

Challenges in Education, Business and Technology **(Book of Abstracts)**

Edited by

Professor Dr Kazi Abdul Mannan

Dr Khandaker Mursheda Farhana

Dr Amira AMOURI

Dr Pooja Aggarwal

Dr Syeda Shahana

Dr Sharmila Kayal

Dr Sadhna Bagchi

GM Omar Faruque Chowdhury

Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research
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Preface

This book includes the abstracts of all the papers presented at the International Virtual Conference on Challenges in Education, Business and Technology, February 20-21, 2022, organized by the Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR). A full conference program can be found before the relevant abstracts.

In accordance with CAPCDR's Publication Policy, the papers presented during this conference will be considered for inclusion in one of CAPCDR's many publications.

The purpose of this abstract book is to provide members of CAPCDR and other academics around the world with a resource through which to discover colleagues and additional research relevant to their own work. This purpose is in congruence with the overall mission of the association. CAPCDR is established in 2021 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet to exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study.

It is our hope that through CAPCDR conferences and publications, will become a place where academics and researchers from all over the world regularly meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work.

We would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committees, and most importantly the administration staff of CAPCDR for putting this conference and its subsequent publications together. Specific individuals are listed on the following page.

Editorial Board

Welcome Message

It is my great pleasure to welcome you all to our CAPCDR Conference. This is the 3rd conference, the conference is being held online. On behalf of the conference organizers, I would like to thank you all for your participation.

The theme of this conference is "Challenges in Education, Business and Technology." More than a year has passed since the outbreak of the pandemic, during which time it has caused enormous loss and damage to people all over the world. Finally, we are beginning to see the light at the end of this dark tunnel as effective vaccines are being rolled out. It is at this juncture that our conference poses the following questions: what will the so-called new normal look like that emerges after the pandemic? and, how are we going to adapt to this new normal? These questions are the central theme of the conference.

The last few weeks have witnessed heightened awareness of the threat from the outbreak of COVID-19 (coronavirus). As the virus spreads around the world, we also need to understand what it means for the education systems of Europe and Central Asia. With the need to contain the virus, many countries are implementing measures to reduce gatherings of large crowds. Our schools are not immune to these actions, nor to the spread of the virus. Many countries have now implemented measures in their education systems – from banning gatherings to the temporary closing of schools.

At the epicenter of the virus – China – more than 180 million schoolchildren are staying home. But while schools are temporarily closed for quarantine, schooling continues. It's just that it is a different kind of teaching. Students are being educated remotely using technology. This is being done through a variety of online courses and electronic textbooks. To date, almost all countries in the Europe and Central Asia region have instructed their primary and secondary school systems to close completely or partially, to stop a possible virus spread among students and the general public.

The question is, from an educational perspective, what do these students do when schools are closed? In China, a massive effort is underway to make sure children keep learning. Technology seems to be the answer. We will only know how effective this is after the crisis, but it does seem to be a good use of children's time. Home schooling might be an answer, but this option is not very widespread outside of the United States. In Europe and Central Asia, we have a diverse set of countries at different levels of income and development. The spread, use and availability of technology is key, as is the availability of online learning materials, as well as devices and the level of internet connectivity at home.

At the same time, one more important question is: can students actually benefit from technology at home? Here we clearly have an equity issue. While financially well-off families can afford computers and multiple devices, students from struggling families can hardly afford simple devices and may likely not have the internet at home. For example, PISA 2108 data from Belarus confirms the lack of any device puts students at a large disadvantage in terms of educational achievement. It is also an indicator of poverty. Using a quick survey of World Bank staff working on education in the region, we gathered some key statistics on the availability of technology and online learning materials in the region.

In terms of internet connectivity at school, most countries in the Europe and Central Asia region have the basic capabilities that enable schools to deliver instruction using technology. Only a few countries lack this capacity. What is happening on the other end of the internet cable? In many countries in the region we see that home connectivity has become widespread and home internet connections may enable students to connect to different type of learning resources. As many countries have been implementing computer equipment programs in the region over the last few decades, they are better positioned in terms of technological equipment in schools. For example, as per our assessment of the IT equipment and internet connectivity in schools, 50% of them have basic resources to ensure the minimum ability to deliver content.

At the same time, another 20% are in a position to provide good computers and networking with decent internet connectivity and robust security. Yet, with all this progress in a majority of countries, one-third are in the unenviable position of not being fully equipped nor fully connected to the internet. Let's look at educational content. Two-thirds of school systems do not use digital content in education. Another 20% of countries use some digital learning resources in teaching, but only in some schools. A mere 10 percent of countries have more robust digital learning capabilities with some of the educational content available outside of school. No country, according to our assessment, has universal curriculum-linked resources for teaching and learning, regardless of place and time.

Distance education capabilities are also limited. By our estimation, in 70 percent of countries in the region, we see zero to minimal distance education capabilities. The other 30 percent have better capabilities, but none have integrated curriculum widely delivered with a blended mode. We need to think about the state of distance education. Traditionally, distance education was conducted by paper mail through the post office. This is not the case today. Yet, we do not see tremendous progress in terms of its use. It is very likely that the traditional school education just does not need distance technology.

At the same time, countries that lack access to good teaching in remote areas try to use this capability for education improvement, both by using the older and proven technologies such as radio and television broadcasting, and leveraging the potential of ICT. This is where teacher training with digital technologies and applications becomes important.

Media, and especially social media, can also be used to educate students about the virus itself and to teach basic hygiene. In Vietnam, for example, a cartoon musical video about handwashing and other precautionary measures to protect from the virus has gone viral. As the region's current education systems are designed for face-to-face teaching and learning, the lock-down and school closures may be accommodated if they happen in short periods of time. However, if the situation continues to last for months, it may need a dramatic change in delivery.

A time of crisis is also an opportunity for all education systems to look into the future, adjust to possible threats, and build their capacity. We believe that the Europe and Central Asia region has enormous potential for this to happen, regardless of COVID-19.

Thank you.

Professor Dr Kazi Abdul Mannan
Chairperson.
Conference Organizing Committee



About CAPCDR

Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research (CAPCDR) is a consortium of research and policy makers drawn from national and international universities, institutes and organizations. CAPCDR is presently based in Asia and is shaping as the largest such group focusing specifically on the issues related to academic career, professional development and research.

The CAPCDR works as an academic and policy think tank by engaging national and international experts from academics, practitioners and policy makers in a broad range of research areas. In the changing global environment of academic research and policy making, the role of CAPCDR will be of immense help to the various stakeholders. Many developing countries cannot afford to miss the opportunity to harness the knowledge revolution of the present era.

Dr Khandaker Mursheda Farhana

Director

CAPCDR

About Conference

Dear All,

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic loss of human life worldwide and presents an unprecedented challenge to public health, formal education, technical and vocational education, finance, supply chain, food systems and the world of work. The economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic is devastating: tens of millions of people are at risk of falling into extreme poverty, while the number of undernourished people, currently estimated at nearly 690 million, could increase by up to 132 million by the end of the year 2020.

Nearly half of the world's 3.3 billion global workforce are at risk of losing their livelihoods. Informal economy workers are particularly vulnerable because the majority lack social protection and access to quality health care and have lost access to productive assets. During lockdowns, many are unable to feed themselves and their families.

Dear Participants,

The pandemic has been affecting the entire food system and has laid bare its fragility. Border closures, trade restrictions and confinement measures have been disrupting domestic and international food supply chains and reducing access to healthy, safe and diverse diets. The pandemic has decimated jobs and placed millions of livelihoods at risk. As breadwinners lose jobs, fall ill and die, the food security and nutrition of millions of women and men are under threat.

Millions of agricultural workers – waged and self-employed – while feeding the world, regularly face high levels of working poverty, malnutrition and poor health, and suffer from a lack of safety and labour protection as well as other types of abuse. When experiencing income losses, they may resort to negative coping strategies, such as distress sale of assets, predatory loans or child labour. Migrant agricultural workers are particularly vulnerable, because they face risks in their transport, working and living conditions and struggle to access support measures put in place by governments. Guaranteeing the safety and health of all agri-food workers – from primary producers to those involved in food processing, transport and retail, including street food vendors – as well as better incomes and protection, will be critical to saving lives and protecting public health, people's livelihoods and food security.

In the COVID-19 crisis food security, public health, and employment and labour issues, in particular workers' health and safety, converge. Adhering to workplace safety and health practices and ensuring access to decent work and the protection of labour rights in all industries will be crucial in addressing the human dimension of the crisis. Immediate and purposeful action to save lives and livelihoods should include extending social protection towards universal health coverage and income support for those most affected. These include workers in the informal economy and in poorly protected and low-paid jobs, including youth, older workers, and migrants. Particular attention must be paid to the situation of women, who are over-represented in low-paid jobs and care roles.

Dear Participants,

COVID19 has disrupted the whole business world, Supply chain, especially education and tourism. As per <https://unctad.org/news/> Global economy could lose over \$4 trillion due to COVID-19 impact on tourism

Countries dealing with existing humanitarian crises or emergencies are particularly exposed to the effects of COVID-19. Responding swiftly to the pandemic, while ensuring that humanitarian and recovery assistance reaches those most in need, is critical.

Now is the time for global solidarity and support, especially with the most vulnerable in our societies, particularly in the emerging and developing world. Only together can we overcome the intertwined health and social and economic impacts of the pandemic and prevent its escalation into a protracted humanitarian and food security catastrophe, with the potential loss of already achieved development gains.

The global development organizations need to develop long-term sustainable strategies to address the challenges facing each sector and to support counties in their crisis response measures and efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

We must rethink the future of our environment and tackle climate change and environmental degradation with ambition and urgency. Only then can we protect the health, livelihoods, food security and nutrition of all people, and ensure that our 'new normal' is a better one.

Dear Listeners and participants,

As such COVID19 has given us a new pandemic experience which we did not face recent past, it is imperative for research in each sector affected by COVID19. It is needed to share the research findings among the world scholars, the industrial stake holders and policy makers of countries, regional policy making bodies and world policy advising bodies.

COVID19 is not a country issue, not a regional issue rather it is a global issue and total world should move comprehensively and completely. So the knowledge sharing regarding the pandemic must be of cross border to build a better back.

For sharing such on field research findings on COVID 19 Pandemic impacts, CACPDR is organizing this very timely international e-Conference. And it is very important and a matter of pleasure that 54 Papers will be presented from 15 countries research scholars where many more showed their interest to participate but for time constraint we are unable to accommodate.

Hope this conference will give inputs to the policy makers for a better come back policy formulation and make a foot print for other scholars for future research.

Hope you all will enjoy the sessions and the conference.

Thank you, JajakAllah

G M Omar Faruque Chowdhury
Secretary General
Conference Organizing Committee



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Professor Dr Kazi Abdul Mannan

Chairperson

Conference Organizing Committee

G M Omar Faruque Chowdhury

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Dr Sanjana Sharma Marwaha	Member	India	

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Dr Nilesh S Pandya	Member	India	Uka Tarsadia University
Mohammed Essa	Member	Ethiopia	
Sani Inusa Milala	Member	Nigeria	
Dr Sanjana Sharma Marwaha	Member	India	

Keynote Speakers



Professor Dr Leonardo F. Cada

Faculty,
Institute of Accounts, Business, and Finance
Far Eastern University
Philippines



Professor. Dr Hafed Elfeki

Tunisia

Prof. Dr Hafed EL FEKI is presently full professor of chemistry at the University of Sfax in Tunisia. He received PhD in chemistry from University of Sfax in Tunisia in 1990 and Habilitation HDR in 2001. His research interests include Solid State Physics, Inorganic Chemistry, Solid-state Chemistry and Biomaterials. Their current project is Biomaterials preparation and physicochemical characterisations.



Professor Dr Loc Nguyen
Loc Nguyen's Academic Network
Vietnam

Key Guest Speakers



Professor Zaleskaia Olga
Professor, History
Dean of the International Faculty
Blagoveshchensk State Pedagogical University/ Blagoveshchensk/Russia
Russia



Dr John Erwin Prado Pedroso
West Visayas State University
Iloilo City
Philippines



M. Ihsan Ur Rahman
University of Engineering and Technology Peshawar, KPK
Pakistan



Dr Davit B. Dhruv
Saurashtra University
India

Session Chairs



Professor. Dr Hafed Elfeki

Professor of Chemistry
University of Sfax
Tunisia



Professor Dr Leonardo F. Cada

Faculty,
Institute of Accounts, Business, and Finance
Far Eastern University
Philippines



Professor Dr Asheref Illiyan

Department of Economics,
Faculty of Social Sciences,
Jamia Millia Islamia (A Central University)
Jamia Nagar,
New Delhi-110025,
India



Professor Dr Parmod Kumar

Professor of English
School of Humanities
Tagore Bhawan
Indira Gandhi National Open University
Maidan Garhi
New Delhi 110 068
India



Dr Pooja Aggarwal

Associate Professor
School of Management
Babu Banarasi Das University
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
India



Dr Sharmila Kayal

Associate Professor
Department of Communication Management
School of Media and Communication
Adamas University, India



A.A Gde Satia Utama SE., M.Ak., Ak., CA
Faculty
Universitas Airlangga
Indonesia



K. Manimekalai
Head & Assistant Professor
Department of Computer Applications
Sri GVG Visalakshi College for Women
Udumalpet, Tiruppur Dt
Tamil Nadu
India



Dr Om Raj Katoch

Faculty

Department of Economics

Government Degree College Batote, J&K

University of Jammu

Jammu & Kashmir

India



Dr Dhanesh Ninganna Ligade

M.A., B.Ed., NET, Ph.D., RS & GIS, PNTC, DCGA, PGDRD

Assistant Professor in Geography

Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur

India



Dr Nisikant Nayak

Assistant Professor (Senior Grade)

Department of Political Science

United School of Liberal Arts and Mass Communication

Karnavati University

Gandhinagar

Gujarat-382422

India



Khandaker Mursheda Farhana

PhD (IBS, RU), Post-Doc (University of Padova, Italy)

Assistant Professor

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

Shanto-Mariam University of Creative and Technology



Session Members

Dr Abhishek Sharma

Dr Abhishek Mehta

Aborisade moninuola victoria

Adetoyi Helen Nwakaego

Ashok Sengupta

Dr Audumbar Digambar Mali

Dr Bijender Singh

Dr Bommanna K

Dr Dharm Dev Bhatta

Daini Tolulope Grace

Dr Jitha G.Nair

Dr Meenakshi Rathi

Dr Muhammad Saeed Shahbaz

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Dr Mr Piyush A Patel

Dr Shiv Om Pratap

Dr Shivang Kanubhai Desai

Prof. Dr Sumit Agarwal

Dr V. Rajkumar

Dr Vrunal Vishwasrao More

Programme Schedule

International Virtual Conference on Challenges in Education, Business and Technology

February 20-21, 2022

Organized by

**Center for Academic & Professional Career Development and Research
(CAPCDR)**

CAPCDR

INAUGURATION

February, 2022

(12:30pm-2:45pm Indian Time)

Local time: Bangladesh (1:00pm-3:15pm), Ethiopia (10:00am-12:15pm), India (12:30pm-2:45pm), Indonesia (2:00pm-4:15pm), Morocco (8:00am-10:15am), Nigeria (8:00am-10:15am), Pakistan (12:00pm-2:15pm), Philippines (3:00pm-5:15pm), Russia (11:00am-1:15pm), Tunisia (8:00am-10:15am) and Vietnam (2:00pm-4:15pm).

Welcome Address **Dr Amira AMOURI**

Vice Chair

Scientific Committee

12:30-12:35pm

Keynote Speakers **Professor Dr Leonardo F. Cada**

Philippines

12:35pm-12:55pm

Professor Dr Hafed Elfeki

Tunisia

12:55pm-1:15pm

Professor Dr Loc Nguyen

Vietnam

1:15pm-1:35pm

Guest Speakers

Professor Zaleskaia Olga

Russia

1:35pm-1:50pm

Dr John Erwin Prado Pedroso

Philippines

1:50pm-2:05pm

Eng. M. Ihsan Ur Rahman

Pakistan

2:05pm-2:20pm

Dr Davit B. Dhruv

India

2:20pm-2:35pm

Vote of Thanks **G M Omar Faruque Chowdhury**

Director

CAPCDR

2:35pm-2:40pm

Network Administrator : Adnan Khan

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/3714044752?pwd=L0UzVjZ5b2c4eloxY3oxTzNNUjB0UT09>

Meeting ID: 371 404 4752

Passcode: 4qwkRN

Day One, Sunday, 20th February 2022

Session Chair: Professor Dr Leonardo F. Cada Sunday, 20th February 2022		4:00pm- 6:00 pm (Bangladesh) 3:30pm-5:30pm (India) 2:00pm-4:00pm(Russia)		Room--I Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Title	Karandagolle Wijithatissa Daini Tolulope Grace
EDUgen 23862	Dr Bijender Singh Dr Satish Kumar	India	NEP 2020 and Indian diversity: Challenges in achieving its aim of three-language formula in Hindi speaking states	
EDUmat 23963	Dr S. Rasheeda Sulthana Dr Nanda	India	Challenges in Education Faced in India, During the COVID Times	
EDUgen 24065	Professor Evgenii Gamerman	Russia	Challenges of modern education as a threat to national, regional and global security	
EDUgen 24368	Mohammad Jashim Uddin	Bangladesh	Online Education in Bangladesh: Challenges and Opportunities in the New-normal Situation	
EDUgen 24470	Professor Zalesskaia Olga	Russia	Extracurricular Activity of International Students at the International Faculty of the Blagoveshchensk State Pedagogical University in the Era of the COVID- 19 Pandemic	
EDUgen 24877	Dr Archana	India	Challenges in Indian Educational System	

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Meeting ID: 371 404 4752

Passcode: 4qwkrN

Session Chair: K. Manimekalai Sunday, 20th February 2022				5:00pm-7:00pm (Bangladesh) 8:00pm -10:00pm (Ethiopia) 4:30pm-6:30pm (India) 7:00pm-9:00pm (Philippines) 4:00pm-6:00pm(Pakistan)	Room--VIII Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Title	Dr Nisikant Nayak Dr Vrunal Vishwasrao More	
EDUgen 21723	Analiza B. Calles Naval, Biliran Alma A. Omas	Philippines	Burnout Factors and their Impact among Teachers in the New Normal		
EDUmat 21927	Mark Louie B. Paulo Liza Nur S. Tapang John Paul C. Mercado Catherine Enriquez	Philippines	Exploring Preservice Teachers' Attitude Towards Learning Mathematics: Basis for Curricular Enrichment		
BUSTur2 1072	Mrs. Mukesh Chahal	India	A Comparative Analysis on Expenditure Incurred and Average Wages Differences Under Mgnrega in Gujarat and Haryana		
ECOagr 20343	Tadele Anagaw Zewdu	Ethiopia	Smallholders' Willingness to Pay for ZM-GrowTM Foliar Fertilizer in Dangla District of Northwestern Ethiopia		
EDUgen 22747	Adnan Sarwar	Pakistan	Prioritizing COVID-19 response strategies to reopen higher educational institutes in Pakistan		
EDUgen 22949	Arquiza, Sheena Mae Chiong, Jolina Kadil, Nur Kadri Salas, Mia Lyra S. Solis, Jhunner Paul	Philippines	Exploring Pre-service Teachers' Academic Emotion in an Online Mathematics Class: Basis for Curricular Enhancement for the New Normal in Education		

