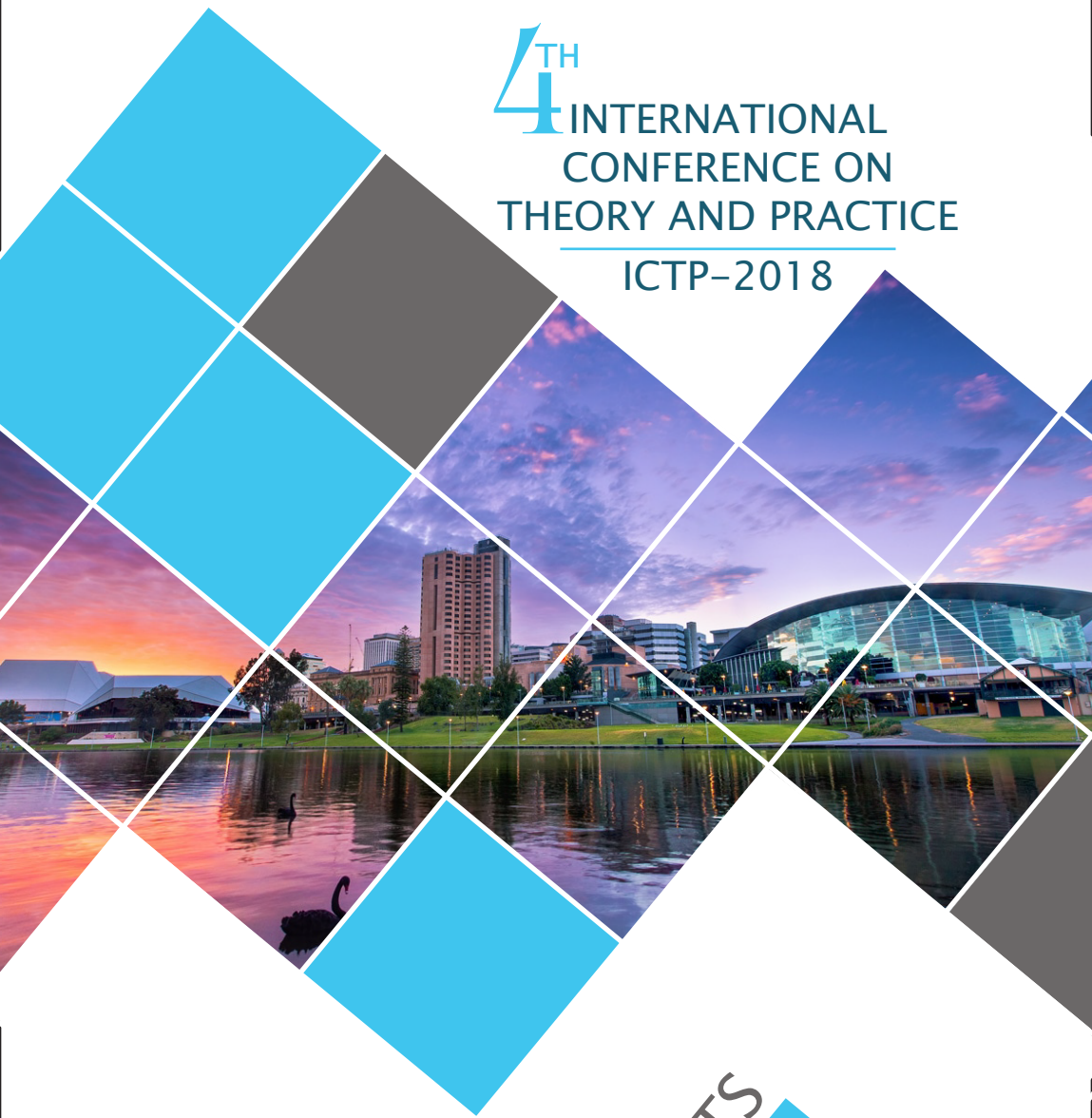


# 4<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THEORY AND PRACTICE

## ICTP-2018



9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup>  
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Education Development Centre  
4 Milner Street, Hindmarsh  
Adelaide, SA 5007, Australia



ABSTRACTS



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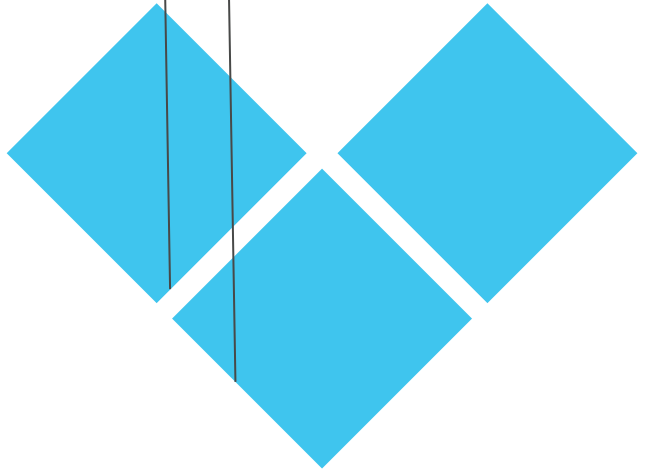
### **Conference Chair Biography:**

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Steven has a doctorate of education from Flinders University in which he focused on educational measurement and educational policy, as well as a doctor of philosophy in labour economics from Adelaide. He has over three decades experience teaching economics and is currently a visiting lecturer in the School of Economics at the University of Adelaide. In the past Steven has published in the area of economics education. Since completing his PhD in 2010 Steven has been attempting to integrate his two areas of doctoral studies. To this end he been exploring issues related to the economics of education.

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# **Business** abstracts



## **CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR: A ROUTE TO PAKISTAN ECONOMIC REVIVAL THROUGH THE CONNECTIVITY AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN REGIONAL INTEGRATION**

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### **Abstract**

The challenge of the countries (China and Pakistan) to connect and develop its infrastructure at the regional level is neither a straightforward nor an easy task since the two economies are performing at a different pace. Pakistan, being a developing country, has faced a lot of economic and political instability. Due to which it has become difficult for Pakistan to reach stability. However, China has a stable economic growth with political and economic policies designed to support the smooth functioning of the country. The objective of this research paper will be to explore the possible sectors in which China can assist Pakistan to develop its infrastructure. As the CPEC is launching its project to connect the Pakistani city of Gwader port which is located in the southwestern Pakistan to the northwestern Xinjiang region with a wide network of railways and the highways. The other projects are railway and roadway infrastructure development. The energy sector development and the science and technology cooperation are also covered by CPEC.

