine the significant efficacy of the study and results showed that teaching staff that was hired by NTS was bestowed with the various improved teaching skills such as highest moral characters, creation of safe and ethical teaching environment, building a positive relationship with the students, guiding them through their career path and nurturing and full command over super communicative skill etc. Thus, our current study is highly significant for critically evaluating the role of National Testing System (NTS) for improving the teaching skills of primary school teachers in Pakistan as well as opening a new window for new comers to devise further research for developing most proximal approach to improve the teaching skills of Pakistani teachers.

Key Words: National Testing System, Educational Skills, Students

Paper ID – 008 Theme: Education for Sustainable Development

BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN FAMILIAL PATTERNS OF LIFE DUE TO 2020-PANDEMIC AND LOCKDOWN

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ABSTRACT

Due to the existing pandemic/covid-19 situation across the globe, many new dimensions of life have been observed that have diverse impact on flora and fauna including human beings. Therefore, familial patterns might have undergone a drastic change due to their behavioural change. The purpose of this research was to check how work, education, food, hygiene, social interaction, cultural rituals, sleeping patterns, mental health, etc. have affected the long prevailing familial patterns during this pandemic. The objective was to explore and discuss the expected future impact, positive or negative, of new behavioural changes once this pandemic is over and if the learning modification during lockdown is going to be long-lasting overcoming the age-old patterns of familial

life. The mixed methodology following a basic exploratory-explanatory design was used. The participants (n=100) were approached through convenient sampling, irrespective of their age, gender and geographical location due to the analogous global scenario. The data was collected through a questionnaire and descriptively analyzed from an argumentative perspective. The research findings show different behaviors of students at school, college & university level; people at workplace, shopping centers, attending cultural rituals and gatherings etc., in new set of circumstances full of uncertain atmosphere/environment while stepping outdoors. A huge economic set back is recorded yet new arenas have spurred up through latest technological advancements. Digital perspectives are altered and people have become resource efficient, with improved sense of conservation and healthy life styles. No overall conclusions were drawn rather the study has focused only to describe behavioural changes in familial patterns of life for further consideration in future.

Key words: Behavioural changes; Familial patterns; Pandemic; lockdown-2020

Paper ID – 024 Theme: Education for Sustainable Development

ROLE OF TEACHERS IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

This research was attempted to investigate the role of teachers in personality development of students at secondary level. The aims of the research were as follows: to assess student's opinions about their personality development at secondary level; to investigate a relationship between student's attitude towards teacher's role and personality development of students at secondary level; to determine the effect of demographical factor (age) on student's personality development at secondary level and to determine the effect of demographical

factor (gender) on student's personality development at secondary level. The "Big five "theory was used as a theoretical framework that was emerged by Costa (1992). A research survey and questionnaire were used in the research, specifically developed for the purpose. Four high schools were focused upon during the research as the sample group. All four schools were associated with the government sector. The students from these four schools were treated as a sample through the use of the random sampling method. The sample comprised one hundred and ten students, within which sixty eight male and forty two female students willingly participated in the study. The participants categorized their views through a "5-point Likert scale" that ranged from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly Agree". For the sake of depend ability and validness of the instrument, a pilot testing phase was conducted. The acquired information was then analyzed through Cronbach's Alpha. It was concluded that the majority of the students agreed with their teacher altruistic behavior; helping and cooperating behavior. It was also concluded that the difference in male and female opinions regarding personality development of students at secondary level is not significant. The other conclusion showed that effect of minimum age group and maximum age group is not significant in personality development of students at secondary level. It was found that relationship between teacher's role and student's personality development is significant.

Key words: *Personality Development, Teacher's Role, Secondary Level, Correlation design*

Paper ID – 030 Theme: Education for Sustainable Development

COMPARISON OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND PRACTICES IN CANADA, TURKEY & PAKISTAN AT PRIMARY LEVEL: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The current investigation was directed to analyze environmental education and practices as part of the curriculum adopted in different countries of the world. In

order to analyze the curriculum and practices, Social Studies and General Science textbooks content was selected from the public schools in Ontario (Canada), Istanbul (Turkey) and Rawalpindi (Pakistan) and their practical implementation in a classroom environment was studied as a primary data. A close content analysis of the inscribed curriculum of the mentioned countries revealed that Canada has taken significant steps to incorporate the elements of environmental awareness as part of their current curricula at the primary level of education and was leading in creating awareness about problems and their solution among children regarding concepts of, waste management, littering and sustainability. Topics related to awareness about reduce; recycle, reuse and ecosystems were found to be a vital part of environmental science and practices at the primary level in Turkey. Exploring climate change and environmental aspects is part of the science curriculum at the primary level in Pakistan. However, the practical activities for environmental education were determined to be a relatively low level in Pakistan as an environmental curriculum as its initial stages in the country. Incorporating environmental projects with the help of national and international organizations in Pakistan would benefit the cause to a great extent as they have constructively achieved the awareness targets in education sector in Turkey and Canada.

Key words: *Environmental awareness, Content analysis, Primary education, Sustainable development, environmental issues.*

Paper ID – 036 Theme: Education for sustainable development
LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION FOR K-12 SCHOOL STUDENTS: A PERCEPTION OF TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT
Life skills education is considered extremely important in every one's life which equips them with problem solving behavior to manage all personal affairs and tackle difficult life situations. The key purpose of this investigation was to explore the teachers' perception regarding the essential life skills for K-12 school students and to identify the difference in the opinions of private and public school teachers about essential life skills for k-12 school students. This study was quantitative and descriptive in nature. Data were collected from 390 randomly selected teachers through self-developed questionnaire that was pilot tested and 0.82 Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient was found which indicated the

appropriateness of the questionnaire for further use. Data were analyzed via calculating mean scores and independent t test. The results of the study illustrated that all of teachers possess very positive perception about every component of life skills for students but all of them emphasized significantly on coping and self-management skill which is related to personal and emotional aspects of their personality. A slight difference was perceived regarding the overall perception of male and female teachers. It was also observed that private school teachers have stronger perception about the overall life skills for their students as compared to the public school teachers.

Key words: life skills, life skills education, teachers' perception, K-12 school students

Paper ID – 051 Theme: Education for Sustainable Development
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

The study intended to examine the relationship between social behaviour and academic performance of students at Secondary Level in District Rawalpindi. The objectives of the study were to examine the relationship between academic performance and social behaviour of students and to identify the gender-based difference regarding the social behaviour of the students. The target population of the study was both boys' and girls' students of grade 10th N=1100 of public secondary school in District Rawalpindi. A stratified sampling technique was used to collect data. The sample of the present study was Male N=116 and Female N=178. To get students' response, a questionnaire consisted of 25 items was developed. The results showed that there is no significant relationship between social behaviour and academic performance of the students. In addition, it was also indicated that there is a weak correlation between social behaviour and academic performance of the students. The study also revealed that there is no significant difference in social behaviour between boys' and girls' students. The result of this study showed that boys have more aggressive behaviour as compared to girls. The result has also indicated that girls have more altruism (pro- social) behaviour as compared to the boys. The finding of this study also shows that girls have more cooperative behaviour as compared to boys. The

researcher recommended that praising and rewards might play an important role in managing aggressive behaviour and improving the academic performance of the students.

Keywords: Social behaviour, Academic Performance, Aggression, Altruism.

Paper ID – 052 Theme: Education for Sustainable Development

ANALYSIS OF THE TEXTBOOK WITH REFERENCE TO BLOOM'S TAXONOMY AT HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (KPK)

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ABSTRACT

A **textbook** is a comprehensive compilation of content in a branch of study. Textbooks are produced to meet the needs of educators, usually at educational institutions Textbooks are important instruments used in classrooms to achieve the Learning Objectives. The aim of this study was to analyses the content of English Textbook-1 of an intermediate level being taught in the colleges of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The research has focused on the analysis of particularly finding out the levels of content concerning the Blooms' taxonomy. The data collected to documents analysis, the data was classified and analyzed composing the checklist as a tool, the percentages were determined of each level. Graphical data was used to analyze the results. The result indicated that greater emphasis was given on to the first two levels of lower order thinking which knowledge is and comprehension, while the application, analysis synthesis and evaluation are least focused. It was recommended to the policymakers of education, syllabus designer, and Textbook developers that contents may be revised and their level of difficulty may be increased to attain higher-order skills into the students of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Keywords: Textbook, Taxonomy, English, Bloom, Cognitive

INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: MEASURING OF STUDENTS SUPPORTIVE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

The school is considered an important contributor in the context of students learning, based not only on physical infrastructure but also on psychosocial factors. The main aim of this study was to investigate the physical and psychosocial environment of government schools. The objectives of the study were 1) to explore the physical environment of government schools in the context of students' supportive learning. 2) To explore the psychosocial environment of government schools in the context of students supportive learning. Adopting the multistage sampling techniques, thirty-six schools from six districts were selected from the province of Punjab. The data was collected through a self-developed questionnaire. The validity was ensured in the light of experts opinions. The Cronbach Alpha value of the instrument was 0.83. Eight hundred and five (805) students were involved in grade IX and X was the sample of this research study. The study found based on quantitative data that there is a relatively positive student-teacher relationship, but students don't feel psychologically and physically completely safe. It was found that students are assigned heavy homework and don't get proper feedback. Furthermore, the schools are sufficient resources but these resources are not properly used to enhance the students learning. So it was concluded that the government should improve the physical infrastructure of the schools as well as focused on the psychological and social well-being of the students while conducting pre and in-service training of the teachers.

Key words: Government schools, Learning environment, Physical environment, psychosocial environment, student learning

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF EDUCATION FOR PAKISTAN: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Education is a channel for carrying modifications in the society to suit the changing scenario as well as facilitating human beings for adjustment at the individual, local, national, and international levels. This channel uses multiple dimensions such as transmitting knowledge of the past for modification in the present as well as preparing for the future. So in this regard, contents (knowledge, values & skills) teaching and evaluation methods are the sources for communicating knowledge through the channel of education. Besides, teachers, students, and the community are the stakeholders as well as financial resources are also required for an educational system to provide a suitable environment for learning. Pakistan is a developing country. Numerous reforms in the education sector have been introduced but still gaps can be found. Moreover, the present scenario of Covid-19 provides another global alarm for global changes specifically in the field of education. Therefore, quality education is an alarming demand in today's world and particularly in developing countries like Pakistan. This study has been conducted to describe various education policies and reforms in Pakistan since 1947, to describe the pros and cons of educational reforms in Pakistan, and to explore the current reforms for a uniform system of education in Pakistan. Therefore, the researcher studied all the educational policies with special reference to their allocation procedure for human as well as financial resources. This research also explores the functioning of such reforms keeping in view the socio-economic background of Pakistan. The study found the prestige of national education policies in Pakistan. It was found that financial and social issues blocked the way for achieving the targets. Based on the findings, it was concluded that for coping with the global changes in the 21st century a positive outlook is essential at the individual, national, and international levels. We have already the baseline in the form of policies but still need co-operation, sincerity, and valuing others as part of the nation. Some recommendations of the study were; the administration's attention needs to be on the commercial school

network and the separated democratic society actions, the government already has a variety of goals and procedures but just needs the financial tools and realistic measures.

Keywords: Education, Modification, Human and financial resources, Policies & reforms, Global environment, Socio-economic background

Paper ID – 061 Theme: Education for Sustainable Development
EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PRE-SERVICE TEACHER EDUCATION -A PROPOSED MODEL

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ABSTRACT

The focus of the concept of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is to educate the people for safe and secure future in all aspects of life. The current study was designed to find out the extent of the concept of ESD in the curriculum of pre-service teacher education program and also find out the opinion of the teacher educators, prospective teachers and experts for inclusion of the components of ESD in the curriculum of pre-service teacher education. Furthermore, the study also investigated to develop a proposed model on the basis of all collected data for pre-service teacher education program. The sample of the study included teacher educators, prospective teachers, members of National Curriculum review committee and experts from the field of Education, environmental sciences and sociology. The instruments used for data collection were, questionnaire for both teacher educators and prospective teachers. Interviews were for experts and a focused group discussion was also conducted on the proposed model for its validation and authentication. The findings of the research reflected that the components of Education for Sustainable Development may need to be included in the courses of pre-service teacher education (B.Ed. 4-year elementary program).

Key words: Education for Sustainable Development, pre-service- Teacher Education

Paper ID – 066 Theme: Education for sustainable development

IMPACT OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT ON THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE STUDENT AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

The study was aimed to investigate "Parental involvement in student's studies "The major objectives of the study were (1) study the parent involvement in student's academic studies at elementary school level; (2) to find out the opinion of teachers about parent's involvement in students' academic studies at elementary school level. The population of the study consisted of registered private schools of Wah Cantt. The researcher randomly selected 5 schools, as sample of the study 25 parents and 25 teachers. For achieving the objectives of the study, two questionnaires were developed, one for the teachers and other for parents. Data were collected through personal visits. Data were tabulated, interpreted and analyzed in the light of the objectives of the study. The major conclusions of the study were that the parents had a significant role in student's studies, teachers found a difference among the children having parental involvement in their studies and those children who did not have any parental involvement in their studies. The major recommendations of the study were the teachers should continue to emphasize that parents are partner of the school and their involvement is needed and valued, and the parents should develop a relationship with teachers who work with their children.