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83763545288?pwd=TKQ2cCtZWxhPd1pPUHNpcXVZZDQ5dz09>
Meeting ID: 837 6354 5288
Passcode: 839122

Session Chair: Prof. Dr Parmod Kumar Sunday, 20th February 2022				Room-II Panel Members
				6:00pm-8:00pm (Bangladesh) 5:30pm-7:30pm (India) 7:30pm-9:30pm (Philippines)
Author ID	Author	Country	Title	Dr Audumbar Digambar Mali Dr Nisikant Nayak
BUSbnk 20101	K. Bhagya Lakshmi Dr S.Saraswathi	India	Impact of Non-Performing Assets on the Profitability of Select Public Sector and Private Sector Banks	
EDUgen 20305	U. Pushpalatha	India	Challenges Faced in Imparting Knowledge during Pandemic Situation	
EDUgen 20610	Gitika Talukder	India	In Covid 3rd Wave, Educational Challenges for Children	
EDUgen 21622	Dr Amabel Tangco-Siason	Philippines	Competent and Responsive Education (CaRE) Toolkit for Learners' Psychosocial Needs	
BUSgen 20529	Dr Randy A. Cabilatazan	Philippines	Revenue Generation and Utilization of Barangay Malama, Conner, Apayao: A Descriptive Documentary Analysis	
BUSgen 20529	Vipul Gupta UILAH	India	Conceptual Analysis of Demand for Money in Developing Economies	

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85139121597?pwd=UctueE9BUWROeEIwMUdZQVVwbUcxUT09>
Meeting ID: 851 3912 1597
Passcode: 681481

Session Chair: Professor Dr Hafed Elfeki Sunday, 20th February 2022				7:00pm-9:00pm (Bangladesh) 6:30pm-8:30pm (India) 7:30pm-9:30pm (Indonesia) 8:00pm-10:00pm (Philippines) 2:00pm-4:00pm (Nigeria)	Room--III Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Title	Prof. Dr Sumit Agarwal Dr Bijender Singh Dr Shivang Kanubhai Desai Ashok Sengupta	
EDUtec 22340	Dr Mariya Aslam Dr Aasim Mir	India	Effect of Cartoons on Cognitive Abilities of Children		
EDUgen 22441	Dr ALAMUOluwaseyi Isaiah Dr SUBAIR S. 'Tayo	Nigeria	Comparative Assessment of Basic Universal Education in Osun, State, Nigeria		
BUSTec2 0742	Seprianti Eka Putri	Indonesia	Understanding User Satisfaction in Business Performance During The COVID 19 Outbreak (Tik Tok Application Users in Indonesia)		
EDUgen 22544	Mohd Azhar Ud Din Malik	India	Education and Women Economic Empowerment in India: Special Reference to Jammu and Kashmir		
EDUgen 23354	Dr Noel P. Tancinco	Philippines	Comprehension Level on Reading Filipino Short Story among Junior High School Students		
TECbot2 0958	K.Manimekalai	India	Digital Innovation in Education on a Global Scale During Pandemic		

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83764539223?pwd=VUNkSG4za1MxcmNWL0NOS3F1dDFvZz09>

Meeting ID: 837 6453 9223

Passcode: 847890

Day Two, Monday, 21st February 2022

Session Chair: Dr Dhanesh Ninganna Ligade Monday, 21st February 2022				10:00am-12:00am (BD) 9:30am-11:30am (India) 11:00am-1:00pm (Philippines)	Room--IV Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Title	Dr Muhammad Saeed Shahbaz Dr Meenakshi Rathi Adetoyi Helen Nwakaego	
EDUte c20103	Dr Rajshree S. Rathod	India	Moving Towards Paperless Administration		
EDUte c20204	Prof. Aejaaz Mohammed Sheikh Sajad Ahmad Teli	India	Changing Role of Teachers and Learners During the Virtual Mode of Teaching: Problems and Suggestions		
EDUge n21319	Ronel A. Baluntang	Philippines	Academic Emotions Antecedents of Dropout Intentions Among College Freshmen: An Assessment		
BUSge n20428	Sonia Kumari Dr Navjeet Kaur	India	Bottlenecks on the way of Women Entrepreneurship in India		
EDUler 22236	Rheamy Nierra Baliber Ryan Teofel P. Arpon	Philippines	Job Satisfaction of Secondary School Teachers Vis-À-Vis Teachers Efficiency in Work Performance		
BUSur 20843	Shailendra Kumar Rai Dr Priyanka Rana Dr Mohammad Kashif	India	Impact of Employee Turnover in the Hotel Industry: An Empirical Study of Selected Hotels in Uttar Pradesh		

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/3714044752?pwd=L0UzVjZ5b2c4eloxY3oxTzNNUjB0UT09>
Meeting ID: 371 404 4752
Passcode: 4qwkRN

Session Chair: Dr Pooja Aggarwal Sunday, 20 th February 2022		7:30pm-9:30pm (Bangladesh) 7:00am-9:00pm (India) 8:00pm-10:00pm (Philippines)		Room--V Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Title	Dr Shiv Om Pratap Aborisade monininuola victoria
EDUgen 22646	Christopher R. Vicera	Philippines	21st century skills and inclusive education: a case in limpiado memorial foundation-lightbringer learning center	
EDUgen 22848	Sergio Arrago Matugas Jr.	Philippines	Self-Perceived Teaching Competence and Extent of 21st Century Learning Skills Integration in the Alternative Learning System	
EDUgen 23657	Labajo, Cesario JR., Neuva Ecija	Philippines	Parental and Teacher's Involvement to the Academic Performance of Grades 11 and 12 Students of Cita Hati Senior High School, Indonesia	
TECbot2 0850	Ravina Dadhich Dr Gunmala Gugalina	India	Role of Microbial Enzymes in Bioremediation of Pollutants : A Review	
EDUgen 23051	Tanveen Kaur Anjali Mehra	India	Factors Impacting Choice of Institution in Canada: An Econometric Analysis	
BUSur2 0960	Dr Nidhi Srivastava	India	Businesses challenges during COVID-19 pandemic in developing countries	

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/4417493028?pwd=WS8zcFIyUXBLdkxobFIKUlpzbnkF1QT09>

Meeting ID: 441 749 3028

Passcode: 2z6fsV

Session Chair: Dr Sharmila Kayal Monday, 21st February 2022	2:00pm-4:00pm (Bangladesh) 1:30pm-3:30pm (India) 10:00am-1:00pm (Morocco)	Room--VI Panel Members
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Author ID	Author	Country	Title	Dr V. Rajkumar Dr Dharm Dev Bhatta Dr Jitha G.Nair Dr Abhishek Mehta
EDUgen 24571	Hassane Razkane Adil Youssef Sayeh Mohamed Yeou Samir Diouny	Morocco	Effects of (meta-)cognitive reading strategy instruction in English (L3) on trilingual learners' reading performance in Arabic (L1)	
TECche 20534	Rutu Patel Nilesh Pandya	India	Study of surfactant and their use in drug delivery	
BUSStur2 1173	Paulami Niyogi Dr Rudrarup Gupta	India	Impactful Challenges of Business for Future Occupational Maestro	
BUSStur2 1274	Rituraj Basumatary	India	COVID-19 and its Challenges in Education, Business and Technology	
EDUgen 24776	Adil Youssef Sayeh Hassane Razkane Mohamed Yeou	Morocco	The Association between K12 Freshmen's Attitudes towards the Medium of Instruction and their Performance in Science Subjects	
BUSgen 21379	Mr. Rajeev Sinha Prof. Dr Angad Tiwary	India	Rural Entrepreneurial Transformation: A Study on Indian Handmade Paper Industry	

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/3714044752?pwd=L0UzVjZ5b2c4eloxY3oxTzNNUjB0UT09>

Meeting ID: 371 404 4752

Passcode: 4qwkRN

Session Chair: Dr Om Raj Katoch Monday, 21st February 2022				3:00pm-5:00pm (Bangladesh) 1:00pm -2:00pm (Ethiopia) 2:30pm-4:30pm (India) 6:00pm-8:00pm (Philippines) 2:00pm-4:00pm(Pakistan)	Room—VII Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Title	Dr Nazdar Balder Dr Nilesh Pandya	
ECOTEc20102	Rakesh Kumar	India	Technology and Economy among the Tribal Peoples of Jharkhand (India)		
EDUgen20507	Komal Rani Osin	India	Home Learning Challenges during COVID-19: Experiences of Parents		
BUSTec20208	M K Ganeshan	India	The Role of Electronic Human Resource Management Practices in Industry		
BUSgen20309	Syed Abudllah Gohar Muhammad Saeed Shahbaz	Pakistan	The Impact of Green Manufacturing Practices on Economic Performance through Mediating Role of Green Supply Chain Integration: An Empirical Investigation for SMEs of Pakistan		
EDUgen20812	Jaisa Mhe A. Lerasan	Philippines	Challenges Encountered by Senior High School Teachers in Modular Distance Learning: Basis for Teachers' Training Program		
EDUgen21420	Teferra Berecha Yadessa	Ethiopia	Practices and Challenges of Gender – Responsive Pedagogy in Government Secondary Schools of South West Shoa Zone		

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84501070461?pwd=bVduUGdPRiBQMWdDMIE2RGM0QUJMUT09>
Meeting ID: 845 0107 0461
Passcode: 315675

Session Chair: A.A Gde Satia Utama Monday, 21st February 2022			4:00pm-6:00pm (Bangladesh)	Room--IX Panel Members
			2:00pm -4:00pm (Ethiopia)	Dr Abhishek Sharma Dr Mr Piyush A Patel
			4:30pm-6:30pm (India)	
			5:00pm-7:00pm (Indonesia)	
			7:00pm-9:00pm (Philippines)	
Author ID	Author	Country	Title	
EDUgen 23152	Roberto T. Natividad III John Clyde M. Bago Maricris T. Lozano Rittz Ian T. Dura Bernalyn Sulay	Philippines	Impact of Self - Esteem on Self - Concept in Mathematics among Pre-Service Teachers in Selected Higher Education in Zamboanga City	
EDUgen 23455	Amit Anand	India	A Critical Analysis of NEP2020 Issues: Challenges, Opportunities and criticism	
TECgeo 21059	Teka Bekuma Girma Mamo Alemayehu Regassa	Ethiopia	Rainfall and Temperature Time Series Forecasting in East Wollega Zone, Western Ethiopia	
EDUgen 24267	Madhusudan Das	India	A Study on the Attitude of the IX Standard Students towards Bengali Language in West Bengal	
EDUgen 23761	Calvin Klein H. Felix Lyca L. Alvarez Faula C. Ismurajan Karen D. Rosas Alsani N. Samlani	Philippines	Investigating Relationship between Self – Concept and Attitude Towards Mathematics among Pre-service Teachers	
EDUmat 23963	Jay Chris A. Alejandria Alnakib S. Idlana Angelica M. Escalante Depcil L. Plando Patricia E. Tubog	Philippines	Investigating Mathematics Achievement Goals among Preservice Teachers: Inputs to Curricular Enhancement	
EDUmat 24166	Christian Mark Macias Alnasir Cagunot Jhunrey Tamac Christel Jane Pareño Babyllyn Enriquez			

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81883130903?pwd=cDJwWjk4YlQveFhEeEJsYmlwY215dz09>

Meeting ID: 818 8313 0903

Passcode: 939651

Session Chair: Dr Khandaker Mursheda Farhana Monday, 21st February 2022		6:00pm-9:00pm (Bangladesh) 5:30pm-8:30pm (India) 8:00pm-10:00pm (Philippines)		Room--X Panel Members
Author ID	Author	Country	Title	Prof. Dr Kazi Abdul Mannan Dr Bommanna K G M Omar Faruque Chowdhury
TECche 20738	Alvin Rom De Mesa Leyte Normal University	Philippines	Prototype Qualifying Examination for Filipino Majors	
BUSfin2 0639	Lester B. Magno Dr John Erwin Pedroso	Philippines	Financial Literacy: A Case up Close of Community Residents	
EDUgen 23253	Rodel C. Pacit Dr John Erwin P. Pedroso	Philippines	The Ati Inhabitants in the Eyes of Education Students	
EDUgen 23556	Hannah Gene I. Palencia Dr John Erwin Prado Pedroso	Philippines	Education Students' Health Care System and Disease Awareness during the Covid-19 Pandemic	
EDUgen 21218	Heart L. Mellizo Dr John Erwin P. Pedroso Edcelle Jhon Mamon Laura Fe A. Tubola Charisse Gicole Dr John Erwin Prado Pedroso et al	Philippines	Awareness of the Remote Learning Practices During the Covid-19 Pandemic: In the Eyes of Ilonggo Students	
		Philippines	Factors influencing intention to use videoconferencing tools in online distance education among students in Philippine maritime schools Students' Views from Webinars: A Qualitative Study Principal's Leadership Practices during the COVID 19 Pandemic: An Exploratory Study Understanding Casa Mariquit as an Ilonggo Cultural Heritage Site: Towards the Development of a Video Documentary Instructional Material Awareness of the Remote Learning Practices During the Covid-19 Pandemic: In the Eyes of Ilonggo Students	

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83481796339?pwd=MkOvcVV3c3RwR0RlZkhCaTlZRitNUT09>
Meeting ID: 834 8179 6339
Passcode: 955736

Impact of Non-Performing Assets on the Profitability of Select Public Sector and Private Sector Banks**K. Bhagya Lakshmi**

Assistant Professor

School of Management Studies

Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology

Hyderabad, Telangana State

India

Email: bhagyalakshmi_sms@cbit.ac.in

Dr S. Saraswathi

Head of the Department, School of Management Studies

Chaitanya Bharathi Institute of Technology, Gandipet,

Hyderabad, Telangana State

India

Abstract

Nationalized (government-owned) banks, commercial banks, and specialized banking institutions are the three basic categories of Indian banking. Banking industry plays a vital role for the development of the economy of any country. Non-performing assets are a challenge that all banks are confronting today, whether they are public or private sector banks. Non-performing assets have been the single biggest source of annoyance for India's banking sector. The lender will lose money if the borrowers stop paying interest or principal on their loans. Such a loan is known as non-performing assets (NPA). Non-performing assets have a major impact on the Indian banking industry. The aim of the present research is to study the impact of Nonperforming Assets on Profitability of public sector banks and private sector banks for the ten years 2011 to 2021. On the basis of secondary data, the research paper seeks to assess various non-performing asset ratios. This research examines the significance of non-performing assets and its impact on Profitability using Regression. The findings reveal that increase the nonperforming Assets reduces the bank profitability. The high amount of non-performing Assets in Public sector banks deteriorates profitability and increase the risk.

Keywords: Non-performing assets, Public sector banks, Private sector banks, Profitability

Technology and Economy among the Tribal Peoples of Jharkhand (India)

Rakesh Kumar

Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Tribal Studies
Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, Jharkhand
India

Email: rakeshcuj2021@outlook.com

Abstract

Present paper deals with the significances of technology and economy among the Tribal peoples of Jharkhand in India which are mainly recognized as subsistence economy based on forest and agriculture since pre-colonial to after independence. Technology and economy both are the way of life on which they use to live on in their traditional settlements or villages. Pondering over technology, it is a determining factor of developing human society on which the economy of every society depends for sustainability and mobilize forward after making some technological advancements which could be easily understand by studying any society of peoples, either developed society or developing society, either downtrodden society or Tribal society, in 21st century of scientific and materialistic world. Tribal peoples still depend on forest and their traditional economies which have been undergone continually a series of changing processes of economic modes as per result of technological developments in their old and traditional tools and techniques. This paper discusses the relation between technology and economy along with how technology transforms economy. This paper studies detailed on technology and economy under proposed titled and areas of field primarily based on secondary sources and qualitative methods.

Keywords: Technology, Economy, Society, Culture, Tribals Peoples, Jharkhand

Moving Towards Paperless Administration

Dr Rajshree S. Rathod

Tilak College of Education Pune, Maharashtra

India

Email: rajshreerathod840@gmail.com

Abstract

In India the education administration process still is paper based. All official documents like admission, attendance, examination, fees and degrees are mainly paper based. Instead of paper the paperless administration would use modern technology to accomplish all of the same goals. Going paperless can make documentation and Information sharing easier, keep personal information more secure and help the environment too. Institutions can practice better paperless administration using various digital tools. The digitalization with Complete E governance ensures paperless administration process. This paper mainly focuses on importance of paperless Administration, challenges, solutions to go towards paperless administration, how to make effective use of technology for paperless administration, benefits of paperless administration, effective use of 3 R's Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and the effective paperless educational management system.

Keywords: Paperless administration, Digitalization, E-governance, Digital tools, Effective use of technology, educational management system.

Changing Role of Teachers and Learners during the Virtual Mode of Teaching: Problems and Suggestions

Aejaz Mohammed Sheikh

Professor

Department of Linguistics

University of Kashmir

India

Email: srinagar.sheikh.aejazm@gmail.com

and

Sajad Ahmad Teli

Research Scholar

Department of Linguistics

University of Kashmir

India

Email: sajadteli13@gmail.com

Abstract

During the covid 19 lockdown all the educational institutions were closed for offline teaching learning process and the virtual mode of teaching and learning was the only option, but it was not a simple task for the teachers and learners to switch from offline to online. There was a paradigm shift in the roles of teachers and learners from the offline mode of teaching to the virtual mode of teaching. Teachers faced many problems in handling the virtual mode of teaching and same was the case with the learners they also faced many problems in virtual mode of learning. The present work is intended to present a clear picture of the various problems and challenges faced by the teachers and learners in the virtual mode of teaching and learning and some remedial measures will also be suggested to overcome those problems and challenges.