This will be an exploratory research which will cover the infrastructural development of Pakistan which will connect with the China Infrastructure to provide support for the development of Pakistan's economy. It is the good luck of Pakistan that it got China as a sincere friend to support the economic development. CPEC is carrying strategic value for Pakistan. This concept is developed by China as China wants to become global. China's dream is "Go Global 2001". Pakistan is receiving the benefits of this dream as China wants to



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receive stable energy supply along with proper developed infrastructure (roads and railways) to maintain its Global presence. Pakistan has been receiving grants and loans to run its economy for years and with its increasing burden of loans, Pakistan has to come up with a strong infrastructure to connect with China. The future prospects of this connectivity at the regional level are showing bright returns. As China have developed its infrastructure and have developed its global presence. The China “Silk Road Economic Belt” and “Maritime Silk Road” is China’s greatest achievement and its glimpse can be observed through the economic development of China. The purpose of this research will be to provide a sound base to why Pakistan needs CPEC.

As Pakistan have faced several economic and political turmoil’s which almost destroyed the economic system of Pakistan. With increasing inflation and out of control energy crises, Pakistani industries have suffered. This research will shed light on the significance of CPEC. A snapshot of the past five years of economic performance of Pakistan and China will be reviewed along with the reforms taken place in Pakistan and China to develop the infrastructure which will support economic development. The study will help in identifying the gaps in China’s and Pakistan’s economy to initiate infrastructural development in Pakistani sectors to bring it to the expectations of foreign investors and help China receive a smooth route to the sea for its trade.

***Keywords:*** China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), Infrastructural Development, Regional Integration.

## A STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF CAPITAL MARKET SENSITIVITY ON CONSERVATIVE FINANCIAL REPORTS OF FIRMS

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### **Abstract**

Recently, capital market sensitivity and managers' motivation to transfer wealth and value of the firm to themselves is the subject of a scientific study that has been vastly investigated. Since conservative financial reports belong to the firm control system and reduce management's opportunistic behavior, the consequently reduced capital market sensitivity is relevant to stock price fluctuations. In this study, the relationship between capital market sensitivity and conservative financial reports are studied in Iran. Research sample was selected from the accepted companies in Tehran stock Exchange during 2011-2016, which is 237 companies. Based upon literature review, it was decided to use regression model for studying this relationship. According to financial data of Tehran stock exchange, we concluded that capital market sensitivity has no effect on conservative financial reports.

**Keywords:** Capital Market Sensitivity, Conservatives, Financial Reports, Accruals.

## INVESTIGATING THE DETERMINANTS OF PATIENTS' CHOICE BETWEEN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC HOSPITALS AMONG BOP CONSUMERS

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### Abstract

Delivery of healthcare services to the bottom of the pyramid (BOP) consumers is a necessary precondition to poverty alleviation. Co-creation approaches prove to be particularly suitable to improve the health-seeking behaviour of BOP consumers. However, scant research is done to understand BOP patients' perceptions of healthcare providers. This article investigates the determinants of patients' choice between private and public hospitals among BOP consumers. A mixed-method approach has been adopted. The quantitative analysis based on a data of 436 patients from five hospitals in Ahmedabad, India indicates that BOP patients visit a public hospital significantly more than top-of-the-pyramid (TOP) patients. Further, no significant difference emerged between BOP and TOP patients for inpatient or outpatient treatments. Qualitative findings based on twenty-one BOP consumers from selected slum areas highlight that BOP patients choose a hospital based on references by third parties and previous personal experience, while costs and distance play a mixed role. Implications for practitioners, social entrepreneurs and policymakers are discussed.

**Keywords:** Capital Market Sensitivity, Conservatives, Financial Reports, Accruals.

## DETERMINANTS OF OCCUPATIONAL CHOICES: A MULTINOMIAL LOGIT ANALYSIS OF SELECTED VAVUNIYA CAMPUS GRADUANDS IN SRI LANKA

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### Abstract

This study uses multinomial logit model to estimate the impact of significant factors influencing occupational choices among the undergraduates in Sri Lanka. For this purpose, 123 Bachelor of Business Management undergraduates from third and fourth years of the Vavuniya Campus of the University of Jaffna were selected. The primary data were collected through the structured questionnaires and this study predominantly employed multinomial logistic regression model and marginal effects to arrive the findings. Since the discrete choices have more than two categories in the dependent variable, multinomial logit model is more appropriate than other logit or probit models. Job choice was considered as an outcome variable which has six categories, whereas salaries, other benefits, working environment, job security, career development and employer reputation were utilized as predictors in the study. Empirical results of the model indicate that all the above variables are important factors that determine the job choices, but their magnitude and significant levels vary across different types of job choices. Salary was considered as an important factor in all job categories except choice in own business. The respondents who prefer to start their own businesses were more concerned on other benefits while the respondents who prefer to become as an accountant more concerned on career development than other job choices. The major findings of the study may assist the students of Vavuniya Campus in selecting their specialization preferences on the subjects and the academics to improve their curriculum design in the future.

**Keywords:** Occupational Choices, Bachelor of Business Management Undergraduates, Probability of Job Preferences, Multinomial Logit Model, Marginal Effects.

## WHAT ARE THE FACTORS FOR THE ADOPTION OF SMEs FUNDING IN SAUDI ARABIA

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### **Abstract**

SMEs have recently been recognized as a significant contribution to the Saudi economy, which provide business and a platform for innovative ideas. SMEs make up a larger percentage of business operating in Saudi Arabia compared with its counter-part of large companies. However, SMEs face many constraints that slow their performance and growth. One of the major constraints that has emerged over the years is the financial constraint. The need for finance is of paramount importance to the success of any company, whether large or small. The purpose of this research is to study the factors affecting the access of SMEs to finance, and thus the impact on the growth of SMEs. The literature review in this research will be explained four determinants as follow: Culture factors, entrepreneurship factors, characteristics of firm, and characteristics of financial information. The plane of analysis includes preliminary data which will be obtained through mixed method (interviews, questionnaire). Finally, the purpose of the study is to examine the factors that influence SMEs access to financial resources.