Keywords: Parental involvement, academic performance, elementary level

Paper ID – 067 Theme: Education for Sustainable Developement

FACILITATING FACTORS AND BARRIERS OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS IN EDUCATION FIELD OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

New technological innovations have a significant impact on education system at all level. Traditional environment of classrooms is disrupting by latest technologies like educational software, online classes, digital teaching aids, social networking tools etc. Innovations in education means encouraging learners and teachers to search, explore and use all these tools to discover new ideas. Use of improved learning technologies like distance education or online learning,

Internet technology and project organized technology, providing students and teachers with access to electronic libraries. In present study researcher explored that how much these technological innovations are helpful in learning process and how can we utilize these innovations in better way. First objective of the study was to outline the technological innovations in education field of Pakistan and the second objective was to highlight the barriers and facilitating factors towards technological innovations. This work adopts the quantitative methodology, and survey research method. Constituted the population of study students of federal area universities. 3 universities (50,000 students) were taken as a population of the study. Study sample was 20% of total population. Sample was taken through simple random sampling, lay under probability sampling techniques. The data were collected through closed-ended survey questionnaires. The online resources also supported data collection process. SPSS software was used to interpret the data. Findings of study show that technological innovations ~~can~~ influence the learning process positively as well as negatively. It was also find out that if we bring technologies in educational institutions, the things can be changed. Research also highlighted that proper training is needed about the use of technology. Recent research on technological innovations in education indicates that important advances have been made to overcome the external barriers to technology integration. Based on findings researcher recommend that trainings sessions should be arranged for teachers and learners to trained them about the use of technology.

Key words: Technology, Innovations, Education, Barriers, Facilitating Factors.

Paper ID – 081 Theme: Education for Sustainable Development
HOW SARS-COV-2 AIDED UNDP'S SUSTAINABLE GOALS OF 2030 IN PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Sustainable development has been a topic of much interest in recent decades. UNESCO and UNDP have taken steps to ensure sustainable development in all developing countries, and have introduced an agenda until 2030 which has seventeen components. This paper contests the viability of sustainable

development in Pakistan given the Covid-19 pandemic that has changed our education structure which revolutionized overnight to accommodate thousands of university students, and millions of school children to take up online education. The specific objective is to see the way forward post-COVID, and redefine online learning, teaching and research, with more transparency, and added documentation. Thus, a wave of online education, infrastructure for 5G, and stronger connections as well as laptops and smartphones were needed across the board for all schoolchildren and university students to resume their education. This also meant more digital autonomy in the hands of women and children and a requirement for sustainable education at homes that could replace classroom education. The research design incorporates the problems that ensued during the lockdown. The paper proffers that schools and universities were proactive in resolving their immediate concerns. Online education coincided with the SDGs in future long-term planning. Applications like Zoom, Webroom and Google Meet became commonplace, and teachers and students were entrusted with the task to carry on using these resources. This paper contests the role women play in sustainable development and the way forward in particular. Sars-Cov-2 facilitated the sustainable goals of 2030 by UNDP, and created a platform for digital autonomy in education, but also initiated a need for more transparency in education.

Key words: *Sustainable Development Goals, Sars-Cov-2, Covid-19, UNDP, online education*

Paper ID – 088 Theme: Education for Sustainable Development
IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

Quality of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in developing countries like Pakistan is a crucial and challenging aspect. Teaching and learning process is the direct way to enhance the quality of education at HEIs. This study explored the implications of Total Quality Management (TQM) principles in the quality enhancement of teaching and learning process at HEIs. Objectives of the study was: to explore the implementation of TQM principles in teaching and learning process and to identified the quality enhancement by TQM selected principles in teaching and learning process at higher level. The study was delimited to the

Public and Private Universities of Islamabad and further delimited to the student of B.Ed. (honors) and BS programs of education department. The study was further delimited to the four principles of TQM i-e customer's focus, participant's involvement, continuous improvement and leadership. This study was descriptive in nature; quantitative approach was employed in this study. All the students of BS/B.Ed. (honors) program studying in Public and private universities constituted the population of study. Convenient sampling technique was used to select the sample of study consists of public and private universities' students. Two research instruments were developed for collecting data: close ended questionnaire for students and rating scale for class room observation. Expert's opinion sought before finalizing the instrument and all research instruments were pilot tested. Validity of these instruments was ensured by taking experts opinion. The researcher personally visited all sampled universities for data collection. For the analysis of quantitative data descriptive statistic was employed. Result of the study showed that TQM principles are being implementing in teaching and learning process at higher education institutions. Above 50% of the selected sample agreed that implementation of the TQM principles enhance their overall performance and leads to better achievement of quality in classroom. It is recommended that TQM principle may be utilize in teaching and learning process for quality achievement. Other TQM principles may also be study and explore for the quality enhancement of teaching and learning process in classroom.

Key words: *Total Quality Management, Teaching and Learning Process, Customers Focus, Participants' Involvement, continuous improvement and Leadership*

Paper ID – 110 Theme: Education for Sustainable Development

GAP IDENTIFICATION FOR SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES; EVALUATING GREEN BUILDINGS PERCEPTION AMONG ENVIRONMENTAL AND NON-ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES OF ISLAMABAD

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ABSTRACT

Environment lies at the heart of the sustainable development and education to train the next generations & is the vital pillar to achieve success at large. Environmental education and awareness towards enabling students and people to understand the concept of sustainable development and sustainable education is

critical. Hence the existing level of knowledge amongst the students with and without environmental education must be explored to evaluate the current awareness level and how these gaps could be identified. The research aimed at gap identification in the context and resulted in significant outcomes. Data was collected from 6 higher education institutions in Islamabad, consisted of more than 100 respondents with diverse academic backgrounds. Results shown that almost 50% of respondents were familiar of green building concept with major component as healthy and comfortable buildings, more than 50% were not aware of green building labeling, more than 40% were willing to buy green buildings if government and allied agencies acknowledge through added benefits, majority was unable to relate to building green ranking systems including the environmental sciences students and almost 60% agreed that due to energy and water crisis, green building concept and education is relevant and applicable to the context of Pakistan. It can be concluded that environmental education and awareness amongst student level was on average good enough to appreciate understanding of the environmental issues and concerns but even environmental sciences students were unable to relate to build environment ranking and design approaches which lies at the center to develop and opt for sustainable development and long term sustainability of environment and improved socio-economic conditions of the people. Majority of respondents took interest in the questionnaire and asked multiple questions while answering online through chat, emails, whatsApp and other communication tools which shows people engagement and interest with the cause. However it is strongly proposed that sustainability, sustainable development and concepts related to energy efficient buildings and sensitization of students and future generation is still significant and primarily missing in the academic context. These should become part of the curriculum at multiple scales & levels and help future generation adopt better to challenges of environment including pandemics, climate change, global warming, etc to develop resilience for better life.

Paper ID – 115 Theme: Education for Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universally accepted development outline, and everyone around the world is expected to be aware, knowledgeable and willing to contribute to its achievement. Pakistan is signatory of MoU for the attainment of these goals by the end of 2030. Education is one of the prime medium for the attainment of future aspirations. In order to motivate students to attain some specific goals, it is imperative to articulate awareness among them. This research was designed to identify graduates' awareness about the sustainable development goals in order to assess the possibility of the attainment of SDGs. In order to assess the suitability and effectiveness of the present national curriculum and graduates' experiences for the attainment of these goals data was collected by one thousands graduates who have completed matriculation and were enrolled in government and private colleges of district Lahore. A self-developed and validated questionnaire was used for data collection. Data was analyzed using IBM SPSS version 20. Analysis of data showed that most of the graduates did not have enough awareness about sustainable development goals. It shows that current curriculum is not effective to articulate awareness and motivation in graduates to contribute to the attainment of SDGs. It is recommended to put forth a focus on providing awareness and articulating motivation in students to partake in the attainment of SDGs.

Key words: Sustainment Development Goals, Awareness, Current curriculum

Paper ID – 138 Theme: Education for Sustainable Development
PERCEIVED EFFECT OF BULLYING BEHAVIOR ON COGNITIVE AND FAMILY FUNCTIONING OF THE BULLY ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

The study was designed to investigate the effect of bullying behavior on cognitive and family functioning of the bully adolescents and another purpose was to study the family functioning of the bully and its effect on cognitive functioning of the bully adolescents. Gender differences among the bullies and difference in bullying behavior of participants studied in government and private institutes were also explored sample of the study included 300 participants of the age range of 13- 19 years old and were selected from Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Gujrat, Gujranwala and Wazirabad. Random sampling technique was used in this study. Three instruments were used in the study i.e. Modified aggression scale (Orpinas, 1993; Boswortdna Espelage, 1995), Intimacy Conflict and Parenting Style Scale (Noller, 1992) and Montreal Cognitive Assessment (Nasreddine, 1996). Analysis showed that bullying has significant negative association with cognitive and family functioning of bully adolescents. Results also showed that family functioning has positive association with cognitive functioning of bully adolescents. Results of t- test showed that male adolescents scored higher than female participants on bullying behavior. It was assumed that participants of government institutions were more involved in bullying behavior than participants of private institutions and adolescents of nuclear and joint families have no significant difference on bullying behavior and cognitive and family fumctioning.

Keywords: Bulling, Family Functioning, Cognitive Functioning

Paper ID – 010 Theme: Teaching and learning in a Digital Word
EXPLORING THE QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC SCENARIO OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The method used to analyze researchers and their discourses in the community of practice is very useful for developing the practice. The purpose of the study was to explore the quality of higher education in Virtual Learning Environment

Framework for developing higher education system with ICT-integration in Pakistan by using constructivist paradigm. The objective of the study was to find the point of convergence in both face to face conventional and distance education through the use of modern social media networks as well as Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for quality higher education in Pakistan in the scenario of covid-19 pandemic of 2020. The nature and design of the research was qualitative-analytical and the methodology used was Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of educational conferences, proceedings, presentations and abstract books for thematic analysis and synthesis of the use of e-learning and virtual learning systems for ICT-integrated teacher education in order to explore the boundaries of Higher Education in Virtual Learning Environment Frameworks (VLEF) for quality higher education in Pakistan. The finding of the study concluded that ICT-integrated higher education can add value and provide quality to education in all disciplines and that the boundaries of Higher Education in Virtual Learning Environment Frameworks could be removed between face to face and distance education and thus making Higher Education open and flexible for all; especially, in the scenario of covid-19 pandemic in Pakistan.

Key words: Quality Higher Education, Teacher Education, Virtual Learning Environment Framework (VLEF), ICT-integration, Covid-19 pandemic, Online education, Ubiquitous learning, Mobile learning

Paper ID – 014 Theme: Teaching & Learning in a Digital World
ONLINE LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE BACKDROP OF COVID-19: PAKISTANI STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 pandemic has moved the educational institutions towards adoption of online learning mode. This approach was novel for many institutions having only face-to face teaching- learning. The objectives of the current research were to explore online learning techniques adopted by teachers at higher education level

during COVID-19 crisis in Pakistan. To investigate the views of Pakistani students regarding online learning at higher education level and to Enlist the problems faced by Pakistani students in online classes at higher education level. For this purpose, convergent parallel mix method design was adopted. Data was gathered through online surveys and structured interviews from a purposive convenient sample of 100 students. Results of the study indicated that higher educational institutes lacked readiness for this new teaching approach and learning management systems were not being used effectively. Most of the students were just receiving lectures in the form of power point slides or soft PDFs through Gmail or Google classroom whereas, very few of the teachers were using video and audio recorded lectures for conceptual explanations. Furthermore, it was also indicated that majority of the participants were not satisfied with this approach of teaching and they were facing multiple problems including non-flexibility of online classes, electricity crisis and internet connectivity issues, less student involvement due to lack of face to face interaction. It has been concluded that university management may reconsider the adoption of online learning mode and provide sequential trainings to teachers for its successful adoption. It is recommended that students, teachers and management at higher education level may join hands to collaborate for online classes in this hour of educational crisis so that minimum loss occurs in this milieu.

Key words: Online classes, Covid-19 pandemic, learning management system.

Paper ID – 031 Theme: Teaching and Learning in a Digital World
INVESTIGATION OF THE PARAMETERS OF SUCCESSFUL EXECUTION OF THE E-LEARNING PROGRAM DURING COVID-19 AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL IN ISLAMABAD & RAWALPINDI.

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ABSTRACT

The current investigation highlights the measure taken during the COVID-19 pandemic in the higher education sector in Pakistan, and the universities had to shift the face to face learning programs to e-learning abruptly. To investigate the

success level of execution of parameters of the e-learning program during COVID-19 at university level in Islamabad & Rawalpindi, was the purpose of this study was. The objectives of the research was to examine the level of implementation of parameters of the E-Learning Program at Universities in Rawalpindi and Islamabad; to analyze the demographic effects (gender and age) on the success level of execution of Parameters of the E-Learning Program at University in Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The population was based on the students of higher education (university level) in Islamabad and Rawalpindi. A sample of 124 students was selected to fill an online questionnaire based on the sub-domains of service quality, system quality and course quality; where service, system and course of the online sessions were investigated based on the satisfaction level of the students. Convenient sampling technique was used to collect the primary data because of the pandemic situation prevailing worldwide. Researchers used the qualitative research methodology to analyze the descriptive statistics. Effect of Demographic factors (age and gender) was also investigated in the study. Results revealed that the execution of the parameters of e-learning at university level in the twin cities was successful.