Keywords: Offline, Virtual, Teachers, Learners, Challenges

Challenges Faced in Imparting Knowledge during Pandemic Situation

U. Pushpalatha

Assistant Professor

Department of English

Academy of Maritime Education and Training (AMET)

Deemed to be University, Chennai, Tamilnadu – 603112

India

Abstract

Education plays a vital role to improve self and shape an individual's character. Teachers have been taking much effort to develop the learner's knowledge. Particularly, during the pandemic situation teachers' were learning several technological tools to teach their students. They were creating video lectures for the learners to understand the concept better. In the learning process, mental power is very essential to grasp the teaching content effectively. The pandemic situations gradually changed the mind of the students, their inner psyche got perturbed. Their approach towards learning becomes minimal because of their online examination and evaluation pattern. As they practiced this kind of pattern, they are expecting this to be implemented ever to come out with flying colours. Once, back to the pavilion, it is very difficult to bring them into the actual classroom learning environment. Physically, they could not sit for long, and mentally also they could not concentrate for a long. This is very challenging for a teacher, who has to teach the lessons, complete the syllabus on time, make them understand within the stipulated time, and bring back them both physically and mentally to the class. Challenges are always there when the teachers are facing different types of learners in a single classroom. Besides, teachers are having more responsibility to sculpt their inner psyche and maintain that to develop their learning.

Keywords: Challenges, Education, Inner Psyche, Pandemic, Teacher.

Barriers of Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) Education: A Case Evidence from the Nilgiris District of Tamilnadu, India**Rajkumar V**Guest Lecturer, Department of Economics,
Government Arts and Science College, Thondamuthur, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu,
Email ID: velusamirajkumar@gmail.com**Abstract**

In India, there are seventy-five particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). They live outside of state borders in various ecological zones, and their subsistence patterns and worldviews are extremely diverse. In addition, they still continue to practise primitive agricultural practices, have the lowest literacy rates, and live in widespread poverty with a dismal income and expenditure picture. After the seven decades of independence, these tribal groups are backward from the cycle of growth in many areas such as health, education, employment, and empowerment, and more. Of these, education is a crucial and fundamental requirement for these tribal groups. Over the years, the state and central governments have initiated several programs to educate these tribal groups. However, the results of these programs have achieved only 10 percent of the targets and the vast numbers of tribal peoples are missing their education at various levels. Hence, there is an urgent need to consider tribal education and inclusive growth seriously. In this backdrop, the present article attempts to examine the causes of school drop-out of Kattunayakan tribes in the Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu, India. The study was based on both the primary data and secondary source of information. The primary data for this study were collected through a well-structured interview schedule. A simple random and multiple stage random sampling method were employed for the selection of dropout students. Garrett's ranking technique result shows that, lack of interest in education, poverty, problem of learning english, lack of awareness of parents, early responsibility and family atmosphere are the most important six reasons for their school education dropout among the Kattunayakan tribes.

Keywords: PVTGs, Education, Dropout, Inclusive growth, Garrett's ranking technique

Home Learning Challenges during COVID-19: Experiences of Parents

Komal Rani

Research Scholar

Department of Teacher Education
Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, Bihar
India
And

Osin

Research Scholar

Department of Teacher Education
Central University of South Bihar
India

Abstract

The again and again widespread prevalence of COVID-19 has drastically affected education the system. Due to this online learning is only alternative way and parents have the whole responsibility to ensure their children's learning. The aim of present study was to know the experiences of home learning during the COVID-19 situation. A descriptive qualitative research approach was used to explore the parents' experience about home learning of their child during COVID-19. Purposive sampling technique was used for collecting the data. An interview was taken from 20 parents of Bihar considering the third lockdown problem, semi structured interview scheduled was used. Findings of the study revealed that there were some challenges related to technology, teacher accountability and expertise, administration responsibility, student's intrinsic motivation, parents' support and seriousness etc. regarding home learning. Furthermore, it was analyzed that students are facing many challenges in home learning during COVID-19. Therefore, on the basis of findings further suggestion and implication were given.

Keyword: COVID-19, home learning, parent's experiences, online learning

The Role of Electronic Human Resource Management Practices in Industry

M K Ganeshan

Ph.D Research Scholar

Alagappa Institute of Management

School of Management

Alagappa University, Karaikudi – 630 003

Sivagangai District, Tamil Nadu

India

E-mail: mkganeshanmba@gmail.com

Abstract

Electronic human resource management is increasingly being used to replace face-to-face human resource management tasks. E-HRM aids the HR function in developing dynamic and operational capabilities, as well as improving the efficiency of human resource management. The organizations are supposed to assist people in better understanding E-HRM in a systematic and comprehensive manner. With the rapid advancement of science and technology, particularly the use of the internet and computer technology, significant changes have occurred in our economy, society, and culture. With the development of these technologies in recent years, a new form of human resource technology known as electronic human resource management has emerged. Human resource departments can use this application to find new ways to contribute to the success of the firm. Human resources are the most expensive resource in every firm; as a result, they must be managed carefully. The major goal of human resources is to ensure that a company hires the proper people, with the right knowledge, management skills, proficiency abilities, and grace competences. In most organizations, finding the right applicant for the right job at the right time is a challenge. Those who are driven and committed to attaining the organization's current and strategic goals. Make practice provides a more efficient and planned manner of working to achieve the aims in this application. As a result, human resource operations have the opportunity to build a new platform for committing to corporate success. In this sense, today's knowledge-based economy has a great demand. Organizations who want to optimize their employees' potential and productivity should use this application. This application can also assist in achieving a goal that HRM information systems are working towards.

Keywords: Human Resource, e-HRM, Organization, Technology, Applications

The Impact of Green Manufacturing Practices on Economic Performance through Mediating Role of Green Supply Chain Integration: An Empirical Investigation for SMEs of Pakistan

Syed Abudllah Gohar, Muhammad Saeed Shahbaz

Department of Management Sciences

Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology
Pakistan

Email: 1739113@szabist-isb.pk CC: dr.saeed@szabist-isb.edu.pk

Abstract

This research aimed at exploring the influence of green manufacturing practices on green supply chain integration and economic performance. The mediating role of green supply chain integration has also been examined in this study. An adopted questionnaire was given to a sample of 234 employees of manufacturing pharmaceutical companies working in Pakistan. A convenience sampling approach was used to explore the relationship between green manufacturing practices and economic performance. Data from manufacturing pharmaceutical companies' employees were collected and analyzed using linear regression and Process by Hayes. Results showed that green supply chain integration partially mediates the relationship between green manufacturing practices and economic performance among employees in the pharmaceutical manufacturing sector. Results also indicate a mediation effect of green supply chain integration on companies' economic performance. The study provides guidelines for developmental managerial level in the pharmaceutical manufacturing sector, about why and under what circumstances pharmaceutical manufacturing companies' green supply chain integration and economic performance are affected.

Keywords: green manufacturing practices, green supply chain integration, economic performance

In Covid 3rd Wave, Educational Challenges for Children

Gitika Talukder

Assistant Professor

Department of Education

Sonari College

India

Abstract

From 2020, we have adjusted a new atmosphere that is Covid-19. Because of this pandemic situation, we have faced lots of new challenges i.e. from learning problem to communication problem. Among all these major issues, education is a big challenge for teacher, learner and parents. As we are following the traditional mode of teaching and learning, here online education system is of great concern for all. Especially, the children who are in primary stage, they do not know the basic knowledge about its uses. The education at home without going school is really a big matter of concern for children. The children are deprived of meeting their friends, teachers which influences their mental health badly. Face to face interaction is essential among teachers, friends and students for physical, intellectual and mental development. But, this pandemic situation stands a hindrance in this regard and we people must have to cope up with it and help our children for their development.

Keywords: Education, mental health, child, challenge, measures

Challenges in Modern Education

Dr Ven. Ehelepola Mahinda Thera
 B.A. (Hons) (USJP), M.A. (Kelaniya), Ph.D. (USJP)
 Department of Buddhist and Pāli Studies
 Bhiksu University of Sri Lanka
 Sri Lanka

Abstract

A man is educated from birth to death. The educational process is at the forefront of the work that man continues to do from birth to death, not limited to the education and certification he receives from a school, university, or higher education institution. The world's religious concepts, philosophies, science, and technology have developed because of this continuous education that man receives. Today, the concept of education is used differently by educators in different ways, such as schooling, university education, and postgraduate education. It is certain that there is a definite time frame for achieving the above educational classifications. But the world's religious education, social education, health education, cultural education, and spiritual education cannot set such a definite time frame for education. Educational policies, educational reforms, and educational regulations are formulated from time to time in almost every country in the world for schools and universities or higher education. But no policy or reform in any country to make a holistic education out of the religious, cultural, and spiritual education that is essential to this society takes place as the world feels. An entire world can be healed and comforted through an education policy with spiritual discipline and good behavior. In the modern education system, only science and technology education based on certificates is present, avoiding spiritual education and cultural education. Certificate-based, fast-paced education seems to be a serious challenge to avoid this spiritual education in creating the various conflicts and wars in the world today.

Keywords: Education, Spiritual, Conflict, World Peace, Well-being

Challenges Encountered by Senior High School Teachers in Modular Distance Learning: Basis for Teachers' Training Program

Jaisa Mhe A. Lerasan

Alimodian National Comprehensive High School
Department of Education
Alimodian, Iloilo
Philippines

Abstract

The study aimed to identify the challenges encountered by senior high school teachers in the delivery of modular distance learning modality. It employed both quantitative and qualitative research designs. Results of the study served as a basis in formulating a proposed training program for teachers. The respondents of the study were the 25 senior high school teachers from Alimodian I. A four-point likert-scale instrument was used to identify the challenges encountered in modular distance learning. Open-ended questions were used to gather more information on the challenges as well as coping mechanisms to overcome such challenges. Results revealed that teachers were challenged by time constraint due to work load and monitoring of students' responses due to lack of resources by the learners. Teachers were also challenged by checking of outputs especially those incomplete, unnamed or too many outputs. Given the results, a proposed training program was devised in response to the challenges.

Keywords: challenges, teachers, modular distance learning, training program, education

Factors influencing intention to use videoconferencing tools in online distance education among students in Philippine maritime schools

Dr John Erwin Prado Pedroso

Faculty of the College of Education
West Visayas State University

Dr Ryan Michael Oducado

Faculty of the College of Nursing
West Visayas State University

Capt. Ace Roger Ocampo

Faculty of John B. Lacson Maritime University Foundation (Part-time)

Dr Virmari S. Tan

Dean of Department of Maritime Transportation
Department of John B. Lacson Maritime University Foundation

And

Khen Tamdang

Faculty of Assumption-Iloilo
Philippines

Abstract

Studies exploring the determinants of intention to use videoconferencing tools among maritime students received little attention. Schools and learning communities utilizing such technologies must be cognizant of the factors that influence students' intention to continue using these platforms for learning to fully exploit its value and benefits for education. This study determined the factors associated with the intention to use videoconferencing tools in online distance education among maritime students. A cross-sectional study was conducted using the administration of an online survey tool among 234 male students in two Philippine maritime schools. Multiple linear regression analysis demonstrated that attitude towards videoconferencing, perceived class engagement in virtual conferences, perceived ease of use, and perceived usefulness of videoconference technology predicted videoconferencing utilization intention among maritime students. Videoconferencing technology remains a valuable platform that facilitates and supports educational activities during the COVID-19 outbreak.

Keywords: Distance education; intention; maritime education; technology; videoconferencing

Students' Views from Webinars: A Qualitative Study

Dr John Erwin Prado Pedroso and Khelly Mae Herbuela

West Visayas State University, Iloilo City

Philippines

Email: johnerwin.pedroso@wvsu.edu.ph

Abstract

This research study aimed to describe the lessons which students learned from joining webinars. This utilized qualitative- narrative analysis methodology and involved six informants through purposive sampling based on inclusion criteria. In-depth interviews and focus group discussions using semi-structured interviews and written reflection based on Gibb's reflective model were employed to gather data. The data were transcribed, analyzed, compared, and rigidly categorized into different themes to provide a backbone of the narratives. Lessons that students learned from joining webinars were 1. Simple, yet deep descriptions, 2. Humble, yet genuine feelings, 3. Objective, yet, heartfelt evaluation, 4. Patchy, yet holistic analysis, 5. Innovative, yet personal conclusions, and, 6. Firm, yet purposeful actions. The findings of this study have significant implications on social studies teachers, curriculum planners, and school policymakers in considering the importance of webinars in teaching and learning in the new normal.

Keywords: Webinars, Lessons, Learning

Principal's Leadership Practices during the COVID 19 Pandemic: An Exploratory Study

Dr John Erwin Prado Pedroso, Dr Nurdy D. Siason, Jr., and Dr Amabel Tangco- Siason

West Visayas State University, Iloilo City

Philippines

Email: Johnerwin.pedroso@wvsu.edu.ph

Abstract

This qualitative research study looked into principals' leadership practices during the COVID-19 pandemic. It enlisted the participation of five school principals using convenient sampling based on inclusion criteria. To collect data, a semi-structured written interview based on Hersey and Blanchard's Situational leadership theory was used. To display the narratives, the data were transcribed, examined, compared, and carefully categorized into several themes. The findings reveal that school principals employed: 1. Strengths-based Practices; 2. Values-based Practices; and 3. Needs-based Practices. The findings of this study highlighted the need of applying situational leadership practices to strengthen principals' instructional and administrative duties, particularly during times of global crises.

Keywords: Principals' Leadership Practices, COVID-19 Pandemic

Understanding Casa Mariquit as an Ilonggo Cultural Heritage Site: Towards the Development of a Video Documentary Instructional Material

Dr John Erwin Prado Pedroso

West Visayas State University, Iloilo City
Philippines

E-Mail: johnerwin.pedroso@wvsu.edu.ph

Abstract

Casa Mariquit, an old, well-preserved heritage house fabricated upright in Jaro, Iloilo City. This exquisite mansion is named after the wife of the late Vice President Fernando Lopez, Sr., Maria Salvacion "Mariquit" Javellana-Lopez (Alegre, 2012). An Ilonggo Cultural Heritage that accentuates Ilonggos' lives at the same time illuminates the social values, beliefs, religion, and customs of their ancestors. Notably in the food they eat, clothes they wear, the faith they follow, and skills acquired by Ilonggos which continue to live on up to this day. Constructivism, Symbolic Interactionism, and Theory on Cultural Reproduction served as the foundation for this study. The Interpretivist Methodology (Crotty, 2003) research design is a hybrid of Grounded Theory, Oral History, and Participatory Action Research. Snowball technique was employed in identifying the informants. Data sources include interview questionnaires, photographs, field notes, published articles, videos, students' portfolios, and interview voice records of informants. It is found out that Casa Mariquit reflects Ilonggo Elite Lifestyle, Its Residents are Sources of Ilonggo Superstitious Beliefs Stories, An Architectural Wonder, A Residence of Marian Devotion, and A Museum Today. Furthermore, a video documentary was produced and used as instructional material.

Keywords: Casa Mariquit, Ilonggo Culture, Video Documentary

School on Wheels and Multimedia-Aided Instructions as Mediators of Students' Local Cultural Heritage Awareness

Dr John Erwin Prado Pedroso

West Visayas State University, Iloilo City
Philippines

Email: johnerwin.pedroso@wvsu.edu.ph

Abstract

Countless stories are told about local heritage sites. Because these stories are one-of-a-kind, they present a significant challenge to students' knowledge and awareness of their cultural background. Furthermore, literature is scarce on students' historical and architectural knowledge of local cultural heritage places. This study determined the level of local cultural heritage sites knowledge of sixty (60) students through school on wheels and multimedia-aided instructions. The study made use of a duly-validated researcher-made Local Cultural Heritage Sites Questionnaire. Frequency count, mean, and standard deviation were the descriptive statistics used while t-test was used for inferential statistics set at 0.05 level of significance using the Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) software. The results revealed that the level of students' historical and architectural knowledge of local cultural heritage sites was "moderate" and shifted to "high" when school on wheels and multimedia-aided instructions were introduced. There were significant differences in the historical and architectural knowledge of the students on local cultural heritage sites. Students' knowledge is improved via teaching and learning activities that give experiential and meaningful learning. Increased local cultural heritage knowledge of students is a step forward in promoting cultural heritage conservation and preservation.

Keywords: School on Wheels, Multimedia-Aided Instructions, Local Cultural Heritage Awareness

Awareness of the Remote Learning Practices During the Covid-19 Pandemic: In the Eyes of Ilonggo Students

Heart L. Mellizo
Dr John Erwin P. Pedroso
Edcelle Jhon Mamon
, Laura Fe A.
Tubola
, Charisse Gicole

West Visayas State University, College of Education
La Paz, Iloilo City
Philippines

E-mails: heartleonidas.mellizo@wvsu.edu.ph; johnerwin.pedroso@wvsu.edu.ph;
edcellejhonmasculino.mamon@wvsu.edu.ph; laurafe.tubola@wvsu.edu.ph;
charisse.gicole@wvsu.edu.ph

Abstract

Introduction: Due to the restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a shift to emergency remote education and blended learning. However, although there have been a number of studies regarding remote education, few have specifically gone into the level of awareness of students on the concepts associated with and the methods utilized in remote education. **Objective:** This study determined students' level of awareness on remote learning and blended learning, as well as the methods employed in remote education during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods:** This descriptive-correlational research study utilized a duly-validated researcher-made questionnaire and was regulated through Google forms among the twenty (20) conveniently selected Ilonggo students. The statistical tools used were: mean, standard deviation, and Spearman's rho set at .05 level of significance. All statistical computations were processed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). **Results:** The results showed that Ilonggo students were very aware ($M=3.53$, $SD=0.21$) of the concepts pertaining to remote and blended learning, and very aware ($M=4.01$, $SD=0.65$) of the methods utilized in remote education. The Spearman's rho correlation presents a p-value of 0.816 at 0.05 level of significance and there was no significant relationship between the students' level of awareness in the topics being studied. **Conclusion:** Awareness of the remote learning among Ilonggo students will help them adjust to the changes in our educational system, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: awareness, remote learning, education, pandemic

Academic Emotions Antecedents of Dropout Intentions among College Freshmen: An Assessment**Ronel A. Baluntang**

Associate Professor

College of Teacher Education

Zamboanga Peninsula Polytechnic State University

Zamboanga City

Philippines

Abstract

College freshmen often face challenges in their shift to higher education and experience a different level of academic pressure. These difficulties and pressures may provoke various negative emotions, leading to the high intention of dropping out of their course. Thus, it is vital to understand the role of academic emotions concerning minimizing dropout and increasing academic success among freshmen since they are in the critical first academic year as it influences overall academic success. Thus, this study was conducted to determine how academic emotions would predict dropout intentions among college freshmen. A sample of 156 college freshmen from a state university department was randomly selected through stratified and systematic sampling procedures. Academic Emotions and Dropout Intention questionnaires were adapted, validated and pilot-tested. The statistical tools used to analyze data were mean, standard deviation, Pearson - r correlation, and multiple regressions. Findings reveal that freshmen experience relatively higher positive emotions (enjoyment, hope and pride) than negative emotions (anger, anxiety, shame, hopelessness and boredom). Positive emotions were positively correlated, while negative ones were also positively correlated. Positive emotions and negative emotions were negatively correlated. Positive and negative emotions were positively and negatively correlated to the dropout intention. Among the academic emotions, pride and boredom were the significant predictors; the former was a positive predictor, while the latter was a negative predictor of dropout intentions among freshmen. This study recommends that higher education institutions are encouraged to promote positive academic emotions to minimize dropout intentions among college freshmen.