***Keywords:*** SMEs, Saudi Arabia, Business, Culture.

## THE IMPACT OF VISUAL ELECTRONIC WORD-OF-MOUTH COMMUNICATIONS ON E-COMMERCE ADOPTION. CASE STUDY: THE DIFFERENT ROLE OF BLOGGER'S VISUAL ELECTRONIC WORD-OF-MOUTH ON YOUTUBE, INSTAGRAM AND SNAPCHAT

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### Abstract

The growth of e-commerce has resulted in the increasing use of Social Media Sites (SMSs) around the world. Bloggers' reviews on SMSs such as YouTube, Snapchat and Instagram is known as visual electronic Word of Mouth (eWOM). Blogger's visual eWOM is one of the new marketing tools used by companies to increase SMSs users' adoption of e-commerce. There has been a growth in consumers' use of bloggers' visual eWOM on YouTube, Snapchat and Instagram. Studies show that understanding the differences between factors that influence the impact of bloggers' visual electronic word of mouth is still inadequate. Companies use general eWOM marketing strategies for all of SMSs, and this has led to a misunderstanding of consumers' attitudes to e-commerce. In fact, SMSs' characteristics are different. For example, YouTube allows users to "like" and "dislike" videos and to write comments on bloggers' public videos. Whereas, Snapchat lets users watch and comment on live videos in private and only the "blogger" can see the comments. Snapchat has no "like" and "dislike" function that publicly shows SMSs users' evaluations of bloggers' videos that reflect other SMSs users' appraisals. Accordingly, consumers may have different attitudes to using visual eWOM SMSs. This study focuses on understanding the factors that influence Saudi consumers who use visual eWOM on SMSs including YouTube, Snapchat and Instagram. Saudi SMSs users are one of the highest adopters of e-commerce in the world. E-commerce is growing in Saudi Arabia due to numerous international firms

numerous international firms investing in the country's economy. However, understanding the adoption of e-commerce among Saudi SMSs users' is still limited. This study uses a quantitative method and data was collected using online surveys. The survey questions were designed to collect data on the factors identified from a literature review. The factors are: personal preference, social classification and how the SMSs' characteristics influence e-commerce adoption. The collected data ranges from January to February 2017. A total of 400 Saudi SMSs users participated in the survey. The data has been analysed by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The findings indicate that 61 percent of respondents use e-commerce through SMSs. The respondents have acknowledged that their purchasing decisions are mainly based on bloggers' visual eWOM on SMSs. However, the respondents have diverse attitudes to using SMSs. For example, consumers use Instagram due to its simplicity of use through mobiles and also the visual nature of the platform. Never the less, consumer purchasing decisions are highly based on visual eWOM on YouTube because of its unique appearance. YouTube presents positive and negative consumers evaluation of products or services through its "like" and "dislike" functions under the video. The study shows that Snapchat has less influence on consumers' purchasing decisions. The findings indicated that Saudi SMSs users are from a middle social class with low yearly salaries and bachelor's level degrees. Therefore, these users need greater incentives to develop their adoption of e-commerce. This study highlights the importance of digital marketing strategies for managers using SMSs to meet consumer eWOM attitudes in using e-commerce.

**Keywords:** Blogger, E-commerce, Saudi Arabia, Social Media, Visual electronic Word of Mouth.

## **DIVIDEND POLICY AND SHAREHOLDERS' WEALTH: A STUDY OF SELECTED LISTED HOTEL AND TRAVEL COMPANIES IN SRI LANKA**

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### **Abstract**

The main objective of any organization is to maximize its share holders' wealth as exposed in the market value of the firm's stocks. The Dividend policy of an organization plays a crucial role in determining the value created for an organization's stockholders. Therefore, it is imperative to understand the nature of the relationship between dividend and shareholders' wealth. Tourism remains the fastest growing service industry in most of the emerging countries. Sri Lanka is also no exception to it. Since then, the hotel and travel sector has been growing steadily as a promising sector. In particular, the contribution of the hotel and travel sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 2% in Sri Lankan economy as of 2016. The present study was initiated to find out the impact of dividend policy on shareholders' wealth of top fifteen listed companies under the hotel and travel sector in Sri Lanka during the period from 2012 to 2016.

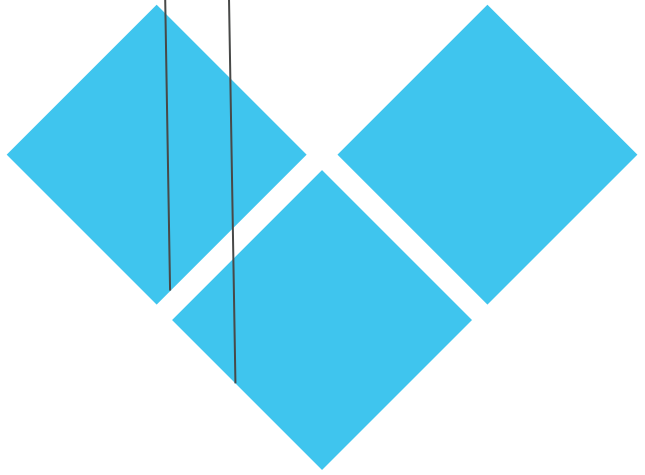
Dividend policy was considered as the explanatory variable proxied by Dividend Per Share (DPS), Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR) and Dividend Yield Ratio (DYR) while shareholders' wealth was considered as the outcome variable proxied by Market Value Added (MVA). Data was sourced from company annual reports. Pooled Ordinary Least Square (OLS) has been employed as a form of panel data analysis to arrive at the findings of the study. Findings have revealed that Dividend policy has a significant impact on



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shareholders' wealth,. Significant positive relationship was observed between the predictors named DPS, DPR and the outcome variable named MVA. Further, it was found that there is a negative significant relationship between DVR and MVA.

***Keywords:*** Dividend Per Share (DPS), Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR), Dividend Yield Ratio (DYR), Market Value Added (MVA).



