7th International Conference on Research and Practices in Education

"Transforming Education: Empowering learning for life"

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ICRPE 2024

ABSTRACT BOOK

Allama Iqbal Open University,
Islamabad, Pakistan
www.aiou.edu.pk

Contents

Concept Note

Education is the foundation of societal progress and empowerment of individuals. The world is evolving at an unprecedented pace, and there is a greater need than ever for creative educational strategies. With this in mind, we are excited to announce the International Conference on Research and Practices in Educational (ICRPE 2024) with the theme "Transforming Education: Empowering Learning for Life". This conference aims to explore the diverse concerns of education and research, bringing together researchers, educators, experts and policymakers around the world to exchange knowledge, best practices, and creative ideas.

Educational researchers and practitioners of all forms and levels need to explore the current status, assess the future needs, identify the gaps and plan accordingly to ensure transforming education. Sustainable Development Goal-04 focuses largely on quality education for all. According to the report on SDG-4 in 2019:

> *Despite the considerable progress on education access and participation over the past years, 262 million children and youth aged 6 to 17 were still out of school in 2017, and more than half of children and adolescents are not meeting minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics. Rapid technological changes present opportunities and challenges, but the learning environment, the capacities of teachers and the quality of education have not kept pace.*

It is to be ensured that we are maintaining sustainable educational systems and strengthening them for the coming generations. The Faculty of Education at Allama Iqbal Open University in the past has organized six International Conferences on Research and Practices in Education (ICRPE); related to the themes of social impact of education. Now at the seventh conference the theme of 'Transforming Education: Empowering Learning for Life' shall be unpacked and explored in depth at all levels and forms. The conference shall provide a platform for researchers and practitioners to share evidence-based findings and results of various interventions. The conference shall help in extending proposal of collaborative efforts of policy makers, institutional leadership, industry, and local community, for maintaining relevance and enhancing quality of education.

- Bring together the eminent researchers and practitioners to share their work.
- Highlight the indicators of relevance and quality in education.
- Explore the way forward for implementing the improvements suggested by the scholars and practitioners.

Keynote Speakers

Prof. Dr. Kiichi Oyasu received his Ph.D. in Human Science from Osaka University. He is Specially Appointed Professor of Tokyo Healthcare University and Director, Education Cooperation Department of Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) in Tokyo, Japan. Prior to assuming his current post in July 2018, he was a Professor at Centre for Global Partnerships and Education, Okayama University during 2016 – 2018, and currently holds a post of Vising Research Fellow. He worked with UNESCO Bangkok in 1996 – 2008 and Dhaka in 2008 – 2016 as a programme specialist for promoting Education for All and Education for Sustainable Development. In particular, he coordinated Community Learning Centre (CLC) networks in Asia and the Pacific through policy forums, capacity development workshops and training materials development. His main research areas are literacy, non-formal education, lifelong learning and sustainable community development.

Dr. Fatima Rehan Dar is a seasoned educational expert with more than 28 years of experience. She is currently the CEO and Managing Partner of Oak Consulting which is an educational research and consultancy firm. Dr Dar has worked as a senior academic with several universities in Pakistan and abroad. Her other engagements include work with national and international agencies as a team lead and senior technical advisor on a wide range of education projects. Dr. Fatima Rehan Dar earned her PhD from the School of Education and Cognitive Science, Asia e University, Malaysia. She also has an MA in Curriculum and Teaching from Teachers College, Columbia University (USA) and an MA in English Language and Literature from Government College University (Lahore, Pakistan). She has also been a Charles Wallace Trust scholar at the Institute of Education (UK) in the year 2000.

Dr. Abdullah Mohd Nawi is a senior lecturer at the Language Academy, with a PhD in Education, specialising in applied drama in English language learning, language teaching and teacher training. He is a former Assistant Dean (External & Global Engagement) for the Faculty of Social Sciences & Humanities, and former Deputy Director of UTM Office of Corporate Affairs, specialising in branding and communication. His PhD in Education is from the University of Canterbury, New Zealand, where her research developed the fields of Applied Drama in English language learning, and reflective practice. He is a native speaker English Language lecturer and teacher trainer with over twenty years' teaching experience teaching and managing students in three different countries – Malaysia, the UK, and New Zealand, from diverse nationalities, age groups, and professions. His Bachelor of Education in Teaching English as a Second Language (TESL) was earned from the University of Exeter, UK, and he was awarded Master of Education (TESL) from Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia. His main research interests are in the developing field of drama in ESL/ELT. He is also interested in Second Language Acquisition as a whole, and developing ESL in Malaysia.

Dr. Zahir Osman, an academician, seamlessly integrates scholarly and corporate expertise in his role as an Associate Professor at OUM's Faculty of Business Management. Possessing a Ph.D. in Management, an MBA, and substantial experience in finance, he excels as a senior lecturer, actively shaping business studies curriculum and contributing to impactful research. With a career spanning over a decade in finance and more than 13 years in education, Dr. Osman imparts specialized knowledge in finance, entrepreneurship, and management. His global scholarly impact is evident in articles and presentations covering finance, business management, online learning, and tourism. The transition from a prosperous corporate trajectory to academia underscores his versatility, enriching educational endeavors through the seamless integration of theoretical principles and practical applications.

Dr. Sita Yiemkuntitavorn Associate Professor is currently a full-time lecturer in School of Educational Studies, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University (STOU). She received her Bachelor Degree in Liberal Arts, major in Linguistics and minor in English from Thammasat University in 1999. In 2001 and 2003, she graduated M.Ed major in TESOL and M.Ed (research) with Second Class Honor Upper Division from The University of Tasmania, Australia. In 2005, She received her PhD in Education (Linguistics) from The University of Tasmania, Australia. Her expertise is in the field of TESOL, language learning and teaching, applied linguistics and related topics. She is also recognised as a Senior Fellow of the Higher Education Academy (SFHEA) from the UK Professional Standards Framework (UKPSF) in teaching and learning support.

Dr. Muhammad Islam did his PhD in ELT & Applied Linguistics (2013) from University of Leeds, UK and MA (Applied Linguistics & TESOL- 2009) from University of Leicester, UK. He has been associated with University of the Punjab since 2008 and, at present, is serving as HOD, department of ELT & Linguistics. Previously, he has been teaching in NUML and UET, Lahore where he received "talented teacher award" for three consecutive years. He is an approved HEC supervisor for PhD research and supervising various MPhil and PhD theses. His main research interests include ELT, Applied Linguistics, Second Language Learning and Critical Discourse Analysis. One of his publications "The L2 Motivational Self System and National Interest: A Pakistani perspective" proposed the construct of national interest in relation to L2 motivation research, which has been cited across the world (more than 270 citations including Dörnyei's seminal work "The Psychology of the Language Learner: Revisited"). He also reviews articles for highly reputed international journals including 'System' in the field of ELT & Applied Linguistics.

Best Practices

Organization I

Best Practices in Promotion of Non Formal Education; NFE Forum Meeting
JAICA AQAL & NGOs working in the field of NFE

Oganization II

PIE's Data and Research Evidence Trail in Education Sector

The session will feature presentations from our distinguished panelists, as outlined below:

Presenter	Flagship Reports
Dr. Muhamma. Zaigham Qadeer, Director Policy Research Wing	Research Study on "Documentation of Good Practices of Zero OOSC Campaign in ICT"
Dr. Safeerullah, Director MIS Wing	Flagship National Report on "Pakistan Education Statistics (PES) Report 2021-22"
Syeda Samana Ali Bukhari, Deputy Director (National Assessment Wing)	Flagship National Report on National Achievement Test (NAT) Report 2023 – Research design & key findings

Panel Discussion

Discussion - I

Moderator: Mr. Arshad Warsi
How to develop and nurture research communities?
Panelists: Dr. Afshan Huma, Dr. Irfanul Haq, Mr. Arshad Warsi & Dr. Muhammad Babur

Dr. Afshan Huma is working as Assistant Professor at AIOU and one of the founding members of Research Café. Her teaching and research experience of twenty five years, has provided her to a chance to work and study in various countries. She is known as an ethnographer and phenomenological researcher. She has recently achieved Fulbright scholarship for her post doctoral research at San Jose State University; and before that she has done PhD in Curriculum Instruction and Teacher Education at Michigan State University. She has been working as research consultant for past ten years and independently conducts online workshops and seminars at her social media venture names as "Quality Education Forum". She is known for being a part of various research and knowledge communities. Working mainly in critical thinking and reflective practices in education as well as public education policy, planning, leadership and management.

Dr. Muhammad Babur is a human development scientist with PhD in Organization Learning. He is an executive member and cofounder of Exploring Leadership and Learning Theories in Asia (ELLTA.org) and the founding president of the Learning Curve Institute, Islamabad. He has contributed to both national and international organisations which include (inter)national development partners such as ECORYS, DFID, USAID, CIDA, UNICEF, WORLD BANK, UNESCO, IIEP, RTI, ASI, EU, GPE, I-SAPs, etc.; and, as well as academia such as UMT, AKU, IoBM, FAST-NU. He has travelled to several countries such as Austria, Australia, Thailand, Belgium, China, Denmark, Dubai, France, Germany, Indonesia, Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Sweden and

the United Kingdom for academic purposes.

Dr. Irfan Ul Haq serves as Professor of computer science at the Pakistan Institute of engineering and applied sciences (PIEAS), Islamabad. He received his Ph.D. in large-scale distributed systems from the University of Vienna, Austria, in 2010. He leads the Disruptive Innovation Lab at PIEAS, closely collaborating with the ICT industry. He has coined the notion of Sellable Research. His research interests include Artificial Intelligence, Industry 4.0, Blockchain technology and Web 3.0. His recent research is focused on intelligent transportation systems, autonomous vehicles and decentralized autonomous systems.

Discussion - II

Moderator: Dr. Naila Nasir
Open Schooling in Pakistan: Possibilities and Changes
Panelist: Dr. Tahira Bibi; Assistant Prof. DNFCE, AIOU; Dr. Yoko Wakayama, Senior Programme Specialist, Education Cooperation Department, Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU); Mr. Mir Mukhtiar Taulpur Ex Director IET and BUESP, AIOU; Mr. Abid Gill; Dty. Chief Advisor JICA, AQAL;

Parallel Sessions

Curriculum Changes and Development

Paper ID 54
Effect of Co-Curricular Activities on the Mental Health of Adolescents Yumna Akbar & Laviza Khalid kiani (Women University Bagh Azad Jammu and Kashmir) yumnaaq28@gmail.com
The purpose of this research paper was to explore the impact of co-curricular activities on the mental health of adolescents. Mental health includes our emotional, psychological and social wellbeing. Quantitative approach was used to measure the constructs of co-curricular activities and mental wellbeing. A sample size of 130 respondents was selected on the basis of convenient sampling method. The primary data was collected through a questionnaire which contained the demographic variables as well as the standard scales for measuring co-curricular activities (contained 2 items and mental health 18 items) among adolescents. Data was collected by the researchers visiting all colleges of district Bagh. It was concluded that research related to co-curricular activities and mental health is worth exploring and the co-curricular activities have a long lasting association with students' mental health.
Paper ID 66
Effect of Guided Reading Strategies to Increase Reading Comprehension Skill of Elementary level Students in the Subject of English Saima Khaliq (Superior Collage Adyala Road, Rawalpindi) drsaimakhaliq60@gmail.com
The study was investigated the effect of guided reading strategies to increase reading comprehension skill of elementary level students in the subjects of English. The following were the objectives of the study (i) To apply guided reading strategies to teach reading comprehension skill at grade three students. (ii)To identify the effect of guided reading strategies on the students' academic achievement. (iii) Give suitable recommendations to teachers, administrators and future researchers. This study was experimental in nature and the posttest only equivalent groups design was used. A group of sixty students of grade three with equal reading difficulties was selected as the sample of the study through purposive. To measure the academic achievement of the students a post test was used. An ongoing

assessment during teaching was recorded through an assessment sheet. This study is significant for curriculum developer, policy makers ,teacher and student.

Paper ID 94
Politics of Curricula Reforms in Pakistan: A Critical Analysis
Shafiq Qurban (University of Management and Technology Lahore)
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The governments in Pakistan have launched initiatives to reform curricula to improve the quality of education to meet the exigencies of the 21st century. Every government has incorporated new content to promote competitive knowledge and life skills, self-sufficiency, and compatibility with the world's emerging social and political dynamics. However, the change in government has influenced the discourse of curricula reform wherein every new government has prioritized its political agenda for being politically correct. This research unveils that every government has preferred an incremental approach to curricula reform rather than a synoptic one, which has caused gaps in theory and practices. This research concludes that through curriculum reforms, politicians accentuate only being politically correct rather than implementing the reform curriculum to inculcate competency, skills, and critical thinking required for tomorrow, compromising the quality of education.

Paper ID 132
Impact of Science Teachers' Pedagogical Content Knowledge and Professional Development on Teaching at Secondary Schools Level
Noreen Ghazala (Minhaj University)
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Science change the components of the world, due to innovation as well as miracle latent subjects are available to present pioneer in all over the world institution. The aim of this study was to find out teachers opinion about PCK and difference between public and private science teacher's opinion about teacher professional development. In current study 364 science teachers of public and private schools from four district of Punjab were included. The study is limited to science teachers of secondary schools of Punjab. Data analysis shows that public and private science teachers have same opinion about PCK. The private school teachers have batter professional capabilities as compare to public schools. Therefore, it is urgent need to participate in capacity building program. The research findings shows that for effective science teaching it should be mandatory for science teachers of public and private schools must have professional training to enhance their pedagogical skills.

Paper ID 146
Effect of Emotional Intelligence on Students' Communication Skills and Motivational Skills at Secondary School Level
Aneela Mukhtar; Jam Muhammad Zafar & Naeem Ullah Dinpuri (KFUEIT)
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Objectives were: to analyze the effect of EI on students' CS, to investigate the effect of EI on students' MS. QUAN-qual techniques adopted. Population was HT, SSTs and SSCs in RYK. Stratified sampling technique adopted. Sample of study was16 HT, 48 SSTs SSTs,320 SSCs. Findings were 98% of HT, SSTs and SSCs agreed that teacher enhances CS through discussion, 2% were undecided.96% of HT, SSTs and SSC were that SSTs develops activation skills among students through motivation, 2% were undecided. In qualitative data. majority of respondents suggested that clarity in speaking can enhance students' CS, and few suggested creative writings to improve students' CS.Majority suggested self-efficacy can enhance students 'learning through MS, and few suggested optimisms. The study concluded that majority of SSTs do not inculcate active listening and optimisms to enhance students 'learning through MS. The study recommended that SSTs need to motivate students to enhance their learning.

Paper ID 179
Empowering Teachers through Professional Development

Zakia Wali (KUST) zakiakhan901@gmail.com
Professional development empowers teachers and promotes education, according to this study. The study examines how professional development affects teacher growth, student learning, and school culture. The mixed-methods initiative surveys, interviews, and observes instructors in diverse educational environments. This study covered all Kohat secondary school instructors. Using thorough random sampling, the study recruited 100 teachers. Successful professional development projects require customized curriculum, collaborative learning, and continuing support. Structured professional development boosts teacher efficacy, instruction, and trend adaptability. The study emphasizes personalized learning for teachers' needs and contexts. Educational policymakers, administrators, and stakeholders should establish and implement sustainable professional development programmes that encourage teaching innovation and learning.
Paper ID 190 Determinants Influencing The Low Academic Achievement Of Female Students In Rural Areas Shah Jehan (KUST) shahfekree222@gmail.com
The study's main objectives were to determine secondary pupils' academic underperformance and how to remedy it. The study comprised all rural Kohat Division parents, teachers, and principals. For the study, 10 principals/headmasters, 50 secondary school teachers, 100 secondary school students, and 50 parents were randomly selected. Research was descriptive. The researcher chose questionnaires and interviews. Due of parent illiteracy, the researcher interviewed only parents. The researcher found various causes of students' poor academic performance after data analysis. Lack of parents' attention and control; extraordinary co-curricular activities; poor teacher performance; ineffective administration; load shedding; trend of unfair means in exams; lack of basic educational facilities; parent financial problems; domestic problems; extraordinary use of VCDs, DVDs, TVs, computers, and camera mobiles; school politics; poor educational technology; absenteeism, etc.
Paper ID 222 Two Indispensable Objectives of Education: Inculcation of Islamic Thinking and Practicing Attitude Muhammad Zulqarnain (Al-Qadir University Project Trust Sohawa Jhelum, Pakistan); Hafiz Rao Farhan Ali (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad) zulqarnain4386@gmail.com
This purpose of this research work is to demonstrate the two essential objectives of Education: Islamic Thinking and Islamic Practicing Attitude. The study addresses three significant questions in this research work a) what is Islamic thinking and Islamic practicing attitude, b) What is the pedagogical procedure to develop Islamic thinking and Islamic practicing attitude in students, c) what are the prevailing misconceptions in developing these two skills? The review of Islamic literature concludes that these two skills are essence of education and their absence results in unbeneficial education. The study suggests that educationists, policymakers, and reformers should consider these two skills as a backbone of education and revive the whole educational process in accordance with them. The research utilizes descriptive and qualitative methods for data collection, analysis, and presentation.
Paper ID 227 Teacher's Confronting Challenges in the Implementation of Single National Curriculum at Primary Level Sidra Shahid; Syeda Noreen Zohra (University of Wah) & Wajiha Kanwal (HE) mudasirali@usindh.edu.pk
The purpose of this study is to investigate how educators in Pakistan saw the Single National Curriculum and their contribution to curriculum development. The research was descriptive

and qualitative in character. Researchers selected a sample of F.G. institutions at the primary level. The data was gathered through open-ended questions. The total 32 teachers were chosen as the study's sample. The interview and questionnaire was conducted to collect data through personal visits and analysed via NVIVO. The data analysis gives the results of this study, and recommend stakeholders and policymakers to be aware that altering Pakistan's curriculum alone won't lead to advancement. It also recommends that they survey teachers on their participation in the process of creating curricula. The data also showed that the existing curriculum has a lot of workloads, little in the way of instructional materials, and extended class times but little content that is particularly challenging for teachers.