Key words: *E-Learning, parameters, online educational programs, student satisfaction, learning outcomes, digital world*

Paper ID – 033 Theme: Teaching and learning in a digital world
BENEFITS OF FLIPPED CLASS-ROOM MODEL: A META ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The flipped classroom model has been used by a number of the teachers for active learning and better understanding of the students. In this approach, the students learn the video-based subject content prior to in-class session and participate in collaborative learning activities during the class. The class time is utilized for activities, games and discussion. This model is increasingly used for teaching and learning purpose in developed countries where technology is highly integrated in education. The present review high lights the benefits of learning in flipped class room by examining the findings of comparative articles in education as no meta-analysis has focused it earlier. The reviewed articles were

searched on 4 data bases and 12 journal articles, based on experimentation, were analyzed to view the impact of flipped classroom model on academic achievement as well as to identify the benefits of flipped class room model. These articles contained a variety of the subjects taught to students from primary level to Higher education. The results suggested that students in flipped class room were more active, engaged, motivated, and interactive and academically they were better performer. The review of qualitative researches would explore more benefits of flipped class rooms on learning, behavior, attitude and personality of the students.

Key words: *Flipped classroom, academic achievement, collaborative learning, engagement*

Paper ID – 038 Theme: Teaching and learning in a digital world
USE OF DIGITAL LIBRARY AND ITS EFFECTS ON STUDENT'S ACHIEVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Digital libraries have the potential to offer unprecedented resources for supporting e-learning. The objectives of the research was to determine the nature and extent use of digital library effect on student achievements, Find out issues related the use of digital library and Identify different HEC Online Services. The research addressed what were the perception of students regarding use of digital library and How digital library Facilitates and Support students in higher education. The research was survey and descriptive in nature. The population was students from Faculty of Social Science International Islamic University. The total population was the 93 students of MS/PhD program who were enrolled in course work. Multi-stage cluster sampling technique was used. The sample of the study was 73 students. Close ended questionnaire was used as an instrument to collect data. The data was analyzed by frequency polygons, Mean, standard deviation and percentage. The major findings were: According to mean score (2.4) use of digital libraries effects greatly on academic achievements and satisfactory effect on students results (2.34). The mean score (2.21) indicates digital libraries are good at providing authorized and first-hand information. The digital libraries are main source of information and research, the universities may

equip with proper instructional tools, high speed internet and proper space according to strength.

Key words: *Digital libraries, students' achievements, Lincoln Corner, Library services*

Paper ID – 043 Theme: Teaching and Learning in a Digital World
INVESTIGATION THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRINCIPALS' LEADERSHIP STYLES AND JOB SATISFACTION LEVEL OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ISLAMABAD.

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ABSTRACT

This study/research was conducted to find relationship among principal's leadership styles and job satisfaction of secondary school teachers. This examination was expected; search linking between principals' leadership styles and employment fulfillment of teachers; find the factors work condition, pays and promotion, work relationship, utilization of abilities and traits, acknowledgment, obligation and management. This quantitative approach was carried out by a descriptive design of the study. A convenient sampling technique was used to collect the sample for this study. Six principals'' and one hundred secondary school teachers was selected from Islamabad schools'. Data was analyzed using SPSS 23 version and Pearson Correlation was applied. For data collection Google Forms was used. The result shows that there is frail connection between principles'' leadership styles and job satisfaction of secondary school teachers'. The overall percentage values show that principals were agreed with their leadership styles in secondary schools Islamabad. There was no critical connection between principals' leadership styles and job satisfaction of

secondary school teachers, and the hypothesis was accepted. There is no significant impact on demographic factors (gender and age), and hypotheses were accepted at the secondary level.

Key words: *Principals Leadership Styles, Job Satisfaction of Teachers, Secondary Schools, Pearson Correlation*

Paper ID – 044 Theme: Teaching and Learning in a digital world

A COMPARISON OF THE TEACHERS' TPACK COMPETENCIES WORKING IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The significance of digital transformation in the education sector was soon realized especially after the lockdown situation that prevailed due to COVID-19 throughout the world. The Technological, Pedagogical and Content knowledge (TPACK) is the model for 21st century which can be used for transformative teaching in today's' digital world. The aim of this study was to compare the technological competencies between the teachers' of public and private sector university teachers of Islamabad. Knowledge of Teaching and Technology questionnaire is based on the seven domains of Technological; Pedagogical and Content Knowledge (TPACK) (Mishra & Koehler, 2006) by Schmidt et al., (2009) was adapted as the research tool. Data was statistically analyzed by using Cronbach Alpha reliability, correlation, mean description, t test. The findings showed that there was no statistically significant difference found between public and private sector university teachers' TPACK competencies. Keeping in view the results of this study it is suggested that university teachers' may be provided with opportunities to upgrade their technological competencies by exploring new and upgraded technologies, software's, web applications and other digital tools used worldwide for the teaching and learning process. This will also empower today's teacher to adjust with the new paradigm shift in online education.

Key words: *TPACK Competencies, Public and private, higher education institutions.*

A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW ON TEACHING AND LEARNING IN DIGITAL AGE AT HIGHER EDUCATION LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

The concept of digital world is the emerging trend of e-teaching and learning in the current pandemic of covid-19. Digital age is now become a powerful and leading opportunity of education at higher level. In Pakistan e-learning has become prominent by substituting the traditional pedagogy with online models. It is the process that empowers the educators and students to learn digital skills and became practical but due to sudden outbreak of covid-19 the entire world is shook and the education system faces various hurdles and challenges that need to be addressed. This systematic literature review is an attempt to create the understanding about the teaching and learning in digital age and the aim of higher education to use digital learning environment. The objective of the study is to discuss methodology and findings of the articles under the review and provide the path way for further research on different aspects of use of digital age in teaching and learning environment and evaluate learning outcome of digital learning at higher education. A meta-analysis method is use to collect data by using electronic database searches such as; Google, springer, research gate etc. to find relevant articles ranges from year 2015-2020. The final sample of 15 articles of last 6 years are identified and classified into themes include; teaching and learning in digital age, impact of digital technology at higher education, needs and challenges of digital world, emerging trends of e-learning. Finally the study discusses the literature; provide the future direction and conclusion of the study with respect to teaching and learning in digital world. Finally it is concluded that regarding the objectives of this systematic review the frequent methodology used for the study was Qualitative Descriptive research, main themes and research sub themes were identified. The study presents a framework that will be helpful for the researchers, educators, policy makers and administrator to practice digital skill at higher education and based on current review, some recommendations are suggested for future studies that needed to be conducted in regard to digital world in context of different aspects like social, political and economic, demographic variation can analyzed regarding digital teaching and learning, factors that are affecting e-learning and why universities are reluctant to shift to digital pedagogy and strengths and weaknesses of use of digital technology in

teaching learning process.

Paper ID – 047 Theme: Teaching and Learning in a digital world

CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS TO ALIGN HIGHER EDUCATION WITH COVID-19 REALITIES: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The whole world is in the fright condition and facing the threat of COVID-19. Alarming cases have been witnessed throughout the world. Moreover, Pakistan is facing the same situation. The Prime minister's special assistant on health, Zafar Mirza confirmed two cases of COVID-19 on 26 February. The first patient was perceived as the student of the University of Karachi. Consequently, all the universities and accredited institutions directed by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) for shutting off the formal academic activities and starting online classes. Equally, this was an astounding paradigm for the regular students of the registered institutions as well as for the faculty. Hence this study has been conceded to find out what the faculty and students got what they lost and what are their suggestions for the improvement and uniformity of the online learning system throughout the country. The study also carried out to find out the role of HEC in the improvement of the online teaching-learning process during COVID-19. The researcher conceded qualitative research in which data were collected from the literature available online. The researcher mainly focused on the authentic data from 2019-20. Besides the researcher studies the literature available for the previous COVID and emergency. However, the thematic method was used for categorization of the main themes from the literature. Research study investigated potential effects of COVID-19 on the faculty and students' individual, scholastic as well as professional life. The study highlights the role of HEC in Pakistan in response to COVID-19 and their updated role in improving the online system in all the universities. It may be concluded that the outbreak of COVID-19 affects all the social and educational activities the faculty

members and student's role was concluded as enthusiastic for frisking their role at individual, educational, and national levels. The main problems were found about the internet connectivity and internet equipment due to which they were found cut off from the universities. Enthusiasm was not found due to environmental and home-related problems. Recommendations for the improvement of online system were proposes in the light of the literature found on the website.

Key words: *COVID-19, online learning, Individual, Scholastic, Professional, Gains & Lost, the Role of HEC.*

Paper ID – 050 Theme: Teaching and learning in a digital world
BLENDED LEARNING PRACTICES OF SCIENCE TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

Blended learning as the combination of traditional, face-to-face learning and e-learning. This pedagogical approach combines on-line (asynchronous and/or synchronous) and face-to-face contact time between teachers and students and/or between students in a course (Birbal, 2018). Science transformation in teaching practice, several science teachers endures indefinite just about how to blend technology in their classroom instruction. There are many challenges both educational organizations and science teachers because of using technologies to train their learners for jobs and different task related learning. The aim of this study was to determine perceptions of government school science teachers regarding the practices of blended learning in science classrooms. Data was gathered using quantitative research techniques with the use of a Likert scale on an online survey that analyzed a total of 166 both male (n=66) and female (n=100) public school teachers' perceptions regarding blended learning practices in science classrooms. Inferential statistics were conducted to analyze the data. To analyze and interpret the data, t-test techniques were used. The findings of this study indicate the differences in teachers' attitudes both male and female about the practices of blended learning in science classrooms. The findings also show that there was a significant difference in teacher perceptions towards integrating ICT, especially in the group who were trained through the blended learning approach. In addition, the results of this study indicate that as science teachers recognized the benefits of blended learning, teachers also increased their use of blended learning for instructional delivery and for student learning. This research adds to a small literature base examining the use of blended learning in

science classrooms.

Key words: Blended learning, Instructional practices, public science teachers

Paper ID – 056 Theme: **Teaching and Learning in a digital world ASSESSING READINESS OF STUDENTS ON ONLINE LEARNING DURING COVID-19 SITUATION**

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ABSTRACT

As soon as Covid-19 breakout was declared as a pandemic by WHO in the month of March, the authorities in educational institutions and at state level came with new alternative ways of teaching and learning. In Pakistan, the ministry of education and Higher Education Commission has introduced Learning Management System (LMS) based online teaching which was rolled out in most of the Universities. The HEC online learning guidelines were circulated for implementation in the Universities, these guidelines required readiness of the institution, faculty and students for this mode of learning. Now, almost one whole semester is spent in this online teaching and learning practice. This research proposal will assess the satisfaction of students for online teaching and learning. The available satisfaction models will be consulted for customizing it for this research proposal. This also includes adopting appropriate instructional and assessment techniques for this new mode of teaching. The intended population for this research is the undergraduate and post graduate level students of various discipline public and private universities in Islamabad. The study will be descriptive The Quantitative approach will be adopted for this study, by conducting survey method. For data collection process standardized questionnaire will be adopted. And data will be analyzed by applying mean and standard deviation.

*Key words: Online-learning, Readiness, COVID-*19

Paper ID – 070 Theme: Teaching and learning in a digital world
TEACHING STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING MEDIA LITERACY SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

Media, the plural of medium, refers to different means of communication. Media

literacy enables people to access, evaluate and create media. Media literacy education is aimed at promoting awareness regarding power of media and also making an active opinion towards using up and creating media. Canada is regarded as a world leader in the field of media education. It is a part of curriculum in the US and some European countries. It is also promoted in Taiwan, Jordan and Australia. In recent times media role has been increased with the development of digital technology. Media is playing vital role in the lives of people across the world. Media literacy skills are required to critically analyze media, evaluate it and then produce it. These skills enhance the proficiency of students in dissemination of their ideas. The present research study is aimed at exploring teaching strategies to develop media literacy skills. It is a qualitative study based on document analysis method. Some of the teaching strategies for media literacy skills entail identifying fake news, using numerous sources, determining tone and language, knowing prejudice, turning out to be the responsible originators, and so on. This research study is mainly relevant to the fields of education, media studies, and mass communication.

Key words: Media, Literacy, Education, Skills, Teaching Strategies

Paper ID – 071 Theme: Teaching and learning in digital world

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF HEADS AT SCHOOL LEVEL: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY IN PRIVATE SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

The research was designed to analyze the practices of heads in light of Henri Fayol management theory at secondary level private sector schools of District Poonch Azad Kashmir. The major objectives were to explore heads practices in light of Fayol theory of management; to analyze the difference in implementation of structural principles of Fayol by heads on the basis of their experience in private secondary schools; to analyzes the difference in implementation of process principles of Fayol by heads on the basis of their experience in private secondary schools; to analyze the difference in implementation of purpose principles of Fayol by heads on the basis of their experience in private secondary

schools it further aim to compare the difference in implementation of Fayol's theory. In this study administrative theory of Henri Fayol (1949) was used as base of the study. 76 private schools of District Poonch Azad Kashmir were targeted as the sample of the study. According to an authentic estimate from district education office Rawalakot 94 private schools registered 2012-2017 in their data base system. Instrument had been validated with number of experts after that process of data collection was started. For data analysis reliability, Mean, correlation, ANOVA and post-hoc were used. Findings were derived on the basis of data analysis. Major findings were that some principles of Fayol management theory are practiced by heads frequently, some are neglected, On the basis of heads previous experience implementation of these principles varies, in some cases highly experienced people neglected those principles which are important for those who are not much experienced. Heads also varies in implementation of management principles on gender basis. On the basis of these variation in results it is recommended that different performance reviews can be given to the Heads to know about their weaknesses and strengths, proper training sessions and mentoring is needed for school heads on the other hand awareness about management theories is also necessary through workshops.