# Education abstracts



# Education

## **ENGLISH LISTENING PROFICIENCY AND FACTORS AFFECTING ENGLISH LISTENING SKILL OF FIRST YEAR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS AT THAT PHANOM COLLEGE, NAKHON PHANOM UNIVERSITY**

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### **Abstract**

This research aimed to study English listening proficiency and factors affecting English listening skill of first year undergraduate students at That Phanom College, Nakhon Phanom University. The study focused on two parts: 1.) factor related to the students and 2.) factor related to previous management of English teaching and learning, and also focused on seven aspects: 1.) students' English knowledge and skill, 2.) students' attitude of English learning, 3.) students' motivation of English learning, 4.) students' personality of using English, 5.) students' opportunity of using English, 6.) teachers' previous arrangement of English teaching and learning, and 7.) teachers' previous teaching aspect. The subjects of this research were first year undergraduate students studying during the first semester of the academic year 2017 at That Phanom College, Nakhon Phanom University. These subjects were 35 undergraduate students from two programs of study: Program of Energy Engineering and Program of Modern Trade Management. This research consists of two instruments for collecting data. The first instrument is the test of English listening based on CEFR or Common European Framework of Reference for Language and questionnaire which B1 level was used for testing English listening skill, and the second instrument is the questionnaire. Statistics used for analyzing data were frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation. Results of the study found that the mean score of English listening skill of the student was at low level. The factors affecting English

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listening skill of these students were both parts of students and previous management of English teaching and learning. For part of students, the factors caused the students' English listening skill were English knowledge and skill, personality of using English, and opportunity of using English. As attitude of English learning and motivation of English learning, they were not the factors affecting these students' English listening skill. In part of previous management of English teaching and learning, the factors caused the students' English listening skill were both previous learning and teaching management and previous teaching technique.

***Keywords:*** Proficiency, Factor, English Listening Skill

## **SHEDDING LIGHT ON TRANSFORMATIONAL ONLINE LEARNING USING FIVE PRACTICE BASED TENETS: ILLUMINATING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SELF**

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### **Abstract**

This practitioner-led research explores the lived subjective experience of undergraduate distance learning (DL). This research is distinct to understanding DL because consideration is given to person-centred understandings as opposed to a technologically driven focus. The emphasis of individual impact is timely and necessary as the academic and professional literature questions the ability of distance learning to develop deep and transformational learning. Using data from qualitative Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis, 5 practice-based tenets are proposed to develop transformational learning: attention, acceptance, accompaniment, adaptation and action. Together, the tenets show the process of transformation beginning as the participants turn their gaze inwards then embracing new ways of thinking and acting, with the accompaniment of others – especially tutors – providing stability whilst encouraging intellectual risk-taking. This focus on self-discovery presents opportunities to promote and integrate a curiosity-based curricular, content design and assessment that shifts the acceptance of knowledge as authored by others, to learners self-authoring their own understanding; thereby creating a future-facing approach for learning autonomy and more confident dissemination of ideas. The paper concludes by suggesting that new practice-world conversations about the integration of humanistic educational ideals can go hand-in-hand with advancements in technology.

**Keywords:** Distance Learning, Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis, Transformation.

## **CYBERBULLYING AND ITS INFLUENCE ON ACADEMIC, SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

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### **Abstract**

This study investigated the influence of cyberbullying on the academic, social and emotional development of undergraduate students. Participants in this study were 638 Israeli and 102 American undergraduate students. The data were collected with the Revised Cyber Bullying Survey which evaluates the frequency and media used to perpetrate cyberbullying, and the College Adjustment Scales which evaluate the academic, social and emotional development of college students.

The findings revealed that 65% of the students had experienced cyberbullying at least once or twice through different types of media. Also, correlations were conducted and confirmed significant relationships between cyberbullying, mainly through instant messaging, and the academic, social and emotional development of undergraduate students. Instant messaging (IM) was found to be the most common means of cyberbullying among undergraduate students. Implications of the findings are discussed.

**Keywords:** Cyberbullying, Electronic Media, Undergraduate Students.

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## THE EFFECTS OF LEARNERS' JOB COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR VOCATIONAL KEY COMPETENCIES IN LIFELONG EDUCATION BASED ON NATIONAL COMPETENCY STANDARDS (NCS)

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### Abstract

This study is intended to look into the effects of learners' job competency development on their vocational key competency improvement in lifelong education based on national competency standards in Korea. To achieve this, a survey was empirically carried out to 480 learners of lifelong education institutions in Seoul. A statistical analysis was based on this survey and a covariance analysis was conducted to allow for external influences of lifelong education learners' educational environment in the process that verifies the effects of job competency development on vocational key competencies classified into 4 units such as mathematical skill, problem-solving skill, resource management skill and communication skill. The findings were summarized as follows.

First, all factors of job competency development had no effect on mathematical competency in the single dimension. Second, the testing of hypothesis 2 showed that education system ( $F=3.021$ ,  $p<.05$ ) and curriculum ( $F=6.684$ ,  $p<.05$ ) of job competency development factors had a significant positive effect on mathematical competency in the single dimension. Third, the testing of hypothesis 3 showed that only curriculum ( $F=5.865$ ,  $p<.05$ ) of job competency development factors had a significant positive effect on resource management in the single dimension. Fourth, the testing of hypothesis 4 showed that all factors of job competency development had no effect on communication in the single dimension. As for the findings stated above, the proper harmony of both educa

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tion system and curriculum or all education system, curriculum and evaluation management in the combination of lifelong education support with teaching interaction can have a positive effect on the improvement of communication.

***Keywords:*** Job Competency Development, Learning Environment, Lifelong Education, National Competency Standards (NCS), Vocational Key Competencies.



## DYSFUNCTIONAL LEADERSHIP: NOTES FROM THE “DARK” SIDE

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### Abstract

*“Some are born great, some achieve greatness,  
and some have greatness thrust upon them.”  
-W. Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, Act II Scene v.*

Leadership has various permutations, including transformational, distributed and integrated authority, to mention just a few. Although these forms of influence may be viewed positively, not all leadership is positive. This article addresses the “dark” or dysfunctional side of leadership. Dysfunctional leadership is inherent in all forms of leadership, and exists independently of leadership style. Dysfunctional leadership comprises an amalgam of contextual conditions, personality traits and specific situational circumstances. Consequently, “dark” or dysfunctional leadership may be ameliorated or exacerbated by type of task, personality of the leader, or even a mismatch of leadership style to specific contexts. Philosophies of leadership or issues of power may also derail positive leadership. Additionally, mis-educative strategies, such as binary thinking, template approaches and “decision driven data-making,” as opposed to data-driven decision-making, reduce leadership to a dysfunctional enterprise. However, even dysfunctional leadership may not be entirely negative, as some experiences may be educative, although they may not be positive.

**Keywords:** Dysfunctional Leadership, Personality, Binary Thinking, Mis-educative Strategies.

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## ARABIC LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE IN MULTICULTURAL COUNTRIES AND IN THE REGIONAL CITY OF TOOWOOMBA, AUSTRALIA

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### Abstract

This paper reviews the previous studies relevant to the maintenance of Arabic language globally as well as in Australia, and specifically in the regional Queenslandcity of Toowoomba. This literature review serves to frame the study and compare it with other studies. The purpose of this inquiry was to identify issues that might have contributed to or prevented the maintenance of Arabic language among the Arabic-speaking community. The conclusions of this research are envisaged to enrich the knowledge and theories of language maintenance and raise awareness of the Arabic speakers and the community about the importance of maintaining their language.