Paper ID 228
Impact of Professional Development Modules on the Performance of O Level English Language Teachers
Maqsood Ahmad (Sandal College)
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The purpose of the study was to see the impact of professional development modules on the performance of Ordinary-Level English language teachers. The study was descriptive in nature. The objectives of the study were to (a) compare the pretest posttest achievements of students taught by those teachers who were provided with professional development. (b) assess the effects of modular approach employed in professional development. The population of the study was students O level classes in private English medium schools. The sample was divided into two groups i.e.; experimental group and control group. Four teachers were randomly selected to teach these groups Two teachers were given training how to teach through modular approach and were assigned experimental group. The other two teachers were assigned control group. Pretest Posttest group design was used for this study. The score obtained from Pretest Posttest were the data of the study.

Paper ID 237
Entrepreneurship Education in Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) in Pakistan - Evaluating its Role in Fostering Innovation and Entrepreneurial Mindset
Sadia Khurram (Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University, Karachi)
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Higher Education Institutions play a pivotal role in shaping the entrepreneurial mindset of students. This research investigates the realm of entrepreneurship education within HEIs in Pakistan. The study utilized a mixed-methods research design to examine the interplay between entrepreneurship education and business innovation. Quantitative data was collected from survey questionnaires whereas qualitative data was collected through in-depth interviews. The conceptual framework of this research draws on the Entrepreneurial Learning Theory. The findings suggest a positive correlation between experiential learning methods in entrepreneurship education and perceived innovation. Furthermore, reflections on entrepreneurial experiences and social interactions, including mentorship and industry engagement, emerge as influential factors in shaping the entrepreneurial mindset and fostering a culture of innovation.

Paper ID 245
Exploration of Professional Work Ethics Practices of Public Sector Secondary School Leaders
Summiyya Anis; Muhammad Athar Hussain & Tahira BiBi (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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Code of professional work ethic are the set standards adopted by the school principal, teachers. The study aimed to explore professional work ethics and practices of secondary school leaders as their decision-making influence more than 68% enrolled in public sector schools. The main concern of this qualitative study was to explore; Does professional work ethics practices of school leader influence school performance? Do the demo-graphical

variables influence professional work ethics practices of school leaders? Document analysis proves that training can increase the leadership abilities of school heads. Semi-structured interview of District Education Officers (M&F) reflect significant findings. The researcher recommended that Pre-service and In-service leadership education and training programs may be aligned with National Standards for Teacher Education in Pakistan (2008) to achieve set standards of professional work ethics for school leaders.

Diversity in Education

Paper ID 5
The Study of Teachers' Problems in Multi-Grade Teaching in Azad Kashmir
Muhammad Waseem (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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The aim of study is to highlight the teachers' problems in Multi-Grade Teaching in Azad Kashmir. The study follows mixed method of research. In total 200 teachers were selected from all the teachers teaching ten districts of AJK through random sampling technique. The data collected through questionnaire have been analysed through SPSS, using chi-square test and t-test while the data collected through observation has been analysed through textual analysis technique. The study highlights many issues related to the pedagogy, management, students' behaviour, teachers' behaviour and assessment in the multi-grade sittings. These recommendations include providing training and facilities to the teachers teaching in multi-grade sittings. The students concludes that there are multiple problems in multi-grade teaching in AJK and therefore the government must take action to improve the teaching learning process in such sittings.
Paper ID 11
The Influence of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation on the Academic Performance and Engagement of Students in Pakistan
Rubab Arshad & Ravish Riaz (FAST NUCES, Islamabad)
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This study was conducted to examine how intrinsic and extrinsic motivation impact academic engagement and academic performance. Using a sampling approach, we collected data from students of Pakistan from higher education institutions by using online surveys. Based on the literature review, four hypotheses were formulated and were supported by the recorded sample size of 108 responses. The collected data was analyzed through correlation, reliability, linear regression, standard deviation and mean. The findings of the study established that intrinsic and extrinsic motivation have positive effects on academic performance. Students who have intrinsic motivation easily perform well; those who are motivated by external factors also perform well for many reasons such as good grades. The findings of the study also established that extrinsic motivation is negatively related to academic engagement, which means that students who are motivated externally are not able to engage properly.
Paper ID 33
Academic Stress Management of Secondary Level Science Students
Arshad Mehmood Qamar (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad); Mumta Kumari (KPK Education Department); Usman Saqib (University of Wah)
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The current study was conducted to evaluate the interrelationship of Big Five (5) Traits and Stress Management. The population of this study included the students at secondary schools of public-sector located in the district Peshawar while two hundred (200) students at secondary schools constituted the sample. Questionnaire was a tool to collect data. Data was collected through personal visits to the schools. Inferential statistical were used for data analysis including regression analysis, frequency analysis, t- test, and correlation analysis. For

measuring stress management, the BFI scale of Goldberg has 31 elements for personality traits however 13 items measuring conscientiousness and neuroticism were used according to delimitation of the study. However, the relationship between stress management of students and neuroticism was found to be insignificant.

Paper ID 46

The Effect of a Social Constructivist Teaching Approach on Hearing-Impaired Students' Algebraic Performance

Hifsa Batool (PhD Scholar, Department of Special Education, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of a social constructivist instructional strategy on students' performance in algebra. The present study was quasi-experimental, involving 154 HI secondary school students that were randomly selected across four intact classes. One research instrument, algebra performance test (APT), was developed, pilot-tested (testretest reliability coefficient of 0.897), and used to measure students' performance in both treatment and control groups. The data were analyzed using independent sample t-tests. The findings indicated that there are significant differences in the mean performance scores between experimental (mean 16.05, SD 2.74) and control (mean 11.46, SD 2.49) groups, $t(152)$ 10.83, $p < 0.05$. Also, a significant difference exists between the mean performance scores of males (mean 17.83, SD 2.82) and females (mean 14.72, SD 1.77) in the experimental group ($t(80)$ 6.11, $p < 0.05$).

Paper ID 48

Social Exclusion at Higher Education Institutions

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The study at hand was conducted at five pubilic sector universities. The phenomena of Social Exclusion was only studied at the student level. Focus group discussions were conducted with student. Data was transcribed and then analyzed using NVivo. On the basis of analysis, detailed findings and implications were given. Major findings supported that national-level policy documents are available but as we go down the tier, the availability and know-how of policies is lacking. Ethnic, cultural, regional and inter-faith harmony is lacking and contributing to exclusion. Guising crimes under religious umbrella is at rise which is resulting into lawlessness and loss of precious lives. Discrimination and harassment (including sexual) go unreported due to fear in students to be harmed. Although unions and religious parties are banned in educational institutions but presence of related power structures were evident. Students of minority ethnic or religious groups remain anxious of being targetted

Paper ID 55

Impact of Co-Curricular Activities on Social Skill Development in Autistic Children: A Parental Perspective

Huma Ijaz & Sobia Ali Asghar (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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This study investigates how co-curricular activities can influence and evaluate learning outcomes of social skills development in autistic children. Various skills can be developed due to co-curricular activities, including interaction skills, communication, self-directed academic behaviours and problem-solving skills. Due to the difficulty of social interaction and communication that is associated with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), there is a crucial need to identify the effective strategies and components of any intervention program that affect autistic children's development of social skills. The study's objectives aim at 1. To examine the level of Social Skills related to co-curricular activities among children with autism. 2. To determine the role of co-curricular activities in developing Problem-Solving Skills amongst autistic children.

Paper ID 62

Educational Diversity: A Catalyst for Tolerance and Social Harmony

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Education is fundamental for human development and the nourishment of a peaceful society. This research explored the importance of diversity in education in an ethnically diverse society and its pivotal contribution to fostering tolerance. It scrutinizes how educational settings lacking diversity detrimentally affect students, rendering them ill-prepared for the globalized workforce and fostering a sense of relative deprivation, ultimately contributing to societal divisions. This study employs the Intergroup Contact theory by Gordon Allport to analyze the correlation between educational diversity and social harmony. The theory posits that increased interpersonal contact among members of different social groups can mitigate prejudice and enhance intergroup relations. In an educational context, it provides a platform for positive interaction with students from diverse backgrounds leading to reduced stereotypes and biases, contributing towards social harmonious and tolerant society.

Paper ID 64

Perception of Teachers towards the Gender and exceptionalities in special education, Punjab Pakistan Learners

Hafiz Rukhsar Ahmed (PhD Scholar, Department of Special Education, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad
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This study helps to highlight the current knowledge of teachers having differences with disabilities, explore the attitude and current practices in the special education institutions of Punjab. Special education teachers of Gujranwala division were the part of study. It was a cross sectional study in which data has been collected from the 60 teachers of both genders through convenient sampling. A self developed questionnaire was used to collect the data. It was concluded that the teachers have the comprehensive understanding of gender differences across each disability but how the gender difference impact the students' education and life is not very well clear to most of the teachers. It is recommended that gender wise exceptionality content must include in the future training of teachers in order to develop the positive attitude and to adopt the best practices in educational institutions.

Paper ID 76

An Investigation of English Children's Literature in Pakistani Schools (PreK – Grade 3)

Farheen Mahmood (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
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We will present findings of a descriptive study designed to explore children's literature, published in English, used for instructional purposes in Postcolonial Pakistani schools. The children's literature on school booklists were analyzed through the lens of Bishop's (1990) metaphor of windows, mirrors, and sliding glass doors. In addition, we explored the relationship between school fee structure with the number of English picturebooks, storybooks, and anthologies/readers incorporated grade-wise (PreK-Grade 3) on instructional booklists.

Paper ID 78

Enhancing English vocabulary by using teaching learning material among elementary students

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The purpose of this research paper was to investigate difficulties of learning vocabulary for elementary school students and to find some strategies of teaching activities that help students to increase their English vocabulary. It allows them to use more descriptive words for better communication.This research focuses on the reason of lack of vocabulary knowledge at

elementary level students in District Bagh. In this research quantitative research method was used. For Enhancing the English vocabulary by using teaching-learning materials among the students of elementary level an experimental research was conducted in Govt. Middle school Bagh. The target sample was fifteen students. Data was collected by personal visit in selected school. Pre and Post_test are used as a tool for data collection when data was collected then analyze it and gave conclusion. The result shows that after using teaching-learning material vocabulary in English was improved.

Paper ID 116

Fostering Success through Educational Heterogeneity: A Mixed-Method Study on Functional Diversity and Employee Performance

Shakeel Ahmad (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)

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This study at Allama Iqbal Open University utilized a mixed-method sequential explanatory approach to assess the impact of functional diversity on employee performance. The diverse sample encompassed department heads, employees (regular, contractual, and daily wagers), and regional officers. Data collection involved questionnaires and interviews, with quantitative data analyzed using Pearson correlation tests and regression analysis, while qualitative interviews were thematically examined to gain deeper insights. The findings revealed a negative correlation between functional diversity and employee performance. The study recommended exploring a broader range of diverse factors, conducting longitudinal and cross-organizational studies, and developing interventions.

Paper ID 125

Effects of Teacher Support on Students' Academic Emotions: Evidence From Higher Education

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The purpose of present study was to explore effects of teacher support on students' academic emotions at higher education level. Major objectives of the survey were: to find out the level of teacher's support towards students, to find out the students' academic emotions, to explore the relationship between teacher support and students' academic emotions. The sample of this research comprised of 400 students, selected conveniently from four major public sector universities in district Faisalabad. Data were collected with the help of questionnaire divided in two parts. One part consists of the questions on teacher support with seven sub factors and other part consists of students' emotions with two sub factors. Major findings revealed that teachers are supportive to their students, and they got high mean score on all sub factors of teacher support. Students have more positive emotions toward their teachers and class as compared to negative emotions.

Paper ID 174

Effect of Social Practice Approach on Academic Achievement of Adult Learners in Basic Literacy

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This study addresses the persistent issue of low academic achievement in adult basic literacy. By employing a pretest-protest control group design with 70 participants, the research focuses on the impact of the social practice approach on learners' academic performance. The experimental group, exposed to this approach in literacy activities, exhibited improved academic achievement. Recommendations include pre-assessments aligning content with social needs, context-based literacy training for teachers, and an evaluation system linking daily life to literacy practices. The study also advocates for continuous feedback mechanisms from adult learners, emphasizing the importance of tailoring literacy programs to their experiences. Overall, the findings highlight the significance of integrating social practice in adult literacy education to enhance learner outcomes and create a responsive learning environment.

Paper ID 200

Identification of Teachers' Needs for Developing Fine Motor Skills of Children with Cerebral Palsy in Special Education

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Restricted fine motor abilities being the most common challenge faced by Children With Cerebral Palsy (CWCP) may hamper their academic success. In order to ensure equitable educational services, there is a need to provide support in improving children's areas of deficiencies, e.g. fine motor skills (FMS). This study aimed to identify the needs of special education teachers in developing fine motor skills of CWCP. The study was descriptive in its nature following a survey method. The needs of teachers identified in the study were about professional training sessions for teachers of CWCP, provision of AV aids, proper time framework, professional consultancy services of physiotherapists and occupational therapists, parents teachers meetings, support of school administration, set of activities and exercises, pictorial elaboration of activities and activity based intervention to make them capable enough to develop fine motor skills of CWCP.

Paper ID 240

Analysis of meta-cognitive reading awareness strategies of students at primary level

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the present study was designed to explore the understanding of primary level students about meta-cognitive reading strategies. It also analyzed different types of reading strategies (I.e., global, problem-solving and support reading strategies). On the other hand, study further analysed the practices of students and to find out the correlation between awareness and practices of reading strategies. Multi-stage sampling technique was used for the selection of samples. A standardised tool MARSI 1.0 was used to collect data. for the analysis the researcher used the SPSS program. On the basis of findings, it is revealed that students are somewhat aware of global reading strategies, but they mostly use problem-solving reading strategies; whereas support reading strategies are used the least. It is suggested that teachers may teach students about these reading strategies and to practice those strategies to make them independent learners

Educational Leadership in 21st Century

Paper ID 9

Impact of Student's Employment Status on Academic Performance, Anxiety and Financial Pressure

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This study aims to shed light on the challenges faced by full-time students and working students, examining the impact of their job status on financial, psychological well-being, and educational performance. The research involved 165 participants, predominantly male (64.8%), with an average age of 23, enrolled at Fast University. Of the respondents, 39.4% were employed, while 60.6% were unemployed. Data was collected through questionnaires, emphasizing participant confidentiality and voluntary participation. The self-report questionnaire covered academic performance, anxiety, and financial pressure, also collecting demographic details. Results, analyzed through statistical tests revealed minimal differences between employed and unemployed students in financial pressure, anxiety, and academic performance. Both groups expressed a need for issue resolution and assistance, highlighting the potential for enhanced productivity with targeted support interventions.

Paper ID 47

Leadership Styles' Role in Creativity and Innovation among Employees of Educational Institutions
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The study purpose was to check effect of leadership styles on employees innovation and creativity .The sample (n = 300) was drawn from KP Pakistan, there were (n = 175) males and (n = 125) females participants for required study purpose fully. The research design of current study was relational its sample was drawn from academic institutes. Three scales were used for measuring Study. Purpose. The statistical applied techniques for the findings were independent t-test, regression and tukey's comparisons. Study explored leadership styles directly affect the creativity and innovation among employees of different organizations. Research evaluated significant relation of leadership styles, organizations, age group, gender and position with creativity and innovation of employees at $p < 0.01$, 0.001 and 0.05 levels.