Keywords: *Management Practices*

Paper ID – 086 Theme: Teaching and Learning in Digital world
ICT EDUCATIONAL TOOLS DEPLOYED FOR STUDENTS WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT: SCHOOLS' SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

Use of ICT tools facilitates the accessibility of educational opportunities of students with visual impairment. This study is aimed to investigate the type of information and communication technology (ICT) tools available and integrated by the school teachers while instructing students with visual impairment. Population of study consisted of all teachers of students with visual impairments from all over Lahore. Sample of study included 100 teachers from the schools of students with visual impairment, selected by convenient sampling technique.

Researchers used a self-developed questionnaire to collect data and reliability was tested through Cronbach Alpha (.87). The questionnaire was consisted of three parts; first part was related to the demographics of the teachers, second part was related to the existing ICT educational tools in the schools of students with visual impairment and third was related to the usability of ICT tools by the teachers. To analyze the results, non-parametric statistical analysis was used. The results have shown limited deployment of ICT educational tools by the teachers of students with visual impairment. Moreover, use of computer technology was the most common ICT used by the teachers of visually impaired children. The Kruskal-Wallis test showed no difference between the uses of ICT educational tools by the teachers of different schools. The study concluded and recommended the use of latest and advanced ICT educational tools by the teachers of students with visual impairment.

Keywords: ICT, Educational, Tools, Visual Impairment, Schools.

Paper ID – 093 Theme: Teaching and Learning in Digital world
STUDENT'S ACHIEVEMENT THROUGH FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT OF TEACHERS: A CASE STUDY OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL SUKKUR

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ABSTRACT

Formative assessment has been defined as any interaction that generates data on student learning. It is used by teachers and students to inform teaching and learning, to address specific student learning difficulties and support learning growth over time. It is generally accepted that formative assessments or Assessment for learning leads to higher quality learning. Often people think school stress Improve student's results in tests and exams set up externally, so they cannot be used. But the use of Assessment for learning during instruction provides teachers with huge information that ultimately informs them about their practices and improvement of student's achievement. The primary purpose of this research was to know which formative assessment strategies are being used by a teachers of a Public School Sukkur for students' academic achievement. A secondary purpose of this study was to explore the impact of formative assessment on pupil academic achievement. This study follows qualitative case study. For this purpose researcher collected data from one of a Public School Sukkur Sindh. Semi structured interviews were used as a data collection tool. For that after reviewing literature an interview guide was developed. To conduct this study, random sampling technique was used for the collection of data. The 10

teachers were selected randomly from a Public School Sukkur for interview. The analysis of this study reveals that lecture, discussion, Questioning, Feedback and problem solving teaching strategies are being used by teachers of a Public School Sukkur. For Formatives Assessment teachers take objective type test and CRQs (constructed response Questions). The findings of this study show that as it is believed that all learners are different and they have their different learning needs, different levels of motivation and different attitudes about teaching and learning. Also different responses to specific classroom and instructional practices. To gain the higher academic achievement of students learning teachers must have to use variety of teaching and assessment strategies in his/ her teaching and learning. This study has implications for both teachers and learners. As teachers are seeking to progress from use of traditional approaches to innovative and interactive approaches of assessment. So the pupil can get the higher academic achievement.

Key words: *Formative Assessment, Students Achievement, Case study and Academics*

Paper ID – 107 Theme: **Teaching and learning in a digital world**
ACADEMIC MOTIVATION, ACADEMIC ENGAGEMENT AND LEARNERS' SATISFACTION IN ON-CAMPUS VS. DISTANCE EDUCATION UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine distance education students' engagement level, academic motivation and learners' satisfaction in comparison to those enrolled in on-campus programs. This was hypothesized that on-campus students are likely to have greater satisfaction, academic motivation and learners' satisfaction than those students enrolled in distance education programs. The data was collected from n=300 students, between age ranges 20 to 24 years, boys and girls students

enrolled in on-campus set ups vs. distance education set ups. The measures in order to assess the study constructs included students' satisfaction scale, academic motivation scale and learners' satisfaction scale in addition to a demographic information sheet. The data was collected through face to face administration of all of the questionnaires. Distance education students were accessed when they turned up for their bi-annual session workshops. All of the students hailed from social sciences. The analyses conducted through SPSS version 23.00 revealed that on campus students carried better academic motivation, academic engagement and learners' satisfaction than distance education students. The findings carry significant implication to unveil the factors that are likely to ensure better motivation, engagement and satisfaction in students enrolled in distance education system. These findings carry significant implications for future researchers, educationists and educational psychologists.

Key words: *motivation, academic engagement, on-campus, distance education, university students*

Paper ID – 108 Theme: Teaching & Learning in a digital world
A STUDY ON E-LEARNING EDUCATION DURING COVID 19

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ABSTRACT

Most of the institutes were still depending on the traditional teaching approach that is face to face teaching and learning. But during Covid 19 pandemic all educational institutions got close temporarily in almost all the countries of the world and introduced with new mode of teaching that is known as eLearning. Due to lockdown the traditional mode of teaching and learning was replaced with online learning. The major objective of the current research study is to assess the development of eLearning during Covid 19 pandemic and to recommend some best practices for eLearning. Through the development of different applications such as Zoom that make video chats, online conferencing and live meetings easy and possible also make teaching and learning more effective. The present study was descriptive in nature. Mata analysis was done by using secondary data for present research study. The results indicated that eLearning plays very significant role during COVID19 pandemic and it would be more useful in coming years with the development of technology. It is recommended that for the development

of eLearning and to make teaching learning process more effective and efficient innovation in technology is dire need of present day to avoid tensions and fears and also focused on eLearning that is cheaper and accessible to everyone.

Key words: Covid19, ELearning, Education, online teaching and learning

Paper ID – 114 Theme: Teaching and Learning in Digital World
COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND USEFULNESS OF ONLINE LEARNING: A CASE OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

On the basis of social cognitive theory the research has examined the impact of online education learning on quality of education during COVID-19 pandemic in Pakistan. The study as implemented the positivistic philosophy and opted quantitative research approach based cross-sectional time horizon. The usefulness of online learning during COVID-19 is the exogenous construct in the model having 5 items adapted from Shih et al. (2019). First endogenous construct was quality of instruction having 5 items adapted from Ciftci and Karadag (2016). Second endogenous construct was quality of environment having 5 items adapted from Ciftci (2015). Third endogenous construct was quality of teacher with 5 items adapted from Ciftci and Karadag (2016). Fourth endogenous construct was quality of family cooperation with 5 items adapted from Ciftci and Karadag (2016). The study has collected 296 sample responses from the university students of Pakistan using purposive sampling technique. The results showed that the usefulness of online learning during COVID-19 has significant effect on quality of environment, quality of family cooperation, quality of instruction and quality of teacher. The findings of the study revealed that usefulness of the online learning has been influenced during the pandemic COVI-19. However, online learning readiness had been influenced by the comfort zone of online learning that must be provided by the universities management. Moreover, the online learning during the COVID-19 has influenced all stakeholders especially parents that how much they are serious regarding the

studies of their children.

Key words: *COVID-19 Pandemic, Quality of Education, Online Learning Usefulness, Pakistan*

Paper ID – 118 Theme: Teaching and learning in a digital world

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIGITAL GAMES IN DEVELOPING SPEECH OF CHILDREN WITH COCHLEAR IMPLANTATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to identify the effectiveness of digital games to improve the speech ability of children with cochlear implantation. This research was experimental in nature and single subject research design was used to complete the study. The sample of the study was children with cochlear implantation resident of Sharjah and Lahore (Pakistan) from age 3 to 6 years old. The researcher selected three children from Sharjah and two from Lahore (Pakistan), total five cases were selected by purposive sampling technique. Digital game "Talking Tom" was used to improve the speech of children with cochlear implantation. The researcher used the weekly speech assessment sheets for speech assessment. This assessment sheet had five assessment attempts per day. The three symbols were used to code the data 1-(+), 2-(+,_) ,3- (-),. The symbol 1 was coded with 10%, symbol 2 was coded with 5% and symbol 3 was coded with 0%. The researcher collected the post test results and analyzed the collected data on SPSS. The study revealed that most of the children with cochlear implantation performed "poor" in pre assessment and their speech intelligibility increased on weekly basis when researcher used digital game. So, it is recommended that speech therapist may use attractive digital games to increase the motivation and develop speech of children with cochlear implantation.

Keywords: Children with cochlear implantation, computerized speech software, auditory verbal speech therapy.

STRESS MANAGEMENT PRACTICES USED BY PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

This study was designed to determine the stress management practices used by principals and teachers. The objectives of the study were: to identify the causes of stress among principals and teachers in schools, determine the effects of stress on principals and teachers in schools, investigate stress management practices adopted by principals and teachers in schools, to compare the stress management practices of principals and teachers in schools, to compare the stress management practices of principals having different gender, qualification and experience and to compare the stress management practices of teachers having different gender, qualification and experience. The sample of the study constituted 311 principals and teachers from Islamabad Model Secondary Schools drawn through random sampling technique, from a population of 999. Adapted instrument was used for the research study. Mean was employed to determine the causes, effects of stress on principals and teachers. Gender, qualification and experience wise difference about stress management practices were also investigated through mean. Major findings of the study revealed that, time pressure and deadlines, workload, feeling of powerlessness, lack of career development and political pressure were major causes of stress experienced by both principals and teachers. Consistent tiredness, headache, depression, aggressive behavior, frustration and seeking help from others were effects of stress faced by the principals and teachers. Most adopted stress management practices included prayers, time management and positive thinking. In terms of gender, difference was found which indicated that male principals and male teachers were found better than female principals and teachers in using physical exercise and tour as stress management practices. Less experienced and highly qualified principals and teachers were found better in adopting physical exercise and tour as stress management practices. Based on the findings, it was recommended that

government need to employ more teachers in secondary schools to reduce workload and that principal and teachers may be assigned with the manageable workload. Political interference may be minimized in education sector. Physical exercise may be used by the female principals and female teachers for managing stress.

Key words: *Stress management practices, principals, teachers and schools*

Paper ID – 120 Theme: Teaching and Learning in a Digital World
THE ROLE OF AUDIO & VIDEO LECTURES ON STUDENT LEARNING SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the advantages and disadvantages of audio and video leaning skill and possible changes delivery to maximize the usability of the audio and video lectures. The population of the study consisted on the all public secondary schools (71) students from district Sialkot. The researcher selected 22 public secondary schools from district Sialkot. This study was descriptive in nature. The questionnaire used as the instrument of the study the Likert scale also used for the study. The data was analyses by inferential (t test) and descriptive (Mean, Percentage) statics. The finding of the study is the audio & video lecturers are great tool to enhance the student learning skill, it provides the learning material access any time to students. The recommendation of the study is the give the facilities to secondary school teachers to make audio & video lecturer records for the students to enhance their learning skills.

Keywords: learning skills, video lectures, audio lectures

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FLIPPED CLASSROOM IDEA IN PAKISTANI CONTEXT: A PARADIGM SHIFT

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ABSTRACT

Paradigm shift has recently taken place in the education sector. It comes up with the beginning of a new model known as the flipped classroom. The flipped classroom is such a revolutionary structure that shifts the lecture, via technology outside the class by using videos and transfer homework inside the classroom by the use of learning activities. This experimental study focused on investigating the effects of flipped classroom on students' achievement. Pre- and post-test was designed for both experimental and control group. Independent sample t-test showed that the difference was highly significant between the mean scores of experimental and control group after the experiment (p=0.00). Paired sample t-test showed that there was highly significant difference in the mean score of pre- and post-test of the experimental group (p=0.00). The effect size was also found out to determine the magnitude of the difference through Eta squared's formula and a very large effect was identified. Apart from the quantitative data focus group discussions and interview were also held to get the views of students and teachers. Qualitative data concluded that students and teacher appreciated the student-centered approach in flipped classroom where use of ICT was encouraged. They acknowledged the effectiveness of flipped classroom on student's performance. If proper training and workshops are arranged for the teachers related to the flipped classroom then it will provide a better understanding regarding the implementation of flipped classroom idea. Research implications, contribution to the field and future research opportunities provided thought provoking results that will help to improve the situation of ICT and especially Blended learning in Pakistan.