**Keywords:** Language Maintenance; Arabic Language; Arabic-speaking Community.

## **MENTORING, SELF-EFFICACY AND PERFORMANCE IN CONDUCTING INVESTIGATORY PROJECTS: A MIXED-METHOD ANALYSIS**

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### **Abstract**

This study investigated the effects of mentoring assistance and students' self-efficacy beliefs on performance in conducting investigatory projects. Specifically, it aimed to: ascertain the students' level of performance in the conduct of investigatory projects; identify the level of mentoring assistance that prevails in the conduct of investigatory projects in terms of identifying the research problem, formulating the research problem, formulating the hypothesis, writing the review of literature, constructing the research design, gathering of data, data analysis, presentation, and interpretation of results/findings, formulating conclusions and recommendations, and general practices; identify the students' level of self-efficacy beliefs, correlate mentoring assistance, self-efficacy beliefs and students' performance; find out which variable best predicts students' performance; and determine students' experiences in the conduct of investigatory projects.

Mixed-method analysis using descriptive-correlational methods were used to collect data. Data were analyzed using frequency counts, percentage, means, standard deviation, correlation and multiple linear regression analysis. Findings revealed that majority of the grade-10 students have low performance in the science process skills of conducting investigatory projects. Teachers were satisfactory in mentoring students in the following science processes: identifying the research problem; formulating the

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research problem; formulating the hypothesis; writing the review of literature; constructing the research design; collecting or gathering of data; analysis, presentation, and interpretation of data; formulating conclusions and recommendations; and the general practices in the conduct of science investigatory projects. Students have moderate self-efficacy beliefs on their ability to conduct science investigatory projects and research tasks. The mentoring assistance in terms of formulating the research problems, formulating the hypothesis, writing the review of related literature, constructing the research design, and analysis of data, presentation and interpretation of results have a significant relationship to students' performance. In addition, regression analysis shows that mentoring students in writing literature reviews is a predictor of their performance. The findings of the study indicate that mentoring students in the conduct of investigatory projects has an impact to their performance. Also, students' perceptions and experiences in the conduct of their science research projects are both positive and negative. Teachers are encouraged to promote understanding of science research processes through effective mentoring relationship. Recommendations for future studies and research are provided.

***Keywords:*** Mentoring, Self-Efficacy, Performance and Investigatory Projects.

# Education

## EDUCATIONAL EFFECTS OF CODING NOTES FOR COMPUTATIONAL THINKING

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### **Abstract**

Computational thinking for the 4th industrial revolution is a hot issue in the education world. Its educational purpose is not to make a student to be a programmer, but to train a student to logically solve any given problem. Usually, coding is used as the meaning to make a computer program. Since a program has logical structure and its development process requires subsidiary abilities which analyze a problem and devise the stepwise procedure for that, its coding has been understood to be a good training method for computational thinking. Ministry of Education in South Korea recognized the importance of coding education and remodeled the curricula for elementary, middle, and high school to include the SW subject in 2015. According to the new educational policy, SW-related education will be started since 2018. During last three years, the Ministry of Education has developed the educational methodologies of computational thinking and reported some materials for teachers. When government made an effort to educate computational thinking, private educational market has also grown right along with these efforts.

A matter of some concern is whether public and private contents for coding education are proper to the educational purpose of computational thinking. I think that some of this content is not proper. To compensate this concern, we developed the coding notes with a predefined format, which includes the general coding steps. We taught how to use the coding notes for 10 freshman students of computer engineering division in our university and surveyed the

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educational effects in five points of view. As a result, understanding ability of computer principle is improved to 20% point, that of logical structure of a computer program to 10% point, programming ability to 10% point, analysis ability of a problem to 30% point, and procedural thinking ability of a problem solution to 30% point. Conclusively, our coding notes are useful to teach SW coding to beginners and to train students to think computationally.

***Keywords:*** Computational Thinking, Coding notes, Logical Problem Solving, SW Coding.

## MORE THAN AN ARENA FOR COMMUNICATION AND SHARING PRACTICES: A META-ANALYSIS OF YOUNG READERS' USE OF DIGITISED MEDIA

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### Abstract

Social media has affected the lives of individuals, and societies, globally speaking. This study presents a meta-analysis of six published and two ongoing studies on young readers' use of digitised media. The studies were presented as articles in journals, and as conference papers, between December 2009 and December 2017. The data for all articles was collected online, on open networking sites, or social media. The data collection draws on virtual ethnography, while the theoretical framework includes gender studies, media, sociology of literature, education and intersectionality.

The meta-analysis discusses theories and practice regarding young readers' use of digital environments and the activities related to their preferred reading, to share material and thoughts, to process personal experiences and to publish school work. In these activities, the young readers use digitised media for inclusion into a networking community or a particular group.

The results show that young readers' use of digitised media can be classified in four key categories: personal development, promotion of self, socio-political engagement and as an alternative to educational establishment. These four key categories show that young readers not only use digitised media for inclusion, but also for taking a stance on a personal, or societal level.

For educators, political scientists and politicians who might believe that young people do not read, or do not care for politics or the future, this meta-analysis might provide a more nuanced image.

**Keywords:** Social Media, Digitized Media, Inclusion.

## EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT: A REGIONAL CASE STUDY

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### Abstract

An effective educational supervision at individual, school and organizational level has become a need to enhance school qualitative growth and is considered central to any educational reform. This study reports on the Samoan teachers' perception on the effectiveness of instructional leadership and how this contributes towards school improvement. A case study research design was adopted, assembling data by the means of a questionnaire survey and document analysis. The analysis elucidates the teachers' marginally positive views on the effectiveness of instructional leadership and school improvement, though with a feeling that they need to bring positive change in their perception towards instructional leadership and its impact on students learning outcomes. This study supports the findings of other international research studies that impact of instructional leadership is effective if it's well received and contextualized by the school leaders and teachers to improve the learning and teaching which in turn should improve students learning outcomes. Implications of this study support the research literature indicating the significance of quality instructional leadership in school and the importance of clear goals setting and effective planning of supervision that aligns together with the needs of teachers based on the reforms initiated. These implications are also likely to be relevant and significant for other educational authorities within and beyond the small island developing states of the Pacific that have and are initiating reforms in the education sector and are planning on improving teacher performance to optimize the students learning outcomes.