Keywords: Philippines, antecedents, academic emotions, dropout intention, college, freshmen

Practices and Challenges of Gender –Responsive Pedagogy in Government Secondary Schools of South West Shoa, Zone**Teferra Berecha Yadessa**

MA in Curriculum and Instruction

Department of Curriculum and Instructional Supervision

Wolkite University College of Education and Behavioral Studies

Ethiopia

Email: teferraberecha77@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the practices and challenges of gender-responsive pedagogy (GRP) in government secondary schools of South West Shoa Zone, Oromia regional state, Ethiopia. Three research questions were posed for determining the status of GRP, identifying hindering factors, and checking if mean differences exist among the schools towards the practices of GRP. A cross-sectional descriptive survey design was employed. One hundred sixty-four students and sixty-seven teachers were sampled using a random sampling method. Questionnaires, FGD, and document analysis were the data collecting tools. SPSS version 24 was used for analyzing the quantitative data. Mean, std. deviation, one-sample t-test, ANOVA, and multiple regression statistical tools were used for analyzing the quantitative data as the qualitative data were analyzed thematically. To this end, three main findings were reported: 1, GRP did not practice in gender-responsive ways. 2, Factors of GRP that accounted for 76 % of the variance in the practices, examined through multiple regression. Among which only the gender-biased stereotype and teachers' poor awareness have significantly explained the poor practices of GRP, $\beta \geq .437$. 3). The absence of statistical difference among the schools towards the practices of GRP was also part of the report. The qualitative data results supported that teachers discharged classroom professional responsibility in gender-insensitive ways. It validated that teachers use gendered language in classrooms, have low expectations for girl students, and were not aware of the troubles called by learners' sexual maturity and sexual harassment-related issues. Likewise, the classroom setup, classroom interactions, lesson plan preparation demonstrated teachers' negligence toward gender and the practices remained below the continuum of GRP. Finally, the researcher recommended awareness-raising training for both school communities and teachers, in particular on gender-related issues.

Keywords: Pedagogy, gender-responsive pedagogy, gender parity, gender-sensitive, gender-responsive

Implementation of Guidance and Counseling Services during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Dr John Erwin Prado Pedroso, Dr Amabel Tangco-Siason, Dr Catherine Ortizo-Roces, Ed.D., Jan Iris Faye Magramo-Basbas, M.Ed.

West Visayas State University
Iloilo City
Philippines

Emails: johnerwin.pedroso@wvsu.edu.ph, atsiasion@wvsu.edu.ph, catherine.roces@wvsu.edu.ph, jifbasbas@wvsu.edu.ph

Abstract

This descriptive qualitative study aimed to describe how guidance and counseling services were implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic. This was conducted among five (5) counselors who were determined through purposive sampling. The data were gathered using a semi-structured interview and analysed using a conventional qualitative content analysis. Challenges, initiatives, and insights in implementing guidance and counseling services were revealed. There were seven (7) meaningful categories taken from data transcripts. Counselors were challenged by (1) inadequate support and (2) restrictions in delivering guidance and counseling services. Their initiatives included (3) using technology-aided services, (4) conducting online activities, and (5) strengthening of school and community partnerships. The two (2) essential insights of counselors on their experience were about (6) counseling as a value-laden helping profession and (7) efficient implementation of services. Since counselors faced both personal and professional challenges highly influenced by technology during unprecedented times, their motivation to deliver guidance and counseling services comes from a genuine desire to serve the school and community. This proves that guidance and counseling is not only a profession but also a vocation.

Keywords: guidance and counseling services, COVID 19 pandemic

Competent and Responsive Education (CaRE) Toolkit for Learners' Psychosocial Needs**Amabel Tangco-Siason, Ph.D.**

West Visayas State University, Iloilo City

Philippines

Email: atsiasion@wvsu.edu.ph

Abstract

This developmental research aimed to create a guidance toolkit based on the level of teachers' mental health, social, and emotional competences; and on the extent of learners' psychosocial needs as perceived by teachers. Stratified and cluster samplings were employed to determine the 135 teachers who answered the Questionnaire on Teacher Competences and Psychosocial Needs validated by experts with reliability coefficients of .914 to .972. The fishbowl technique and purposive sampling were used to determine the evaluators of the toolkit who included the 32 teachers and seven experts in the fields of education, psychology, guidance, and counselling respectively. The data gathered were analyzed using frequency count, percentage, mean, and standard deviation. Overall, the teachers have high mental, social, and emotional competences, and perceived learners as having high need for teacher assistance and guidance in promoting their psychosocial well-being. The CaRE Toolkit is composed of ten modules. Module 1 presents the rationale of competent and responsive education; and the need for teachers to develop the three competences. Module 2 discusses elementary children's psychosocial development and general strategies to support learners' socio-emotional needs. Modules 3 to 10 present key concepts related to learners' psychosocial needs and provide teachers with strategies to address them. The CaRE Toolkit was rated outstanding by both experts and teachers in terms of its physical attributes, objectives, content, usefulness, and self-help features. Elementary teachers may use the toolkit to better address the psychosocial needs of learners. Moreover, they are encouraged to pursue graduate studies and trainings that will enhance their knowledge and skills in supporting learners' socio-emotional needs and holistic development in general.

Keywords: competent, responsive education, learners' psychosocial need

Burnout Factors and their Impact among Teachers in The New Normal

Analiza B. Calles

Biliran Province State University

Naval, Biliran

And

Alma A. Omas

Daja Central School

San Isidro Leyte

Philippines

Abstract

Teachers' mental health has a widespread impact on teaching effectiveness and even on students' personal and emotional development and academic achievement. With the dynamics of the teachers' work, specifically, the very demanding paperwork, development of instructional materials, and checking of modules driven by the modular teaching approach implemented in this time of the pandemic, the researcher opted to find out the impact of burnout of teachers to their work and how it affects their level of organizational commitment.

This study utilized the descriptive-correlational research design. One hundred twenty (120) teachers of San Isidro II District, Division of Leyte, were randomly selected. The Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) and Organization Commitment of Alan and Meyer (1990) were used as the research instruments for the study.

Based on the study's findings, the level of burnout among teachers and their level of commitment to their work were not correlated, $r(118), p < 0.75$. Even though teachers feel burnout with their work, their level of commitment is not affected. Work environment profile and school head's profile have a significant relationship to the level of commitment of the teachers in San Isidro II District. It was found that the school head's profile significantly predicted the burnout of teacher ($\beta = .246, p = .024$). The work environment and school heads are the sources of burnout of the teachers and, at the same time the, basis on the commitment level of teachers in the new normal.

Keywords: burnout, organizational commitment, work environment, school heads

The Impact of Block chain Technology on Supply Chain Operational Performance with a Mediating Role of Environmental Orientation and Moderating Role of Technological Orientation for Telecom Industry of Pakistan**Mahboob MAIMOONA, Shabbir SHAHZAIB**Management Sciences
Szabist University
Pakistan

Emails: maimoonamahboob4@gmail.com, shahzaibmalik009@gmail.com

Abstract

The telecom sector is contemplated to be one of the fastest growing industries in the economy of Pakistan. This industry is said to be the key element for the growth. There are more than 100 million cellular users in this industry which directly as well as indirectly employs more than 1.36 million people. However, there is no need to comprehend the complexity of telecom industry, rapidly evolving and extensively regulated in order to keep up with global startups and initiatives. Most of the telecom service providers in Pakistan receive millions of the users and their requests every day. The operation in the telecom industry has complex operational processes. The main objective of the block chain is to permit the digital information and data to be recorded and distributed to the other parties but this information cannot be modified. Supply chains based on blockchain system are more connected, intelligent, scalable and swift than old-style supply chain management. Firms are now investing in block chain (BT) due to its security and reliability. It has been indicated by the managers have put their interest in supply chain operational performance (SCOP). This concept and strategy help the companies to perform efficiently and effectively in wise way. The problem is to analyze the influence of block chain technology on supply chain operational performance with a mediating role of environmental orientation and moderating role of technological orientation for the telecom sector of Pakistan. This study investigates how the use of blockchain technology in supply chain operational performance can increase efficiency and growth, by reducing the carbon footprint. The findings show that the blockchain technology characteristics (information transparency, information immutability, and smart contracts) have significant positive effects on supply chain operational performance. Though SCOP has a positive effect on firm performance and efficiency.

Keywords: blockchain technology; information transparency; smart contracts; supply chain operational performance; technological orientation; environmental orientation

Synthesis, Antimicrobial activity and Characterization of some novel N-[4, 6-Bis-(1-methyl-piperazine-4-yl)-[1, 3, 5] triazine-2-yl]-N' (various-benzalidine)-hydrazine**Shiv Desai, Dr Parth Naik & Dr Nilesh Pandya**

Department of Chemistry

Uka Tarsadia University

Gopal-Vidyanagar, Maliba Campus,

Surat (Gujarat) – 394350

India.

Email: parth.naik@utu.ac.in

Abstract

Morden age syntheses incorporate huge possibility of invention in the field of science. However, some molecules in chemical science have vast potential to convert it derivatives in active pharmaceutical ingrident. S-triazine containing Schiff base has larger possibility to show excellent antimicrobial property. In this study, N-[4,6-Bis-(1-methyl-piperazine-4-yl)-[1,3,5]triazine-2-yl]-N'(various-benzalidine)-hydrazine has been synthesize in multistep reaction with the use of s-triazine and N-Methyl Piprazine. Further, these compounds react with hydrazine hydrate and substituted aldehyde to form final product which then undergo for various biological activity. They also characterized by different characterization Method.

Keywords: S-triazine, N-Methyl Piprazine, IR/NMR Spectroscopy, Antibacterial and Antifungal activity

Unleash the Untaught Mathematics Competencies through Online, Shareable, and Offline Video Lectures (Project OSO) in Flipped Classroom Implementation

Sherwin P. Batilantes

Department of Education (DepEd)

Malay National High School

District of Malay

Schools Division Office – Aklan,

Region VI – Western Visayas,

Philippines

Email: sherwin.batilantes001@deped.gov.ph

Abstract

The study was a classroom action research initiative in which the researcher aimed to address the typically unacquired mathematical learning competencies, particularly during the last quarter of the school year. One reason for the observed gap was that teachers were required to provide ancillary services at their schools, which precluded them from attending class to deliver lectures. As a result, this quantitative study was to determine the benefits of the researcher-created Project OSO video lectures presented to seventh-grade students and mathematics teachers during a Flipped Classroom intervention to resolve the untaught least learned competencies before the end of the school year. Three groups from the seventh-grade students' population were randomly selected being the respondents, and the experimental study was employed to have: (1) Flipped Online group; (2) Flipped Shareable group; and (3) Flipped Offline group. Then, when the teacher was absent due to school ancillary functions, Project OSO was utilized to educate students. The respondents underwent pretest and posttest with the same set of questionnaires which were evaluated by an expert panel of evaluators. Pilot testing and Cronbach alpha were also utilized to ensure the validity and reliability of the research instruments. The study's results indicated that learners' test scores varied significantly across and within the three groups, as determined by one-way ANOVA. However, the Tukey post hoc test revealed that the Flipped Online group differed substantially from the Flipped Shareable and Flipped Offline groups. Cohen's f was calculated and interpreted in terms of a significant impact size between and within groups. Consequently, Project OSO was deemed an essential resource for the Flipped Classroom implementation. Among the three accessible video lecture platforms, Flipped Online was highly recommended for instructing students when a teacher is unavailable due to school-related obligations.

Keywords: Flipped online videos, Flipped shareable videos, Flipped offline videos, Ancillary services, Unattained learning competencies

Exploring Preservice Teachers' Attitude Towards Learning Mathematics: Basis for Curricular Enrichment

Mark Louie B. Paulo

Liza Nur S. Tapang

John Paul C. Mercado

Catherine Enriquez

College of Teacher Education,
Zamboanga Peninsula Polytechnic State University
R.T. Lim Boulevard, Baliwasan
Zamboanga City
Emails: mark.paulo076@gmail.com, lizatapang1990@gmail.com, jm6781736@gmail.com,
cathenriquez2018@gmail.com
Philippines

Abstract

Mathematics has always been perceived as one of the most challenging subjects to study at the tertiary level. However, as future educators, a positive attitude towards mathematics is encouraged among preservice teachers because learning it would equip them with the basic knowledge and mental discipline in teaching math and other school subjects like Science, Music, Arts and technical subjects. Hence, this study sought to explore preservice teachers' attitudes towards learning Mathematics. There were two research questions and one hypothesis guided the study. This study utilized descriptive survey design and data were gathered online thru Google forms. A sample of 200 preservice teachers from a selected higher education institution in Zamboanga City was chosen randomly through proportionate and systematic sampling procedures. This study adapted the Attitude Towards Mathematics Inventory (ATMI) by Martha Tapia and George E. Marsh. The research instructor and subject matter experts validated this, and the subscales attained acceptable reliability coefficients during the pilot testing based on the computed Cronbach's alpha. Mean, standard deviation and Pearson – r correlation were utilized in the analysis of the data. Findings revealed that preservice teachers had moderately positive attitudes towards learning Mathematics. Results also showed that there are significant positive correlations among the subscales. This study recommends that math teachers in higher education create learning activities that can alter or minimize negative attitudes towards Mathematics.

Keywords: Math attitude, Mathematics, Pre-service Teachers

Reference:

Tapia, M., & Marsh, G. E. (2002). Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the Attitudes toward Mathematics Inventory.

Bottlenecks on the way of Women Entrepreneurship in India**Sonia Kumari**

(Research Scholar)

Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Khalsa College
Sri Anandpur Sahib**Dr Navjeet Kaur**

Assistant Professor

Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Khalsa College
Sri Anandpur Sahib.

India

Abstract

The blend of various socio-economic factors results in Entrepreneurship, when an individual or a group of persons recognize opportunity, undertake the risk involved in investment of efforts, money and time to convert the opportunity into a marketable and profitable business idea. India where men dominated social, economic, political and in general almost all spheres from the very beginning of socialization. Entrepreneurship has also been men's world in India. But the era of globalization put forward the change in social- fabrics and now a day the women have come forward and are participating in all walks of life with men. The transformed social – fabric of society as upgraded academic fame of females, aspirations for better standard of living, being working along with taking care of family has set trade and commerce in fashion for the women around the globe. Indian government has recognized the participation of women not only in entrepreneurship but in other economic, social, political and technological fields and started various initiatives for women empowerment. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in its 6th economic survey expressed that women account for 14% in total entrepreneurship in the country whereas majority of them working in non- agriculture sector as women constitute 65% of workforce in non-agriculture sector. This paper focus on the participation of women in entrepreneurship, oppositions they are facing and suggestions to strengthen the women on this way.

Keywords: women entrepreneurship, socio-economic development, business opportunities, challenges

Revenue Generation and Utilization of Barangay Malama, Conner, Apayao: A Descriptive Documentary Analysis**Dr Randy A. Cabilatazan**Apayao State College
Philippines**Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to determine the sources of revenue of barangay Malama and how are these revenues utilized. A descriptive survey method was used in the study to determine the sources of revenue, utilization of revenue, total revenue generated for the past five years and programs/projects/activities implemented. The study was conducted in Malama, Conner, Apayao. Primary and secondary respondents were utilized through interview and focus group discussion. Likewise documentary analysis was used. Findings revealed that revenue of the barangay came from local sources, internal revenue allotment and subsidy from local and national government. Such revenue were utilized for social, economic and other service programs. There was an evidenced that the barangay have generated revenue from 2015 to 2019. Moreover, the implemented programs/projects/.activities were under general, social service, economic services and budget requirement programs. Thus, this study concluded that there were various legal sources of revenue of barangay Malama and despite the limited revenue the barangay was able to implement its programs/projects/activities aligned with the development program of the barangay. However, there is still a need to enhance its revenue generation at the local source through making and enforced barangay ordinances so that it can generate more revenue and utilized it for more programs/projects/activities of the barangay.

Keywords: revenue, generation, utilization, financial management, documentary analysis

The Plight of Music, Arts, Physical Education and Health Teachers

Dr Ryan Teofel P. Arpon

Dean

School of Teacher Education
Biliran Province State University
Email: rt.arpon@bipsu.edu.ph

and

Bernstein F. Calomadre

Department of Education
Naval National High School
Email: bernserdamolac@gmail.com
Philippines

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the Plight of Music, Arts, Physical Education and Health (MAPEH) teachers in the current situation of the educational system amidst the pandemic, utilizing the qualitative research design derived by Collaizzi (1978). Purposive sampling was used in selecting the participants of the study coming from various secondary school of Division of Biliran.

The instructional practices of the Music, Arts, Physical Education and Health (MAPEH) teachers employed multiple innovative instructional practices or pedagogical approaches that would fit different kinds of students' abilities. Moreover, the MAPEH teachers had the opportunity to participate in virtual training, webinars/seminars and workshops to strengthen their teaching of the MAPEH subject. Others, on the other hand, lacked appropriate training.

The MAPEH teachers in the new normal experience personal and professional constraints and challenges such as exhausting and time-consuming to the point of giving up hope, painstaking effort constructing lessons, cautious in dealing with the students, lack of face-to-face instructions, lack of preparation and stressful, poor internet connection, fear of being harmed of COVID-19 shortage of supplies like gadgets, printing materials, financial constraint and implementation of modular distance learning, anent to this, MAPEH teachers discovered variety of coping mechanisms to help cope with their suffering in the new normal.

Therefore, Music, Arts, Physical Education and Health (MAPEH) teachers are in jeopardy. Teachers had the instructional practice used modular learning or online learning in the new normal.

Keywords: Music, Arts, Physical Education and Health, instructional practices, challenges, coping mechanism

Conceptual Analysis of Demand for Money in Developing Economies

Vipul Gupta

Assistant Professor

and

UILAH

Chandigarh University,

Gharuan.

India

Abstract

This study conceptually observes the theories of demand for money and their implications in analyzing the various monetary problems of the developing economies. The main objective of the present study is to trace out the conceptual framework of money demand models and to select an appropriate approach in the context of the developing economies from their evolution. After analyzing various theories of demand for money, the demand for money yields stable (short and long run) function in the developing economies. The evolution of demand for money theories suggest that the money function in the modern approach is stable over time in comparison to the suggestion made by early monetarists. Furthermore, the conceptual and empirical studies in this field have concluded that there exist marked differences among the approaches of the demand for money in the context of developing economies. The study implies that these differences may shorten considerably if one tries to make micro analysis of the demand for money function.