Key words: *Blended learning, Flipped classroom, Academic achievement, Science learning*

INFLUENCES OF PARENTAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS UPON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF TULMBA, KHANEWAL

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of parental economic status on students' academic performance of public primary schools in Tulamba, Pakistan. The study sought to determine the influence of parents' income on students' academic performance. A descriptive survey design using a sample of 158 students, 17 teachers and 11 parents' representatives was used to execute the study. Questionnaires were used to collect information from students and teachers while interview schedule was used to collect information from parents. Mix method technique was used to collect, compile and analysis data. Quantitative data from the questionnaires was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics using SPSS. The qualitative data was managed through thematic techniques. Target population was parents' representatives, teachers and students in area of Chowk Mamo Shair in Tulamba. The findings of the study were that parent's income, level of education, occupation and parental involvement in education influences students' academic performance to a great extent. As the level of income of parents, level of education and parental involvement in education increased the student's academic performance was also increased. In order to improve students' academic performance the study recommends that; schools should put in place systems to enhance parental involvement in education, the government should increase bursary allocation to students from poor families to retain them in school and parents should be highly sensitized about the benefits of parental involvement in education.

Key words: *Economic status, academic performance, education, parents*

EFFECTIVENESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AS A NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL TEACHING STANDARD IN MONITORING & EVALUATION (M & E) SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to assess the effectiveness through M & E System and relevance of Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) as a professional standard with National Professional Standard for secondary school teachers of Pakistan (NPSTs).The effectiveness and relevance of standard under study was analyzed in 135 Federal Government Secondary schools existing over all Pakistan. The performance level of 320 secondary schools teachers were observed by 135 Principals , 40 Auditors, quality audit reports and 20 Conveners of Quality Audit Teams of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system applied by Federal Educational Institutions Rawalpindi . The said standard was analyzed in three components i.e. knowledge understanding, disposition and performance & skills. It was an ex post facto causal comparative study by design. Mixed method was used to triangulate the data. To find the effectiveness of Use of Information and Communication Technologies, Rating Scales for 135 secondary school Principals, 40 Auditors and for 350 Secondary school teachers for their self-opinion, interview schedule for 20 Conveners were designed and document analysis was made to observe the performance of secondary school teachers in the said standard. Data was collected by adopting stratified sampling technique from all areas/regions of Pakistan, male, female and secondary schools. Data was collected to find performance and relevance before and after implementation of Monitoring and Evaluation. Effectiveness of the standard was analyzed through paired tailed t tests and its relevance with M & E system was found through calculation of person r. It was found that Use of Information and Communication Technologies got improvement after implementation of Monitoring and Evaluation and it shows relationship with Monitoring and Evaluation system.

Keywords: Information technologies, teaching standards, monitoring and evaluation

CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF DIGITAL PEDAGOGY: TEACHERS AND UNDERGRADUATES' VOICES

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ABSTRACT

World health crisis Covid-19 is the reason to bring revolutionary changes in every sector of the life including education. In the field of education, traditional mode of teaching and learning switched to digital teaching and learning at almost every level of education and in every segment of population. The qualitative study intended to explore the perspective of undergraduate students about the challenges and prospects of digital pedagogy. Convenient sampling technique was used to select a sample of 40 undergraduate teachers and 50 undergraduate students. Interview protocol was developed and WhatsApp was used to facilitate data collection for the study. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the collected data. The study found that poor planning, ineffective presentation of the content, time management, weaker student teachers liaison and lack of IT support as challenges of digital pedagogy. While, the study found that digital pedagogy skills are developed, improved critical thinking self-regulated learning skills, using open access resources. The study contributes to understand the challenges and prospects of digital pedagogy.

Key Words: *Digital Pedagogy, Self-Regulated Learning, IT infrastructure, Digital learning, learning environment*

REDEFINING THE ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL LEADERS FOR TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS IN AND AFTERMATH OF COVID-19 CRISIS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

The spread of COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in abrupt closure of multiple sectors including education. Millions of students and teachers across the globe have been forced towards online learning. Educational leaders are till now trying hard to overcome the barriers and reinstate educational effectiveness. This qualitative study was based on open ended research questions constructed on the new World Bank note theme, outlining three key principles to strengthen teacher effectiveness during and in the immediate aftermath of the pandemic, as well as providing opportunities for long-run improvement from educational leaders' perspective. 20 educational leaders from two public sector universities were taken as respondents of this study through convenience sampling. Educational leaders' viewpoints were sorted about teacher resilience, instructional support and technological support as mentioned in the conceptual framework. Findings indicated that respondents fully agreed that effective teachers are irreplaceable in helping educational institutions to succeed. They agreed that supporting teacher resilience through intrinsic motivation, job security, limiting burnout, providing instructional support to stop further depletion of learning and last but not the least offering technological support by making multiple broadcast and communication channels accessible to teachers and enhancing their skills to use them effectively can be considered as the newer role of educational leaders in this crisis situation. We can conclude that the post-COVID-19 phase will offer many opportunities to "build back better", that is, strengthen the quality of education systems, make them more equitable, and increase their resilience. So, it is recommended that educational leaders take into consideration the mentioned findings to increase individualized improvement of their designated institutions through teacher effectiveness.

Keywords: *Teacher resilience, instructional support, technological support, educational leader, COVID-19.*

IMPROVING MANAGERIAL EFFICIENCY OF PRINCIPALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to improve the efficiency of principals for the development of schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. The focus of the study was to investigate principals' current status and performance for the development of schools. The population of the study included 16 District Education Officers (DEOs) and 490 Principals. The sampling of DEOs' data was made on Census sampling and the principals' data were made on stratified sampling. The study was descriptive and quantitative in nature. The tools of the study were questionnaires which were administered for DEOs and principals. The validation of tools was made on by sending to the panel of experts and their reliability was tested on Cronbach's alpha. In this study, the data were analysed on Independent Sample t-test. The findings of the study revealed that principals were feeble in improving teachers' efficiency by providing guidance and assistance in instructional activities, improving teaching skills of teachers by involving them in decision making and motivating teachers for their better performance by recognizing their additional responsibilities, improving management, administration, financial and budget management skills, and utilizing school funds for manipulating leakage of resources. It is recommended to the principals to improve their efficiency by providing guidance and assistance to the teachers in instructional activities, improving teaching skills of teachers by involving them in decision making and motivating teachers for their better performance by recognizing their additional responsibilities. For improving management, administration, financial and budget management skills, they need administrative and managerial trainings that may enable them to have complete knowledge of financial rules, utilization of school funds and to manipulate leakage of resources.

Key Words: *Improving, efficiency, management, administration, development*

HUMAN CAPITAL AS A MEDIATOR: ANALYZING ITS IMPACT BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE BASED –HR PRACTICES AND EMPLOYEE INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOR IN EDUCATION SECTOR OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge-based HR practices are utilized in organizations to attain maximum output (innovation or learning process) through resource (human capital). Innovative behavior induces in any area or field is deployed on human centric. Innovation depends on knowledge as by considering inputs including ideas, concepts and prototypes results in output such as introduction of novelty. Aspects of human capitals are very complex and it is difficult to predict about future. This study is based on framework as practices-resources-performance linkage. This framework needs to be explored yet due to dearth of knowledge. This study analyzed impact of knowledge based- HR practices on employee innovative behavior with mediation of human capital in education sector (universities) of Pakistan. 150 respondents are selected from universities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi (private and public) using simple random sampling. The technique used for analysis of data is AMOS-24. Results highlighted that knowledge-based HR practices have a significant impact on employee innovative behavior and human capital have a mediating relationship. Existing literature highlighted that human capital is considered as an asset and universities are shifting from the administrative regulations to strategic approach. This new wave not only influenced private sector, but also the public one.

Key words: Knowledge based- HR practices, innovative behavior, human capital, universities, faculty members

Paper ID – 095 Theme: Leadership in the 21st century
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND LEADERSHIP STYLES AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Emotional Intelligence is known as one's ability to acknowledge and manage his/her own emotions. It is also known as one's awareness and sensitivity towards others emotions. It may simply be argued that emotional intelligence is an important characteristic for anyone at any level of concern. Leader's emotional intelligence will influence their relationships; however, they manage their groups, and normally, however they act with people within the environmental point. The present study was aimed to explore the relationship between emotional intelligence and leadership style of Heads of the Departments (HODs) at the university level. The objectives of the study were to; find out the leadership styles of the head of the departments, assess the emotional intelligence of the head of the departments, find out the relationship between emotional intelligence and leadership styles of heads of the departments. The research was quantitative in nature and survey design was used. The population of the study was 146 heads of the departments from PMAS Arid Agriculture University, National University of Modern Languages, Fatima Jinnah Women University, and International Islamic University Islamabad. The sample of the study included 108 male and female heads of the departments of selected universities who were selected through a proportionate stratified random sampling technique. The researcher used self-developed questionnaires based on Daniel Goleman's Emotional Intelligence and leadership styles to find out the relationship between emotional intelligence and leadership styles of the head of departments. To check the reliability of instruments, Cronbach alpha was calculated of emotional intelligence scale and leadership styles scale which were .872 and .868 respectively. The data were collected by the personal visit of the researcher. Mean and percentages were calculated to represents the leadership styles of HODs. Frequency and percentage were calculated to represent the level of emotional intelligence of HODs. Pearson product correlation was calculated to find out the relationship between emotional intelligence and leadership styles,

multivariate analysis was also applied after scoring the responses of the heads of the departments. The findings show that HODs use different leadership styles having low, medium and high levels of emotional intelligence and there was a significant relationship exists between emotional intelligence and leadership styles of HODs. It is concluded that the university head of the departments has different leadership styles. HODs most frequently use visionary, affiliate, coaching, democratic, and pacesetting leadership style and often practice commanding leadership style at university. Visionary and affiliate styles considered as predominant leadership styles among HODs. Coaching, democratic and pacesetting considered as dominant styles of leadership.

Keywords: *Emotional Intelligence, Visionary Leadership, Coaching Leadership, Democratic Leadership, Affiliate Leadership, Pacesetting Leadership, Commanding Leadership*

Paper ID – 098 Theme: Leadership in the 21st Century
COMMUNICATION PERSPECTIVES IN ACADEMIC SETTINGS: EMPLOYEES' PERCEPTION APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Human communication is a very complex phenomenon. It involves social and cognitive processes. Communication is not only the means of sharing knowledge, but also affects attitudes of participants and pattern of communication. Good communication skills are very important for the success of an administrator (Yate, 2009). It requires a carefully designed management strategy. Team is the backbone of any institution. Educational institutions are the most important sector of society. A healthy communication environment in educational settings also plays important role in the character development of students. This sector develops human resource that finally joins other departments of society. Therefore, consolidation of the society covertly depends upon the success of educational institutions. The intended study is embedded in the CCO theory (Communicative Constitution of Organizations) by Robert McPhee and OIT theory (Organizational Information Theory) by Karl Edward Weick. The study is qualitative and exploratory in nature. Major purpose the study is to explore relationship between strategic management and effective communication. Moreover, it is intended to explore the factors that affect interpersonal communication. The results will provide guideline for more effective communication in educational settings. Population of the study is six female

colleges of district Khushab. The area is further delimited to four colleges. As per the convenient sampling technique, eight employees (two from each college) are selected as sample. Data will be collected through open ended interview and will be interpreted by the researcher. Thus the overall purpose of the study is to suggest measures for more effective and synchronized communication in educational settings for optimum utilization of human resource.

Keywords: Interpersonal Communication, Communication Barriers, Strategic Management, CCO Theory, OIT Theory.

Paper ID – 121 Theme: Leadership in the 21ˢᵗ century
CHALLENGES FACED BY AEOS FOR ADOPTING NEW ROLE OF MENTOR

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ABSTRACT

The study will be conducted to find out the challenges faced by AEOs while implementing mentoring plan. AEOs were performing the main role of monitoring and inspection. Now the additional role of mentoring has been added to their job description. . The additional role of mentoring has some challenges which are faced by AEOs. There are different indicators which are compulsory for mentoring .e.g. teacher's diary, lesson plan, SLOs, Activity based teaching, Visual Aids, Students assessment, Classroom Management. The study will be quantitative in design and questionnaires will be used as instrument. The population will be consisting of 101 AEO's of Rawalpindi. Quantitative data will be collected through questionnaires. The collected data will be analyzed by the calculation of percentages. Pilot testing will be done in district Attock. Validity and reliability of the questionnaire will be judged through expert opinion and Cronbach Alpha respectively.

Keywords: AEO, Mentor

Paper ID – 016 Theme: Professional Insertion
STUDY OF TEACHER'S INSTRUCTIONAL PRACTICES AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Modern society demands high quality teaching and learning from teachers. Teachers have to possess a great deal of knowledge and skills with regard to both teaching and assessment practices in order to meet those demands and standards of quality education. Teacher's instructional practices are related to the effective and quality teaching. There are a variety of such pedagogical approaches, including group work and brainstorming, collaborative and co-operative work, and team-based problem solving; these educational strategies are often driven by an emphasis on providing students with the skills and attributes to become self-directed and highly autonomous life-long learners. In order to develop these core 21st century skills in students, the teachers should apply effective teaching learning strategies which can develop these skills at the classroom. Population of this study includes teachers of public and private Secondary schools. Simple random sampling technique was used in order to get the desired sample. The sample comprised of 50 teachers (25 male and 25 female) from 3 private and 3 model secondary school of Islamabad. Data was collected through personal visit of the selected schools. Researcher has used a standardized questionnaire TALIS (2013) about the usage of instructional practice in the classroom. Data was analyzed by using Mean, Std deviation, ANNOVA and inter correlation. Findings of the study reveal that there is strong and positive association among instructional practices. The study also found out that female teachers have high skills of instructional practices as compared to male teachers. The study also shows that Private sector teachers have high skills of instructional practices as compared to public teachers. The present study also reveals that teachers having less than 5 years of teaching experience have high skills of instructional practices.