**Keywords:** Instructional Leadership, Improvement, Educational Reform.



## USING MELLIVORA TO GAMIFY ASSESSMENT

*Mihai Lazarescu <sup>a</sup>, Iain Murray <sup>b</sup>, Sieteng Soh <sup>c</sup>, Johannes Herrmann <sup>d</sup>, Mark Upston <sup>e</sup>*

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### Abstract

Mellivora is web-based software designed for hackathons. The software uses a “capture the flag” approach that allows setting a variety of tasks that can be divided into levels. Tasks in one level can be locked until a specific gateway task in the previous level has been completed. Our work has adapted Mellivora for use as an in-class assessment tool. Students in one or more supervised locations access Mellivora via the web on secure computers. Students progress through the tasks much like a competitive hackathon, but their score in the competition is used as the result of a summative assessment. Our approach has several advantages. First, it allows the same assessment to be used at different locations simultaneously. Second, for tasks requiring computers, the assessment will be more authentic than a pen-and-paper test since students can be given access to appropriate computing resources. Third, the gamification involved will affect student attitude towards the assessment. Finally, the system has the capability of automatically assessing student answers, which may reduce the marking workload. We evaluated our approach using a hackathon, with feedback used to improve software usability. We then ran a formal trial in an assessment for a cyber security unit, with very positive results. We intend to apply our software to a range of units as well as making it available to other parties.

**Keywords:** Computer-based Assessment, Hackathon, Mellivora.

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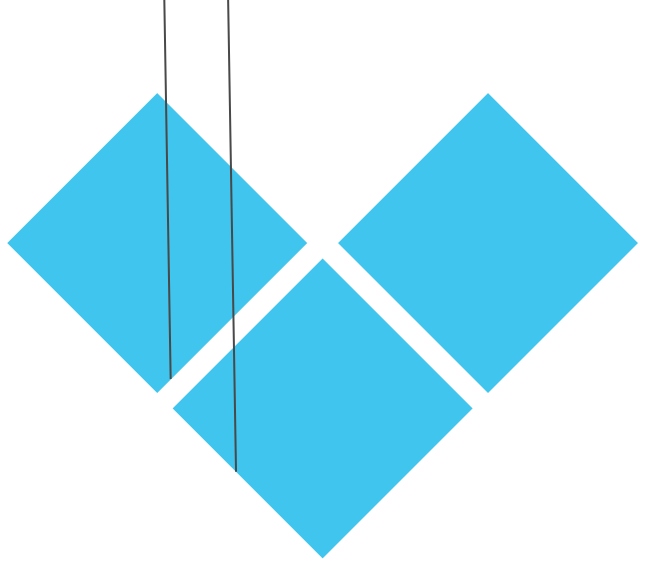
## USING VR TO INCREASE STUDENT ENGAGEMENT AND EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS WHEN TEACHING TAXATION

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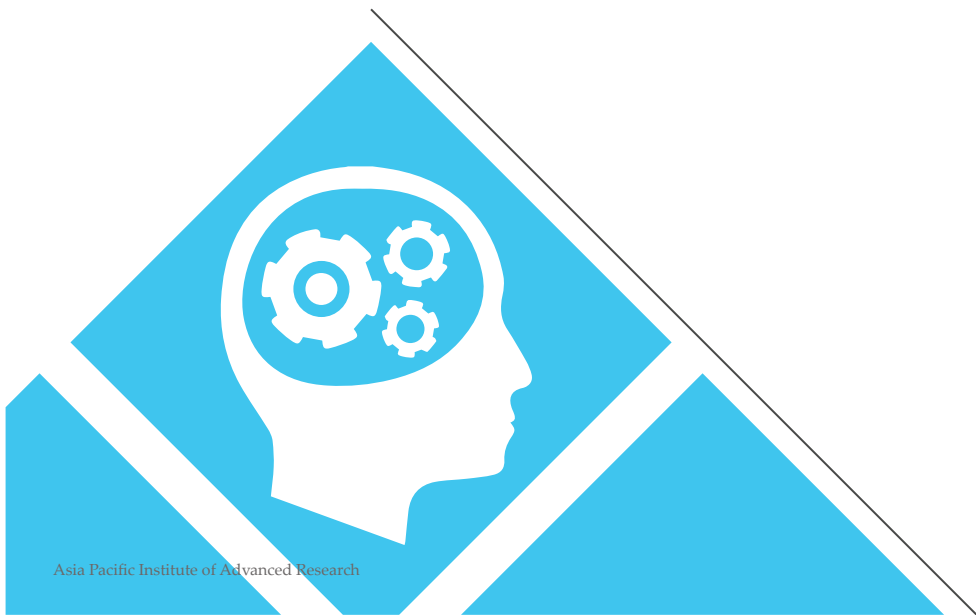
### **Abstract**

Engaging students in the practical uses of taxation through problem based learning (PBL) can be an effective learning technique to improve student engagement and transferable employability skills. This research extends PBL to provide final year undergraduate students with a “real” client experience through using VR as part of a capital allowances exercise. Students explored their “clients” premises through VR to identify assets that were eligible for their capital allowances claim. Feedback from students was very positive and although most had not used the technology before, they thought it enhanced their learning of the topic and found it fun to use. Furthermore, students requested more use of VR in their studies and thought it helped them to better understand the real applications of taxation.

***Keywords:*** Taxation, VR, Technology, Problem Based Learning (PBL).



# ICT abstracts



## INNOVATION INTERNSHIPS: LESSONS LEARNED

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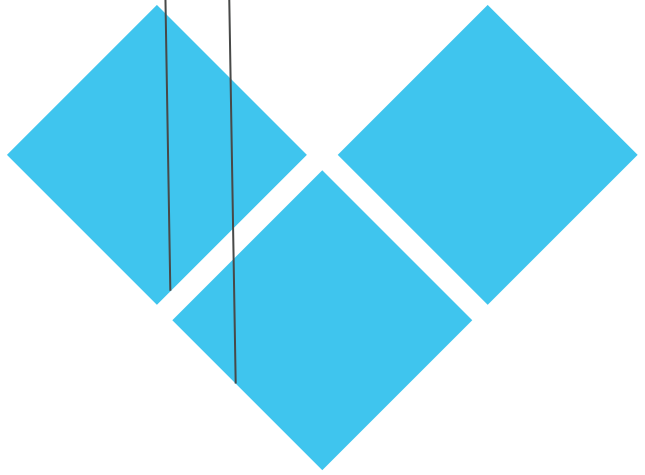
### **Abstract**

The ICP Innovation Internship Program is an immersive innovation experience for interns. Students apply design thinking and extend their discipline knowledge with hands-on experience in projects involving the Internet of Things (IoT), network technologies and data science. The Program also benefits the sponsors and supervisors as they receive a working prototype or proof of concept, and a potential future employee. Key to the success of the Program is the selection of students suited to innovation, then preparing them for the projects with the necessary skills and resources. In this paper, we present the approach taken, results achieved and lessons learned through the initial cohort of ICP interns.