Social Internet of Things**Mr. Piyush A. Patel**

Assistant Professor

Department of Computer Application (MCA)

Sankalchand Patel College of Engineering

Sankalchand Patel University, Visnagar, Gujarat

India

Email: piyushcjp@gmail.com

Abstract

An emerging paradigm of IoT is Social IoT (SIoT). In SIoT, different IoT devices interact and create relationship with each other to achieve a common goal. In essence, Social IoT adapts a service-oriented architecture where heterogeneous IoT devices can request or offer autonomous services and collaborate on behalf of their owners. Operating Systems (OS) are employed in IoT devices because they offer threading support, access to development libraries and portability; thus allowing simplicity in IoT application development. Several OS are available for IoT devices, but selecting a hardware and OS befitting for a particular IoT application is a crucial task. In case of SIoT, the selection of specific OS for hardware devices in various applications is even more challenging due to their collaborative nature. Existing surveys on OS are mostly lack the discussion on domain oriented and hardware architectural features. As a consequence, it results in under performance in many application scenarios as it is infeasible for developers to choose best-suited OS for various hardware platforms. This paper provides an OS-to-hardware architectures features-mapping while searching the unique requirements of SIoT applications and considers quality features of OS as well as hardware IoT platforms. In doing so, resource-constrained IoT devices are particularly highlighted due to their power limitations and memory constraints. Further, OS architecture model is associated open research challenges and proposed for devices in SIoT applications are identified. This research will benefit developers to utilize IoT platform resources and to envisage an efficient OS for futuristic SIoT applications.

Keywords: SIoT, Operating Systems, Microcontroller Architecture, Embedded Systems.

Exploring the impact of artificial Intelligence on teaching and learning in Higher education

Mr.Piyush A. Patel

Assistant Professor

Department of Computer Application (MCA)

Sankalchand Patel College of Engineering

Sankalchand Patel University, Visnagar, Gujarat.

India

Email: piyushcjp@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper explores the phenomena of the emergence of the use of artificial intelligence in teaching and learning in higher education. It investigates educational implications of emerging technologies on the way students learn and how institutions teach and evolve. Recent technological advancements and the increasing speed of adopting new Technologies in higher education are explored in order to predict the future nature of Higher education in a world where artificial intelligence is part of the fabric of our universities. We pinpoint some challenges for institutions of higher education and student learning in the adoption of these technologies for teaching, learning, student support, and administration and explore further directions for research.

Study of surfactant and their use in drug delivery

Rutu Patel¹, Nilesh Pandya¹, Parth Naik¹ and Pranav Shah²

¹Department of Chemistry

Uka Tarsadia University

Gopal-Vidyanagar, Maliba Campus

Surat (Gujarat) – 394350

India

²Maliba Pharmacy College, Uka Tarsadia University, Gopal-Vidyanagar, Maliba Campus,

Surat (Gujarat) – 394350

India.

E-mail:- rutu.dpatel@utu.ac.in

Abstract

The previous ten years has been observer to another stimulus in surfactant self-get together articles as specialists for drug conveyance that are an alternatives to micellar, lamellar (liposome, niosome and transfersome) or microemulsion-based vehicles. The audit focuses on the utilization of polymeric micelles as drug transporters. Micellization of naturally dynamic substances is an overall peculiarity that expands the bioavailability of lipophilic medications and supplements. At present, utilized low-sub-atomic weight drug surfactants have lower harmfulness and high solubilisation power towards inadequately solvent drugs.

Job Satisfaction of Secondary School Teachers Vis – A – Vis Teachers Efficiency in Work Performance

Dr Ryan Teofel P. Arpon

Dean

School of Teacher Education
Biliran Province State University
rt.arpon@bipsu.edu.ph
and

Rheamy N. Baliber

Biliran Province State University
Philippines
rheamy.baliber@bipsu.edu.ph

Abstract

Toropova (2021) stated that teacher job satisfaction merits closer attention. Not only is job satisfaction closely related to teacher retention, but it also contributes to the well-being of teachers and their over-all efficiency in work performance. The study generally aimed at determining the teachers' job satisfaction towards teacher's efficiency in work performance. This quantitative study made use of a descriptive correlational design to find out the teacher performance towards teachers efficiency in work performance of secondary school teacher in the Districts of Naval, Division of Biliran. Furthermore, the respondents of this study composed of 142 teachers in the secondary schools of Districts I-IV of Naval in the Division of Biliran. Stratified random sampling was employed in choosing the teacher respondents of this study so that there will be appropriate representation of the teachers per school. It has been revealed that the teachers' job satisfaction reached an over-all result of being satisfied in the workplace. This implies that the teachers felt contented if they are comfortable in their work. This can still be enhanced by actively working and collaborating with school heads and stakeholders for the betterment and improvement of the teachers in the workplace. On the other hand, teachers believed their efficiency to be quite a bit which entails the need for them to be motivated and empowered in their job. This can be done through peer mentoring or counselling. Proper and adequate technical assistance should also be provided to teachers, most especially those with low performance at school.

Keywords: Public Secondary School Teachers, teacher's job satisfaction, teacher's efficiency, work performance

Document Analysis on Constructive Alignment of Course Learning Outcomes to Learning Activities and Assessment

Rheamy Nierra Baliber

Biliran Province State University

Naval, Biliran 6560

Philippines

Email: rheamy.baliber@bipsu.edu.ph

Abstract

Constructive alignment (CA) is an outcomes-based approach to teaching in which the learning outcomes that students are expected to achieve are defined prior to the start of instruction. Moreover, teaching and assessment methods are developed to best achieve those outcomes and to assess the level at which they have been achieved (Biggs, 1996). The study was qualitative research in nature using the document analysis design and semi-structured interview to analyze the constructive alignment of course learning outcomes to learning activities and assessment of the major courses of Bachelor of Special Needs Education (BSNED) program. Purposive sampling method is utilized. The participants were the two (2) faculty teaching major subjects in BSNED Program both in First and Second Semester of School Year 2019-2020. Moreover, there were two (2) validators involved who analyze the course syllabus as to its constructive alignment of the teaching and learning activities and assessment tasks and evaluation to course learning outcomes. Based on the results of the study, there was no constructive alignment of the course syllabus from its course learning outcomes to the teaching learning activities and assessment tasks and evaluation. An action plan was developed for the improvement of teaching and learning quality and, as a result, positive and constructive forms of quality improvement. It is strongly encouraged and recommended to prioritize the conduct of Curriculum Quality Audit (CQA) in the BSNED Program to assure constructive alignment of the OBE course syllabus.

Keywords: Constructive Alignment, Bachelor of Special Needs Education, Course Learning Outcomes, Learning Activities, Assessment

Stimuli-responsive biopolymer-based blend hydrogels for wound healing application

Priyanka Chavda¹, Dharmesh R Chejaraa*

¹Department of Chemistry

Uka Tarsadia University

Surat-394350, Gujarat

India

*Corresponding E-mail: dharmesh.chejara@utu.ac.in

Abstract

A biodegradable stimuli-responsive hydrogels based on biopolymers has attained a considerable interest in the research community due to their potential use in various pharmaceutical applications. These hydrogels show responses to various applied stimuli and gets converted to flowable liquids on applied stimuli and revert to original gel form on removing applied stimuli. Many of such hydrogels shows wound healing applications and exhibits good antibacterial behaviour and shows significant swelling behavior against different media. The distinctive behaviour of hydrogels with various stimuli made these gels remarkable candidates for release of several drugs. Many of these gels show healing characteristics made these gels potential candidates for their use as wound healing agents.

Keywords: Hydrogel, Biopolymer, Stimuli, Wound healing

Prototype Qualifying Examination for Filipino Majors**Dr Alvin Rom De Mesa**

Leyte Normal University

Philippines

Abstract

This study was on Qualifying Examination. It aimed to construct and developed a prototype qualifying examination for students who wish to major Filipino. The study followed the Product Development Cycle as suggested by Popham and Baker. These are: Instructional Specifications, Item Validation, Product Development, Product Try-out, and Product Revision.

Using the descriptive developmental research design, the following were identified: for the content of the final form of the qualifying examination for Filipino majors were on the following: Batayang Kaalaman sa Komunikasyon has twenty-three (23) items or 21.90%, mga Batayang Kaalaman sa Pagsulat at Pagbasa has two (2) items or 1.90%, Pagkilala sa Batayang Istruktura at Hulwaran ng Organisasyon sa Iba't ibang Genre ng Teksto has ten (10) items or 9.52%, Iba't ibang paraan ng Pagpapalawak ng Bokabularyo has fourteen (14) items or 13.33%, mga Kasanayan sa Pag-unawa has seventeen (17) items or 16.20%, and, Pagbasa at Pagsulat sa Iba't ibang Disiplina has thirteen (13) items or 12.39% with a total number of items of one hundred five (105) or 100%. On the basis of item distribution, the researcher followed Bloom's Taxonomy of Objectives in formulating the questions. These are the following: Remembering (Knowledge) has twenty-five (25) items or 23.81%, Understanding (Comprehension) has twelve (12) items or 11.43%, Applying (Application) has twelve (12) items or 11.43%, Analyzing (Analysis) has twenty-five (25) items or 23.81%, Evaluating (Evaluation) has twenty (20) items or 19.04%, and lastly, Creating (Synthesis) has eleven (11) items or 10.48%.

The researcher used Multiple Choice Type of test as the format for the qualifying examinations. Further, the 3-point rating scale was used in validating the content and face validity of the qualifying examination. The test established a high content validity of 2.36 and face validity at 2.71.

Keywords: Prototype, Qualifying Examination, Filipino majors, Product Development Cycle, and multiple choice

Financial Literacy: A Case up Close of Community Residents

Lester B. Magno and Dr John Erwin Pedroso

West Visayas State University, Iloilo City

Philippines

E-mail: lester.magno@wvsu.edu.ph; johnerwin.pedroso@wvsu.edu.ph

Abstract

Introduction: Financial literacy is knowing the basic financial management principles and applying them in day-to-day life. It is also known as the ability to effectively manage one's finances by drawing systematic budgets, paying off debts, making buying and selling decisions, and ultimately becoming financially self-sustainable.

Objective: This study determined the level of financial literacy of the residents of the municipality of Badiangan based on financial knowledge and financial behavior.

Methods: This descriptive research utilized a duly-validated researcher-made questionnaire conducted through Google forms among the 20 respondents chosen through stratified random sampling technique. The statistical tools used to analyze the data were: mean, standard deviation, t-Test, and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) set at 0.05 level of significance, and processed through the use of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

Results: The results showed that the level of financial literacy among the residents of Badiangan is high in both financial knowledge ($M=4.05$, $SD=3.62$) and financial behavior ($M=3.95$, $SD=3.62$). Moreover, there were no significant differences in the financial knowledge ($t(18)=.768$, $p=.453$) and behavior ($t(18)=2.092$, $p=.051$) of residents when grouped according to sex. Also, there were no significant differences in financial knowledge $F(2, 17)=.475$, $p=.630$) and behavior $F(2, 17)=1.37$, $p=2.81$) of residents when grouped according to occupation.

Conclusion: Financial knowledge and financial behavior should be maintained through subsequent financial education to improve people's quality of life.

Keywords: financial behavior, financial knowledge, financial literacy, Municipality of Badiangan, community-based survey

Effect of Cartoons on Cognitive Abilities of Children

Dr Mariya Aslam

Assistant Professor

Department of English

Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, Rajouri, J&K

Email: mariyaaslam786@gmail.com, mariyaaslam@bgsbu.ac.in

and

Dr Aasim Mir

Assistant Professor

Department of Management Studies

Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, Rajouri, J&K

India

Email: aasimmir786@gmail.com, aasimmir@bgsbu.ac.in

Abstract

Mostly cartoons are about kids and for kids and movies that depict stories of children and kids. They may range from anime to real-life life like characters. So, the question is what is their purpose? Are they merely for the purpose of entertainment? What are their effects on the developing minds? Are they just art for art's sake or are didactic in nature? And many more such questions. When we are kids, we just watch and enjoy such things; we don't give a second thought or never question: Why? When? How? What? So, the current paper will try to analyze Doraemon based on these questions.

Keywords: Doraemon, Selfie with Bajrangi, gadget, cartoon, Nobita, animation

Comparative Assessment of Basic Universal Education in Osun, State, Nigeria

ALAMUOluwaseyi Isaiah Ph.D.

Department of Public Administration

&

SUBAIR S. 'Tayo Ph.D.

Department of Educational Administration

Obafemi Awolowo University University-Ife

Nigeria

Email: alamuis@oauife.edu.ng

Abstract

The goal of Basic Universal Education is a vision worthy to sustain veritable development in the society especially in areas that lack relevance due to poor educational facilities and paucity of funds. Basic education provides avenue for it to keep the government and its people enlightened to ensure that acceptable societal values and developmental steps are taken to sustain a life of economic productivity. However, in spite of the laudable intention of government desire to promote basic education a lot of challenges are still visible. These ranges from poor funding on the part of government to inadequate facilities in schools as well as incompetence on the part of educators in primary and secondary schools. This study seeks to examine the role of the State Universal Education Board in facilitating basic education in Osun State, Nigeria towards fostering national development; investigate the effect of basic education on the immediate environment and analyse the challenges faced by the Board in achieving the goal of basic education. Data were sourced from textbooks, journals, newspapers, and government publications. The data will be collected using descriptive and analytical methods. This research will focus on primary education in Osun State and the result will be comparative based on the three senatorial districts in the State.

Keywords: Education, Universal Education, Basic Education, Primary Education, Sustainable National Development

Understanding User Satisfaction in Business Performance during the COVID 19 Outbreak (Tik Tok Application Users in Indonesia)

Seprianti Eka Putri

Faculty Economics and Business Universitas Bengkulu Indonesia
Indonesia

Email: seprianti.ep@unib.ac.id

Abstract

This study understands the social media platform TikTok that drives user satisfaction to improve business performance during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. Running a business using social media can make it possible to promote a product or service in a variety of ways. They will be able to adopt a particular social networking platform if it can fulfill their business goals. This study used 150 samples of Indonesian student data using an online questionnaire. Furthermore, the analytical method used is Pearson correlation and regression. The findings of this study reveal that user satisfaction with TikTok social media has led to customer engagement, personal branding, and promotion. Marketer can adopt social media applications that can provide a level of satisfaction using these applications in improving their business performance.

Keywords: business performance, user satisfaction, Tik Tok

Smallholders' Willingness to Pay for ZM-Grow™ Foliar Fertilizer in Dangla District of Northwestern Ethiopia

Tadele Anagaw Zewdu

Department of Agricultural Economics
Salale University
Ethiopia

Abstract

This study examined smallholder farmers' willingness to pay for ZM-Grow™ foliar fertilizer. The primary data was collected from 389 sample households in 3 kebeles of Dangla district Amhara region, Ethiopia. Contingent valuation method was used for eliciting the farmers' willingness to pay decisions and their maximum willingness to pay amount. Tobit regression model and seemingly unrelated bivariate probit model were also employed to estimate the collected data. The result of the tobit regression model showed that education level of the farm household, total annual income, access to credit service, access to agricultural extension service, perception for fertilizer and cost of the existing fertilizer had positive and significant effect on farm households willingness to pay while age of farm households, availability of labour shortage and initial bid price had negative and significant effect on farm households' willingness to pay for ZM-Grow™ foliar fertilizer. Correspondingly, the result of seemingly unrelated bivariate probit model indicated that the estimated mean willingness to pay amount for ZM-Grow™ foliar fertilizer from closed ended elicitation format was 121.16 ET Birr per litre per household. On the other hand, the descriptive result of mean willingness to pay amount for open ended format was 161.105 ET Birr per liter per farm household.

Keywords: contingent valuation, foliar fertilizer, willingness to pay, Ethiopia

Education and Women Economic Empowerment in India: Special Reference to Jammu and Kashmir

Mohd Azhar Ud Din Malik

Assistant Professor

Lovely Professional University Punjab

India

E-mail: mlkazhar40@gmail.com

Abstract

Education is the key factor for women empowerment, prosperity, economic development and welfare. Discernment of women from womb to tomb is well known. There is continued inequality and helplessness of women in all sectors and women oppressed in all spheres of life, they need to be empowered in all walk of life. In order to fight against the economically constructed gender biases, women have to swim against the system that requires more strength. Such strength comes from the process of empowerment and authorization will come from the education. Education is well-thought-out landmark for empowerment because it allows to response the challenges, to confront the traditional role and change lives. Access to education nevertheless, gender discrimination still continues in India and lot more needs to be done in the field of women education. The objective of this paper was to identify impact of education on economic empowerment of women. Both primary and secondary Data was collected, for primary data collection was taken on the variables like decision making, power over resources, freedom of movement, power over resources and financial autonomy from educated and uneducated women respondents in Jammu and Kashmir. The study concludes that economic condition of educated women respondent is better than uneducated women respondents.

Keywords: Economic Empowerment, Women, Education

Impact of Employee Turnover in the Hotel Industry: An Empirical Study of Selected Hotels in Uttar Pradesh

¹Shailendra Kumar Rai, ²Dr Priyanka Rana, ³Dr. Mohammad Kashif

¹Research Scholar Management, IIMT University Meerut Uttar Pradesh
India

Email: rais6316@gmail.com

²Associate Professor Management, IIMT University Meerut Uttar Pradesh,

Email: ranphd81@gmail.com

³Assistant Professor Management, IIMT University Meerut Uttar Pradesh
India

Email: kashif@iimtindia.net

Abstract

Hotel enterprise is part of Tourism Industry which is thriving in India than ever before, in line with 2019 record of World Economic Forum India has reached the 34th rank within side the world from forty in the course of 2017 (World Economic Forum;The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report, 2019). This has been end result of substantial efforts of the Government and the Industry fantastic steps in boosting its enchantment as a visitor and hospitality vacation spot at the globe. There are diverse International inn chains already in India that are increasing their room stock at a quick tempo to satisfy the destiny needs of lodging and enjoyment services. But with each fulfillment there comes a few types of issues or issues that are had to address as they could slow down the business enterprise or the enterprise as a whole. One of the primary problems which had been a part of each developing enterprise in beyond is to row out itself from the hassle of worker turnover rate. It is stated that worker turnover is one silent a part of human resource control that can have a poor effect for the business enterprise if controlled inadequately. This paper is a try to discover the motives why inn enterprise in India is going through this issue and what are the feasible outcomes of it at the enterprise which would possibly gradual or preserve nonetheless the growth of enterprise as forecasted.

Keywords: Competitiveness, Hotel, Tourism, Turnover, Uttar Pradesh.

21st Century Skills and Inclusive Education: A Case in Limpiado Memorial Foundation-Lightbringer Learning Center.