Paper ID 58
Development of Students' Attitudes Towards Leadership During University Education
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The current study explores the influence of university education in developing students' attitudes towards different types of leadership, i.e., social leadership, political leadership and administrative leadership. The research design of the study was casual comparative, having university education as an independent variable and students' attitudes towards leadership is dependent variable. The population of the study are the students of university of Gujrat who are working as the members of students' societies in university. Sample was selected through strata census, i.e., from 421 university students, from semester 2nd, 4th and 8thespectively. Results of the study revealed that there is upward attitudinal development among university students on political leadership but found least influence of their higher education on their attitudes towards social and administrative leadership.

Paper ID 92
Impact of Persistent Discord between Teacher and Headteacher on Classroom Instruction: A Phenomenological Approach
Rehana Kausar (PhD Scholar); Nasir Mahmood; Zafar Iqbal (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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Despite the inherent diversity of human behavior, conflict remains an inevitable aspect of interpersonal dynamics, particularly in shared workspaces. The phenomenon of ongoing negative conflicts was set to study to identify the nature and impact of negative conflicts on teacher and teaching. This qualitative phenomenological study described lived experiences of teacher and head teacher by purposive sampling from a High School located in cosmopolitan city Rawalpindi, to illuminates the inner world of participants. The researcher analyzes in depth interviews and observations through reduction, extracting themes and structures that capture the commonalities and essence of the lived experiences. It was found that the clash of personalities, work styles, and priorities erupt in disagreements, tensions, and even hostility. By investing in conflict management strategies, individuals, teams, and schools can reap significant benefits and cultivate a harmonious and productive environment.

Paper ID 135
Beyond Borders: Enhancing Faculty Excellence through National and International University Collaborations
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Empowering teachers through professional development is crucial for enhancing the overall quality of education. Fatima Jinnah Women University (FJWU) Rawalpindi Pakistan, and South

Asian Institute, University of Texas Austin have been working together for faculty professional development since 2012 through various exchange programs. As an alumnus of the program, I have the privilege to secure a grant for the project titled: "Strengthening Teaching and Research Capacity in Pakistani Women University through Collaborative Partnership in Social Sciences" under the University Partnership Grant Program funded by the United States Government and administrated by the United Stated Educational Program in Pakistan. The main goal of this project is capacity-building teachers / early-career researchers opportunities to plan, apply for grants, and engage in applied research that incorporates qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

Paper ID 136

Effect of Transformational Leadership Style on the Working Environment of Schools
Muhammad Tahir Khan; Shehzad Ahmed; Muhammad Abdullah Sajid (University of Okara)
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Transformational leadership style has got significant importance from educational leaders in the recent past. The major aim of the study at hand was to explore the key aspects of the transformational leadership style and its effect on the working environment of schools. The study is quantitative in nature. The data from 401 teachers were collected using a convenience sampling technique. SPSS version 26 was applied to analyze data measures i.e., frequency Pearson correlation T-test 2-tailed and regression were used to analyze the data. A highly significant effect of the transformational leadership style on the working environment of schools was found. Furthermore, it was recommended that heads of schools should consider transformational leadership styles during their decision-making process.

Paper ID 144

Globalization and Sustainability for Higher Education: Challenges Faced By 21st Century
Aneela Sheikh (Universiti Sains Malaysia); Farhan Tabassum; Saadia Hassan (University of Lahore)
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The article debates on the challenges faced by higher education in the twenty-first century. The global economy in the twenty-first century is knowledge-based, pertinent to society, and competitive. While the world is rapidly evolving toward future scenarios of cultural dissemination, globalized world culture is viewed as achieving social equality, rationality, and economic stability, all of which must be instilled in individuals through formal education. Universities are caught between the mega developmental scenarios of globalization and sustainability, which requires them to remodel their notions from simple educational deliverance to entrepreneurship. This concludes that the new world dynamics of globalization and competitive sustainability test universities' resilience in the twenty-first century.

Paper ID 164

An Analysis of Prospective Teachers' Readiness for Developing Leadership Skills among Students
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The objectives of this study were to identify prospective teachers' readiness to develop leadership skills among students, to highlight the techniques that prospective teachers use to develop leadership skills, to identify the problems that prospective teachers face while developing leadership skills in students. A descriptive research design and convergent parallel mix method was used. The population of the study included the prospective teachers of the International Islamic University Islamabad, National University of Modern Languages Islamabad, Peer Mehr Ali Shah AridAgriculture University and Fatima Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi. This research study was delimited to the 6th, 7th and 8th-semester prospective teachers of B.Ed. (Hons.) degree. The stratified random sampling technique was used.The researcher developed two close-ended questionnaires and one open-ended questionnaire for collecting data.

Paper ID 171

Relationship between Leadership Competencies and Students' Academic Performance Iqbal Amin Khan (Department of Education, University of Malakand) driqbalaminkhan@gmail.com
This study aims to explore the relationship between school heads competencies and students' academic achievement in secondary schools of district Malakand. Through stratified random sampling method 80 secondary school heads were selected as sample of the study. A self-made questionnaire was used to collect the data from the heads regarding technical, interpersonal and conceptual competencies. The results of the 9th and 10th class students in the annual examination held under the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education Malakand (BISEM) were taken as the students' academic performance. The study also found that there was positive moderate significant relationship between school heads (technical, interpersonal and conceptual) competencies and students' academic performance. The study also found that there was positive moderate significant relationship between school heads (technical, interpersonal and conceptual) competencies and students' academic performance.
Paper ID 177 Relationship between Principals` Instructional Leadership Style and Teachers` Job Commitment Saira Naeem; Iqbal Amin Khan (Department of Education, University of Malakand) driqbalaminkhan@gmail.com
The study purpose was to explore the relationship between principals` instructional leadership style and teachers` job commitment. Quantitative approach was used to conduct the study. Through simple random sampling method 160 teachers were selected from 16 schools. PIMRS developed by Hallinger (1984) was used to measure the instructional leadership style of secondary school principals from teachers' perspective while a self-constructed questionnaire was used to measure job commitment level of teachers to collect data from respondents. A positive moderate significant relationship was found between principals' instructional leadership style and teachers' job commitment. It was also found that there is no significant difference between male and female teachers regarding principals' instructional leadership style and teachers' job commitment. Training and workshop may be worthwhile strategies for improving instructional leadership of heads and increase teachers' job commitment.
Paper ID 187 An Investigation into Relationship Between Metacognitive Awareness and Academic Achievement of Prospective Teachers at Teacher Education Programmes in Pakistan Abdul Basit Rana (UVAS) basitranakkot@yahoo.com
The purpose of this study was to investigate the association between prospective teachers' metacognitive awareness and their academic progress while enrolled in teacher education programs in Pakistan. A simple random selection technique was used to choose a sample of 150 potential instructors from two public sector universities. The sample included 80 B.Ed. Level prospective teachers and 70 M.Ed. Level prospective teachers. Sindhu P.G. developed and standardized a tool called the metacognitive awareness inventory, employed in this study (2011). It was also shown a significant beneficial association between prospective teachers' metacognitive awareness and their academic achievement. The practical ramifications of the findings and ideas for further research are discussed in this study.
Paper ID 232 Educational Managers' Perceptions about the Working of Bureaucrats in Punjab School Education Department Shahinshah Babar B Khan (Punjab School Education Department) personalbabar@gmail.com
With an emphasis on the complex relationships that exist between bureaucratic and educational managers, the study seeks to understand how administrators view the function, and influence of bureaucrats in the context of provincial administration. The sample for the study will be the

district education managers of district education authorities of province Punjab. The objective of study is to explore the perspectives and experiences of educational administrators using both qualitative and quantitative approaches, illuminating difficulties, and cooperative efforts with bureaucrats. In relation to provincial educational institutions, the study will examine how effective bureaucratic policies, decision-making procedures, and general governance are thought to be. The research will provide insightful information that will improve the collaboration between bureaucrats and educational administrators for better administrative and governance procedures in the context of the province.

Innovative Practices in Early Childhood Education

Paper ID 50
Effect of Co-Curricular Activities on Self Confidence of Elementary School Students
Muhammad Samiullah & Akbar Hussain (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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The main objective of the research was to determine the effect of co-curricular activities for building self confidence in children at elementary level. A Survey design was utilized to conduct this research. A questionnaire comprising 10 Likert Scale items was used to collect data. The data was collected from a sample of 201 students of the total population. Cluster sampling technique was used for the selection of the sample. Each school was dealt with as a cluster. Then 7 of the schools were randomly taken. The collected data was entered into the SPSS software and the basic features of the data set were described. Percentage, frequency and simple means were calculated through the SPSS to give answers to the research questions. Almost 78% of students used to participate in co-curricular activities and 22% did not. The group of students who was participating in co-curricular activities proved to be more confident through than the non-participating group.

Paper ID 63
Teachers' Beliefs and Practices Regarding their Feedback to Students at Elementary Level
Inam UL Haq Hashmi (Principal Govt Boys High school Khunbandway Muzaffarabad); Rahmat Ullah Bhatti (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad); Muhammad Asghar Ali (Department of Education, Women University AJK Bagh)
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The study discovered the feedback beliefs and practices teachers use to improve their students' learning at elementary level in Tehsil Muzaffarabad, AJ&K. Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used, population consisted of 1012 teachers, 170 teachers was the sample size, with precision level ±7%, confidence level 95% and P=0.5. Three research tools were used to collect data. Questionnaire was used to study teachers' feedback beliefs, and two checklists were used to study their oral and written feedback practices. Tests of Mean, S.D., t-Test Independent Sampling and One Way ANOVA were used for data analysis. With varying degrees of agreement, majority of teachers held satisfactory beliefs of types, purpose and other feedback related aspects. Contrarily, teachers' oral and written feedback practices were unsatisfactory. Multitier educational management was recommended to establish systematic mechanisms of promoting teachers' pedagogical skills.

Paper ID 80
Documentation of children's work: understanding perspective of early childhood education in Chitral
Riazuddin Ahmad (Elementary & Secondary Education Department KPK)
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Traces of learning. Documenting student's learning encourages pupils to raise their skills, make them able to trace their learning. The recent study focuses on exploration of student's work at ECE level district lower Chitral of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The main objective of the study was

Exploration of documentation of student's work at ECE level. The research was of quantitative survey design; data were collected and analyzed through SPSS. The population of the study was early childhood education teachers in district lower Chitral. Census data collection was used. It was found that documentation of student's work is practiced; however the average mean score shows less practical documentation of students' work. It was concluded that the process of documentation is not practiced up to the mark in the area. The study suggested training the existing teachers in the area of documentation & teacher's training institutes are suggested to include documentation in their curriculum.

Paper ID 84

Unveiling Microaggression Mysteries: Early Childhood Education Insights in Islamabad

Neelam Yaqoob (Canvass Analysis); Muhammad Athar Hussain (Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad); Malik Omer Mansoor (Canvass Analysis)

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This study, rooted in Critical Race Theory, investigates the prevalence of microaggressions in early childhood education in overlooked Pakistani settings, particularly in Islamabad. Utilizing a qualitative phenomenological approach across ten government-approved institutions, findings reveal intentional and unintentional microaggressions by teachers—microassaults, microinsults, and microinvalidation. These stem from implicit biases influenced by societal norms and power dynamics. The study underscores the need for awareness and knowledge about icroaggressions to foster a safe learning environment. Collaboration among students, faculty, and parents is essential in addressing biases. Serving as a foundational exploration, it calls for further quantitative and qualitative research to align with global educational standards, emphasizing awareness, teacher training, and societal sensitization for inclusive and equal education.

Paper ID 88

Assessing Critical Thinking among Instructors Teaching at Elementary Level

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Developing critical thinking is one of the most central goals of education across all grade levels today. Critical thinking skills are an increasingly important element of elementary education, but teaching them can often be a challenge for elementary school teachers. The study aimed to transform teaching through critical thinking skills at the elementary level. The type of this study was descriptive research. The instruments used for data collection were a structured checklist and a Focus Group Discussion. The key findings of this research indicated that every individual instructor used their teaching methodology according to their classroom situation. Based on the findings of this research, it was recommended that critical thinking be developed by teachers at every level. The teacher must be a critical thinker. Critical thinking skills must be part of teaching training as well as teaching-based degrees.

Paper ID 110

Innovative Pedagogical Strategies for Early Childhood Education

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Innovative teaching skills help teachers in effective education and development of the children. By using innovative pedagogical strategies, the early childhood development teachers can make a difference in learning and thinking of the young children. This research study is aimed at discovering innovative pedagogical strategies for the early childhood education. It is a qualitative study and interpretivist paradigm is used here. Document analysis is the research method to carry out this study. The study reveals that there are many innovative pedagogical strategies for the early childhood education including wait time or think time, modeling, multisensory instruction, graphic organisers, one-on-one and small group instruction, universal design for learning (UDL), incidental learning, context-based learning, crossover learning, embodied learning, adaptive teaching, computational thinking, learning by doing Science (with remote

labs), and analytics of emotion.

Paper ID 147
Exploring Preservice Teachers' Perspectives on Inclusion in Early Childhood Education: A Review of Literature
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This article aims to share what researchers have discovered in the last 20 years about how new teachers in early childhood education feel about including all children. They did this by carefully looking at 16 different studies. The researchers wanted to understand why these studies were done, how they measured teachers' feelings about inclusion, and what they found. The results showed that most new teachers have positive feelings about including all children. However, they are not always sure if they are ready to work with children who have severe disabilities or challenging behaviors. The researchers also looked at things like coursework and field experience, but the findings were mixed; some studies showed they made a difference, while others didn't. The researchers used different methods, like surveys or interviews, in their studies. Finally, the article talks about what we still don't know and suggests ideas for future research and teaching practices.

Paper ID 158
Role of classroom environment in aesthetic development of early year's children
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This study aimed to determined the role of classroom environment in aesthetic development of early year's children. Research revealed that aesthetic development contribute to in depth learning admires beauty around.This study used mixed method and use questionnaire, observations and document analysis as instruments in which 05 classrooms were selected using purposive sampling. Observations were in narrations form,questionnaire analysed using frequencies ,percentages and children documents were analysed using thematic analysis. Results showed that physical facilities in classroom were not present which are important for aesthetic development; teachers were unaware about aesthetic development children were some inborn qualities of aesthetics needs to be polish by providing them aesthetic environment. It is suggested that along provision of facilities teachers must be trained aesthetically that they can arrange activities for aesthetic development which will help them in later years.

Paper ID 182
Role Of Mentoring in Pedagogical Practices Of Primary School Teachers
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Mentoring is essential in pedagogical practices for improvement and innovation of classroom culture. It enhances the skills of pedagogical practices of teachers. These skills include critical thinking, lesson facilitation, classroom culture and checks for understanding. This study aims to explore the mentoring in affecting the pedagogical practices of primary school teachers. In this regard, it is responsibility of the teachers to be well aware of these skills of pedagogical practices in the classroom. This study will be experimental and the research design will be two group pretest posttests. There will be two groups control group and experimental group. Pretest will be held by researcher at both groups. Then experimental group will be given treatment for 3 months. After treatment the posttest will be held by the researcher. After the posttest the SPSS software will used for data analysis and Paired sample t-test will be applied by the researcher.

Paper ID 212
Exploring AI Tools in Early Childhood Education for Enhanced Digital Learning Experiences
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The research paper, titled "Exploring AI Tools in Early Childhood Education for Enhanced Digital Learning Experiences," delves into how AI technologies can revolutionize teaching methods in Early Childhood Education (ECE), making learning more engaging and personalized. The study, focusing on the perspectives of mothers and teachers, investigates the practical benefits, challenges, and attitudes towards AI in education. It aims to provide insights into AI's effectiveness in early education, essential for educators, policymakers, and technology developers. The expected findings are to reveal the practicalities, benefits, and limitations of AI tools in ECE as perceived by these stakeholders. The research concludes with recommendations for AI tool implementation in ECE to enhance educational benefits and address challenges, contributing to digital learning advancements in early education.