***Keywords:*** Innovation, Internship, Industry.

*ICP interns website - <https://www.icentralau.com.au/Interns/>*

*Innovation Central Perth is collaboration between Curtin University, Cisco, Woodside and Data 61 (CSIRO) - <https://icentralau.com.au/Perth/>*



# **Social Sciences** abstracts



# Social Sciences

## SOCIAL WORK IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING IN INDIA

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### Abstract

Social work emerged as a 'profession' in the 20th century and today is the profession motivated with fulfilling the social welfare mandate of promoting well being and quality of life especially for the disadvantaged which is also highlighted in the recent definition of social work (2014) i.e. "Social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social cohesion and the empowerment and liberation of people. Principles of social justice, human rights, collective responsibility and respect for diversities are central to social work. Underpinned by theories of social work, social sciences, humanities and indigenous knowledge, social work engages people and structures to address life challenges and enhance wellbeing". Operationally in India, the Correctional setting under Criminal Justice System is a combination of four major sub-systems i.e. police, prosecution, judiciary and the correctional services. Each sub-system is expected not only to play its own statutory role to contribute towards the achievement of the main objectives of the Criminal Justice system as a whole, but also to strengthen each other's role in a strenuous manner. However, the ground reality shows that each of these sub-systems usually tend to function as a system of its own and, many a time, works at cross purposes with the other segments of the Criminal Justice System. India's criminal justice system has not been able to deliver on what is anticipated of it and is, in fact, under mammoth sprain because of the problems in all the components law enforcement, adjudication and correction and, therefore, the need for reforms is the question of the hour.

Therefore, social workers play prominent roles in administrative and practice

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positions in a correctional setting with all the law enforcing agencies to prevent this kind of social problem so that it does not have future implication in the society and also to provide and secure social justice. The article will focus on the correctional setting under criminal justice system in India, its objectives, components, loopholes and probable social work's roles to perform today.

***Keywords:*** Correctional Setting, Social Work, Criminal Justice System, Social Work and Law Enforcement, Social Worker's Intervention Cycle.

## A RESEARCH ON THE USE OF MOBILE MOVE CENTERS SERVICE USING STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODEL(SEM)

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### Abstract

Mobile move center is an institution that helps transportation vulnerable to mobilize in their daily activities. Due to their limited physical or cognitive abilities, vulnerable transportation needs to be equipped with special transportation system(STS) that is capable of giving them accessibility and convenience. This research used a structural equation model(SEM) to analyse the importance-performance indicators based on the views of transportation vulnerable who are using the existing STS. The significant indicators will be prioritized for the improvement of the services provided by the mobile move center, such as vehicle use, convenience and charge system. From the analysis, it was found that charge system had no influence on overall performance as it shows a higher performance due to its comparative price rather than when using the regular public transportation. Furthermore, it can be known that it is necessary to set the improvement on vehicle use as top priority because it is highly influential on the performance of the transportation system, system. It is also be necessary to focus on the improvement of variables showing high importance and low performance such as kindness, punctuality, waiting time and call center response.

**Keywords:** IPA, Mobile Move Center, Structural Equation Model (SEM), Transportation-Vulnerable.

### Acknowledgement

*This research was supported by a grant(17TLRP-B103929-03) from Transportation Logistics Research Program funded by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport of the Korean government.*



## TRANSITIONS FROM TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT TO PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUTH: THE ROLE OF LABOR LAW AND EDUCATION SYSTEMS

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### Abstract

In order to fight high levels of youth unemployment, European governments have deregulated labor markets, and showed an increased interest in vocational secondary education. The argument behind reforms has been to enable outsider groups such as youth to get a foothold on the labor market. Research have, accordingly, studied the consequences of these reforms for levels of permanent and temporary employment among youth. However, critics have raised worries that young people risk becoming stuck with temporary contracts. Because existing research have mainly been cross-sectional, we do not know whether these policies affect the opportunities to move to permanent employment, that is, whether they succeed in enabling labor market outsiders to establish themselves as insiders.

The aim of this paper is to investigate variability in transition rates from temporary to permanent employment across Europe, as well as to analyze if the structure of employment legislation and the vocational orientation of education systems affect these transition rates. For this purpose, we utilize standardized panel data covering 29 European countries, and including more than 18 000 employed young Europeans.

Preliminary results show that, on average, weaker employment protection for both permanent and temporary employment is associated with higher rates of transitions to permanent employment, contradicting the claim that deregulation cause youth to become stuck in outsider positions. However, this effect is conditional on the structure of education systems: In countries with strong vocational orientation, strict protection is associated with higher transition rates to permanent employment.

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In conclusion, the results show that institutional factors interact in shaping transitions between employment statuses among European youth. The impact of employment legislation cannot be understood in isolation, but is conditional on the structure of the education system.

***Keywords:*** Youth Unemployment, Vocational Education, Employment, Europe.

## INTER PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IN EVERYDAY HEALTHCARE

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### **Abstract**

Inter professional working is an everyday reality in healthcare internationally. The premise underpinning inter-professional care is that different professional groups can effectively work together to deliver good healthcare. This assumes that the communal activity of healthcare workers somehow adds up to better healthcare which is provided by one type of healthcare worker. However, there are accounts that suggest inter-professional working does not always have a beneficial impact on patient care, with issues such as poor communication and limited understanding of others' roles and responsibilities as compromising quality patient care. Such limitations can result in ethical conflict and/or compromise in health care delivery, and while there is much discussion about inter-professional working in the literature, there is little work that considers ethical issues that may be inherent in that working and how teams work together.