Christopher R. Vicera

Biliran Province State University
Naval, Biliran
Philippines

Abstract

This study generally aims to find out the 21st century skills practiced by teachers and students the knowledge and skills in inclusive education of teachers and students in private schools in Biliran. Mix-method research design were utilized in this study involving collection, analysis and integration of quantity and qualitative data that uses survey questionnaires and several questions for feedbacks.

Knowledge and skills of teachers had already been performed and agreed in both regular education teachers and special education teachers. Students have knowledge and skills in inclusive education. Students' respondents can adjust and acknowledge the different needs of classmates inside the classroom.

Learning and innovation and information, media and technology knowledge and skills practiced by teachers are significantly related. However, life and career skills are not directly affected by knowledge and skills practiced by teachers.

Further, learning and innovation skills are not directly related or affected by student's knowledge and skills in inclusive education while information, media and technology and life and career are significantly related to student's knowledge and skills.

Lastly, understanding in inclusive education anchors in learners with special needs, inclusive education and learning, and equality in education. There's a feeling happiness, satisfaction, and understanding felt by teachers inside inclusive classroom. Teachers possesses communication skills, analytical teaching skills and social and understanding skills in handling inclusive class. Leadership training, social responsibility, and team building are trainings that helps improve and increase teachers motivation and commitment in teaching inclusive education class were the aim is to give quality education for all.

Keywords: 21st Century Skills, Inclusive Education, Knowledge and Skills, Learning and Innovation Skills, Regular and Special Education Classes

Prioritizing COVID-19 response strategies to reopen higher educational institutes in Pakistan

Adnan Sarwar

Department of Economics and Business Management

University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences

Lahore, Pakistan

Email: adnansarwar@live.com

Abstract

The pandemic COVID-19 affected almost 188 countries' higher education systems across the globe. The global closure of educational institutions not only impacts students, teachers, and families but also economic and societal effects. The teachers and students promptly shifted to virtual learning due to the global pandemic. The ministry of higher education invested tremendous effort to find ways for the gradual reopening of higher educational institutions in Pakistan. The national and international governing bodies developed COVID-19 response strategies to reopen higher educational institutes. The study aimed to measure significance of COVID-19 response strategies. The COVID-19 response strategies: social norms and etiquette, maintain a healthy environment, maintain healthy operations, and caring programs were considered for safe return to colleges and universities. A multi-criteria decision-making method, known as Analytical Hierarchical Process (AHP) was applied to analyze and determine the relative importance of SARS-CoV-2 preventive strategies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The results indicated that wearing a face mask, maintain social distance between students, hand hygiene, class ventilation, properly clean and disinfection of classrooms, limit sharing of your objects, and awareness of regulation are significantly important to prevent the spread of this infection.

Keywords: COVID-19 response strategies, reopening higher educational institutes, analytical hierarchical process, multi-criteria decision-making method

Self-Perceived Teaching Competence and Extent of 21st Century Learning Skills Integration in the Alternative Learning System

Sergio Arrago Matugas Jr.

Biliran Province State University

Philippines

Email: sa.matugasjr@bipsu.edu.ph or samatugas@up.edu.ph

Abstract

The study aimed to determine the correlation between the self-perceived teaching competence and extent of 21st century learning skills integration among teachers in the Alternative Learning System at three municipalities of Naval, Almeria, and Kawayan in Biliran Province. Using survey-correlational method findings show that majority of the teachers were young, married, female, Bachelor's degree holders specializing in General Education. They have around three years of teaching and have attended trainings. The student-respondents were adolescents, married, male, and poor. The teachers perceived themselves as experts and the 21st century learning skills was integrated as perceived by the students. The level of self-perceived teaching competence was significantly correlated to the extent of integration. Based on this finding, the Functionalist Theory which asserts that the teachers have specific function in the society and that is to serve as agents of legitimate knowledge transmission and to provide children with certain skills needed for the future of the society (Sever, 2012) was significantly affirmed. Also, the Social Constructivism theory also affirmed the role of teachers as facilitators of learning (Lynch, 2016). One of the proposed implementing policies, ALS teachers should hold a diploma/graduate certificate in distance education; this will allow them to further enhance their capabilities as forerunner implementers of the program that offers distance education.

Keywords: Alternative Learning System, 21st Century Learning Skills, teaching competence, Functionalist Theory, distance education

Exploring Pre-service Teachers' Academic Emotion in an Online Mathematics Class: Basis for Curricular Enhancement for the New Normal in Education

Arquiza, Sheena Mae

Email: sheenaarquiza76@gmail.com

Chiong, Jolina

Email: joyjoy11june@gmail.com

Kadil, Nur Kadri

Email: kadilnurkadri888@gmail.com

Salas, Mia Lyra S.

Email: smialyra@gmail.com

Solis, Jhunner Paul

Email: solisjhunnerpaul@gmail.com

College of Teacher Education,
Zamboanga Peninsula Polytechnic State University
R.T. Lim Boulevard, Baliwasan,
Zamboanga City
Philippines

Abstract

The online classroom environments promote several emotions, just like the traditional classroom setting. Students may feel anxious taking online exams, while others may feel more comfortable participating in online learning because they have the technological resources to meet online works. For future educators, positive academic emotions must be fostered among preservice teachers in an online Mathematics classis because learning Mathematics will equip the basic knowledge and mental discipline in teaching their field of specialization, other than Mathematics, such as, Music, Social Sciences, Sciences and technical subjects. Thus, this study explored the academic emotions experienced by the preservice teachers in their online Mathematics classes. Two research questions guided the study. This utilized descriptive survey design, and data were obtained online thru Google Forms. A sample of 141 preservice teachers from a selected higher education institution in Zamboanga City was randomly selected through proportionate and systematic sampling procedures. This study adapted Achievement Emotion Questionnaire by Pekrun et al. (2006). The research instructor and subject matter experts validated these, and both attained acceptable reliability coefficients during the pilot testing based on the computed Cronbach's alpha. Mean, Standard Deviation, Pearson – r correlation was utilized in the analysis of the data. Findings revealed that preservice teachers experienced moderate anxiety, enjoyment, and pride in their online Mathematics class. Results also showed significant positive relationships among positive emotions and significant positive relationships among negative emotions. However, there were significant negative relationships between positive and negative emotions. This study recommends that math teachers at the tertiary level create an online learning environment that fosters positive academic emotions and minimizes negative ones.

Keywords: Academic Emotions, Mathematics, Online Class, Institution and Pre-service Teachers.

Role of Microbial Enzymes in Bioremediation of Pollutants: A Review

Ravina Dadhich¹, Dr Gunmala Gugalia¹

Department of Botany

Sangam University

Bhilwara

India

¹E-mail: gunmala24@gmail.com

Abstract

Emerging pollution is growing more and more due to the indiscriminate and frequently deliberate release of hazardous, harmful substances. Significant destructive impacts of pollutants are perinatal disorders, mortality, respiratory disorders, allergy, cancer, cardiovascular and mental disorders, and other harmful effects. Conventional methods for removing pollutants are not efficient; instead, they lead to the secondary contamination. The significant degradation of pollutants can be upgraded by using biological treatment methods such as bioremediation which is cost effective and nature friendly technology. In the bioremediation process, fungi or bacteria and their enzymes are used to clean and purify pollution. Microbial enzymes released by these microbial bioremediator are used to neutralize pollutants into less harmful products. Some enzymes effectively used in bioremediation are hydrolases, oxidoreductase, transferase, lyases have been extensively studied. Among all other techniques, these microbial enzymes have been found to be effective in degrading and transforming pollutants into novel useful substances. Thus, microbial enzymes serves a great role in solving the problem of pollution in environment.

Keywords: Bioremediation, Microbial enzyme, Pollutants, Oxidoreductase, Hydrolyase

Factors Impacting Choice of Institution in Canada: An Econometric Analysis

Tanveen Kaur * and Anjali Mehra**

*Research Scholar

School of Social Sciences, Guru Nanak Dev University

Amritsar 143005, India

Email: tanveenkaur94@gmail.com, tanveenss.rsh@gndu.ac.in

**Associate Professor in Economics

School of Social Sciences, Guru Nanak Dev University

Amritsar 143005, India

Email: anjalieco@gmail.com, anjali.social@gndu.ac.in

Abstract

India stands second in the world after China, where the number of students from India moving to other countries for higher studies is concerned. In the last fourteen years the number of children being sent from India has increased four times. The present study tries to explore the factors responsible for migration of Indian youth (specially Punjab) to Canada using the technique of factor analysis. The survey conducted revealed that the major factors affecting the choice of institutes in Canada by students from Punjab were Student Friendly Nature of the Institution, Linkage Factor, Ease of admission in Institutes and Prominence of Institutes.

Keywords: Punjab, Higher Education Institutes, Canada, Exploratory Factor Analysis, Confirmatory Factor Analysis.

JEL Classification: A23, A29, F22, I23.

Impact of Self - Esteem on Self - Concept in Mathematics among Pre-Service Teachers in Selected Higher Education in Zamboanga City**Roberto T. Natividad III****John Clyde M. Bago****Maricris T. Lozano****Rittz Ian T. Dura****Bernalyn Sulay**College of Teacher Education
Zamboanga Peninsula Polytechnic State University
R.T. Lim Boulevard, Baliwasan
Zamboanga City
Philippines**Abstract**

Various researches have shown the importance of enhancing self-esteem with several cognitive factors, such as self-concept. Several studies also revealed a strong causal relationship between self-esteem and self-concept in Mathematics. However, none or little has been known how self – esteem can affect self-concept in Mathematics among preservice teachers. As future educators, developing positive self – esteem and positive self – concept in Mathematics during the preservice teaching period are encouraged since learning Mathematics provides foundational knowledge in teaching other school subjects, such as Engineering, Science, Art, Music, Electronics and various fields and disciplines. This study therefore, investigated the impact of self-esteem on the self-concept in Mathematics among preservice teachers. Three research questions and one hypothesis guided this study. This utilized descriptive survey design and data were obtained online thru Google Forms. A sample of 135 preservice teachers from a selected university in Zamboanga City was chosen randomly through proportionate and systematic sampling procedures. This study adapted Math – Specific Self-Esteem questionnaire by Reyna (2000) and the Self-Description Questionnaire by Marsh, et. al (1985). This was validated by the research instructor and subject matter experts, and both attained acceptable reliability coefficients during the pilot testing based on the computed Cronbach's alpha. Frequency tables, mean, standard deviation, Pearson – r correlation were utilized to analyze the data. Findings revealed that preservice teachers had moderate self-esteem and self-concept level. Results also showed that there was a significant positive correlation between the two variables. This study recommends that math teachers in higher education create learning activities that can foster positive self-esteem and self-concept in Mathematics among preservice teachers.

Keywords: Self - esteem, Self – concept, Mathematics, University and Preservice Teachers.

The Ati Inhabitants in the Eyes of Education Students

Rodel C. Pacit¹ & Dr John Erwin P. Pedroso

West Visayas State University

Iloilo

Philippines

E-mail: rodel.pacit@wvsu.edu.ph; johnnerwin.pedroso@wvsu.edu.ph

Abstract

Introduction: Ati is an ethnic group of people inhabiting the mountainous areas of Guimaras. They have organized leadership structures, cultural traditions, and can withstand from conflicts and struggles.

Objective: This study ascertained education students' level of cognizance on Ati Inhabitants' leadership structures, cultural traditions, and conflicts and struggles in Guimaras Province.

Methods: This descriptive-correlational study utilized a duly-validated researcher-made questionnaire administered through Google Forms among thirty (30) conveniently selected education students. The statistical tools used were frequency count, mean, standard deviation, and Person's R testing set at .05 level of significance. All statistical computations were processed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Results: The result showed that education students have "high" ($M=3.76$, $SD=0.52$) cognizance. Moreover, there were "significant moderate positive correlations" ($r(30) = 0.527$, $p=0.003$) on the cognizance of education students on Ati Inhabitants' leadership structures, cultural traditions, and conflicts and struggles.

Conclusion: Students' cognizance depends on their views and understanding of indigenous peoples in building human knowledge. Thus, they are considered as one of the agents in spreading and preserving indigenous perspectives.

Keywords: Ati inhabitants, cognizance, education students

Comprehension Level on Reading Filipino Short Story among Junior High School Students**Noel P. Tancinco, Ph. D.**Associate Professor 3,
School of Teacher Education
Biliran Province State University
Naval, Biliran Province
Philippines**Abstract**

There is a diverse learning environment in a public secondary school. Uplifting its belief to produce globally competitive and good communicators, teachers relentlessly pursuit innovation and develop their instruction to better address the issues and concerns about the comprehension level of the students specifically in reading short story.

This study examined whether the silent reading, reading aloud with individual copy of the short story, or reading aloud together where the story is written on the board is an excellent form of reading that improves the comprehension level of the selected Grade-10 students in reading short story of Tucdao National High School for the School Year 2017- 2018. This also identified the performance in Filipino subject of the respondent-students. “Ang Kanyang Ama ay Hindi Dyos,” was the title of the story adopted from the Panitikang Filipino by Benigno R. Juan used to diagnose the reading competence and the result was the basis of identifying the baseline of study. Seventy- one point Seventy- seven percent (71.77%) of the students were identified as participants through random sampling technique. A standardized questionnaire was used with twenty items adopted from the National Achievement Test parallel questions, and the level of performance of the students in Filipino subject measured through DepEd Order No. 8 s. 2015. Mean and standard deviation were used to describe the comprehension level of the students in reading short story. Pearson Moment of Correlation was used to analyze the relationship of the variables.

It was concluded that reading aloud was Very Satisfactory comprehension level and performance in Filipino subject of the respondents. Student Learning Action Cell (SLAC) and other intervention plans were recommended to improve the comprehension level of the students especially in reading short stories and their academic performance in Filipino subjects.

Another study may be conducted but should focus on other aspects or variables of comprehension level and reading abilities or skills for the students to come up with genuine and adequate data which could be useful for other researchers.

Keywords: Comprehension Level, Performance in Filipino subject, Reading, Filipino Short Story

A Critical Analysis of NEP2020 Issues: Challenges, Opportunities and criticism

Amit Anand

Research Scholar

Faculty of Education

L.N.M. University, Darbhanga

India

Email id:-amitanand0011@gmail.com

Abstract

Education plays a key role in the economic development of any country. Since the early days of Independence, there has always been great focus on improving the literacy rate in India. Every Education policy of India aims at implementing various programmes to promote Primary and Higher Education to a level keeping in view the global scenario. The First Education Policy was Promulgated by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1968, the second by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986 and the third by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 29th July 2020. The New Education Policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education 1986 and forms a comprehensive framework to transform both Elementary and Higher Education in India by 2021. New Education Policy which is also known as NEP focuses on five Pillars:- Affordability, Accessibility, Quality, Equity and Accountability to ensure continuous learning. The NEP 2020 calls for key reforms in both School and Higher Education that prepare the next generation to thrive and compete in the new digital age. NEP 2020 aims to ensure that no child loses any opportunity to learn and excel because of the circumstances of birth or background. There are around 350 million Indians today in School-going and College-going age-groups, the NEP calls for a large scale implementation of a magnitude never before attempted anywhere in the world. This presents substantial execution, challenges both quantitative and qualitative. This article contains the secondary data for collection of information. The necessary secondary data is also collected from various research work, magazines, Journals, websites and other publications etc. This paper also outlines the salient features of NEP and analyses how they affect and reform the existing Education system.

Keywords: New Education Policy, India, Challenges, Opportunities

Education Students' Health Care System and Disease Awareness During The Covid-19 Pandemic

Hannah Gene I. Palencia¹, and John Erwin Prado Pedroso, PhD²

West Visayas State University,

Iloilo

Philippines

E-mail: ¹hannahgeneimas.palencia@wvsu.edu.ph; ²johnerwin.pedroso@wvsu.edu.ph

Abstract

Introduction: Healthcare access remains to be a major global issue, resulting in more serious health concerns among students. Hence, recognizing the health care system and diseases in Iloilo city is critical in understanding the nature of environmental exposures of education students during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objective: This study determined education students' level of awareness on the health care system and diseases during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: This descriptive-correlational research study utilized a duly-validated researcher-made questionnaire and was administered through Google Forms among the thirty (30) conveniently selected education students. The statistical tools used were: mean, standard deviation, and Pearson's R testing set at .05 level of significance. All statistical computations were processed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Results: The results showed that education students were slightly aware ($M = 2.44$, $SD = 0.24$). Moreover, there were significantly high positive correlations ($r(26) = 0.752$, $p = 0.001$) on the access to medical care, location of health facilities, the spread of diseases common in the area, health, and average lifespan of Ilonggos.

Conclusion: Awareness of sustainable healthcare system and prevention of diseases among students will stimulate wider discernment of health care access and services, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic and even in the new normal.

Keywords: health care system, diseases, awareness, education students, covid-19 pandemic

Parental and Teacher's Involvement to the Academic Performance of Grades 11 and 12 Students of Cita Hati Senior High School, Indonesia**LABAJO, CESARIO JR.**

College of Education

Central Luzon State University, Science City of Muñoz, Neuva Ecija
PhilippinesAdviser: **ROSARIO F. QUICHO, Ph.D.****Abstract**

The aim of this research was to determine the perceived parental and teacher's involvement and the factors which contribute to the academic performance of Grades 11 and 12 students of Cita Hati Senior High School, Indonesia during the second semester of S.Y. 2019 – 2020. The participants of the study were 50 International Baccalaureate Diploma Program (IBDP) students. Each of the student respondents took part in an online survey, administered using the Google Docs, an online survey software that provides easy online data collection. Most of the respondents were 17 years, majority were male and had a family income above the poverty line. More than half of the respondents' parents were bachelor's degree holder and were all professionals. In terms of the relationship between the socio-demographic characteristic of the respondents and their academic performance it was revealed that all variables under socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents such as age, sex, parents' educational attainment and family income were statistically insignificant with the academic performance of the respondents. Good study habits were often practiced by the respondents with proper skills and study methods to manage time and other resources to meet the demands of the academic tasks. It was also showed that study habits have found high significant relationship to the respondents' academic performance. Social media exposure was also described as 'often' used by the respondents and was found to have high but negative correlation with the age of the respondents. Parental school-involvement, participation in class activities, motivation and support to education of their children and attitudes towards use of social media were described as 'often' involved in school as revealed by the respondents. It was also found to have high but negative interrelationship with the age of the respondents and have high significant relationship with respondents' academic performance.

The study recommends that parents should continuously guide and supervise their children on the use of social media specially the female and younger students since they were more interested in social networking and should continue take a lead in supporting their children's educational endeavors since they are the first educators to expose the students to the academic world and continue strong parent-teacher partnership. The teachers should also continue to effectively stimulate and sustain students' interests and enthusiasm to learn, for them to have consistent outstanding academic performance. Therefore, teachers should have regular service trainings and workshops to update their knowledge and pedagogical skills, improve the quality of the teacher workforce and abilities to raise students' academic achievement.