Paper ID 224

A Comparative Study of Parental Involvement in the Academic Achievement of their Children at Primary Level in Public and Private Schools of Gilgit

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The study aimed to investigate the involvement of parents in the education of primary school children.The quantitative descriptive research method was used for the study.The proportionate stratified random sampling technique was used to select 348 primary school students and their parents.The data were collected from children and their parents through a five-point scale.The research instrument consisted of six factors: parenting, communicating, decision-making, learning at home, volunteering, and collaboration with the community. The research study concluded that there was a significant difference in parental involvement in their children's education based on students' demographic characteristics and educational institutions they were attending.It is suggested to adapt the involvement of parents according their children's needs at various age and grade levels by developing a strong and continuous connection between school and home.

Paper ID 253

Theme-Based Learning Approach for Imparting Islamic Values in Early Childhood Education

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Early childhood education plays a crucial role in shaping the moral and ethical development of young minds. In Islamic societies, fostering Islamic values among children from a tender age is paramount. This abstract outlines a theme-based learning approach designed to imbue Islamic values within early childhood education settings. By employing a variety of age-appropriate activities, stories, songs, and arts and crafts, educators can create immersive learning experiences that resonate with young learners. Through this approach, children not only acquire knowledge about Islamic values but also internalize them, cultivating a strong ethical foundation that guides their behavior and decision-making. Moreover, this approach fosters a sense of identity and belongingness within the Islamic faith, nurturing a generation of individuals who embody the virtues espoused by Islam.

Empowering teachers through professional development

Paper ID 6

Analysis of Professional Capacity Development Training Programs of Extension Workers to Mobilize the Community Through Non-Formal Education

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Extension workers play important role in non-formal education in community mobilization. The aim of this study was to analyze professional capacity development training programs of

extension workers to mobilize the community. The population of study comprised on extension workers from rural areas of District Chakwal, Punjab. There are a total of 16 extension workers working in 227 villages of District Chakwal appointed by the Government of Punjab. In-depth interviews of 50% extension workers (08) were taken purposively. Results were analyzed by using thematic analysis technique. Findings indicated that educational qualification level of trainers of extension workers was satisfactory. The duration of the training was not sufficient. However, activities were planned. Teaching methodologies were lecture-based. There were no follow-up protocols after the training. It is recommended that proper mechanisms may be adopted to improve the quality of professional training of extension workers.

Paper ID 17
A Study of Teachers' Reflections on their Teaching
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Reflection plays an important role in the professional development of teachers. This study is analyzing the role of reflective practices in teaching practicum teachers. Reflection helps in learning from experience and taking corrective actions to change behavior positively. Objectives of this study include; the effect of reflective practices on the professional development of prospective teachers and exploring the effect of reflection on pedagogical strategies and instructional techniques of students. To explore teacher's perceptions and experiences qualitative research design is used. Interview schedules helped in analyzing the narratives of teachers. The findings show that teachers were ecstatic about using reflection to enhance their teaching practices and encourage students' learning but due to time shortages and extended curriculum in schools, they were confined and bound.

Paper ID 25
Evolutionary Strategies Empowering the Professional Capabilities of Medical University Teachers
Hadiqa Qaisar (HBS Medical College, Islamabad)
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The study aimed to figure out various developmental strategies and plans based on their responsibilities for faculty development. A qualitative content analysis was undertaken in 2021.The study included purposive and snowball sampling.The population was selected based on maximum variations in the age and work experience of the faculty. The total participants selected for the course were 24 including 14 faculty members and 10 medical students of HBS medical and dental college. Two phases were proceeded. First stage was semi structured interviews and second included brainstorming group techniques. Two themes and eight subthemes was formulated on data analysis. First included explanation on potential and capabilities and second was based on best strategies formulated for empowering teacher based learning. The subthemes included incorporation of methods,scholarships programs and program based learnings. Keeping in note the experience of faculty some strategic planning should be emphasized.

Paper ID 49
Effective Motivational Strategies Used by Headteachers to Enhance Teachers Motivation
Afshan Huma & Ghzala Batool (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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This study was conducted in Rawalpindi district. Using sequential exploratory method the study was conducted in two stages. Firstly interviews of head teachers' at secondary schools from each tehsil of Rawalpindi district were conducted to identify multiple motivational strategies they practice. A survey was then conducted to assess motivation level of 350 secondary school teachers in Rawalpindi district. Based on the responses of respondents on WTMST (Work Task Motivation Scale for Teachers), the motivation level of SSTs under the five continuums of motivation was assessed and categorized into three levels One part of the survey was also to rank the strategies used by the headteachers. The findings of this study have identified major

strategies as monetary incentive, appreciation of good work and recognition for teachers in public as effective motivational strategies. Study finally listed a set of recommendations for enhancing teachers' motivation at secondary school level.

Paper ID 82
Exploring the Connection between Teacher Performance Appraisal and Professional Development of Teachers at Schools in District Chitral KPK Pakistan
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"Exploring the Connection between Teacher Performance Appraisal and Professional Development of Teachers at Schools in District Chitral KPK Pakistan"

Paper ID 97
A Study of Disposition of Pedagogical Knowledge and Skills at College Level Teachers
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In education, the effectiveness of college-level teaching relies on teachers' pedagogical knowledge and skills. Pedagogical knowledge consists of a deep understanding of educational principles and theories, while pedagogical skills involve the practical application of this knowledge in the classroom environment. College teachers, as essential figures in moulding the academic journey of students, play a significant role in promoting a conducive learning environment. This research paper was designed to know college teachers' pedagogical knowledge and skills. For data collection, a pedagogical skills diagnostic scale was used; the scale consisted of 24 items about pedagogical knowledge and skills teachers' perceptions of pedagogical knowledge. The scale consisted of 24 items with three factors: (a) Pedagogical Knowledge, (b) Pedagogical Skills, and (c) Teachers' Perception. The sample was selected using a simple random sampling technique.

Paper ID 99
In-Service Continuous Professional Development Program Issues and Challenges in Sindh Public Sector
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The focus of this study was to explore the problems faced by Public Sector teachers of Karachi Sindh in Pakistan. The objective of the current research study was to discover the issues and barriers faced by teachers after professional development program organized by Government of Sindh, and to study the difficulties and concerns of trained teachers in the implementation of professional development program during teaching and learning process. Through Quantitative, research approach descriptive research data has been collected from the respondents. Due to Descriptive, research design total 150 teachers of 10-government school from district central Karachi were selected through simple random sampling. Questionnaire were used as a tool. Reliability, correlation and regression tests have been run through SPSS latest version for quantitative analysis.

Paper ID 121
Role of Teacher's Constructive Feedback in Improving Students' Writing Skills
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This study was conducted in one of the Public schools in Karachi, to examine quality education through the role of teacher's constructive feedback in improving grade 5 students' writing skills. The study employed action research under qualitative research design over the three weeks comprising of three cycles. The overall findings revealed that teacher constructive feedback strategies are the scaffolder that have a great impact on quality education, which enables students to strengthen their learning of writing skills. The progress in their understanding of

writing through various constructive feedback strategies appeared gradually. The findings also informed that feedback is not an isolated activity, rather it is an interactive and two-way process where the teacher and student are engaged in the process.

Paper ID 124

Perception of University Students About Sources of Academic Stress: A Case Study Of Enrolled Students in Gomal University Dera Ismail Khan Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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Academic stress is intellectual suffering with respect to some probable frustration associated with academic failure due to certain factors. To accomplished this research, five point Likert scale questionnaire developed The questionnaire was validated The sample of 211 respondents were selected randomly among all the male and female regular students of Gomal University enrolled in 2015 onwards of different level of study. t -test and one-way ANOVA has applied to verify the results. Results showed that hectic schedule of examination system and too much workload during a semester system can be the foremost factors for academic stress, Parental expectation about high grades and good job in future and study in a co-education system were found predictors of social stress ,therefore researcher recommended that it is important to organize some workshops or seminars on understanding and coping with academic stress sources at the beginning of each semester,

Paper ID 128

Career Burnout Among The Secondary School Teachers

Sarwat Maqbool (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad); Imran Aziz (Edu); Umar Ali Khan (Edu)

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Purpose of the study was to measure the degree of share of burnout among secondary school teachers, moreover the scope of study also led the researcher to identify the physical, emotional and attitudinal exhaustion among secondary school teachers, The data was obtained from 78 secondary school Teachers from Haripur and Dera Ismail Khan and then it was collected and arranged in tabulated form according to objectives. Correlation coefficient and tests of significance were applied to find out the degree of relationship among various variables Physical exhaustion and attitudinal exhaustion proved to be factors for burnout Researcher also found that teachers received social support which has statistically significant relationship with Emotional Exhaustion, Physical Exhaustion and Attitudinal Exhaustion. Moreover the female teaching community do receive more social support than males. It was also concluded that females and males have almost equal burnout levels.

Paper ID 130

Measuring the Effect of Higher Order Thinking based Instructional Strategies on Learning Achievement of M Phil Scholars

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This research aimed to measure the effect of HOT based instructional strategies on learning achievements of M Phil scholars. This was an experimental study. Population of the study was M Phil scholars of department of education, KFUEIT. A systematic sampling technique was adopted and all the M Phil scholars of 2nd semester (Spring 2023) were selected. A Higher Order Thinking based Research Test for Graduates (HOTRTG) was developed and utilized for measuring the learning achievements of M Phil scholars. Data was analyzed by applying t-test and one way ANOVA. The main findings of the study were; The mean score difference in applicative skills and critical skill (1.29 and 2.42) is smaller than the analytical skill and creative skill (5.41 and 6.34) between the E G and C G in the post-test. In the light of analysis of results, It is recommended that HOT based instructional methods, strategies and activities should be included in the course

of M Phil

Paper ID 141 Exploring the Relationship Between Transformational Leadership of Principals and Job Satisfaction Among Secondary School Teachers in Muzaffarabad Inaam ul Haq (University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir) inaamulhaqmughal@gmail.com

The study aims to evaluate the relationship of transformational leadership of principals on the job satisfaction of secondary school teachers in Muzaffarabad. The study was limited to teachers working in government male and female secondary schools in Muzaffarabad. It is descriptive correlational study and survey method is used for data collection. The sample of 254 secondary school teachers and 90 principals were selected using a convenient sampling technique. The Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ) and the Job Satisfaction Survey (JSS) were the two tools used to gather the data. . Data is analyzed by applying Pearson's correlation. The study found that principals displayed significant positive relationship between transformational leadership of principals with job satisfaction of secondary school teachers it's also, indicating that effective transformational leadership can contribute to higher job satisfaction among teachers.

Paper ID 170 Relationship between Organizational Cynicism and Teachers Commitment at Elementary Level Laiba Tahir (Government College University Faisalabad) laibat159@gmail.com

Teacher Cynicism can be described as being negative and pessimistic about others. Organizational cynicism is a feeling of dissatisfaction of the employees about their organizations. The main purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between organizational cynicism and teachers' commitment at elementary level. The research was quantitative in nature. Population of the study was elementary schools teachers of district Sheikhupura. 200 teachers of district Sheikhupura were randomly selected. Descriptive and inferential techniques were used to analyse the data. The Pearson Product Correlation Coefficient was calculated to find the Relationship between the Organizational Cynicism and Teachers' Commitment. T-test and one way ANOVA was also conducted to find the difference among demographic variables. The most obvious findings of the study manifested that there was a weak negative correlation exist between organizational cynicism and teachers' commitment.

Paper ID 192 Relationship of Self-Efficacy and Instructional Competences of Teachers at University Level Hazira Qomi (IIUI) hazira.msedu410@iiu.edu.pk

Self-efficacy refers teacher's faith in capabilities to efficiently tackle the challenges and perform academic tasks effectively. Instructional competence indicates teacher, who has command in their subject matter, pedagogical competences and assessment skills. Self-efficacy and instructional competences of teacher in class, helps in encouraging students to actively participate. Objective of study was to find out relationship between self-efficacy and instructional competence of teachers at university level. The Sample of study were the sixty teachers of faculty of Social Science from International Islamic University Islamabad and simple Random Sampling technique were used. to select the Sample size and questionnaire was used. Descriptive statistics and Pearson r product moment technique were used for data analysis. However, the major finding of the study shown that there is a significant relationship between teachers' self-efficacy and instructional competences at university level.

Paper ID 215 Navigating Sign Language Comprehension: A Qualitative Study on Deaf Students Perceptions of Sign Language Proficiency among Secondary School Teachers Tayyaba Naz (Govt. Degree College of Special Education, Johar Town, Lahore); Tanzila Nabeel

(Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad); Samina Ashraf (Assistant Professor, Institute of Special Education University of the Punjab Lahore)
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This qualitative study aimed to investigate the comprehension of sign language used by teachers as perceived by Deaf students in secondary schools. Employing a phenomenological research design, semi-structured interviews and non-participatory observations were conducted. Through rigorous transcription and analysis of semi-structured interviews, common themes emerged. Deaf students uniformly expressed concerns about unintelligibility of their teachers' sign language. The four major themes emerged from the findings are (i) Grammatical Errors, (ii) Limited Vocabulary, (iii) Inconsistent hand shapes and movements, and (iv) Lack of fluency and speed. By conducting non-participatory observations, researchers examined how deaf students comprehend their teachers' use of sign language during class. Based upon the findings of the observations the four major themes emerged as (i) Absence of non-manual cues (including body language, facial expressions, and eye gaze), Continue......

Paper ID 250
The Makers of Teacher Agency: An Exploration of the Ecological Factors
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Teacher agency plays a pivotal role in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG-4) and promoting educational equity. To empower teachers for this vital role, it is imperative to prioritize their well-being and freedom to act in ways that support self-actualization and inclusivity. This research explores teacher agency dynamics and structural factors contributing to its promotion in Pakistan educational context. A qualitative case study approach is used to generate data from around 25 purposively and conveniently selected teachers of public schools in District Sukkur Sindh. Data are collected through focus group discussions. The results reveal many ecological factors related to policy, system, society, peer and self that shape and reshape teacher agency. Considering these factors will help to promote educational equity and inclusion by empowering teachers to create more inclusive and equitable learning environments.

Inclusive education

Paper ID 32
Reliability and Validity Urdu Version of Social Responsiveness Scale (SRS-2) for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder
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Study was conducted to determine the validity and reliability of the Urdu version of the Social Responsiveness Scale (SRS-2) for children with Autism Spectrum Disorder. The study was conducted in two phases. In the first stage, forward and backward Urdu translation was carried out. Content and face validity were carried out through experts in second stage. Finally, after changing the items, final questionnaire was administered consisting of 65 items.. Findings showed that the coefficient of alpha reliability for the SRS-2 was 0.747. Test-retest and inter-rater reliability were also proved to be acceptable, The study established that the SRS-2 scale is different in Pakistani context. For inclusive education and psychological integration, it is necessary to explore their social skill deficit level. Findings of this study could be beneficial for teachers, psychologists and researchers who intend to explore the social skill deficit level of children with ASD in Pakistan.

Paper ID 35
Procrastination in the Implementation of Inclusive Education: Role of Various Stakeholders
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Problem of the study was to explore the causes of procrastinations in the implementation of inclusive practices and preparedness of various stakeholders in Pakistani context. Major objectives were to determine the present preparedness of school education Department and literacy Department for accommodation of children with disabilities in their institutions by focusing on admission policy, physical infrastructure, teacher training, collaboration with related professionals. Since nature of this study was deductive therefore, qualitative approach was employed to explore the phenomena under quest. Finding revealed that at present stakeholders are not fully sensitized to accomplish this task as directed in the policy of education. Findings will help stakeholders to devise strategy, policy guidelines and recommendations for the implementation of inclusive education in the mainstream schools. Finding can be enabled policy makers and allied stakeholders to determine their role in the drive.

Paper ID 52
Social Skills Development in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder through Peer-Mediated Intervention Technique: Special Educator Perspective
Adnan Ahmad & Hafiz Tahir Jameel (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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Children with ASD have problems in building social relationships with their peers and peer-mediated intervention is a technique, in which peers play a vital role in developing social skills, and communication skills. The current study aimed to explore the special educator perception about the use of PMI for the development of social skills in ASD children. The study was descriptive in nature and a survey method was used to collect the data with the help of a questionnaire. A questionnaire was developed and based on 20 statements. All the teachers of children with autism spectrum disorder were the target population of this study from Faisalabad and 25 teachers were selected using a convenient sampling technique. The study's finding indicates that PMI is a valuable tool in developing social skills for children with ASD and interactions with peers. This study recommended that further research should be conducted to explore parental interest in using PMI to develop social skills.