Key words: *Instructional practices, skills, pedagogy etc.*

IMPACT OF REMUNERATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

In any organization tasks are performed with the help of resources; material, machine, money and most importantly men. Organizations need highly performing individuals to meet their goals. Performance is also important for the individual. Moreover, performance if it is recognized by others within the organization is often rewarded by financial and other benefits. Performance is a major prerequisite for future career development and success in the organizations. This study was a descriptive study. The objective of the study was; (i) to determine the impact of remuneration on the performance of university teachers. Survey method was used in this study. Faculty members from four departments of three universities were population of the study. 354 Faculty Members of three public universities of Federal area having formal system of education were population of study. The sample size of faculty members was 178. Proportionate Stratified random sampling technique was used for the study. Two questionnaires were developed for the university faculty. The information obtained through questionnaires was analyzed by using SPSS 20. Linear regression analysis was used for the analysis of the data. It was concluded in this research that teacher's performance is affected by providing remunerations. Providing benefit packages and increments to the teachers have significant impact on the performance of university teachers. it was recommended that remunerations may be provided to the teachers on the completion of specific task by the university administration as it significantly affect the performance of university teachers.

Keywords: *Motivation, Extrinsic Motivation, Job Performance, Remunerations*

A GENDER BASED ANALYSIS OF WORK LIFE BALANCE OF TEACHERS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Work life balance has become an interesting area of the researches nowadays. Work life balance is an important aspect of a healthy work environment. Maintaining work life balance helps reduce stress and helps prevent burnout in the workplace. By creating a work environment that prioritizes work life balance, employers can save money and maintain a healthier, more productive workforce. This study was aimed to find out gender difference regarding work life balance of teachers at university level. The first objective of this study was to assess the level of work life balance among teachers at university level; second objective was to find out gender based difference regarding work life balance among teachers at university level. The study was quantitative and descriptive in nature. In this study proportionate stratified sampling technique was used. Work life balance scale was developed by the researcher which was based on two subscales i-e work interference with family and family interference with work. Reliability of both subscales were .755 and .698 respectively, which was tested through pilot testing. Total 441 teaching faculty in social sciences departments of five public sectors universities were taken as a population 46% of the whole population was taken as sample which was 206 teachers i-e; male respondents were 105 and females were 130 in numbers. Mean and t-test were used for the data analysis of the study. It was found that work life balance among university teachers was not up to satisfactory level. It was concluded that no significant gender-based difference was found regarding work life balance among university teachers. It is suggested that seminars and training may be conducted in order to educate the employees that how they can balance their work and family life. It is also recommended that high authorities may offer some free of cost workshops and organize other programs to improve the confidence and performance level of university teachers.

Keywords: *Work life balance, Healthier, Workforce.*

Paper ID – 040 Theme: Professional insertion
STUDY ON THE PERCEPTIONS OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT STUDENTS ABOUT TEACHING AS CAREER

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ABSTRACT

Teaching is a nation-building profession and the teachers are nation builders. The perceptions of these nation builders influence the learning outcome of future students. This study is an attempt to determine education students' opinion about teaching as a career. The prospective teachers studying at international Islamic university Islamabad's education department in M.S. Education, M.A. Education, B.S. Education, and B.Ed. (Elementary) programs were asked about their perceptions towards teaching as a profession. Three research questions were postulated to guide the study and a 5 point Likert scale was designed to gather data from the 163 education students who constituted the study sample and the collected data were analyzed through percentages. The findings showed that only 25.8% students took admission in education department to become a skillful teacher after course study a number of students motivated towards teaching hence 41% students want to be teachers after their studies. The study further probes the reasons for liking and disliking of teaching profession by prospective teachers. Prospective teachers like teaching profession because it is more suitable job for female, teacher is a lifelong learner and it provides opportunity about sharing of knowledge. Low societal regard for teachers, low salary and more workload were the factors cited as inhibiting students from making teaching their career.

Key Words: Perception, Student teacher, teaching

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION PRACTICES AND PROFESSIONAL EFFICACY OF FEMALE UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

Procrastination is defined as an act of delaying or postponing the planned tasks. Every individual faced procrastination practices in his/her life due to multiple reasons and personal characteristics. Procrastination has different dimensions in the teaching profession. Academic procrastination practices of university teachers are considered the most common fact and unfavorable feature that affect the professional efficacy of university teachers. The study was designed to investigate the relationship of academic procrastination practices and professional efficacy of female university teachers. The objectives of the study were: 1) to explore the academic procrastination practices among female University teachers. 2) To measure the professional efficacy of female university teachers. 3) To investigate the reasons behind the procrastination practices among female university teachers. 4) To find out the relationship between academic procrastination practices and professional efficacy of female university teachers. Population of the study was consisted upon 260 female university teachers from International Islamic University Islamabad. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select the sample. Sample of the study was included 155 female University teachers. For the collection of data, the researcher was used self-developed instruments based on the theory of Bandura's instrument teacher self-efficacy scale used for university teachers' professional efficacy and procrastination scale (Lay, 1986) for university teacher's procrastination practices. Close ended and open ended statements were used for teachers. To check the reliability of the instruments, Cronbach alpha was calculated of procrastination practices and professional efficacy which was .854 and .895 respectively. Semi structured interviews were conducted for the selected university teachers for the collection of qualitative data. Data were collected through personal visits by the researcher. Quantitative data were analyzed by calculating Mean. Pearson's product moment correlation was calculated to find

out the relationship between procrastination practices and professional efficacy of university teachers. Qualitative data were analyzed via thematic analysis. The findings show that there is no significant relationship between procrastination practices and professional efficacy of female university teachers. It was concluded that the most common types of academic procrastination practices of university teachers are general and deciding procrastination practices. Based on the conclusions, the study recommended that university organizations may organize the training programs and awareness raising activities for teachers related to professional efficacy and academic procrastination practices to overcome these problems.

Keywords: *Academic Procrastination Practices, professional efficacy*

Paper ID – 111 Theme: Professional Insertion

RELATION BETWEEN LIFE SATISFACTION AND EMOTIONAL CONTAGION AMONG CAREGIVERS OF END-STAGE RENAL DISEASE PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

This research article was designed to study the relationship of Life Satisfaction and Emotional Contagion among caregivers of end stage renal disease patients. For the assessment Satisfaction with Life Scale (Butt, Ghani, & Khan, 2014) and Emotional Contagion Scale (Hanif & Gul, 2017) were used. A sample of 120 caregivers from different hospitals of Rawalpindi and Islamabad were collected through convenient sampling. The data was collected through the questionnaire, observations and official documents. The reliabilities of the scale used in the research were .78 and .82 for the present sample. This research article has correlational research design. The findings of correlation revealed significant negative correlation between Satisfaction with Life Scale and Emotional Contagion Scale. Results were inconsistent on Satisfaction with Life Scale and Emotional Contagion Scale in caregivers of dialysis and kidney transplant. Further findings suggested that low income group caregivers have low life satisfaction and more emotional contagion.

Key words: *Life Satisfaction, Emotional Contagion, Caregivers, End-Stage Renal Disease*

SPOUSES AND PARENTS DIFFERENCES AS CAREGIVERS OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH END-STAGE RENAL DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Life satisfaction of an individual is widely thought to involve affirming, endorsing, appreciating or being pleased with his or her life. The concept of life satisfaction is explained as having a promising and constructive attitude of an individual towards his or her life. The notion of emotional contagion is related to behaviors that directly trigger similar emotions and behaviors of patients in the person who is responsible for caretaking. This research article was designed to study the relationship of life satisfaction and emotional contagion among spouse and parents care-givers of end stage renal disease patients. For the assessment Satisfaction with Life Scale (Butt, Ghani, & Khan, 2014) and Emotional Contagion Scale (Hanif & Gul, 2017) were used. A sample of 120 care-givers from different hospitals of Rawalpindi and Islamabad were collected through convenient sampling. Spouse care-givers (*n*=84) and Parents caregivers (*n*=36) were selected. Data in this study was generated from questionnaires completed by Spouse and Parents as Caregivers of End-Stage Renal Disease Patients. Data was analyzed through SPSS. The reliabilities of the scale used in the research were .78 and .82 for the present sample. Results were inconsistent on Satisfaction with Life Scale and Emotional Contagion Scale in spouses and parents as care-givers of dialysis and kidney transplant.

Key words: *Life Satisfaction, Emotional Contagion, Caregivers, End-Stage Renal Disease*

Paper ID – 101 Theme: Social Media and Education
INVESTIGATING USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN SCIENCE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Social Media can also assist science students to construct a connection between learning science in the classroom and their personal experiences in the outside world. This study was intended to find out the trend and impact of mobile phone usage, which is a far reaching innovation, and decide how this innovation impacts the academic performance among 180 secondary school Science students in the district Rawalpindi. The research design used for the purpose of this study is a survey- questionnaire based exploratory study method. The data was analyzed with the aid of SPSS, to perform exploratory data analysis and descriptive statistics. Moreover, in order to quantify the results Regression, correlation, collinearity, variance tests were conducted. Variables and their relationships are shown with the help of AMOS diagram. The findings revealed that, mobile phone usage is not significantly affecting academic performance among male and female secondary school students. It seems as if they are not aware of the benefits that they can get from the positive use of mobile phone for the improvements of their academic grades. So, there is a need to evaluate and better understand smart phone use among students.

Key words: Academic achievement, Mobile phone usage, Social Media, Science learning,

Paper ID – 131 Theme: Social Media and Education
SECURITY THREATS OF EDUCATION THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA & LEGISLATION ON E-LEARNING IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Education is a holistic process which continues through our life. It is a process of learning and knowing. Each and every happening around us educated us in one or other way. The world is becoming global village. Today, E-Learning is increasingly becoming a leading and powerful avenue of education due to covid 19. Social media have penetrated many fields of educational practices and processes rather than informational and entertainment purposes only. E-Learning comprises of ease of training and learning, cost effectiveness, flexibility of time and accessibility. Developing countries are substituting traditional pedagogy with emerging models of e-learning. The role of social media in Education is increasingly woven into the everyday lives of students and become a significant part of learning because teachers and parents are no longer the only source of knowledge. The blending of social media learning programmes into the educational system has reshaped the process of acquiring and dissemination of knowledge throughout the society. E-learning education correlates with the cyber security. It becomes one of the key research areas of information and communication Technology. Article 25A of Constitution of Pakistan guarantees a right of education for all but did not frame any policy regarding security threats of e-learning. In Pakistan, multiple students are from background areas and sophisticated cultures that they cannot expose themselves openly in the world of e-learning. The privacy concerns in e-learning environment are crucial as it is not covered under Pakistan's legislation. This research paper highlights the cyber security issues of social media education along with the legislation and its implementation in Pakistan. This research paper intends to explore the security challenges encountered by social media education along with the remedies and recommendations have also been suggested to ensure electronic learning environment.

Keywords: *E-learning, Security Threats, Social Media Laws, Internet, Education Policy, Pakistan*

PERCEPTION OF TEACHERS REGARDING THE ROLE OF STEAM ROBOTICS LABORATORIES IN REMOVING BOREDOM FROM LEARNING SCIENCE AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Educational technology is finding new ways to attain the attention of students towards science. One of the innovations is teaching science in integrated classroom at STEAM robotics laboratories. Some of the private schools are introducing STEAM robotics laboratories to engage learners in learning actively. The purpose of research is to examine the perception of teachers regarding role of STEAM robotics laboratories in removing boredom from science classrooms. The objectives of research were: to find out teachers' perception regarding students' boredom in learning science in integrated classroom and innovative STEAM robotics; to analyze learners' interest in learning science through STEAM robotics with respect to their teachers at elementary level. Population was the teachers having experience of teaching science through STEAM robotics and traditional method of learning science in science classroom. Sample size was eighteen teachers that where taken by universal sampling technique. Quantitative research methodology was used by researcher while descriptive statistics were used to analyses data. Results show that students are participating actively in STEAM robotics classrooms as compare to traditional method of learning science. The results depicted that STEAM robotics laboratories are helpful for increasing learner's interest and removing boredom from science learning.

Keywords: *Teachers, STEAM Robotics Laboratories, Boredom from Learning Science.*

ASSESSMENT OF HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS OF STUDENTS IN GENERAL SCIENCE AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Higher order thinking is crucial for innovative learning. In education system higher order thinking plays an important role in making students innovative and competent according to the required needs of present time. The main aim of science is the development of critical thinking skills in students so that they can cope with the upcoming challenges. Moreover science subject develop problem solving attitude in students and making them critical thinkers. Blooms' taxonomy provides a framework for assessment of higher order thinking skills in educational setting. The objectives of this study will be developed on the basis of Revised Bloom's taxonomy of higher order thinking. The objectives of study will be; to explore the level of analytical skills in elementary school students' to analyze the level of synthetic skills in elementary level students , to investigate elementary level students' skills related to creativity, to assess of the current level of higher order thinking skills among elementary level students. In order to assess these skills researcher will develop a test containing open and closed ended statements. The test will be developed from general science subject for elementary level students. The study will be delimited to Islamabad model colleges for girls located in urban area. Test will be distributed among the sample selected for study which will include grade 8th students of Islamabad model schools for girls located in urban area. The data obtained as a result will be analyzed by calculating percentages of students on the basis of scored obtained. Students will be categorized in three levels below average, average and above average. Researcher will then provide recommendations on the basis of finding in data.