Keywords: parental involvement; teacher involvement; academic performance; socio-demographic characteristics; social media exposure

Digital Innovation in Education on a Global Scale during Pandemic

K. Manimekalai

Head & Assistant Professor - Department of Computer Applications,
Sri GVG Visalakshi College For Women, Udumalpet, Tamilnadu
India.

Email: gvgmanimekalai@gmail.com

Abstract

The strategies and processes used in e-learning are quite effective. The advantages of online learning techniques might help us get through these difficult times. It is student-centered and provides a great level of time and location freedom. This article explores the revolutionary educational innovations in pandemic. It discusses the value of online learning, as well as SWOC (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Challenges) analysis of e-learning modes. And classify the effectiveness of the online education. Also discusses the growth of EdTech start-ups during pandemics and natural disasters, as well as recommendations for academic institutions on how to deal with the issues of online learning in a crisis situation.

Keywords: e-learning, digital transformation, SWOC, EdTech start-ups.

Rainfall and Temperature Time Series Forecasting in East Wollega Zone, Western Ethiopia**Teka Bekuma^{*1}, Girma Mamo² and Alemayehu Regassa³**¹*PhD student, Wollega University, Nekemte, Ethiopia²PhD, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia³PhD, Jimma University, Jimma, Ethiopia^{*}Corresponding author: Teka Bekuma; Email: tekabeka2017@gmail.com**Abstract**

Changes in rainfall and temperature have already affected food crop production and the future change threatens to exacerbate food insecurity. In Ethiopia smallholder farmers are predominantly depend on rain-fed subsistence agriculture which is very sensitive to climate variability. They use indigenous knowledge and their accumulated farm experience to forecast weather and climate to guide their farming activity. Scientific based future climate information can be available at country or regional level and not location-specific. Because of their dependence on a single rainy season and lack of reliable climate prediction food production is under question to meet the rapidly growing population. Rainfall and temperature play a great role in determining agricultural production and predicting these elements scientifically can help farmers for their farming decision making. Thus, the study aimed at forecasting of rainfall and temperature to improve smallholder farmers' adaptive capacity and building resilience to climate risks in East Wollega Zone of Oromia National Regional State. The daily rainfall and temperature data of 37 years from 7 stations (1981-2017) were collected from National Meteorological Agency of Ethiopia. ARIMA, quadratic trend, linear trend and simple exponential smoothing models were used to forecast rainfall and temperature. Accuracy of the model has been determined based on an Akaike information criterion (AIC). Sen's slope estimator was used to determine the magnitude of change, while the Mann-Kendall (MK) test was utilized to examine the trend of forecasted rainfall and temperature. The predicted results for winter and spring rainfall indicated a significant decreasing and increasing tendency respectively. Summer and autumn rainfall exhibited an insignificant upward and downward trend respectively, but yearly rainfall showed a substantial declining trend. The projected winter, spring, autumn, and yearly minimum temperatures all indicate a considerable upward tendency, whereas the summer minimum temperature shows a negligible upward trend. The forecasted maximum temperature in the winter and spring shows a significant rising tendency, while in the summer, autumn, and annual shows a substantial dropping trend. As the livelihoods of the farmers mainly depend on seasonal rain fed agriculture, adapting to the adverse impact of rainfall and temperature variability is undisputable. Decisions regarding the agricultural system and formulation of adaptation strategies in the area are better to consider increasing in minimum temperature and declining in annual rainfall.

Keywords: ARIMA models, Forecast, Climate variability, Rainfall, Temperature

Businesses challenges during COVID-19 pandemic in developing countries

Dr Nidhi Srivastava
IMSUC school of Management
India

Abstract

This objective of this research is conducted to demonstrate the obstacles faced by the businesses during the corona virus pandemic in developing countries methodologically, the study deployed secondary data analysis following a descriptive research design. Furthermore, both qualitative and quantitative research methods were used in this study. The secondary data analysis shows that many small and large businesses are facing difficulties, and that the unprecedented coronavirus crisis has destroyed many businesses around the world, making it difficult to survive with reduced revenue, job losses, life slowing down, and weak marketing performance, making it even more difficult to keep a level head and keep their business alive. To assist these Businesses, the government should employ a variety of approaches, including collaboration with affluent individuals and non-governmental groups. Moreover, during this coronavirus scare, small company owners should manage expectations and communicate with employees, suppliers, banks, and consumers. Reduce costs, be transparent with their workers about their finances, continue marketing, experiment with other delivery methods, and recover from the disaster.

Keywords: Business, Challenges, issues, Business Model

Investigating Relationship between Self – Concept and Attitude Towards Mathematics among Pre-service Teachers**Calvin Klein H. Felix**

Email: khenfelix67@gmail.com

Lyca L. Alvarez

Email: lycaleonardo200@gmail.com

Faula C. Ismurajan

Email: ismurajanathena@gmail.com

Karen D. Rosas

Email: bessyforeverlove@gmail.com

Alsani N. Samlani

Email: alsanisamlani13@yahoo.com

College of Teacher Education
Zamboanga Peninsula Polytechnic State University
R.T. Lim Boulevard, Baliwasan
Zamboanga City
Philippines**Abstract**

Mathematics is connected to other school subjects. As future educators, learning Mathematics builds mental discipline and reasoning, and provides the foundation knowledge in understanding and teaching the content of other subjects such as Engineering, Economics, Science, Music, Automotive, Drafting and other technical subjects. Thus, developing and maintaining a positive self – concept and attitude towards Mathematics is essential for pre-service teachers. This study therefore, investigated the relationship between self-concept and attitude towards Mathematics among the pre-service teachers. There were 10 self-concept and 30 math-attitude questions with a total of 40 questions and 3 hypotheses guided the study. This utilized descriptive survey design. The respondents of this study were 204 pre-service teachers from a selected university in Zamboanga City were randomly selected through proportionate and systematic sampling procedures. This study adapted two research instruments, namely, Self-Description Questionnaire (SDQ II) by Herbert W. Marsh and Attitude Towards Mathematics Inventory (ATMI) by Martha Tapia and George E. Marsh. These were validated by the research instructor and subject matter experts and both attained acceptable reliability coefficients during the pilot testing based on the computed Cronbach's alpha. This Mean, Standard Deviation and correlation were utilized in the analysis of the data. Findings revealed that there was a significant relationship between self-concept and attitude towards mathematics. Findings also indicated that the pre-service teachers has a positive self-concept and positive attitude towards mathematics. This study recommends that math teachers in the higher education must create a learning environment that can foster positive self – concept and attitude towards Mathematics among pre-service teachers.

Keywords: Self-concept, Self-perception, Attitude, Mathematics and Pre-service Teachers

NEP 2020 and Indian diversity: Challenges in achieving its aim of three-language formula in Hindi speaking states**Bijender Singh**

Assistant Professor
Dept. of English
Indira Gandhi University
Meerpur, Rewari, Haryana
India
Email: bijendersingh8t@yahoo.com

Dr Satish Kumar

Assistant Professor
Dept. of English
Indira Gandhi University
Meerpur, Rewari, Haryana
India
Email: drsatishnimble@gmail.com

Abstract

National Education Policy 2020 has recommended emphatically that students must be taught, in primary classes, three-languages out of which there must be two Indian languages. It aims at teaching more languages to students as language is power and teaching and learning of the language will also contribute in sustenance of the Indian languages. For the states where the languages included in 8th schedule of constitution are spoken it seems feasible but for the states i.e. Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh etc. where Hindi is their scheduled language and dialects are spoken but have no mention in 8th Schedule of constitution it may face the greatest challenges. This may never be overlooked that India is a land of diversity. As it's a well-known fact that language is power, it may never be denied that language proves a discriminatory and harassing tool too to those who belong to underprivileged sections of society such as women and Dalits. Keeping in view the language politics at various levels and aims of NEP 2020, this paper attempts to investigate the challenges faced in achieving the desired results based on the three-language formula centring the underprivileged sections of Indian society. To study this, some literary narratives and language politics and movements in India will be the material for analysis. To analyse material, the postcolonial theory will be used as a tool. The study proves that the three-language formula does not empower underprivileged sections in general and in Hindi speaking regions in particular.

Keywords: Dalit, women empowerment, language politics, Angrezi Hatao abhiyan, language of gods, English goddess, foreign language, language of rulers

Investigating Mathematics Achievement Goals among Preservice Teachers: Inputs to Curricular Enhancement**Jay Chris A. Alejandria**

ORCiD: 0000-0001-8499-2593

jhayare1515@gmail.com

Alnakib S. Idlana

ORCiD:0000-0003-4581-289X

alnakibidlana19999@gmail.com

Angelica M. Escalante

ORCiD:0000-0002-4771-8533

angelicaescalante17@gmail.com

Depcil L. Plando

ORCiD: 0000-0002-8892-398X

depcilplando98@gmail.com

Patricia E. Tubog

ORCiD: 0000-0001-9436-9738

patriciatubog15@gmail.com

College of Teacher Education, Zamboanga Peninsula Polytechnic State University

R.T. Lim Boulevard, Baliwasan, Zamboanga City

Philippines

Abstract

Learning Mathematics at the tertiary level is essential among Math and non – Math preservice teachers. This provides the foundational knowledge and mental discipline to teach Math and other school subjects such as Science, Arts, Music, Social Sciences, and technical subjects. Various studies have shown that motivational constructs such as Mathematics achievement goals can influence students' achievement outcomes while learning Mathematics. Thus, this study investigated the Mathematics achievement goals among the preservice teachers. There were twelve research questions and two hypotheses that guided the study. This utilized descriptive survey design and data were collected online thru Google Forms. A sample of 147 preservice teachers from a selected university in Zamboanga City was randomly selected through proportionate and systematic sampling procedures. This study adapted the Mathematics Achievement Goals Orientation questionnaire by Mohd Rustam Mohd Rameli and Kosnin Azlina. The research instructor and subject matter experts validated this, and the subscales attained acceptable reliability coefficients during the pilot testing based on the computed Cronbach's alpha. Mean, standard deviation and Pearson – r correlation were utilized in the analysis of the data. Findings revealed that preservice adopt mastery goals more than performance goals. Results also showed that achievement goals between Math and non – Math preservice teachers are not significantly different. This study recommends that math teachers in higher education may create a learning environment that can foster mastery and performance-approach goals in Mathematics among preservice teachers.

Keywords: Achievement Goals, Mastery, Performance approach, Mathematics and Preservice Teachers

Challenges in Education Faced in India, During the COVID Times**Dr S. Rasheeda Sulthana**Professor of English
Bharathi Women's College
Chennai:60018
Tamil Nadu
India**Dr Nanda**Professor of English
Bharathi Women's College
Chennai:60018
Tamil Nadu
India**Abstract**

This period could be called one of the most challenging periods, in the World's history. The challenge is not limited to a single phase, but to a multiplicity of phases, beginning with livelihood, education, economy, commerce, science, technology, and the list goes on.

The pandemic will be remembered in the words of Dickens as "the worst of times" and, in the most unintended ways, also "the best of times". Before the lockdown, the challenge for the kind of schools that are existing today, was finding the sweet spot between theoretical and experiential learning. After the move to virtual learning, it has become about finding our reason for being.

In this article the main focus will be on the challenges faced in the field of Education, in my country, India, during the COVID times. Here, the various factors which have helped in the field of education during these times, will be discussed.

Key Words: Blended learning, Virtual World, Physical Connect, Accessibility, Teachers, Parents and Students.

Challenges of modern education as a threat to national, regional and global security

Professor Evgenii Gamerman

Blagoveshchensk, Amur region

Russia

e-mail: egamerman@mail.ru

Abstract

Modern education in most countries and regions of the world, at all its levels, unfortunately, does not meet the needs and requirements of the time. The current global world is changing so rapidly technically, communicatively, mentally that no educational reforms simply can keep up with it. Any institution, any transformation is very late. As a result, education does not meet the requirements of the times. In fact, today's schools, colleges, universities train specialists who, after receiving diplomas, for the most part will not be in demand. This creates a range of security threats at various levels. Firstly, it contributes to the actualization of threats to economic security, since one way or another contributes to the emergence of economic crises. Secondly, an increase in the number of people who have not found a place for themselves in the social system will contribute to the actualization of the problems and threats of transnational crime and international terrorism. The increase in the gap between the education system and the real world will contribute to a decrease in the level of culture, including the political one. As a result, an increase in the likelihood of new hotbeds of tension, local and regional conflicts. It is necessary to change conceptual approaches to education, changing and even completely abolishing educational standards, canons and bringing education to a new super-technological and qualitative level.

Exploring Mathematics Metacognitive Knowledge among Preservice Teachers: Basis for Curricular Enhancement**Christian Mark Macias**

Email: christianmacias06@gmail.com

Alnasir Cagunot

Email: alnasircagunot.01@gmail.com

Jhunrey Tamac

Email: junreytamac0@gmail.com

Christel Jane Pareño

Email: christeljaneresurreccion05@gmail.com

Babylyn Enriquez

Email: enriquezbabylyn07@gmail.com

College of Teacher Education, Zamboanga Peninsula Polytechnic State University
R.T. Lim Boulevard, Baliwasan, Zamboanga City
Philippines**Abstract**

Learning Mathematics at the tertiary level are important for preservice teachers because it provides them basic knowledge and mental discipline in teaching math and other school subjects. Various studies have shown that metacognitive knowledge can significantly influence the mathematics performance of the learner. Thus, this study sought to determine the Mathematics metacognitive knowledge level of the preservice teachers. There were four research questions and four hypotheses guided the study. This utilized descriptive survey design and data were gathered online thru Google Form. A sample of 147 preservice teachers from a selected higher education institution in Zamboanga City were randomly selected through proportionate and systematic sampling procedures. This study adapted Metacognitive Knowledge in Mathematics Questionnaire by Efklides and Vlachopoulus. This was validated by the research instructor and subject matter experts and all subscale attained acceptable reliability coefficients during the pilot testing based on the computed Cronbach's alpha. Mean, standard deviation, Pearson-r correlation, t-test and ANOVA were utilized in the analysis of the data. Findings revealed the the preservice teachers have higher metacognitive strategies than the two other subscale of metacognitive knowledge. Findings also revealed that there was moderate positive correlation between the metacognitive strategy and competence- enhancing strategy subscales. This study recommends that math teachers in the tertiary must create learning activities that can nurture the metacognitive knowledge among preservice teachers.

Keywords: Metacognitive Knowledge, Mathematics, Preservice Teachers, Systematic Sampling and Discipline

A Study on the Attitude of the IX Standard Students towards Bengali Language in West Bengal**Madhusudan Das**

Researcher

Faculty of Education

A P J Abdul Kalam University

India

Email: himadhu1984@gmail.com

Abstract

In West Bengal Bengali is the official language. The basic from of Bengali has been taught in West Bengal. The school in West Bengal will continue to teach Bengali as a compulsory language. It occupies a substantial position in the Educational field of India. Bengali such a language which has a wider communicative value. But here the researcher saw completely different side of Bengali language.

Bengali language is originated in the Indo-European language family. "Language Movement" redirects here. For other uses, see Language movement (disambiguation).

Procession march held on 21 February 1952 in Dhaka.

The Bengali Language Movement, also known as the Language Movement (Bengali: ভাষা আন্দোলন Bhasha Andolôn), was a political movement in former East Bengal (today Bangladesh) advocating the recognition of the Bengali language as an official language of the then-Dominion of Pakistan in order to allow its use in government affairs, the continuation of its use as a medium of education, its use in media, currency and stamps, and to maintain its writing in the Bengali script.

The Language Movement catalyst the assertion of Bengali national identity in East Bengal and later East Pakistan, and became a forerunner to Bengali nationalist movements, including the 6-Point Movement and subsequently the Bangladesh Liberation War and Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 in 1971. In Bangladesh, 21 February is observed as Language Movement Day, a national holiday. The Shaheed Minar monument was constructed near Dhaka Medical College in memory of the movement and its victims.

Attitudes are the mental and neutral state of readiness organized through experience. Attitudes play important role in the life of language as, healthy attitudes restore language and unhealthy attitudes decay a language. Our attitudes are shaped or reshaped in a society and in society each and every language has its own status and due to change of status attitudes changes (Mian, 1998).

Keywords: Attitude, Bengali Language, west Bengal, IX standard Students.

Online Education in Bangladesh: Challenges and Opportunities in the New-normal Situation**Mohammad Jashim Uddin**

Assistant Professor

Department of English

Northern University Bangladesh

Abstract

Because of Covid-19, the education sector in Bangladesh has been affected mostly since March 2020. Students are insisted to be engaged with digital devices now and then for learning. But a good number of students have failed to meet the challenges in the new-normal situation for various reasons and they have been out of education. The paper aims at examining the immediate and longer term impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on education up to the tertiary level in Bangladesh, and to focus on meeting the challenges in educational crisis in and after the new-normal situation. Besides these, the paper will analyse the government policy to overcome the crisis. It will try to indicate the future crisis in every level of education. It is an analytical research in nature. It will use mostly the secondary resources from every possible source so that it can give a guideline for future. The paper will also incorporate the teachers', students', and parents' roles during and onward pandemic situation.

Key-words: Online education, digital learning platform, challenges, mental health

Postgraduate chemistry students perspective on Blended-Flipped learning model in solving Computational Chemistry problems- a practical approach**Dr Sajith.S**

Associate Professor

Department of Chemistry

BJM Government College, Kollam

India

Email: sajiththattamala@gmail.com

Abstract

With an aim to solve the problems in the traditional learning models, researchers have attempted to integrate flipped learning into courses [1]. Flipped learning is an educational strategy which combines the traditional classroom with on-line activities and is becoming the essential part of the education technology [2,3]. Authentic assessment development exercises on the learning model can be done in the classroom by direct lecturers. The teacher becomes facilitator and helps students in the transition process from knowledge to the acquisition of skills [4,5,6]. Flipped pedagogy in chemistry education is well known in recent years by the successful implementation of active learning environments and the increasing number of flip course reports [7]. Traditional lessons are replaced by interactive forms of teaching chemistry. This study was conducted among the post graduate chemistry students. A flipped classroom was introduced in solving computational chemistry problems with a practical approach. Feedback regarding their flipped learning experience was analysed. 79.56% students felt comfortable with learning through the flipped method. 89.67% students liked receiving instruction through the flipped method. 85.67% students felt more motivated in Flipped Classroom (FC) mode. 79.5% students believe that the Flipped Classroom was inspiring to pursue for further learning. Students expressed satisfaction with flipped learning as a new and effective learning approach. The academic achievements of students indicated more research based flipped pedagogical studies in future.

Keywords: Computational chemistry, Flipped learning, flipped classroom, online learning, students' perspectives.