Paper ID 67
An Analysis of Self-Confidence and Environmental Learning Adjustment among Students with Hearing Impairment
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The population of the study was comprised of both boys and girls students enrolled in public sector special education schools at secondary level in Faisalabad Division. Sample of the present study N=100 hearing impaired students (n=50 boys, n=50 girls) was selected through convenient sampling technique. Questionnaire on the basis of 05-point Likert scale was developed by the researcher for data collection. The level of self-confidence and environmental learning adjustment was checked on different demographic variables basis i.e gender, residential area, socioeconomic status, age and level of hearing loss of students with hearing impairment. It was concluded that hearing impaired students have significant difference in the level of self-confidence and environmental learning adjustment on the basis of socioeconomic status and their level of hearing loss, no significance difference found on the basis of gender, age and residential area of hearing impaired students.

Paper ID 72
Exploring the Accessibility and Usability of Digital Braille Devices in Educational Environments: An Emphasis on User Experience and Design Considerations in Braille Learning Apps
Abdul Hamid & Hafiz Tahir Jameel (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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This study explores the accessibility and practicality of digital braille devices in educational settings, focusing on user experience and design considerations for braille learning apps. It highlights the effectiveness of these technologies in improving the learning experience for individuals with visual impairments and identifies areas for enhancing accessibility and usability standards. This study employed a qualitative research design, utilizing a semi-structured interview guide for data collection. Thematic analysis was conducted using Microsoft Excel and NVIVO software. This study's findings aim to enhance the practicality of digital braille devices in education, emphasizing positive user experiences. It identifies navigation challenges and interface complexities, underscoring the crucial role of design in accessibility. Insights from visually impaired students and educators emphasize the practical benefits, suggesting a positive impact on braille literacy skills.

Paper ID 73

Analysis of Anxiety Reduction Strategies of NFE Students by Leisure Activities: Case Studies of Adolescent Cricket Players

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This study investigates how anxiety symptoms in teenagers were affected by sports. The study contributes to our knowledge of anxiety in community in the light of Pakistan's expanding awareness of anxiety, a comorbid symptom of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). It aims to illuminate the views of teenagers with ADHD on sports and anxiety while providing information on the functions played by parents, neighbors, and society in their lives. The study used qualitative, descriptive, and case study methods with six participants (three males and three females) who were all cricket players through non-formal education, who had their symptoms of anxiety evaluated. Data collection included in-depth interviews conducted by the researcher, focusing on adolescents with ADHD experiencing high levels of anxiety. This study lays the groundwork for further investigations in the field and emphasizes the importance of addressing the needs of adolescents in society.

Paper ID 79

Efficacy of Assistive Technology for Letter Recognition Skills of Students with Visual Impairment in Learning Uncontacted Braille at Early Childhood Education Level

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Braille is Grade one Braille used by new learner's, where each possible arrangement of dots represents one letter, number, punctuation sign, or composition sign. This study aims to assess the writing abilities of students with visual impairments in early childhood education, evaluate the effectiveness of technology in braille literacy, and analyze assistive technology for letter recognition. A sample of 30 participants (15 students and 15 teachers) were from Special Education Institutions. Two research instruments were used the study utilized uncontracted Braille writing assessment activities for learners and a semi-structured interview guide for teachers for qualitative data collection.Thematic Analysis was conducted using NVIVO software Teachers suggest using technologies for children's uncontracted braille education, providing real-time feedback for individual study, practice, and editing, while ensuring simplicity, motivation, and interest in learning tasks.

Paper ID 118

Educational Facilities and Support Services Available to the Hearing-Impaired Children

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Teachers views about the availability of education and support services and are the significant indicators of their educational needs. The aims of the present study were to evaluate the level of educational, support services and incentives in centers and to highlight their specific and suggestions for improvement of these services for students with hearing impaired studying in

these centers. A survey was conducted to get information about educational facilities, support services and incentives provided to hearing impaired students from their teacher and institutions. The sample consisted of 159 government special centers at the Tehsil level, from which 140 questionnaires, filled by the teachers of hearing impaired students, were received back. It was concluded that future planning of provisions of educational, support services and incentives might be more helpful and effective if based on the requirements and preferences conveyed by teachers.

Paper ID 162

Identification, Enrollment, retention and Mainstreaming of OOSC in ICT
Muhammad Zaigham Qadeer (Pakistan Institute of Education)
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This research unveils a groundbreaking initiative in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) aimed at mainstreaming Out-of-School Children (OOSC). Conceived by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with leading partners and government agencies, the project not only exceeded its initial estimate of 60 thousand OOSC but also responded to the alarming national trend. Recent statistics indicate a surge from 22 million to 26 million reported OOSC across the country, prompting urgent actions by the Ministry of Education. The project's success in ICT, addressing an actual count of 80 thousand OOSC, lays the groundwork for a scalable national model. Innovative approaches, including meticulous data collection from diverse sources like the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) and Geographic Information System (GIS) technology, have been pivotal in efficient identification and allocation.

Paper ID 205

Examining the Perspectives of General and Special Education Teachers on Inclusive Education in the Punjab
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Inclusive education strives to provide equal educational opportunities for students with diverse learning needs. This study aims to investigate the perspectives of both general and special education teachers on inclusive education in the Punjab. The type of the research was descriptive by nature. The instrument of the research consisted on five point Likert scale questionnaire. The research was evocative in nature and survey technique was used to collect the data. Additionally, the findings from this research aim to contribute valuable insights to the existing body of knowledge on inclusive education, particularly within the cultural and educational context of Punjab. The study's outcomes may inform policy recommendations, teacher training programs, and school-level interventions to enhance the implementation of inclusive education practices, ultimately fostering a more inclusive and equitable educational landscape in the Punjab.

Paper ID 223

A Study on the effects of Inclusive education on Students with disabilities at higher education
Ishrat Fatima (Education Department); Muhammad Tanveer Afzal & Azhar Mumtaz Saadi (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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The purpose of this article is to offer thoughts on inclusive practices within higher education. The paper is organized into three sections: a description of the current situation of inclusive education in relation to students with disabilities in higher education. The population of the study comprised on higher education for Handicapped students. Survey method was used to collection of data from the respondents of this study. A total number of 25 students respondents selected by stratified random sampling from 2 universities .To know the effects of Inclusive Education on handicapped students with normal class fellow analyzed by using regression .Data was collected by using questionnaire and analyzed by using SPSS Version-24software. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analysis. The findings of the

study showed that social interaction play its significance role for the enhancement of learning process

Paper ID 234
Empowering Education: Building Inclusive School Communities through Leader Network Collaboration
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In recent years, the landscape of education has witnessed a paradigm shift towards fostering inclusive school communities that cater to the diverse needs of students. This research paper explores the role of leader network collaboration as a potent tool for empowering education and building inclusive school environments. Drawing on a synthesis of theoretical frameworks, empirical studies, and practical examples, this paper delves into the ways in which collaborative networks among educational leaders contribute to the establishment of inclusive practices within schools.

Paper ID 255
Equity faced by the education system in Pakistan: Documentary Analysis
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Almas Ashraf (Principal Government Associate College for Women Khayaban-e-Sir Syed Rawalpindi
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The goal of educational equity is provision of desired support and resources to achieve equal learning opportunities, that enables learners to lead fulfilling lives and make significant contributions to society. Equity contributes towards creating a level playing field in the educational system by providing opportunities to the under privileged. The issue of equity runs through the entire education system and has serious implications for sustainable and equitable development in the country. It establishes the way forward for an educational system to succeed. This paper deals with the content analysis of the data regarding equity in education mentioned in Pakistan National Education Policy 2009, as it focuses on national objectives and international trends.

Innovations In Educational Assessment

Paper ID 23
Evaluation of Code Switching as an Effective Tool of Learning for University Students
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Code-switching is a common practice in Pakistani classrooms to enhance student learning. Teachers usually compel the needs of students and apply code-switching in teaching-learning practices. This quantitative study was designed to evaluate the effect of codeswitching on student learning from their perspective. A Likert-scale-based questionnaire was designed with twelve questions to get an insight into the relationship between student learning and code-switching. We found that the university students prefer code-switching for a better understanding of lessons and preparation of assessments. A significant relationship was found between the said variable despite the gender, degree level, and university. A few found code-switching boring, but they consider it a general need in a conventional university classroom. It is recommended that more studies on code-switching should be conducted, and the relationship should be evaluated from other perspectives, including that of teachers.

Paper ID 37
Effect of Teaching with ECE Kit on Development of Mathematical Concepts in Early Years
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This study investigates effect of teaching with ECE Kit on development of mathematical concepts in early Years. The primary objective was to assess whether the utilization of age-appropriate teaching materials, interactive activities, and pedagogical strategies included in the ECE Kit results in significant improvements. To measure the effect, a comparative approach was employed with one group receiving instruction using the ECE Kit and another group without the kit. Assessment tools included post-instructional evaluations, encompassing standardized mathematics tests and teacher observations. Data analysis involves statistical methods to determine any statistically significant differences in mathematical concept development between the two groups. The findings of this research aim to provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of the ECE Kit. This study contributes to the ongoing discourse on enhancing mathematics instruction in early years.

Paper ID 43

Unpacking Response Quality in Survey Responses: Factors, Challenges, and Implications
Jahan Ara Shams & Muhammad Zafar Iqbal (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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The aim of this research was to investigate the factors that impact the quality of responses in surveys. To achieve this objective, a mixed-method approach was adopted, combining quantitative analysis to assess response metrics and qualitative examination to explore participant behaviors and perceptions. It allowed to identify the factors that influence response quality in surveys. The research instrument used in this study consisted of validated survey questionnaires, structured interviews, and observational techniques. These tools were carefully selected to measure response accuracy, participant engagement, and gather qualitative insights. The data was collected from a sample of 1000 students who were in their final semester of BS programs. The findings of this study revealed several important aspects. Firstly, specific factors such as demographics, question types, survey length, and mode of administration were found to significantly impact response quality. Additionally, patterns of response behavior, potential biases, and correlations between participant engagement and response quality were identified. These findings provide valuable insights into effective strategies for improving response quality, which can inform the design and methodology of future surveys.

Paper ID 44

Formative Online Assessment at Higher Education Level: A Mixed Method Approach
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The study aimed to analyse the environment of formative online assessment at the higher education level. To achieve these objectives, the researcher utilized a concurrent triangulation mixed method design. This study population included 169 teachers and 5362 students from six universities in the Islamabad Capital Territory. Overall findings concluded that the total environment of online formative assessment was inefficacious for students in terms of virtual, emotional, and intellectual settings. Demographic variables overall comparison showed that the private sector universities, female candidates, and rural area students were affected more because of the virtual, emotional, and overall environment, whereas in respect of the intellectual environment, both sectors, genders, and all residential areas were affected equally during online formative assessment. It is recommended that diverse stakeholders may work together to improve the quality of products/services in online assessment.

Paper ID 85

Effect of Formative Assessment on Student's Academic Performance at Elementary Level
Muhammad Asghar Ali (Department of Education, Women University AJK Bagh); Sadia Mushtaq (Department of Education, Women University of AJ&K, Bagh Pakistan)
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The purpose of this research paper was to find out the effect of formative assessment on

students' academic performance at elementary level. Formative assessment is a continuous process that is employed in teaching learning process and improves students' achievement. Descriptive research design and cross sectional survey method was used. Population was consisted of 1012 elementary level teachers and 16276 students. Researcher selected 276 teachers and 371 students as sample with the help of simple random sampling technique. For data collection two questionnaires were used which were developed on five-point Likert scale. Data was analyzed using SPSS software and applied simple linear Regression. Significant effect was found in academic performance by formative assessment. Strong positive relationship between formative assessment and academic performance of students was observed. The school administrators should emphasize teachers on regular basis to use formative assessment.

Paper ID 107

A Survey of Teachers' Feedback Practices at Undergraduate Level

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The purpose of the study was to investigate the perceptions regarding teachers' feedback practices at the undergraduate level. Survey method was used for the collection of data. The sample of the study was comprised of 100 female teachers and 400 students of three social science departments enrolled in public colleges of district Lahore. The data were collected using two instruments. 1) The first teachers' questionnaire was adopted and 2) the second questionnaire was adapted. The questionnaires were based on four factors (written, peer, descriptive, and online feedback). The Cronbach's alpha value of the first questionnaire was .76 and the second was .79. The data were collected by personal visits to the colleges. Descriptive and Inferential statistics were applied such as t-test and ANOVA. The results indicated that there is a significant difference in students' perceptions concerning semesters. The results also indicated that teachers use different methods for feedback.

Paper ID 115

Identification of Strategies in Online Evaluation System: Qualitative Approach

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Universities embraced online teaching for over a decade, catering to distant students. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, online learning became vital for nearly all universities. Teachers, however, flagged evaluation challenges in online instructions. This research, involving 20 teachers from Rawalpindi and Islamabad universities, focused on effective online assessment strategies through qualitative methods and thematic analysis with NVivo software. Identified themes included Discussion, Immediate Feedback, Portfolios, Problem-Based Assignments, Projects, Daily Q&A sessions, Peer Assessment, Online Simulations, Adaptive Quizzing, Collaborative Projects, and Self-Assessment Modules. The study recommended continuous teacher training, and reporting to the quality assurance department for comprehensive oversight. The study encouraged further research to explore additional themes and strategies, contributing to continuous improvements in online education beyond Islamabad and Rawalpindi regions.

Paper ID 122

Impact of Security Concerns on Elementary Education in Southern Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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The current study investigate impact of security concerns on elementary education , Main objectives of the study were (a) to compare the perceptions of male and female parents as well as teachers about the impact of security concerns on elementary education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and (b) to compare the perceptions of urban and rural parents as well as

teachers about the impact of security concerns on elementary education. Two hypothesis were designed measured by using a self-developed questionnaire validated 31 items scale. Population was parents of students and teachers of elementary schools of Dera Ismail Khan , Independent sample t-test was applied .   Random sampling technique adopted , Results of the study showed a significant impact of security concerns on elementary education . . It was concluded that students' dropout ratio has increased and they have lost their interests in studies and their motivational level has been negatively affected.

Paper ID 218

Development and Validation of Elementary Level English Grammar Achievement Test
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English is a compulsory subject and students find grammar the most difficult part of it. The Prime   objective of the study was to develop and validate English grammar achievement test at elementary level. The teacher randomly selected seventh class. A draft was made of 120 items. Content validity was used to ensure expert validity; the researcher tried it on thirty students of Govt Elementary school 54/2L Okara. After reliability analysis and calculating difficulty index and discrimination index, it was reduced to 60 items. The researcher again tried it on seventy six students of Govt Girls Elementary School Ghazi Abad Okara. The reliability coefficient was 0.92 .Kurder Richardson 21 formula was used to find out reliability. Item distract analysis was also done. Niko formula was used to calculate difficulty index. English Grammar Achievement Test contained twenty MCQs each for first three levels of cognitive domain i.e. Knowledge comprehension and application.

Paper ID 233

Developing a Protocol Schemata for Summative Assessment for Web-Based Question ITEM Bank
Ghulam Dastgeer (Tanveer Hussain Shaheed Model College for Boys, G-7/4 Islamabad.); Zarina Akhtar (International Islamic University Islamabad)
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This study aims to propose schemata protocol for assessment, where web-based question item bank could be developed engaging large number of item developers, item reviewers and item selectors simultaneously in various of subjects. The development of web based question item banks are attracting the attention of researchers, assessors and educationists across the globe as well as in Pakistan. However, the available software are not extensive for catering all the needs of examining bodies. The proposed software schemata protocol will address the requirements for developing a software having multi interface options for developing, storage, periodical revision and up-dating of question items ensuring secrecy and security protocols. The software could generate question papers as per requirements of the test in terms of difficulty level and blooms taxonomy's knowledge and skills levels. It would be beneficial for large scale use of question item bank by the examining bodies.

Paper ID 243

A Study on Effective Assessment Methods for Evaluating Students' Performance
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Assessment has been a crucial aspect, exerting a significant influence on students' performance. This study recognized the limitations inherent in relying solely on the outcomes of a single exam to evaluate students in the Pakistani educational context. Traditional assessments, predominantly focusing on memorization and writing skills, often fell short of capturing the diverse range of abilities encompassing critical thinking, problem-solving, and practical application of knowledge. The study's purpose was to explore assessment methods that could accurately evaluate students' performance. The research findings showed that traditional assessment practices, emphasizing rote memorization, contributed to a narrow

evaluation of students' capabilities. Alternative assessment methods, such as projects and presentations, were recognized as effective tools for capturing critical thinking and practical application skills, contributing to a more holistic understanding of students' abilities.