Key words: *Higher order thinking, Science. Critical thinking, Creative thinking*

QUALITY ASSURANCE OF SCIENCE SYLLABUS AT PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF SUKKUR: A QUALITATIVE CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Science is a realistic subject in this subject there are too much practical work for the students. Therefore, due to the practical approach of science subject students need to conduct investigation and experiments. This research paper basically focusing on the learning of Science Syllabus at Primary level with two major themes of teaching Centeredness; one is learner centered and the other is teaching centered they are explored in the context of a Private School. Similarly, resources and material used in the learning of science Syllabus and assessment is also very important. The key Objectives of this research study is to identify the factor of Quality assurance in science Syllabus, first objective is the identification of teacher centered approach in Science teaching at Private sector School Sukkur and Second is the identification of Student Centered approach in Science teaching at Private sector School Sukkur. This study is based on qualitative descriptive research design and the sampling approach which has been chosen is purposive sampling. The semi-structured interviews have been conducted. Moreover, this method is appropriate for this study as it allows the simplification of findings from the students and it also allows them to talk about and give details on their past and present learning experiences of science Syllabus. Furthermore, in the classroom learning of science Syllabus takes place with learner centered or teaching centered, so the materials such as laboratories, Science textbooks, models, videos used for it plays a main role in learning of science. Conclusively, the findings of this study suggest that there is direct effect of teaching quality on student's science Syllabus and this study can be more helpful for the different Science teachers, practitioners and Science Syllabus developers to work on the Quality assurance of science Syllabus.

Keywords: Quality assurance, Science Syllabus, teaching centred approach, learner centred approach

Paper ID – 073 Theme: Innovations in Mathematics and Science Education
CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN GENERAL SCIENCE: ANALYSIS OF 8TH GRADE TEXTBOOK

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ABSTRACT

Critical thinking is the ability of thinking clearly and rationally, solving problems, and understanding connections between things. It enables one to interpret and analyze situations. It is thinking about a problem in a critical way and finding the best possible solution. Critical thinking skills include interpretation, analysis, identification, inference, explanation, decision-making, problem-solving, and the like. General Science is an important compulsory subject at school level and it is directly linked with critical thinking. Learning General Science involves scientific reasoning and helps students in developing their critical thinking skills. Early school years are very crucial in learning critical thinking skills as they lay the foundation of the later life stages. Elementary level education is the focus here. The present study is an analysis of 8th grade General Science textbook from the perspective of critical thinking skills. The textbook selected for this study is being taught at educational institutions of the Federal Directorate of Education, Islamabad. Quantitative content analysis is used as a research method. All text of the book was coded to count frequency of the theme of critical thinking. Statistical analysis of data is done through tabulation of frequency and percentage and graphical representation. This study is valuable for the curriculum developers, policy makers, teachers, parents, educationists, administrators, and researchers.
Key words: *Critical thinking, Skills, General Science, Textbook, Analysis*

PERCEPTIONS OF STUDENTS ABOUT ONLINE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS FOR LEARNING SCIENCE AY UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Today advanced technologies help teachers to overcome limited timing problem for assessing and feedback on student's performances. The purpose of this study is to explore the perceptions of students about two different learning environments. This study also explored student's perceptions about assessment formats, and student's perceptions about learner support. The researcher gathered data through Questionnaire. The questionnaire was filled by the researcher from the graduates of Face-to-Face learning environment by personal visit and on the other hand the questionnaire will be got filled by the researcher from graduates of Online learning environment with the help of LMS (Learning Management System) by visiting the respective section of online university. Also the use of e-mail and mobile contacts will be used for follow up. The theoretical framework was based upon Bates model having ccomponents, content, Skills, learner support, resources, assessment, and learner characteristic. Date was collected from 200 university science students of public and private universities. Data showed that students were not satisfied about online leaner support. Science students were also not satisfied about online assessment mechanism. Efforts must be made to focus on learner characteristics for learning.

Key words: assessment, online learning environment, student support

TEACHING DIRECT AND INVERSE PROPORTION TO 5TH GRADE STUDENTS THROUGH PICTURES AND REAL LIFE PROBLEMS, LEADING TOWARDS AUTONOMOUS LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Ratio and proportions are the mathematical concepts. These concepts are mostly included in mathematics syllabus at 5th grade level. The concept of proportion is bite difficult for students. Most of the questions based upon the concept of proportion are in the form of word problems. The present study was aimed to find the easier way of explaining the concept of proportion in mathematics for 5th grade students. The study was experimental in nature. Two groups (controlled group and experimental group) were made. Total number of students were 68 (34 students were in each group). Same teacher taught both the groups. Duration of experiment was two weeks. The experimental group was taught with the help of pictures and real life problems to explain the concept of proportion. While controlled group was taught without these teaching aids. At the end of the experiment posttest was taken from both the groups. Data was analyzed through independent sample t-test. Findings of the study showed that experimental group showed better results. On the basis of finding of the study it was recommended that difficult mathematical concepts should be taught with the use of proper audio visual aids. Teachers have to improve their teaching methodologies especially for the teaching of mathematics.

Key Words: *Direct Proportion, Inverse Proportion, Autonomous Learning*

ENGAGING PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN MATHEMATICAL DISCOURSE: AN EXPERIENCE OF A PAKISTANI CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

Mathematics occupies an important position in primary school subjects in Pakistan. The National Education Policies of Pakistan has emphasized the significance of Mathematics not as a subject but also as an important domain of knowledge for further research. Teaching of Mathematics, in the context of Pakistan, is suffering due to many factors. Among these factors, the prominent ones are teachers' inability to satisfy learners' mathematical needs, inappropriate

assessment techniques and unimpressive teachers' professional development courses. The purpose of this paper was to report the findings of a research and share experiences of mathematics classroom that emerged after engaging children in mathematical discourse. The following Research Questions guided the inquiry: 1) how can teachers promote discourse about algebraic concepts in a lower secondary classroom? 2) What challenges teachers face while pursuing mathematical discourse in the classroom?

Qualitative approach was used for data collection. Within this paradigm, action research was employed. The findings of the study indicated that teachers' poor content knowledge and lack of seriousness and motivation were the big hurdles in promoting mathematical discourse among children. This study has recommended some policy suggestions for improving the teaching of mathematics at elementary level.

Key words: *Mathematics, Elementary level, Discourse*

Paper ID – 100 Theme: Students' Support System in the 21st Century
PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHERS ABOUT IMPLEMENTATION OF EXPANDED CORE CURRICULUM FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CHILDREN IN GOVERNMENT SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN PUNJAB

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ABSTRACT

In the province of Punjab-Pakistan, expanded core curriculum is being implemented partially in the government special education institutions not fulfilling the educational needs of children with visual impairment. This study was conducted to create awareness among stakeholders dealing with children with visual impairment about the complete implementation of expanded core curriculum in special schools in Punjab-Pakistan. The objectives of study were to explore the level of implementation of expanded core curriculum in public sector special education schools and centers in Punjab, Pakistan; to explore gaps

between the actual implementation of expanded core curriculum and unimplemented components of this curriculum and to give practical recommendations to Punjab Special Education Department for bridging the gaps in the implementation of expanded core curriculum in Government Special Education Institutions for children with visual impairment. The population of study included all special education teachers working in 250 Government Special Education Schools and Centers located in 36 districts of the Punjab province of Pakistan. A sample of 110 teachers (females: 85, males: 25) was randomly selected for data collection. A self-developed and validated questionnaire (Cronbach Alpha: .92) on three point Likert type scale (No, To some extent, Yes) consisting of 38 statements was used to collect data from the respondents. Data were collected personally by the researchers from randomly selected 20 schools and centers from 10 districts of the Punjab. Collected data were analyzed on SPSS IBM version 21. Frequency distribution of teachers' responses was calculated. Mean scores were reported. Independent sample t-test was applied which reflected no difference in the perceptions of teachers about the implementation of expanded core curriculum in Government Special Education Institutions of Punjab on the basis of gender and locale. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied to find difference in the opinions of special education teachers on the basis of their qualifications, experience, job positions and districts. The results of ANOVA showed difference in the opinions of special education teachers on the basis of their qualifications and districts. Major findings were reported, conclusions were drawn and recommendations to the Directorate General of Special Education, Punjab-Pakistan were made.

Key words: Expanded core curriculum, children with visual impairment, special education teachers

Paper ID – 018 Theme: Educational Interventions
ANALYSIS OF QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Quality management is management approach that related with customer satisfaction. In which all member efforts to improve the services, processes, products and culture in which they work. Human and resources objective are

more effectively. Good building, well organized classroom, committed faculty, conducive environment, well establish laboratories are the key prevalence for effective teaching and learning process are crucial sources of quality. Moreover national development is possible through education, when we take quality management in education, it means that a quality in the teacher education institutions. This descriptive study focuses on compare the B.Ed. Hons prospective teachers' attitude towards quality management. Sample of the study consisted upon 60 B.Ed. Hons prospective teachers. Self-developed questionnaire was used. For data analysis t-test was used. This study focuses on management, responsibilities, resource management, product management and process management. There was significant different found in management responsibilities, resource management, and process management. Public sector prospective teachers were more agree as compare to private sector prospective teachers. There is no significant difference found in product management as both are disagree with product management. It is recommended that for improving the product management in service, pre-service and foreign training should be provided to teachers related with different strategies implementation. Moreover, more emphasis must be on quality management in teacher for better quality education for trainees' teachers and also for progress of the country.

Key words: *Quality, Quality Management, Teacher Education, Institutions*

Paper ID – 019 Theme: Educational Interventions
MOTIVATIONAL INFLUENCE ON STUDENTS PERFORMANCE AT SECONDARY LEVEL IN LAHORE CITY

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ABSTRACT
Nowadays the scope of education is very wider, at the nation the distribution of secondary school students' performance in public examinations has been skewed towards the lower grades. This poor performance has been majorly attributed to school environmental factors and little has been done on individual psychological factors which may contribute towards students' academic achievement. This study was therefore designed to check "the motivational influence on students 'academic achievement" The objective of the study was: (1) to check the motivational influence on students' academic performance. (2) To identify the relationship between the academic performance and motivation. Population of the study comprised the all-girls secondary schools which are seated in Lahore city. Through simple random sampling technique four girl's secondary schools

were selected, the sample of the study was 160 students. Self-developed questionnaire was used for data gathering. For the analysis of data, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and correlation were used. The suggestions took by the respondents were tabulated and calculated. Discussion, conclusions and recommendations were drawn in the light of analysis of data. It is statistically drawn that there is a statistically significant correlation between motivational influence and academic performance. Based on the results of the students' majority of the students' performance was not satisfactory, they were not motivated rather than majority were highly motivated.

Keywords: Students' performance, Motivational influence

Paper ID – 020 Theme: Educational Interventions
MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCE AS A PREDICATOR OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Present study was designed to investigate the multiple intelligence as a predicator of academic achievement among the university students. Study was descriptive correlational in nature in which scientific method was used to achieve the research objectives. The first objective of this study was to explore the multiple intelligence of university students, second objective was to explore the academic achievement of university students, third objective was to find out the relationship of multiple intelligence and academic achievement of university students and the fourth objective was to measure the impact of multiple intelligence as a predicator of academic achievement of university students. In this study a stratified random sample of 250 male (104) and female (146) university students were collected from 2 selected public sector universities of Islamabad. The study was delimited to Master level students studying in the fourth semester only. In this research for the measurement of multiple intelligence "Simple Multiple Intelligence Inventory" based on 80 items developed by Gardner was used .The students' academic achievement was measured through their results of first three semesters (students result was taken as measure their academic achievement).After data collection it was analyzed with the help of SPSS by applying various statistical tests such as Percentile

Analysis, Mean, SD, Linear Regression and Pearson Correlation. On the basis of findings, it was found that there is positive relationship between multiple intelligence and academic achievement .Present research is significant due to its uniqueness it can bring new avenues in the teaching learning process. University management can provide creative competitive environment to the learner so learner can develop their intelligence and university should also incorporate proper training for teachers on the multiple intelligence theory. All multiple intelligence is good but if the teachers are trained on multiple intelligence than they can handle and teach every learner effectively .Therefore, all learners can score good grades and success in their academic achievement.