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Extracurricular Activity of International Students at the International Faculty of the Blagoveshchensk State Pedagogical University in the Era of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Dr Olga Zalesskaia

Associate Professor and Dean
International Faculty,
Blagoveshchensk State Pedagogical University
Amur Region
Russia

Abstract

Blagoveshchensk State Pedagogical University (BSPU) is the oldest pedagogical university in Russia. It was founded in 1930. Since 1990, foreign students have studied at the university. As BSPU is located on the Russian-Chinese border, most foreign students are from China. At present, more than 200 Chinese students are studying at the International Faculty.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, teachers of the International Department conducted a number of various extracurricular activities with students to help them in mastering the Russian language and Russian culture. These included joint outings to the cinema, concerts, trips to the countryside, cruises on the Amur River, Russian tea parties, gatherings, Russian board games, joint celebrations of Russian holidays. Every year the faculty held "Russian language holiday", where students were involved in various forms of work - games, quizzes, competitions etc.

The COVID-19 pandemic was a challenge for the Faculty's management and teaching staff. The Russian-Chinese border was closed and students could not return to BSPU to study. The border has been closed for two years already, so the students study remotely. All these factors had a direct impact on the extracurricular activity. In this research we analyze how the essence of extracurricular activity has changed, examine its features in the new conditions of the pandemic, and highlight the forms of work that are used in the distance format. The author concludes that the effectiveness of extracurricular activity is significantly reduced learning remotely, the forms of work are limited. Extracurricular activity, being an important factor of successful teaching Russian as a foreign language, shapes adequate language reactions and behavioral patterns in another cultural environment and promotes successful interaction with representatives of another culture; for its effectiveness it is necessary to open borders and learn offline as soon as possible.

Keywords: extracurricular activity, international students, Sino-Russian relations, Blagoveshchensk State Pedagogical University, COVID-19

Effects of (meta-) cognitive reading strategy instruction in English (L3) on trilingual learners' reading performance in Arabic (L1)**Hassane Razkane¹, Samir Diouny² & Mohamed Yeou¹**¹Applied Language & Culture Studies Lab, Chouaib Doukkali University, El Jadida, Morocco; ²Faculty of Dental Medicine, Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco**Abstract**

Metacognition refers to the ability to regulate and monitor one's own cognitive processes; it entails awareness and control of planning, monitoring, and evaluating. Despite the importance of metacognition, very few studies have been conducted to determine whether metacognitive reading strategies are transferrable across languages and their role in reading comprehension. The present study examined the extent to which explicit training in metacognitive reading strategies (MCRS) in English could result in improved reading comprehension outcomes in English (L3) and Standard Arabic (L1) among Moroccan trilingual learners of English as an L3. Using the purposive sampling technique, 60 struggling K11 students were randomly assigned to an experimental group (n=30) and a control group (n=30). All participants were administered a reading comprehension pre-test and post-test in English and Standard Arabic (L1). Only the experimental group received training in the application of MCRS during the reading process in English. The one-way-MANOVA test was used to examine the difference in both groups' reading comprehension scores before and after the intervention. The result of our study showed that the experimental group's reading comprehension scores in both English (L3) and Standard Arabic (L1) improved significantly. Based on these findings, we recommend that learners of English as a foreign language, mainly the struggling ones, should be explicitly taught how to use MCRS and that a link be established between the various languages taught in school to facilitate the transfer of strategies across target languages.

Keywords: Trilingual learners; explicit strategy instruction; Cognitive Retroactive Transfer; reading comprehension

A Comparative Analysis on Expenditure Incurred and Average Wages Differences under Mgnrega in Gujarat and Haryana

Mrs. Mukesh Chahal

Research Scholar
Niilm University Kaithal
India

Abstract

In India, many poverty alleviation programs and schemes have been implemented since economic reforms in 1991. MGNREGA is one of the crucial and most important programs that have been put into practice so far. Notification of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) came on Sep. 7, 2005, and was launched on Feb. 2, 2006. The program has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) since October 2009.

The research paper is all about the average wages paid under MGNREGA and the statement of expenditures on MGNREGA in the states of Haryana and India. The period of the study has been taken from the financial year 2017-18 to the financial year 2020-21. The study is primarily based on secondary data collected from various publications of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat, and Haryana. The study finds that the expenditure incurred on MGNREGA in Gujarat is always very high than Haryana during the period of the study while as the average wages paid in Gujarat is always very low than in Haryana. Both Centre and State govt. should review the baseline on which the wages are paid to the workers under MGNREGA and should minimize the differences in wage rates between the states.

Keywords: MGNREGA, Gujarat, Haryana, Expenditure, Average Wages

Impactful Challenges of Business for Future Occupational Maestro**Paulami Niyogi**

Life Coach

Trainer and Digital Entrepreneur

Aretepro

and

Dr Rudrarup Gupta

Academic Researcher and Sustainable Cosmos Ambassador

Green ThinkerZ Society

India under United Nations

Abstract

Human life is absolutely pivotal indeed. Therefore every individual shall have to survive in entrenching their own entity not only to lead themselves but to inspire the entire society in a conforming manner. The term “Business” is one of the prime mediums where leaders can implement their concepts based upon their overall infrastructure in the end. First of all leaders are bound to connect with the people of different cultures and languages. As a result miscommunication may take place out here. On the other hand, education is one of the major factors in this regard. Because people who will be involved in a profitable platform of business must have their basic education at least to realize about most cleared business paradigm in terms of money, goodwill and acceptance. Apart from that according to our communal trust “Technological Metamorphosis” has been initiated in this highly competitive globe but human brains have not been enriched in such elite vibrancy. That is why it is bit difficult for the leaders to channelize the entire platform for business strategy, business research and its best consequential implementation. In this regard, some of the considerations are very decisive such as a. Sort of business, volume of business, location of business, bare minimum academic qualification for the same, business dynamism, leadership attributes, parameters for recruitment and financial strength of business leaders. This is how it can be an exclusive avenue of introspective research where both leaders and followers should be involved to ensure the same for inhabitable value addition in all over the globe.

Keywords: Business Challenges, Leaders’ Contributions, Business Paradigms, Management Research, Leaders’ Introspections

COVID-19 and its Challenges in Education, Business and Technology

Rituraj Basumatary
MPhil Research Scholar
Tata Institute of Social Sciences
Guwahati
India

Abstract

Besides its worrying effects on human life, the novel strain of coronavirus has the potential to significantly slow down the global economy. Several industries have been adversely impacted due to the spread of COVID-19. It is evident that the global economy is grinding to a halt. As business close to help prevent transmission of COVID-19, financial concerns and job losses are one of the first human impacts of the virus.

We have seen the significant economic impact of the coronavirus on financial markets and vulnerable industries such as manufacturing, tourism, hospitality and travel. Travel and tourism account for 10 % of the global GDP and 50 million jobs are at risk worldwide. Global tourism, travel and hospitality companies closing down affects SMEs globally.

Responding to the crisis requires global cooperation among governments, international organisations and the business community, which is at the centre of the World Economic Forum's mission as the International Organization for Public-Private Cooperation.

The pandemic is also expected to have a huge impact on global education. According to UNESCO monitoring, over 100 countries have implemented nationwide closures, impacting nearly 90 % of the world's student population. School closures impact not only students, teachers and families, but have far reaching economic and societal consequences. School closures in response to COVID-19 have shed light on various social and economic issues, including student debt, digital learning, food insecurity, and homelessness, as well as access to child care, health care, housing, internet and disability services.

Efforts to stem the spread of COVID-19 through non-pharmaceutical interventions and preventive measures such as social-distancing and self-isolation have prompted the widespread closure of schooling in over 100 countries.

Keywords: COVID-19, Challenges, Business, Education, Technology

English Self-Learning Modules (SLM): Student Voice and Performance

Daniel G. Geranco

North Eastern Mindanao State University – Tandag Campus
Tandag City, Surigao Del Sur
Philippines

Abstract

This paper aimed to determine the student's voice on English SLMs/LAS and their academic performance in Modular Distance Learning in the New Normal. This study utilizes explanatory sequential mixed methods, where the first phase focused on (1) identifying students' academic performance on the English subject in the SY 2020 - 2021, (2) assessing the modules in the quarters where the respondents performed better and poor using the Communicative Language Teaching activities/drills of Jack Richards (2005) in terms of mechanical practice, meaningful practice, and communicative practice. Furthermore, the second phase focused on (3) determining the students' voice on the English 9 SLMs/LAS they have used using an open-ended questionnaire, and (4) identifying the effective activities/drills and strategies in studying in MDL. The results of the study showed that the average academic performance of the students is Satisfactory and no significant changes from the first quarter to fourth quarter on the same school year. In addition, the students performed low in Q1 with a total of 70 activities/drills, whereas they performed better in Q2 (40 activities/drills). Moreover, students rely first on their prior knowledge of the topic/concept before asking for help or inquiring on the internet. Hence, it can be concluded that activities and drills are an important factor in the academic performance of students. Initiatives on developing learning material should be managed without compromising the quality of the resource. Students, on the other hand, should also adapt the respondents' strategy on rereading first the material before asking for help from others as this also ignites the reading comprehension of the students.

Keywords: self-learning modules, academic performance, student voice, CLT activities and drills, Modular Distance Learning

The Association between K12 Freshmen's Attitudes towards the Medium of Instruction and their Performance in Science Subjects**Adil Youssef Sayeh, Hassane Razkane, and Mohamed Yeou**

The Applied Language and Cultural Studies Lab (ALCS)

Faculty of Letters and Humanities

Chouaib Doukkali University

El Jadida, Morocco

Abstract

Research has documented that students' proficiency in the medium of instruction predicts their performance in content subject areas mediated by this language (Butler et al., 2004), while other researchers argue that students' beliefs about language learning influence their language proficiency (Horwitz, 1987, 2008). However, little research has investigated the relationship between students' beliefs in language learning and their performance in content subject areas. This study investigated how students' proficiency, beliefs about language learning, and their perception of ease of the four language modalities (listening, speaking, writing, and reading) influence their performance in Maths, Science, and Physics grades in the national exam. 70 K12 freshmen majoring in Physics were administered a Test de Connaissances du Français (TCF), the (34-item) Beliefs about Language Learning Inventory (BALLI) (Horwitz, 1987), and an adapted questionnaire from Evans & Morrison (2011) that measures students' perceptions of ease in four skill areas: speaking, listening, reading, and writing. Correlation and regression techniques were conducted in the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. Results revealed that there is a moderate correlation between the respondents' scores in the three science subjects (Maths, Science, and Physics) and the four language skills, and that students' performance in the three science subjects can be predicted by their TCF scores and their perception of ease of the four language skills. Also, two BALLI components, Motivations & Expectations and the Nature of Language Learning, predicted students' Maths and Physics scores and their performance in the Science exam, respectively. Findings of the current study suggest that students' beliefs and attitudes towards languages do not only affect their language proficiency, but also their performance in science subjects mediated by this language.

Keywords: language proficiency; BALLI; content subjects; students' performance; language skills

Challenges in Indian Educational System**Dr Archana**

Assistant Professor

Department of English

MMV, Banaras Hindu University

Varanasi-221005

India

Abstract

There are certain changes in Indian Educational System. The society is becoming interconnected; technology is rapidly changing our connection to information. Present global situations require to reassess what even more significant, how we understand. We require education for our society.

Indian literacy rate is below the world average literacy rate of 84% of all countries. India has the largest illiterate population. Despite governmental policies, India's literacy rate figure estimated that it would take until 2060 for India to obtain universal literacy. 2001-2011 literacy growth of 9.2%, which is slower than the growth seen during the previous decade. There is gender discrimination in the literacy rate in India: effective literacy rates (age - and above) in 2011 were 82.14% for males and 65.46% for females. The census showed that progress in female literacy rates (11.8%) was substantially faster than in male literacy rates (6.9%) in which means the gender disparity appears to be decreasing. This is actual picture of education system of India. We are attempting to gain education for all, and diminishing gender inequality in India. Purpose of education is attempting to develop ability in students. Social, moral, cultural values and ideals are diminishing as we are adopting western culture and social values which are completely different from India. The basic issues are:

The education system is not matching with the present requirement of students and the globalized nations of the world. Skills are invaluable for all pupils to succeed in both college and career. Skills are underestimated under-rated in the current educational system.

Keywords: Educational System, Educational condition, Growth, Society, Global Scenario

Importance of Vernacular Language in Socio-Economic Development

Ankita Gupta

M.A, JNU

New Delhi

India

Email: ag5476001@gmail.com

Abstract

Languages play a critical part in different perspectives of our day-to-day lives. Their part isn't as it was constrained to communication, or maybe it expands into the tremendous branches of information and human sciences. Languages are able of creating human information and expanding it for the advantage of mankind. It aids in the development of perspective since language and mind are inextricably linked, and it is difficult to think without first learning the language. The socio-cultural importance of vernacular language cannot be overstated. Because it is simpler for a youngster to absorb a lesson in his or her mother tongue, using it as a teaching medium increases cognitive ability.

This paper aims to show the importance of vernacular languages while giving education. Despite the recognition of the importance of vernacular languages and their role in education, the English language has been given priority in India for its global acceptance and it has led to the marginalization of other native languages along with cultural development. The following paper attempts to present a foundational presentation of the effects of languages in educational development and how the positive effects may be incorporated towards the development of human resources. This task has been divided into three sections:

Section one presents a historical overview and analysis of the role of the vernacular languages in the development of culture and human sciences.

Section two discusses the importance of vernacular languages that are influential in the development of education.

Section three discusses the marginalization of native languages in India because of the profound importance given to the English language.

Rural Entrepreneurial Transformation: A Study on Indian Handmade Paper Industry

Mr. Rajeiv Sinha

Research Scholars

School of Commerce & Management,

ARKA JAIN University,

Jamshedpur, Jharkhand

India

Email: rajeiv.s@arkajainuniversity.ac.in

And

Dr Angad Tiwary

Professor

School of Commerce & Management,

ARKA JAIN University, Jamshedpur

Jharkhand

India

Email: dr.angad@arkajainuniversity.ac.in

Abstract

The adverse face of recession is large scale employee sacking by multinational companies throughout the world. As highly decreases of employment opportunities and mass scale firing often leads an economy into a vicious level of unemployment, poverty and severe recession. Thus to enhance economy from this vicious circle, it becomes essential for an economy to identify prospective employment opportunities and, to stabilize and strengthen its traditional ways.

Although Multi-National companies are backbone of both developed countries and developing countries in current scenario; but global crash of sub-prime crises have substantially shaken these pillars, so when pillars become weak it becomes essential for a country to strength its roots. Traditional small scale manufacturing sector although inconsequential in supporting economy, however is the root of manufacturing sector of the country, and being labor exhaustive and less investment challenging can be identified as a redeemer of current economic crises.

This paper is a contribution to study the big potential of traditional small scale handmade paper industry in India over more than a decade, hence to make world economies, to realize the prowess of small when large corporate sector is showing thrust.

Keywords: Rural Entrepreneurship, Handmade Paper Industry

Impact of Virtual Learning during COVID 19 in Higher Education: A Case Study of Mizoram University**Bhuvanesh kumar**

PhD scholar

Department of Management

Mizoram University

Dr Amit Kumar Singh

Professor

Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University

Lucknow, India

And

Dr Bidhu Kanti Das

Assistant Professor

Mizoram University,

Aizawl, India.

Abstract

Covid 19 has unexpectedly collapse the education system from elementary to tertiary level. This disease has created instanced crisis with historic challenges for not in the country but across the worlds' higher education system. Due to this medical emergency, billions of students forced switch from in person to virtual educational learning since the year of 2020 till today. In the case of the backward state like Mizoram, the online teaching has registered devastating impact on the lives of those students who are underprivileged and coming from very poor section of the society. This study is a portrayal of online teaching-learning process adopted by the Mizoram University. It appears to an intellectually enriched opportunity for future academic decision-making during any adversity. The intended objective of this study to address the advantages and disadvantages of online teaching mode, difficulties faced by students, and benefits and drawback on students performance of virtual leaning system in higher education. The paper employs both quantitative and qualitative approach to study the perceptions of teachers and students on online teaching-learning modes and also highlighted the implementation process of online teaching-learning modes.

Keywords: Online class, Teacher, Student, Covid 19, Online tools

Growth and Export Performance of Basmati Rice in India

Dr Soumya P

Senior Research Fellow

NASF Project

Department of Agricultural Economics

S V Agricultural College

Tirupati, India

Email: soumyapasupuleti@gmail.com

Abstract

The study entitled “Growth and Export Performance of Basmati Rice in India” is an attempt to examine the growth rate of exports and direction of trade of basmati rice from India. Data on exports were collected from Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) website. Compound Annual Growth Rate and Markov Chain Analysis were used to analyse data from 2011-12 to 2020-21. Saudi Arab, Iran, Iraq, Yemen Republic, United Arab Emirates, United States of America (USA), Kuwait and United Kingdom are the major importing countries of basmati rice from India. Basmati rice exports showed significant and positive growth rates both in terms of volume (3.86% per annum) and value (6.01% per annum). The exports of basmati rice to Iraq, Yemen Republic, USA and Saudi Arab showed a significant positive Compound Annual Growth Rate both in value and volume terms. The Countries Iran and Saudi Arab showed a high retention probability of 50.82 and 44.91 per cent of the previous year share which in turn showed that these countries most reliable importers of basmati rice from India. The study suggests the need to exploit current markets and explore new markets.

Key words: Compound annual growth rate, Markov chain, exports, Basmati rice, Retention probability

Professional Ethics in Higher Education

Mrs. Neelufar Farash

India

Email: neelufar.farash12@gamil.com

Abstract

Professional ethics should be treated with the utmost respect, not only in the pursuit of higher education, but also in the pursuit of other professional growth. Professionals must expand their knowledge and understanding of professional ethics from the beginning of their schooling through the attainment of career prospects. Kids' parents are considered their first and most important educators. Parents and educators are both sources of information about professional ethics. Individuals who effectively use professional ethics in their lives will be able to accomplish academic achievement as well as many other career aspirations. Individuals who are able to take cognizance and importance of professional ethics and put them into practice are able to enhance their lives and attain individual and career objectives. It is essential for students to consider professional ethics while pursuing higher education. This notion is important not only for learners, but also for other members of the educational community, such as administrators, presidents, lecturers, and staff. Professionals must ensure that they communicate more effectively, build better terms and interactions with others, portray integrity and justice, and carry out their job obligations in a well-organized way in order to properly execute professional ethics. The following are the primary areas that have been considered in this research paper: the meaning and significance of professional ethics, professional ethics aims, forms of professional ethics, and strategies to improve professional ethics.

Keywords: Professional growth, Higher Education, Educators, Measures, Objectives, Professional Ethics

The End