Technology Integration in Teaching and Learning

Paper ID 8

Untangling Technological Noise: An Analysis of Online Teaching Challenges at Allama Iqbal Open University, Pakistan

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This study aims to analyse the difficulties encountered by online educators related to technological noise at Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU). The study focused on the pervasive problem of technological noise, which refers to disruptions caused by technical issues such as poor internet connections and unpredictable platform behaviours. It aimed to assess how technological noise affects the teaching-learning process in online classes. A mixed-methods approach was used to investigate the perspectives of academicians who teach and coordinate online classes at AIOU. A purposive sampling technique was utilized to choose 70 academicians. Further 5 academicians were selected for interview. This research offered a comprehensive insight into the specific difficulties faced by online educators by focusing the coordinators' viewpoint. The findings shed light on the causes of technological noise and the methods employed by the academicians to overcome these problems during online sessions.

Paper ID 14

Post-Pandemic evaluation of face to face indoor teaching facilities towards managing spread of nosocomial health hazards. An evaluation of AIOU Islamabad campus

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COVID-19 pandemic raised infectious disease spread concerns in face-to-face indoor teaching facilities. Airborne spread of infectious agents have been the major contributor towards the spread of SARS COV-2 virus causing lockdown across the globe. With post-pandemic stage being reached, it was time to consider the indoor spaces for teaching face-to-face physical classes to ensure spaces might not be a source of infection spread in future. Exploration was carried out in Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad campus with a focus on identification, documentation, and critical analysis of all major facilities where face-to-face teaching was practiced. Research methodology used an observational study followed by respondent's data from end users of these spaces. It was concluded that the major factor of fresh air intake, natural cross ventilation and even forced ventilation was not followed. The existing design of spaces lacked major health design considerations and required Interventions.

Paper ID 21

Artificial Intelligence in Teacher Preparation and Classroom Practices

Irfan Bashir (University of Management and Technology, Pakistan); Aiza Nisar (University of Management and Technology, Pakistan); Afshan Naseem (University of Management and Technology, Pakistan)

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This qualitative narrative inquiry method based research investigates the experiences, perceptions, and challenges associated with the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into teacher education. Through semi-structured interviews with a diverse group of educators, this study investigates teachers' experiences, perceptions, and challenges associated the potential influence of AI on teaching practices, student learning, and the overall effectiveness of teacher preparation. The findings reveal that teachers generally perceive AI positively, with many expressing enthusiasms for its potential to enhance teaching practices and individualize

instruction for students. Teachers' experiences in implementing AI-powered tools vary. Some teachers express concerns about the potential for AI to dehumanize education and exacerbate existing biases. The research suggests potential of AI to positively impact teacher education, student learning, and engagement.

Paper ID 22
Enhancing Technology Integration in Teaching: Assessing Prospective Teachers' TPACK at International Islamic University, Islamabad
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With trend on technology integration, present study explores TPACK Knowledge among Prospective teachers within context of IIUI, Isb. Research employs universal sampling, selecting a sample from an intact class for investigation from Education Department, IIUI. Questionnaire adapted from Schmidth is utilized to collect data. Percentage, mean and cumulative mean score analysis are employed. Results indicate the selected respondents hold high perceptions regarding Pedagogical and TPACK Knowledge. However, their perceptions about technology integration are not at application level. They lack practical application of technology. Study recommends inclusion of activities allowing students to integrate technology. Furthermore, providing students opportunities to frequently use technology in their lessons to enhance technological skills for future. On broader level, seminars and webinars should be conducted by international experts to broaden their view of regarding integration of technology.

Paper ID 24
Technology Integration Affecting Trends in Medical Teaching and Learning Process for Future Physicians
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Medical education has a very direct relation with the developments in society. It must make changes to adapt the digital generation of students. The study emphasises technology integration in different medical programs and curricula. The research included an integrative view of various research platforms such as EBISCO ERIC PUBMED and Google scholar articles between 2010 and 2020. Data was extracted based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Modified Hawkers evaluation form was used for data analysis. Initially 100 abstracts were selected describing trends in medical education with technology development. 20 full texts were selected providing suitable educational program. The themes and subthemes analysed for future education include: 1)initial experience including early pateint oriented exposure 2)facilitating approach towards patients 3)inhabiting advanced techniques. This study explored evolving medical education trends and their implementation in curriculum development.

Paper ID 26
Augmented Reality and Gamification: Innovating Mathematical Problem-Solving Strategies among A-Level Students in Islamabad, Pakistan
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This research explores the impact of AR and gamification on A-Level students' mathematical problem-solving in Islamabad. By integrating immersive technology and interactive learning strategies, it aims to elevate engagement and understanding in mathematics. Utilizing a quasi-experimental design, the research compares the performance of students engaged in AR and gamified activities against traditional learning methods. Anticipated results suggest a significant improvement in problem-solving skills, motivation, and comprehension for students utilizing these innovative approaches. The findings are expected to underscore the importance of integrating cutting-edge educational technologies into the curriculum, thereby reshaping pedagogical strategies, and promoting a more dynamic and effective learning environment.

This study provides insights for enhancing mathematical education, benefiting academic discourse, educators, and policymakers.

Paper ID 29
The Role of Electronic Media in Augmenting Oral Communication Skills: A Case Study of Secondary Students in Rural Sindh, Pakistan
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Electronic Media plays a vital role in development including political, educational, economic, and cultural with the potential of having an influential role in the lives of children as they are pervasive accessible and attended to by children of all ages. The purpose of this study was to explore the role of electronic media in augmenting oral communication skills of the English language. Multiple case study strategies with various data sources and data collection methods explored and elaborated the role of electronic media for enhancing oral communication skills of English. Findings show that there was improvement not only in fluency, accuracy, pronunciation, and style of English but also confidence and knowledge in students who watch electronic media. The findings also elucidate some challenges which hinder using media for enhancing oral communication skills. Based on the findings of the study, some recommendations have been put forward for policy and practice.

Paper ID 45
Developing a Model of Flexible University in the COVID-19 Pendamic Scenario of Pakistan
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The nature of the study was historical in the interpretivist paradigm based on intensive review of literature and meta-analyses of researches in higher education worldwide taken in the global perspective ; analyzed by the researcher in order to develop the model. So, the methodology used was Critical Discourse Analysis in Higher Education. The literature review and discourse analysis reveal that when the boundaries of traditional face to face learning and online or ICT-mediated learning converge in Virtual Learning Environment Framework (VLEF) the university become flexible for learners and hence it is concluded that all the universities in Pakistan can be converted to become flexible when Virtual Learning Environment Framework (VLEF) is used for learning and management in Pakistan. The developed model is recommended for implementation in higher education as a vision of the 21 st century in Pakistan for quality, access and inclusion.

Paper ID 57
Exploration of E-Admission Student Support Services of Postgraduate Students of AIOU
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With advancements in technology and the ever-increasing number of online students, universities around the world are offering electronic support services to cater to the academic needs of students. This study was aimed at exploration of e-admission student support services of post graduate level students of AIOU. Population comprised on B. Ed students of AIOU and sample of 50 students was selected randomly. Self developed questionnaire was validated and used through online survey. Findings of this research provided valuable insights into the utilization patterns and impact of admission e-student support services for students. The study's results would be beneficial for university administrators, educators, and policymakers in enhancing and improving the e-support systems, ultimately enriching the learning experience and academic outcomes of postgraduate students enrolled at AIOU.

Paper ID 83
Effect of Discussion Method of Teaching on Academic Achievement of Students: An Experimental Study

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The aim of this research paper was to find out the effect of Discussion Method of Teaching on the academic achievement of students and to compare the effect of Discussion Method and Traditional Methods on the academic achievement of the students of Intermediate (2nd year) at Government Postgraduate Girls College, Bagh AJ&K. 40 students were selected by using simple random sampling technique. The students were divided into two groups: 20 in the experimental group and 20 in the control group. For this purpose, only post-test control group technique was used. The data were collected by post-tests in order to find effectiveness of teaching Civics through Discussion Method at the college level. The researcher developed a post-test for the sampled group of students. Written MCQ Type tests were developed from the course book published by Punjab Textbook Board for Intermediate students. Discussion has positive effect on student achievement.

Paper ID 93
Opinion of Teachers about the Benefits of Technology Usage for Teaching of English at Primary Level in District Jhelum
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Technology has modernized every aspect of human life including the education system. The purpose of the study was to explore the teachers' opinions about the benefits of technology usage for teaching English. The nature of the study was descriptive. The population was all English teachers of public and private schools of district Jhelum. 158 English teachers from public schools and 60 English teachers from private schools were selected as sample. An opinionnaire form was developed on a Likert scale, having 5 responses to collect the data that consisted of 34 items. Experts checked the validity of the opinionnaire form. To check the reliability, the tool was pilot-tested. The Alpha value was reported as .835. Frequency and percentage were calculated to examine the opinion of teachers about the benefits of technology usage for teaching English. The result of the study showed that most of the teachers agreed with the benefits of using technology for teaching English.

Paper ID 101
Revolutionizing Education: Utilizing Digital Storytelling to Elevate Social-awareness among Hearing Impaired Adolescents
Nuzhat Saadia Qureshi (PhD Scholar, Secondary Teacher Education, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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This study examines the impact of Digital Storytelling on the Social-awareness of hearing impaired adolescents. The study utilized a quasi-experimental research method to investigate a group of 60 adolescent age students with hearing impairment, comprising both males and females, who were enrolled at a public college of Special Education in Lahore Pakistan. Out of the total participants, 30 were allocated to the control group, whilst 30 were assigned to the experimental group. Data was gathered via pre-test and post-test questionnaires, and the analysis was performed using SPSS. The findings indicated that hearing impaired adolescents displayed a modest disposition towards the social awareness. The findings provide significant support for the research hypotheses, clearly showing that digital storytelling has a positive effect on the social-awareness development of hearing impaired adolescents.

Paper ID 103
An Investigation into the Implementation of Technology-based Intervention Strategies for Young Autistic Children in Pakistan
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Autism spectrum disorder is a group of developmental disorders that mainly impact social communication and interaction. The main objectives of the study were to explore the types of technology-based interventions used for teaching autistic children and the effectiveness and barriers to using technology-based interventions. A quantitative approach was used to conduct this survey research. Both public and private sector teachers teaching autistic children in the different cities of Punjab were the population of the study. Based upon the literature review and conceptual framework, two different types of structured instruments were used to conduct the study. The researcher personally contacted and distributed the questionnaires and collected the data. The findings of this study revealed that computer-based intervention, including mechanical prompts, holds great promise for improving academic abilities, comprehension, self-esteem, and social interactions for children with ASD.

Paper ID 106
Students' Perceptions about Online Learning at Public Sector Colleges in Lahore
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The purpose of this study was to explore students' perceptions about online learning at public sector colleges in Lahore. The research was descriptive in nature and cross- sectional survey method was used. Three public sector colleges were purposively selected. The total sample of students was 300. The Questionnaire was comprised of 20 items. The Cronbach's alpha statistics (0.830) showed that the instrument was reliable. Data were analyzed by the Statistics Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 25.0). Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to explore students' perceptions about online learning at public sector colleges in Lahore. The results revealed there is a significant difference in students' perceptions about online learning in public sector colleges with respect to institute, department and semester.
Keywords: Online Learning, Public sector

Paper ID 113
Technology in ECE Rooms: Learning Experiences from Government owned Preprimary classes
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Preprimary education plays a vital role in the mental development of a child. Providing better teaching and a conducive learning environment can result in exceptional learning experiences. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has recently established Early Childhood Education (ECE) rooms in primary schools throughout the province. These rooms are provided with learning kits like flashcards, phonetic object boxes, magnetic boards, book racks and patterns boxes and framed mirrors etc. Although these items are helpful in improving learning habits in children, however without integrating the use of technology, the project could cease to provide better results. To explore the importance of technology in preprimary ECE rooms, same lessons were taught for a month to children in one preprimary class with traditional methods and in other preprimary class, modern technology was used. Results show that technology enhanced teaching helps in better learning than the traditional methods of teaching.

Paper ID 119
Perception of Students Regarding Electronic Media Programs and its Effects on the Communal Behaviour of Students in Southern Punjab, Pakistan
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This research paper has major objective to explore the perception of students regarding electronic media programs and its effects on their communal behaviours. This study was based

on mixed method research and triangulation approach was used to elicit the responses of the participants. Questionnaires, interview protocol and observation sheet were employed to solicit responses. Cronbach's Alpha and Split-half reliability was 0.90. Students, of schools, colleges and universities of Southern Punjab were identified as the respondents. The sample comprised on 707 students. Mean score, t-test and one-way ANOVA were calculated. Responses from observation sheet, interviews and open-ended questions were categorized to reach the findings in a qualitative way. Findings showed that 83% respondents perceive that electronic media programs had high effect on the communal behaviour of students. The parents should specify a time limit for their children while using electronic media programs.

Paper ID 151
Pedagogic and Intellectual development of learners from Artificial intelligence Learning applications at the Higher Learning Institutions
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This study analyzed the most important points about the applications of artificial intelligence from the learners of higher education. Respondents were asked through the questionnaire that "do you feel satisfied with learning with applications of artificial intelligence"? The response was very specific from the respondents from which most of the respondents are agree with this question and other are strongly agree with this question and other few responses shows strongly disagree and few have shown disagree and somehow responses have shown no response to this question. From this analysis process it can be concluded that mostly learners are satisfied from the applications of artificial intelligence. This study recommends that there should be proper curriculum for the learners about the applications of artificial from the school to college.

Paper ID 159
Perception of Students About Teachers Extensive Use of Technology and their Effectiveness at Secondary Level
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Technology modifies the method of learning and teaching. There is close relationship between technology and teachers performance. Teachers are the national builders and responsible to train future generation for facing challenges of present era but this is not possible without having full command in utilisation of technology instructional devices properly.The aim of study is identify the perception of students about the frequent use of technology by teachers at higher secondary level.public and private schools of Lahore is the population of the study. Total sample comprised of 600 students.Descriptive and inferential techniques used to analyse data. Study is helpful fore students policy makers and managers to support the teacher to use different technologies in classroom.

Paper ID 195
Effectiveness of Interactive Method for Developing Creativity Among 5th Students
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A study was conducted to explore the role of interactive method in developing creativity among 5th grade students. It was a form of quasi-experimental study and non equivalent control group was used. The sample was two intact groups of grade five (Control, N=33) and (Experimental, N=28). Two schools were selected among high schools of tehsil Jhang where the researcher could seek permission to conduct the study. The instrument was a self developed test from unit thirteen "when something went wrong" of five class English textbook. The results of the study showed that the experimental group significantly outperformed the traditional group on measures of creativity. The interactive method group also reported feeling more engaged in the learning process and more confident in their ability to solve problems

creatively. These findings suggest that interactive methods are an effective way to develop creativity in students.

Paper ID 208
Effect of Micro-Learning on Students' Academic Achievements at Higher Education Level
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Technology is changing the mode of teaching and learning process at each level of education. Additionally, integration of technology is demanded for effective education. Micro-Learning is needed for meet the today challenges of education. This study was focused to find out the effect of micro-learning on students' academic achievements at higher education level. This study was experimental in nature. The intact two Sections of B.Ed. (Hon) Elementary was indicated for intervention. The Pretest-Posttest None-Equivalent-Groups Design was selected. Experimental group treated with Micro Learning and control group treated with Traditional Learning. Data were collected from the administration of pre-test before intervention and post-test after intervention and retention test after two weeks of post-test. The results of this experimental research exposed significance in the perspective of academic achievements as well as retention levels for micro-learning.

Paper ID 213
Effect of Gamification Based Learning on Students' Academic Performance at Elementary Level in District Astore
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This research study aims to examine the effect of gamification-based learning platforms on the students performance at 5th-grade students in mathematics. The study used a pretest-posttest Quasi-experimental design, including both experimental and control groups. The population consisted of all students who were registered in 5th-grade Mathematics across ten schools. Boys' High School Gorikote and Boys' High School Chorite were chosen for the study by using a convenient sampling technique. From each school, 30 students were randomly selected to be part of both the control and experimental groups. An achievement test was used to evaluate academic achievement. The experimental group had a four-week intervention using game-based learning via the Kahoot platform. The study's results indicate that the use of gamification in learning has a substantial positive impact on student performance and provides chances for the improvement of cognitive abilities.

Science Education and Global Issue

Paper ID 34
Musical Intelligence Profiles of Biology Students and Effects of Multiple Intelligences-Based Approach: A Case of Islamabad Pakistan
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This study aimed to investigate the musical intelligence profiles of biology students in Islamabad, Pakistan, and the effect of a Multiple Intelligences-Based Approach (MIA) on their musical intelligence. The study used the Multiple Intelligences Survey (MIS) by B. Sherear to assess the musical intelligence of 70 students. An experimental research design was then conducted to compare the musical intelligence scores of students in the experimental group, who were taught using the MIA, with those in the control group, who were taught using traditional methods. The results showed a significant difference in the musical intelligence scores of the experimental group as compared to the control group. The findings suggest that the MIA approach can have a positive effect on the musical intelligence of biology students.