This paper proposes that to better understand ethics in inter professional working, we need to consider the ethics in teamwork. To think about ethics of teamwork means we have to shift part of our focus away from the patient, and include the team in our field of vision. This does not mean that the patient ceases to be central to healthcare decision-making, but rather, in order for the patient to be best cared for, how teams work, and the ethics inherent in that working need to be uncovered and unpacked. Using three distinct but interrelated elements: 1) principles (guidelines for behaviour), 2) structures (established forms of knowledge and patterns of behaviour) and 3) processes (how things are done), the ethics inherent in team working are explored.

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Conclusions suggest the purpose of ethics in relation to teamwork is firstly to acknowledge there are differences in how ethics is understood and used in the individual professions, and secondly how these ethics might talk to each other, with the potential that healthcare professionals can extend each other's moral gaze, rather than adopt a uniform vision that may be limiting for some team members.

***Keywords:*** Inter-professional Working, Patient Care, Ethics, Healthcare

## CITIZEN JOURNALISM: AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH TO USES AND GRATIFICATION

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### Abstract

Emergence of social media steered changes in human communication behaviour. Most of the People who used traditional mass media for satisfaction of their needs switched over to social media for needs gratification. In traditional media systems, users are bound to watch and listen to the content presented by the media management from atop. But in social media settings, with horizontal flow of information, the users are at liberty to enjoy the contents of their choice and to share the same with others. This phenomenal change turned the once passive users of traditional mass media into social media activists generally termed as citizen journalists. Current study explored the patterns of social media usage (citizen journalistic activities) and needs gratification of the youth of Pakistan. The study aimed at finding patterns of social media use and needs gratification of the youth. In total, 673 students participated in the survey for this quantitative study. A Questionnaire was used for collection of data. SPSS version 23 was used for data analysis. Descriptive statistics were used to measure frequencies and percentage. Independent samples t-test was employed to find out relationship of gender with usage patterns and needs gratification. The study concluded that most of the respondents displayed name, gender and own picture in their online profile and satisfied information, entertainment and companionship needs through social media use. The study found significant relationship between male and female students with respect to consumption patterns and needs gratification.

**Keywords:** Social Media, Needs Gratification, Citizen Journalism, Pakistan.

## **FACTORS AFFECTING INFANCY DEVELOPMENT: AN ANALYSIS FROM THE SUNNAH AND CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGY**

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### **Abstract**

The period of infancy plays a significant role in the development and growth of children. Islam and contemporary psychology have given much emphasis to the developmental aspects of infancy. Both domains extensively describe factors that are influential during the infancy period. The Sunnah, the secondary source of Islamic teachings, has described a number of factors that have direct or indirect impacts upon the development of infants. Further, contemporary psychologists have explored factors affecting development during the infancy period of human development based on theoretical and empirical investigations. This paper attempts to highlight factors impacting upon infancy drawing from both the Sunnah and contemporary psychological research. In the first part of the paper, an introduction to a recent study undertaken by the first author is presented. The paper goes on to define key terminologies utilised in the research. This will be followed by a discussion of factors affecting infancy from the perspective of the Sunnah and contemporary psychological research. A comparative examination of the findings of the research is presented. Finally, conclusions and recommendations are identified within the study. The research presented in this paper employed a qualitative content analysis methodology as a means of integrating the findings from the authentic Sunnah with contemporary psychological research. More broadly, the paper attempts to integrate Islamic knowledge with contemporary psychological insights as a means of informing infant health care strategies. Specifically, the findings of the study will serve to develop further insights surrounding factors influencing the development of

# Social Sciences

children as a means of increasing the welfare of Muslim children globally.

***Keywords:*** Factors, Affecting, Infancy, the Sunnah, Contemporary Psychology.

## ADAPTATION IN THEATRE: THEORY AND PRACTICE

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### **Abstract**

Latin American literature has had great reception in Kerala, especially after the Latin American Boom. Gabriel Garcia Marquez, one of the most celebrated Boom writers, is widely translated in Malayalam to the point of being called a “Malayali writer”. Not only translations, but also many adaptations have been based on Latin American works in Malayalam. Deepan Shivaraman, the theatre practitioner who directed Khasakkinte Ithihasamby O.V. Vijayanas, had previously done the theatrical adaptation of Gabriel Garcia Marquez’s novellas Chronicle of a Death Foretold, and Innocent Erindira.

Based on this context, the paper addresses my own attempt to bring Gabriel Marquez on stage through an adaptation of his short story titled, “I Sell My Dreams” from the anthology, The Strange Pilgrims. The framework of the script contains Marquez’s narration of the story behind writing the book. Marquez himself is the narrator in the short story too. Pablo Neruda is also a character in the story. By analysing the process of adaptation of the story into a play, from scripting to stage performance, the paper deliberates on questions like: What is the need of the adaptation? What are the challenges in changing the form? What are the major performative elements? How “sacred” is the text? Is every adaptation a translation too?

Thus, the paper attempts to delve into the liminal space between theory and practice of theatre as adaptation. It probes into the theories on performance, and its being the bridge between theory and practice.

**Keywords:** Latin American Literature, Kerala, Malayalam, Gabriel Marquez, Theatre.



## SOCIAL MEDIA'S STANDING IN MCLUHAN'S MEDIA ECOLOGY THEORY: A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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### Abstract

McLuhan (1964) proposed that mediated technologies ensure culture diffusion in a society which in turn helps change human behaviour. He states "We shape our tools, and they in turn shape us." Most of the scholars in the field talked about radio and television etc. as mediated technologies, but McLuhan perceived a bit differently by including numbers, games and money as mediated. With regard to numbers, he held that every individual in a theater enjoys all those others present. This creates a mass mind which let elites establish a profile of the crowd. The phenomenon in turn homogenizes the masses that are easily influenced. McLuhan stated that games are media of interpersonal communication and extension of human social self. Games according to him "allow for people to simultaneously participate in an activity that is fun and that reflect who they are". To him, money is power that facilitates access. It is money that empowers people to travel the world and serve as transmitter of information, knowledge and culture. These mediated tools according to McLuhan turn the world into a global village. The media of social networking exactly play the same role attributed by McLuhan with number, game, money along with traditional media of radio and television. Social Media (SM) users make use of similar applications and undertake almost similar activities that turn them into a homogeneous mass. Likewise, online profiles reflect identity features and most of them consume SM to have fun. SM connects people across cultures, religions and boundaries and let them feel members of a single community. SM has not only converted the world into a small village but also shaped every aspect of human social life.

**Keywords:** Social Media, Cultural Diffusion, Global Village.

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