Key words: *Multiple intelligence, university teachers, academic achievement*

Paper ID – 078 Theme: Educational Interventions

COLLECTING STUDENTS' FEEDBACK ABOUT ONLINE LEARNING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC AS A KEY COMPONENT OF QUALITY IMPROVEMENT AT HIGHER EDUCATION LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Feedback is one of the most powerful influences on learning and achievement, but this impact can be either positive or negative. Feedback has no effect in a vacuum; to be powerful in its effect, there must be a learning context to which feedback is addressed. It is but part of the teaching process and is that which happens after a student has responded to initial instruction when information is provided regarding some aspect(s) of the student's task performance. Collecting student feedback data on individual classroom practice is a routine part of good practice in most universities across the world. Keeping in view the importance of students; feedback in an education system present study will be conducted to explore the students' perceptions about online learning, online content delivery and online assessment system during COVID-19 pandemic. On the basis of students' perception study will aimed to make recommendations for quality improvement in teaching learning process. Objectives of the study will be achieved by answering research questions. All enrolled students in spring-2020 from the department of education will be treated as population of the study and by convenient sampling technique 150 students from different education programs will be selected as sample of the study. A self-developed questionnaire on the 3 main aspects including online learning, online content delivery and

online assessment system will be used for this study. Data will be collected through social platform i.e. WhatsApp groups, Facebook and through Google form. Collected data will be analyzed by calculating mean for students' perceptions about each aspect and recommendations on the basis of findings and literature will be given in qualitative form.

Key words: students' feedback, COVID-19, quality improvement

Paper ID – 080 Theme: Educational Interventions

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS PERCEPTION ABOUT THE EFFECT OF WASHBACK USING ALTERNATIVE TESTING MODEL ON THE TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Washback is a method for correspondence at first level, the advancement of this aptitude ought to be organized under various methods for instructing and testing. In the assessment literature, there is now a clear consensus that the impact of a test on teachers and students in termed wash back. In recent years, wash back has led to a great understanding of this construct in the testing literature. The washback effect has been generally defined as the effect of assessment on teaching and learning. Present study was designed to explore the Students' perception about the washback effect in the aspect of using Alternative Testing Model was explored and Teachers' perception about the washback effect with respect to using Alternative Testing Model. Research was quantitative in nature and survey method was used to collect the students' and teachers' perception about using Alternative Testing Model (ATM) in English language teaching at university level. All the students and teachers of ELC in National University of Modern Languages Islamabad and International Islamic University Islamabad were treated as the population of the study. Out of 200 enrolled students 132 students and out of 20, 17 teachers were selected as a sample of the study through convenient sampling technique. Data from students and teachers were collected by separate questionnaire for both consisting of Alternative Testing Model components. Collected data were analyzed through percentage and presented in tabulated form. It is inferred from findings that majority of the ELC teachers use Alternative testing model for language teaching but they were unknown of it.

Students were of the view that their teachers frequently use components of Alternative Testing Model during language teaching. On the basis of findings it is recommended that language teachers may be trained to be aware of Alternative testing model and its effectiveness in language teaching.

Key words: Alternative Testing Model, Washback effect

Paper ID – 136 Theme: Educational Interventions
AT RISK STUDENTS: IDENTIFICATION AND REMEDIATION STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT
Transition from college to university is not an easy process for the students. Students face different problems that negatively impact the students' performance and leads towards dropout, failure, absenteeism and low GPA while studying in university. Students who are disadvantaged educationally, financially and socially are at-risk of failure. It is essential to identify at-risk students on early stages and intervene effective strategies so to solve their problems that are affecting them academically. Keeping in view the detrimental effect of health, social, financial, language and psychological problems on students' academic achievement the study was conducted for identifying at-risk students and remediating strategies for dealing them at higher level. The main objectives of the study were; to identify at-risk students, to identify the problems faced by "at risk" students and to find out the effective strategies used by HOD's and teachers for assisting at-risk students at higher level. The population of the study includes 29 Head of departments, 229 teachers, and 1127 students of BS program of all faculties. From the population 29 HOD's were chosen as a sample by universal sampling technique, 144 teachers and 291 students from BS programs were chosen as a sample through random sampling technique. Data were gathered through semi-structured interviews, open-ended and close-ended questionnaire. Experts' opinions were taken before finalization of instrument. The researcher personally visited the international Islamic University for Data Collection. For analyzing of qualitative data, thematic analysis was used and for quantitative data, descriptive statistics (Percentage and Mean) were applied. Major findings of the study demonstrated that at university level students' faces different problems especially sects' controversies , poor communication, harassment, diverse backgrounds, difficulty in developing compatibility with system, timetable issues, inappropriate teaching/learning strategies, no student portals & online

record keeping, academic stress and depression, lack of guidance and counseling, unavailability of rooms , labs etc, poor command on English and Arabic language that leads toward academic failure, dropout, absenteeism and low GPA. From the findings of the study it is recommended that for eradicating the problems provide students guidance and counseling facilities, track the progress of students, allocate mentors & volunteer /senior students for advising problematic students, involve parents in students matters, develop resilience and self-efficacy, focus on covering academic stress and anxiety in students, arranging proper one on one sessions, work on curriculum by focusing on students' needs & individual differences, arrange trainings and workshops for teachers so that they facilitate students by identifying their problems and finding solutions.

Key words: At-Risk Students, *Problems of A-risk students, Effective strategies, higher level*

APPLICATION OF GAGNE'S NINE EVENTS OF INSTRUCTION FOR DEVELOPING INSTRUCTIONAL MODULES FOR PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Gagne (2005) described nine specific internal processes that occur when a person is engaged in learning. It also explains how teacher can support these processes through steps called the events of instruction. The present study aimed at developing instructional modules for a course titled Teaching and Learning Strategies using Gagne's Nine Events of Instruction as basis for content development of module. Prospective teachers of BS Education 7th semester has been taken as the sample of the study. It is meant to explore new dimensions for teachers to apply Gagne's Nine Events of Instruction in the course development. The instructional strategies as well as the assessment strategies were also designed according to the Gagne's events of instruction. The course structure was designed in the form of modules where each module was divided in many units. As a result, a detailed course plan was devised having course title, module titles (with unit-wise division along with the objectives) and instructional procedure. Finally, an implementation plan was prepared to ensure the smooth implementation of the instructional modules/courseware. It is concluded that the revision and up gradation of courses keeping in view learning and instructional design theories is very important to meet the upcoming demands of the teaching

profession.
Keywords: Gagne's Nine Events of Instruction, module development, prospective teachers

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' AND TEACHERS' PERCEPTION ABOUT CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Effective classroom management requires awareness, patience, good timing, boundaries, and instinct. There's nothing easy about handling a large group of easily distractible young people with different skills and temperaments along a meaningful learning journey. Research on classroom management practices has typically focused on the identification of individual practices that have some level of evidence to support their adoption within classrooms. These practices are then combined with the assumption that if individual practices are effective, combining these practices into a package will be equally or more effective. Without research that examines classroom management as an efficient package of effective practices, a significant gap in our current knowledge base still exists. Keeping in view the existing gap present study was aimed to explore the students' and teachers' perception about the classroom management practices for professional development and comparing the perception of students and teachers to find out the difference between perceptions about role of the classroom management practices for professional development. Objectives of the study were achieved through research questions and one main hypothesis; there is no significant difference between students' and teachers' perception about classroom management practices for professional development. All BS students from IIUI were treated as population of the study whereas 100 BS students from Faculty of social sciences and 30 teachers were selected as a sample of the study through convenient sampling technique. A questionnaire for students and a questionnaire for teachers were developed following the major classroom management practices and their role in professional development. Data were collected through email and WhatsApp and were analyzed by calculating mean for perception and t-test for hypothesis testing. Main findings of the study revealed that major classroom management

practices have a major role in professional development of students i.e. knowledge management, discipline, opportunity for asking questions and many more. Analysis of the hypothesis showed that null hypothesis was failed to reject, and teachers and students were of the same view that classroom management practices play a major role in professional development. On the basis of findings it is recommended to maintain the effective classroom management practices by all faculties at higher education.

Key words: *Classroom management practices, Professional development*

Paper ID – 039 Theme: Learning and Teaching for sustainable development
EFFECT OF ASSESSMENT FOR LEARNING ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS AT HIGHER EDUCATION LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Assessment for learning is commonly referred to as formative assessment, in which the focus is on monitoring student response, and progress with instruction. Formative assessment provides immediate feedback to both the teacher and the student regarding the learning process. The objectives of the study were: to assess the effect of assessment for learning at higher level, to explore the factors that affects the process of assessment for learning, to analyze the attitude of students towards assessment for learning. The research questions of the study were; what will be the factors that affect the process of assessment for learning? How assessment for learning affects learning at higher level? What will be the learner attitude towards assessment for learning? The research design was descriptive. The total population was female students from education department of International Islamic University Islamabad. The sample size was 25 students. Stratified sampling technique was used to collect data from the students. Questionnaires with close ended statement were used as instrument for students. Questionnaire was developed on five Likert degree scale. Data was collected through personal visit. The data was analyzed through percentage. It was concluded that attitude of students towards assessment for learning was positive. This type of assessment motivates students; it helped them to improve their performance further because of immediate feedback they are able to correct their

mistakes. Assessment for learning reduces anxiety for final exams. It was recommended assessment for learning may be generalized and used at a wider level in the future in teaching and learning process.

Key words: *Assessment for learning, academic achievement, university students, higher education*

Paper ID – 072 Theme: Learning and Teaching for Sustainable Development
DESIGNING HOMEWORK ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING FOR 9TH CLASS IN TEHSIL CHISHTIAN AT DISTRICT BAHAWALNAGAR

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ABSTRACT

Homework is a task given by the teachers to their students which is done during non-school hours. The homework is associated with operative exercises, meaningful, realistic tasks that enhance student's performance. Critically lack of motivation, non-productive teaching strategies, negative parental and teachers approach had made homework worthless. The main objectives of the study were to analyze student's homework activities and interest regarding homework, to examine problems related homework and to suggest solutions accordingly. The goal is to show that students learning can be increased by developing new techniques and methodologies in homework assignments. The study was descriptive in nature quantitative method was used. The total sample of the study consists of 100 students and 10 teachers from secondary schools. The result of present study indicated that students' performance and comprehension could be increased in English if teachers put keenly focus on homework assignments and students' practice of learning as practice makes a man perfect. Findings showed that 90% teachers tend to focus on traditional ways of teaching and assigning homework. The recommendations of the study indicates that the first necessary element to improve and enhance learning through homework is that to make it student centered, rich and lively instruction and the very main thing to keep in view students' interest and inclination. Students at other levels of language proficiency, i.e. primary or middle can be subjects of other experiments.

Key words: *Homework, Associated, Motivation, Comprehension, language*

READINESS OF GENERAL EDUCATION TEACHERS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIVERSAL DESIGN FOR LEARNING IN GENERAL EDUCATION CLASSROOMS FOR DIFFERENTLY ABLE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The UDL framework values diversity through proactive design of an inclusive curriculum, thereby eliminating or reducing barriers to academic success. Initially proposed as a means for including students with disabilities in the general-education classroom, it is now better understood as a general-education initiative that improves outcomes for all learners. This study was aim to investigate "readiness of general education teachers for implementation of universal design for learning in general education classrooms for students with disabilities". Main objective of the study is to investigate the readiness of prospective and in-service general education teachers for implementation of universal design for learning in general education classrooms for students with disabilities. It was a descriptive study. The population of this study comprised of prospective and in-service general education teachers. The purposive sampling technique was used to select sample. A sample of 200 general education teachers (80 in service and 120 prospective) was selected from different educational institutions of Lahore. Both male and female teachers were included in study. A five point rating scale was developed that was consisted of 28 questions. These questions were validated by expert's opinion and reliability was also checked by pilot study. Value of Coefficient Alpha was .939 that was much satisfactory. The researchers personally approached to the participants to collect data. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential analysis techniques. Major finding of the study was that prospective teachers were more ready to implement universal design for learning in general education classroom for differently able students as compare to in service teachers. General school education department should arrange professional development Training programs for in-service teachers to make them aware about Universal Design for Learning, in order to

facilitate differently able students in general education set up.

Key words: *Readiness, Universal Design for learning, General Education Teachers and Differently Able Students.*

Paper ID – 134 Theme: Learning & Teaching for Sustainable Development
COMPARISON OF TEACHERS' TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL AND CONTENT KNOWLEDGE (TPACK) AT SECONDARY LEVEL

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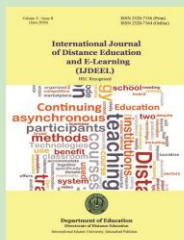DoE, IIUI

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ABSTRACT

The emerging trends in 21st century education have transformed the whole scenario of pedagogy. Therefore, this paradigm shift demands technological knowledge and expertise from teachers along with pedagogical content knowledge. The central theme of this study is based on an emerging interdisciplinary framework for teacher's knowledge regarding technology integration called technological, pedagogical and content knowledge (TPACK). This framework is based on Lee Shulman's construct of pedagogical content knowledge to include technology knowledge. The objective of this study included to; compare technological pedagogical and content knowledge (TPACK) constructs of computer science teachers at public and private schools. This study has followed quantitative research approach. The target population was comprised of all computer science teachers working at public & private secondary schools located in the urban area of Islamabad. Using proportionate stratified random sampling technique, 32 computer science teachers (from public schools) and 40 computer science teachers (from private schools) were selected as sample of study. Data were collected using a self-developed questionnaire. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive & inferential statistics. Results of the study indicated a significant difference between public and private CS teachers about TK, CK, PK, PCK, TPK however, non-significant difference in the case of TCK and TPACK.

Key words: *TPACK, Secondary Level, Islamabad*

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