The study highlights the importance of incorporating MI-based teaching in the curriculum to accommodate the diverse learning needs of students.

Paper ID 39

Effect Of E-Modules On The Academic Achievement Of Chemistry Students At The Secondary Level

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A quasi- experimental study was designed to find the effect of e-modules on the academic achievement of chemistry students at the secondary level. A sample of 67 female students of 10th class was selected from a public school GGHS Sheikhpur, in the rural area. E-modules were designed to teach experimental group. Data were collected through pretest and posttest. An independent sample t-test was used to analyze the data. The findings of the study were significant as the academic achievement of students of the experimental group was enhanced in chemistry through teaching with e-module as compared to the control group in the area of Understanding and Application but in the area of Remembering, the control group taught through the traditional method, showed better results as compared to experimental group. It is recommended to use e-modules to teach science subjects and to enhance the understanding and application skills among science students.

Paper ID 40

Item Analysis of Tool to Examine the Effect of E-Modules on the Academic Achievement of Chemistry Students at The Secondary Level

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Item analysis of 25 MCQs from the first two units of Chemistry was done to measure quantitative characteristics (difficulty level and discrimination index). Data was collected from 150 randomly selected students. Data were analyzed through descriptive statistics. Findings revealed that 18 items out of 25 were valid. Out of these seven, the difficulty index value for six items was very high (>70). Only one item (19) was difficult and rejected due to very low value of the difficulty index (<29). Item no. 3 was easy, so it was revised and improved. 17 items were moderately difficult, so they were retained. The discrimination index of 25 items showed that 17 items were discriminant and three items (9, 23 & 24) were revised and improved. It was concluded that 18 items out of 23 were valid based on both the Difficulty index and the Discrimination index used as the pretest. It was recommended that item analysis is a useful method to ensure the validity and reliability of test items.

Paper ID 42

Relationship of Science Teacher's Anxiety with Job Satisfaction

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The present study explores the relationship of science teachers' anxiety with job satisfaction. Up till now the studies on how GPA interlinks with anxiety and job satisfaction have not been done, but this study along with the relationship of science teachers' anxiety and job satisfaction also throws light upon the factors which cause anxiety for not producing good GPA i.e GPA less than 3. It was a quantitative research in which adapted questionnaire was administered through census survey method. A questionnaire of 79 items was used to collect the data. A sample of 96 teachers from 20 FG Cantt/Garrison schools in Rawalpindi Cantt. was selected for study.

Paper ID 71

Enhancing Safety and Well-being in Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria: The Role of Guidance

Services

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This paper addresses the escalating safety concerns in tertiary institutions, focusing on violence, harassment, and other misconduct. It emphasizes the critical role of guidance services in promoting safety, well-being, and a conducive learning environment. The discussion explores how guidance services contribute to preventing and addressing safety issues, fostering respect, and supporting students' mental health. The conclusion underscores the importance of creating an inclusive environment through knowledge, diversity appreciation, and conflict resolution skills. The recommendation advocates for effective orientation, information, and counseling services to promote harmony, prevent crises, and encourage positive attitudes among students with diverse backgrounds.

Paper ID 77

Role Of Psychological Capital And Supervisory Relationship On Goal Orientation Of Academic Research Scholars

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This research aims to analyze the impact of Psychological Capital and supervisory relationships on goal orientation among academic research scholars. All participants were asked to fill out the Goal Orientation Scale-revised (ACQ-R), the Psychological Capital Questionnaire (PCQ-12), and the Short Supervisory Relationship Questionnaire (S-SRQ). Statistical procedures were applied to the gathered data for its analysis, which included correlation analysis, regression analysis, and a T-test. The findings of the study revealed a moderate positive correlation between Psychological Capital and mastery approach of goal orientation and a moderate correlation between the safe-base Supervisory Relationship and mastery approach of goal orientation. This research contributes to the literature in enhancing one's goal orientation shedding light on which situations, factors, and resources are best fit to gain the most beneficial goal orientation.

Paper ID 127

Significance of Science Teaching at Primary Level

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The objective of the study was to analyzed the importance of science teaching for effective learning outcomes. The scope of the study was limited to private primary schools. One specific hypothesis based on experience was tested. In depth analysis of the literature was done. The strategy of the study was survey. Population was diverse in nature. Therefore, stratified random sampling design was used. Data was collected through questionnaire and analyzed statically. Finding of the first hypothesis revealed that both less experienced and more experienced teachers equally agreed to the significance of teaching science at private primary schools. On the basis of findings recommendations were made. Teachers should teach science to give a firsthand experience to explore their surroundings. Students should be given chance to find the answers rather than being told. The major purpose should be cultivations of inquiry skills among students.

Paper ID 140

Effect of Analogies on Developing Understanding of Geometrical Concepts

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In current study analogies as a teaching tool was used to enhance understanding of geometrical concepts of the students of grade eight. The study was quasi experimental in nature and Nonequivalent Control group design was used. Two intact groups (control, N=35)

and (experimental, N=33) served as sample of the study. The schools were selected randomly among high schools where the researcher could seek permission to conduct the study. The instrument was a self-developed achievement test from Fundamentals of Geometry (a chapter of eighth class mathematics textbook). The results of the study revealed that use of analogies enabled students to explain and redefine the geometrical the concept in their own words and relate and apply the same concept to their daily life. This clearly indicates that use of analogies developed understanding of geometrical concepts students.

Paper ID 143
Perceived Loneliness, Peer Pressure and Social Adjustment In Medical Students
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The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between perceived loneliness, peer pressure and social adjustment in medical students. Correlational research design was used and the sample comprised of 136 (N=136) freshmen medical students. UCLA Loneliness scale (Russell et al., 1996), Peer Pressure Questionnaire – Revised (Saini and Singh, 2010) and SACQ (Baker & Siryk, 1989) were used for assessment of study variables. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis revealed that loneliness, peer pressure and social adjustment were negatively and significantly related to each other. Furthermore, loneliness amd social adjustment were negatively related. Mediation Analysis revealed that peer pressure partially mediates the relationship between loneliness and social adjustment. The results emphasize the role of peer pressure in shaping social adjustment in medical students and highlight the need to address loneliness and peer pressure to enhancee social adjustment.

Paper ID 161
Effects of STSE-Based Method of Teaching on Student's Performance
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This study aimed to investigate the effects of the Science Technology Society and Environment (STSE) approach on learning outcomes of chemistry. Pretest-posttest one-group design was used to carry out the experimental study. For this purpose, a sample of 40 students was selected using a simple random sampling technique. A chemistry achievement test was used to measure the effectiveness of the STSE approach on the pre and post-tests. Pretest was administered to a sample of students in order to determine the current understanding. A group of students was taught by using the 5-E learning model with the help of the STSE approach. After the completion of treatment posttest was administered to a sample of students in order to know about the effectiveness of this approach. The study found a significant effect of STSE on students academic achievement in chemistry. The study recommended that to achieve the goals of the STSE approach it should be a part of the science curriculum.

Paper ID 186
Exploring the Relationship Between Teacher Classroom Management and Students' Attitudes and Academic Achievement in The Subject of Biology
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To get positive classroom results in scientific education in District Kohat, KPK, Pakistan, teachers must organise resources and encourage student participation. This study examines teacher classroom management behaviours (TCMB) and biology students' attitudes and performance. 100 primary school chemistry students and 10 teachers were randomly picked from 10 District Kohat high schools, one per school. The null hypothesis was tested using the Pearson product-moment coefficient at 0.05 on direct observation and questionnaire data. There was no significant correlation between TCMB and attitudes or achievements. However,

TCMB categories such as Interest Enhancement, Student Engagement, and Diverse Teaching Methods are positively and significantly associated with academic performance in Biology (r =.637,.641,.648, respectively; p < 0.05). These findings are widely investigated in connection to policy formulation, teacher training, and scientific education method improvement.

Paper ID 206

Effect Of Biology Laboratory Usage During And After Academic Session On Students' Critical Thinking At Secondary Level

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This study was conducted to find out the Effect of biology laboratory usage during and after academic session on students' critical thinking. The main objective of this study was to compare the effect of biology laboratory usage before and after academic session on students' critical thinking at secondary level. The design of the study was pretest posttest control group experiment design. Pretest was conducted before the session and the posttest will be conducted after an academic session to examine students' critical thinking by usage of biology laboratories. The population of this study was all students enrolled in Government Girls High School Phalia Meer. Data was be analyzed with SPSS software (version 24).This study indicates that usage of biology laboratories during the session enhance critical thinking among students at secondary level.

Paper ID 209

Analysis of Environmental Education Content in Social Studies 6-8 Grade's Textbooks

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EE is the process that helps individuals become more aware of environmental issues in society and leads responsible individuals to take serious steps to solve those issues. However, EE has not been taught as a single subject throughout schooling. Therefore, it is important to cover EE concepts in other subjects. SS is core subject where EE concepts can be incorporated as its focus on societal issues and environmental issues are also societal issues. The purpose of this study is to analyze EE content in SS textbooks developed by the STBB. A list of EE concepts was developed after a rigorous review of the literature on EE. The content analysis tool was used. EE concepts were developed, SS curriculum was reviewed and findings were written. The results reveal that EE content is only 7% in SS textbooks which is an alarming situation for the EE. Moreover, there was not any single chapter dedicated to the EE content. It is recommended to focus on integrating EE concepts into SS curriculum.

Paper ID 239

Analysis of Perceptual Difficulties of Students with Hearing Impairment in the Teaching of Mathematics

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Mathematics is one of the most dominant subjects in the curricula. Perceptual difficulties are the problems related to the ability to perceive. Research in deaf education figures out specific difficulties that deaf students face in learning mathematics. The purpose of the present study would be to identify the teachers' perspective of the factors contributing in the perceptual difficulties of deaf students via a semi structured mail interview and checklist. The study was an exploratory in its nature and survey research design was used.72 teachers were selected by non-probability convenience sampling. Analysis was done by using SPSS and different statistical methods. All the three factors were significantly correlated with each other. Feedback given by special education teachers provides a complete package for future management and implementation plan in order to better deliver the knowledge of mathematics to hearing impaired students.

Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM)

Paper ID 4
Effectiveness of Activities in 10th Grade Physics Curriculum on the Achievements of the Students in District Pakpattan
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The aim of study was to investigate the effectiveness of activities in 10th Grade Physics Curriculum on the Achievement of the Students in District Pakpattan. The main objectives of the study were, to assess the understanding of secondary school students in basic concepts of Physics, to investigate the role of activities in concept development in Physics. Post-test only Control Group Design of experimental research was selected for this research study. All the science students of 10th Grade Govt. High Schools for Boys of District Pakpattan constituted the population. The students of Govt. High Schools for boys of two villages in Arifwla were the sample of the study. The t-test was used to analyze the data statistically. The students who were taught through activity-based teaching method showed better achievement than the students who were taught through lecture method. It was recommended that science teachers of Physics should be provided in-service and pre-service training.

Paper ID 31
Effect of Simulation in teaching of Physics at secondary level
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Simulations are instructional procedure where the student is placed in a "world" defined by the teacher. Teacher represent a reality within which students interact. The teacher controls the parameters of this "world" and uses them to help students achieve the learning outcomes. Students experience the realism of the scenario and gather meaning from this. Teaching of physics may become easy by the use of simulation. The purpose of the study was to find out the effectiveness of simulation as a tool for teaching Physics at Secondary level. Pre-test post-test Equivalent Group design was used for the study. For the pre-test and post-test a two equivalent tests were constructed. Data collected through tests was analyse by using SPSS and t-test was applied. There was significance difference between the mean scores of pre-test and post-test of experimental group. So the Students who were taught through Simulation as a tool showed improvement in their achievement.

Paper ID 61
Effect of Asynchronous Learning on Chemistry Students in District Sahiwal
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This research study was carried out to find out the effect of Asynchronous learning on the academic achievement of chemistry students in Chicha Wattni District Sahiwal. One hundred students were selected randomly and were divided into experimental and control groups based on a pretest. Different topics from the 9th class were selected for intervention. Asynchronous videos, email, and pre & post-tests were tools of the study. After three months of intervention, It was found that the academic achievement of experimental students was much better than the academic achievement of control group students. It was also found that academic achievement of experimental group students was enhanced and improved as seen from the difference in pretest and posttest. It was concluded that asynchronous learning had a significant effect on the academic achievement of experimental group students. It is recommended that science students be given awareness to learn through asynchronous

learning modes.

Paper ID 102

The Impact of STEM Professional Development program on Science Teaching Pedagogy at Secondary level in Karachi

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The objective of research study is to examine the STEM Professional Development program on Science Teaching Pedagogy at Secondary level in Sindh. In this descriptive study, Primary data of 200 science teachers (02 from each school, 20% of staff) from 100 government schools of Karachi have been selected by using cluster-sampling method. Five Likert scale based questionnaire having 60 items have been designed to collect the data by the survey method. STEM Professional Development program is an independent variable and teaching pedagogy of science teachers is a dependent variable. For model, analysis smart PLS have been used as analytical tools for the empirical estimation. For descriptive analysis, SPSS have been used. Open-ended interview questionnaire having 05 questions have been used to justify the qualitative analysis. Through content analysis, qualitative data have been analyzed. The Results revealed that the STEM Program have positive impact on Science Teaching Pedagogy.

Paper ID 131

Gender Inequality in STEM education in Pakistan: A Case study of Female students

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The emphasis on STEM education has gained the attention of activists to promote gender equality in field education in the last few years. The current research paper's objectives are: why is it necessary to address gender inequalities in STEM education in Pakistan? The second objective of the research is to highlight the obstacles that restrict women's access to STEM education in Pakistan. This research is qualitative in nature and based on the interviews of students enrolled in the faculty of humanities at the BS level at AIOU. Research gives policymakers directions on how to increase women's enrollment in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).

Paper ID 134

Academic Performance of Students with And Without Stem Education

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This research work was designed to know academic performance of students with and without STEM education. It was a quasi-experimental research design in which data was collected by pretest posttest achievement tests in the subject of General Science from grade 8 students. The sample was selected using a simple random sampling technique. Academic achievement of students was checked before the treatment using pretest and after the treatment using posttest. Collected data was analyzed using statistical techniques (i.e., Mean, SD and t-test). The objectives of the study were; (a) To find out baseline understanding of academic performance of students. (b) To find out effectiveness of STEM education in improving academic performance of students.

Paper ID148

Science Teachers' Beliefs and Understandings of STEM Education At School Level

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This research work was designed to know science teachers' beliefs and understandings of STEM education at school level. To collect data, a questionnaire was used about teachers' beliefs and understandings about STEM education. Collected data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques (i.e., Mean, SD, samples t-test, and One-way

ANOVA). The objectives of the study were; a) To identify science instructors' current attitudes toward STEM education and their present knowledge of it. b) To learn about opportunities and obstacles associated with implementing STEM education. It was concluded that science teachers' beliefs and understandings about STEM education are almost same and need to be improved by professional developments and training. It was concluded that STEM education is evolving over the next decade.

Paper ID 157

Future Proofing Pakistan: Skills, STEM, and The Digital Competence in Higher Education
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In today's rapidly evolving world, a strong foundation in STEM (is more than just academic knowledge for university students. This study investigates the digital competence of university students in Islamabad, with a focus on identifying strengths, weaknesses, and potential areas for improvement within the framework of the European Union's Digital Competence Framework for Learners (Dig Comp). Utilizing mixed methods and data from students simple random sampling with the help of Yamane's (1967) formula was used and for data from faculty, and potential employers purposive sampling was applied. The research explores five key digital competences across public and private universities. The findings reveal insights into the students' abilities in areas such as information literacy, problem solving, collaboration, and digital content creation. Additionally, the study identifies gender differences in skill utilization.

Paper ID 197

Gender Disparities in the Academic Achievement of Undergraduate Students in Engineering: A Cross-Sectional Study in Pakistan
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The significance of engineering education is crucial in enhancing the proficiency of prospective engineers. Gender is a significant element among the several criteria that influence the academic achievements of engineering undergraduates. Therefore, a study was conducted to investigate the role of gender in determining academic achievements in undergraduate studies. The dataset consisted of 1500 individuals from 16 prestigious universities in Pakistan. The observed results indicated a significant pattern where male students routinely demonstrated superior academic performance in the subject of engineering. This discovery highlights the crucial necessity for a thorough investigation into the fundamental mechanisms that contribute to this discrepancy. Consequently, educators/policy makers have a responsibility to implement deliberate changes in educational systems to improve the academic achievement of all engineering undergraduates, while ensuring equal opportunities for both genders.

Paper ID 221

Effect of Flipped Classroom on Students' Engagement in Subject of Chemistry Secondary level
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The foremost aim of the study was to determine the effect of flipped classrooms on students' engagement in the subject of chemistry at the secondary level. The present study followed a quasi-experimental research design for determining the effect of the flipped classroom on students' engagement in chemistry at the secondary level. The study investigated the effect of the flipped classroom on the students' classroom engagement and their demographic variables in f.g educational institutions. Randomly selected two schools one for the controlled group and one for the experimental group, forty (40) students of 10th grade from every school were included in the study. A positive relationship was observed between the flipped classroom and student engagement. So, according to this study, there was a significant difference in student engagement between the controlled and experimental groups.

Paper ID 231

Constructivism In Teaching Mathematics at School: Strategies And Examples

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Constructivism is about actively constructing knowledge by the learners. In teaching Mathematics constructivist approach helps a lot and by using various strategies of constructivism teachers can introduce new concepts of Mathematics in an effective way. The objective of this study is to find out constructivist strategies and examples of teaching Mathematics. This qualitative study is based on interpretivist paradigm with document analysis as a research method. The study points out these strategies of constructivism in Mathematics teaching: The CRA (concrete-representational-abstract) model, Mathematical modeling method, the 5E lesson model, and Zoltan Dienes' six stages of learning mathematics. The CRA model is a powerful strategy for teaching new concepts while the Mathematical modeling focuses on the investigation of real-world problems. The 5E model include Engage, Explore, Explain, Elaborate, and Evaluate. Zoltan Dienes' six stages highlights the active construction of knowledge.

Trends in Online and Distance Education

Paper ID 12

Review Analysis of Paper-Based and Online Admission Forms in Pakistan: Advantages, Challenges, and Future Directions

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This review provides a comparative analysis of paper and online admission forms used in universities in Pakistan. The move from traditional paper-based applications to digital platforms has changed the ways of students' engagement, benefits and challenges. Paper admission forms have long been providing enrollment for people with no internet or digital literacy but required human interaction. Now online admission forms have emerged as a means of convenience, speeding up processing times and expanding the reach of applicants. Online platforms can experience technical issues that can delay the application process and paper forms are vulnerable to loss and tampering. Both are constant security concerns because online data is vulnerable to breaches and paper documents are at risk of unauthorized access. Institutes should consider offering both paper and online application options. By this, universities can create an inclusive, simpler and more efficient admission process for students.

Paper ID 13

From Campus to Clicks: Comparing Conduct in Traditional and Online Classrooms

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The educational environment has altered with the introduction of traditional physical classrooms and online learning platforms. This article provides a comprehensive comparison of managing practices between online and physical classrooms, highlighting subtle differences and key concepts. Conduct in classroom emphasize respect, student participation, academic integrity and personal style. In the online world, this can be seen through virtual communication and respect for active participation; in the physical classroom, this can be seen by actively listening, avoiding disruptive behaviour and participating in discussions. Academic integrity is a cornerstone of physical and online classrooms, as is honesty, correct illustration and ethical conduct in academic work. In conclusion, although online and offline classroom management practices differ in terms of technology and style of interaction, they focus on the core principles of respect, academic integrity, and participation.

Paper ID 19

Students' Motivation in Online Classes at University Level Aisma Bibi (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad) asma9810@gmail.com
Main objectives of the study were to find out the motivation levels of students during online classes and to find out the factors behind low and high motivation levels of students during online classes. Population and sample of the study consisted of BS (Hons) students from five social science departments of Hazara University Mansehra. Findings drawn from this study revealed that majority of the students had low motivation level toward online classes. There were different factors behind low and high motivation levels of students. It is therefore concluded that without addressing the factors behind the students' motivation in online classes it is not possible to make online classes successful. It is suggested that these factors must be understood and addressed for maximizing benefits of online classes.
Paper ID 53 Development and Validation of Blended Learning Instructional Design For Mild Intellectually Delayed Children Misbah Waqar (Army special Education Academy) & Hina Noor (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad) misbahwaqar333@gmail.com
Numerous studies have demonstrated the efficacy of blended learning for regular students at the high school, college, and university levels; however, children with special needs, particularly those who are intellectually delayed, are not taking advantage of this chance to learn. The current study aimed to develop and validate the blended learning instruction design for children with mild intellectual disabilities. A sequential exploratory research design of mixed-method research was used. A blended learning instructional design framework was prepared and presented to the expert for content validation. All suggestions from experts were incorporated, and a one-day plan was pilot tested. The content validity index was also calculated. The study concluded that blended learning instructional design was appropriate for mild intellectually delayed children because children were effectively facilitated according to the pace and path for them to learn daily living skills.
Paper ID 95 Developing A Model For Reaching the Unreached through Quality Higher Education In Pakistan Yousaf Khan (Elementary and Secondary Education, KPK) uswat@hotmail.com
The SDG# 4 requires a signatory state to devise some strategies for quality education and providing opportunities to the masses for access to all types of educational resources and facilities with focus on inclusiveness and democratic reach within the country or state. The nature of the study was qualitative because intensive review of literature and meta-analyses of researches in higher education within the global perspective were analyzed by the researcher. So, the methodology used was Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of various policies and researches in Higher Education. The developed model is recommended for implementation in higher education as a vision of the 21st century in Pakistan for reaching the unreached through quality higher education and to help achieve SDG# 4 in Pakistan.
Paper ID 98 Impact of Digital Learning fundamental course on teacher's online teaching and students' learning at higher level in Public and private sector universities of Pakistan Safia Urooj (Department of Teacher Education, University of Karachi) safiaurooj786@gmail.com
Nowadays, professional development is necessary related to virtual teaching. This study is an effort to train teachers in higher education institutions about ICT online free tools. Objective of the study is to know the impact of Digital Learning Fundamental course outcomes on teaching and learning. This is mixed method approach and 250 Teachers of Department of Education of

Universities selected through cluster and purposive sampling. The current study includes a regression model and an SPSS regression test was used to test the hypothesis. The current study revealed that there is a significant relationship between DLF course and teaching behavior in virtual learning environment. It is recommended that to provide opportunities for Teachers and learners for Technology Integrated Learning Environment.

Paper ID 120

Comparative analysis of reading and writing skills of distance versus formal education learners
Tahir Nawaz & Naila Naseer (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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Literacy enhancement is an important aspect of students' academic calendar. Students' ability to manage reading and writing help them to succeed academically. Reading and writing skills training start prior students' entry in school. However, management of these skills throughout academic career much depend upon students' own self esteem. This study copmared reading and writing skills of distance learners with formal education students. Population was 1580 students and sample of 430 students was selected randomly (350 NFE and 80 FE students). By employing quantitative research design, data was collected through survey and t-test was applied for group difference which indicated that formal education students were better in reading and writing skills than NFE students. Study recommended that NFE students may be given extra classes or face to face sessions so that they may improve their study skills.

Paper ID 142

An analysis of issues of Data-Driven Management of Non-Formal Education
Tabinda Qamar (Directorate General Of BECS) & Tahira Bibi (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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The study examines the analysis of issues of Data-Driven Management of Non-Formal Education. The study was based on mixed method approach, following sequential exploratory research design; population consisted of two categories i.e., management and teachers of NFS. The sample comprised of 08 officers and 240 teachers of Islamabad NFS selected for data collection by using simple random sampling technique. The main objective of the study was to explore the applications of data driven management (DDM) and identify gaps in DDM of non-formal schools. Data was analyzed by using Braun and Clarke (2006) thematic analysis techniques and descriptive statistics. It can be concluded that NFS management do not involve stakeholders in the planning process and baseline data for planning was not available due to non-availability of funds. Funds were not allocated for the implementation of NFS and M&E activities

Paper ID 165

Technology Incorporation In Education at Secondary Level During Covid-19: An Evaluation of Online Teaching Competencies
Farhat Parveen (Federal Directorate of Education)
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The COVID-19 pandemic suggestively transferred education from outdated to an online form, which was an evolving state for teachers and pupils. The functional condition thus advances the standing of technology integration in educational process, and teachers are obligatory to apprise their competencies, correspondingly. In this concern, the study evaluated teaching competencies of teachers following, technological pedagogical content knowledge (TPACK) model. Closed-ended surveys were used for quantitative of randomly carefully chosen 100 teachers teaching at secondary level from Islamabad Model Schools, Pakistan. Results specified that teachers acquired satisfactory levels of acquaintance across all the spheres of TPACK. The highest competency was obtained by content knowledge (CK), whereas technological knowledge (TK) was described at the lowest level. Additionally, a noteworthy variance was observed in terms of gender and teaching experience.

Paper ID 169
Exploring the Learning Habits of Distance Learners
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This study delves into the learning habits of distance learners, seeking to understand the unique strategies and behaviors adopted by individuals engaged in remote education. The research employs a quantitative approach, and analyze the data to explore the dynamic landscape of distance learning habits. The 563 distance learners participated in the survey. It was found that the majority of the students feel hesitation to express in online class group but feel comfortable speaking privately. Also, students depend on teachers for most questions and are not willing to work independently. It was also found that the majority of students do not meet the deadlines which were already communicated to them. Understanding the learning habits of distance learners is crucial for designing tailored and effective educational experiences that promote student success in the evolving landscape of remote education.

Paper ID 173
Exploring University Teacher's Stances on the Role of Self-Regulation and Peer Collaboration Skills in the Realm of Digitized Education
Sahib Khan (University of Sargodha); Muhammad Uzair Ul Hassan (University of Sargodha)
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This quantitative research explored the role of self-regulation and peer collaboration skills in the context of the evolving digital education landscape in Pakistan, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on the global shift to online learning. The study examines university teachers' perspectives on the increasing need for digital education and highlights the significance of fostering self-regulation and peer collaboration. The study focused on public sector universities in Punjab, randomly selecting six out of 32 through balloting and 221 teachers participated. The questionnaire was validated by experts with a Cronbach alpha value of 0.91. Teachers were unanimous in recognizing the importance of self-regulation, in terms of planning, goal setting, and encouraging self-governing digital learning environments. Furthermore, teachers emphasized the positive influence of collaborative peer learning as far as active participation is concerned.

Paper ID 211
Revolutionizing Interactive and Adaptive Instructional Design in The Educational Metaverse
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The study "Revolutionizing Interactive and Adaptive Instructional Design in the Educational Metaverse" explores the integration of the metaverse in education, particularly in emerging contexts like Pakistan. It focuses on creating instructional designs for the metaverse's immersive environment. Amid rapid digitalization and the need for innovative education models, this research offers practical and theoretical contributions, enhancing learner engagement and democratizing education. The study, adopting qualitative methods, involved interviews with instructional designers, metaverse experts, and content creators. A thematic analysis, expert review, and triangulation informed its methodology. Findings include new instructional design frameworks, and best practices in content development. This study suggests bridging metaverse utilization gaps and guides future research and policy, with potential to transform Pakistan's educational landscape.

Paper ID 220
Investigating Academic Stress Among Postgraduate Students Studying Under Distance Learning Mode
Hamid Ali Nadeem; Muhammad Zafar Iqbal (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad) & Farkhanda Bashir (Punjab School Education Department)
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Objective of this study was to investigate the existence and level of academic stress in distance learners. The study was delimited to students of Faculty of Education, AIOU B.Ed (1.5 years) program in Autumn 2019 semester in Islamabad region. Sample was 375. Multistage sampling technique was used. Design was descriptive and survey method was used to collect the data. In this study Academic Stress Scale (ASS) by BalajiRao (2013) was utlized. Data of duly completed questionnaires of 350 students were entered. Level of academic stress arithmetic means were calculated. The study showed that distance learners feel moderately stressed over the majority of the stress provoking scenarios related to academics. The high amount of stress was observed on lack of concentration during study hours, difficulty in remembering study material, result anxiety, difficult questions in final papers, unable to complete assignments in time and confusing study material.

Paper ID 247

Effects of YouTube on Students' Education: A Case Study of Rawalpindi, Pakistan

Ghulam Safdar (Rawalpindi Women University); Kiran Shahzadi (Rawalpindi Women University); Syeda Nameen Fatima (Rawalpindi Women University)

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The research study aimed to examine the effects of YouTube on students' education in Pakistan. The study based on quantitative research design and employed survey method to gather data from the including male and female studying in colleges and universities. A self-designed questionnaire, consisting of Likert scale close-ended questions in three parts (respondent's demographics, general usage of YouTube, and educational benefits), was used to collect data from (N=192) respondents. The researchers utilized non-probability (available and convenient) sampling technique to collect data from students in Rawalpindi. The questionnaire was distributed to the target audience via Google Forms and WhatsApp. The findings revealed that YouTube is the most popular social media platform among students to prepare their assignments, quiz and study matters. The study concluded that YouTube has a positive impact on students' educational activities, co-curricular activities, and skill enhancement.

Effective Management of Education

Paper ID 10

The Effects of Entrepreneurship Education on Business Students' Entrepreneurial Intentions: Moderating Role of Monetary Resources

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In modern times entrepreneurship is becoming more and more important. Many developed countries have adopted entrepreneurship to improve their economy and it can be just as useful for developing nations as well. Pakistan's educational institutions have been promoting entrepreneurship by offering courses in this discipline. It can also help solve the youth unemployment issue. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to see the impact of entrepreneurship education on business students' entrepreneurial intentions in Pakistan while taking into account the moderating effect of monetary resources. Using a quantitative approach with 101 participants in business education, the research explores correlations between entrepreneurship education, monetary resources, and entrepreneurial intentions. The findings prove a significant positive relationship between entrepreneurship education and intentions, indicating the critical role of education in fostering entrepreneurial aspirations.

Paper ID 18

Effects of Learning Challenges on Academic Achievement of the Students at Higher Education

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Research study was descriptive and quantitative by nature and was designed to find out the learning challenges faced by students at higher level of education. Data was collected from 2nd semester students studying in BS from Department of Teacher Education at IIUI. One questionnaire with 38 close ended statements was developed by researchers as instrument. Sample included 39 students of BS (2nd semester) from Department of Teacher Education at International Islamic University, Islamabad. Five points rating scale was used as instrument. After scoring the responses of students, mean scores was used to data analysis and t-test for comparison of previous and current achievements of the students. It was founded that there are learning challenges students facing in higher education but they have not seen any effect on their academic carrier. It was concluded that students facing the learning challenges but it has not effecting their academic carrier.

Paper ID 60

Recruitment Policies for Primary School Educators and National Professional Standards: A Qualitative Analysis

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A successful recruitment policy ensures choosing competent and qualified educators for overall development of students. Primary education is foundation of entire education system. but unfortunately, Pakistan stands at very low position among other countries of world in Primary Education. Lack of competent teachers is a major issue in Pakistan. This study was designed to analyze the alignment of recruitment policies for primary school educators in Punjab according to eight indicators which were derived from national professional for Teachers in Pakistan. This study was qualitative in nature, the recruitment policies from 2013 to 2022 were analyzed through document analysis. The findings revealed that recruitment policy is not aligned with National Professional standards for teachers. Interview process for selection of primary educators should be strong for evaluation of future educators.

Paper ID 70

Exploring the Relationship Between Job Satisfaction and Motivation in Science Teachers: Utilizing Herzberg's Dual Factor Theory

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The research investigated how Herzberg's motivational and hygiene factors influence job satisfaction, the impact of individual sub-factors, and the variation of these effects across gender and geographic locations. The study involved a sample of 353 science teachers selected through stratified random sampling. Findings indicated that motivational factors play a more significant role in teachers' job satisfaction compared to hygiene factors. There were marked differences in job satisfaction levels between male and female teachers, with motivational factors having a greater influence on female teachers. The research revealed distinct differences in how motivation and hygiene factors affect job satisfaction in urban and rural areas. Factors like salary and supervisor relationships had no significant impact on the job satisfaction of teachers. In contrast, motivational factors such as job security and recognition were identified as having the most substantial influence on job satisfaction

Paper ID 90

Exploring the Study Habits of Top-Performing Secondary School Students In Pakistan

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This study investigates the learning habits of high-grade achievers at the secondary school level in Pakistan. The study utilized a mixed-methods approach, with both quantitative and qualitative data collected from a sample of 100 high-grade achievers. The findings showed that high-grade achievers demonstrated a strong commitment to their studies, with the majority

reporting spending more than 5 hours studying each day. They also engaged in various effective learning strategies, such as reviewing notes, practicing past papers, and seeking clarification from teachers. Moreover, the study found that high-grade achievers had a positive attitude towards learning, with a high level of self-motivation and a growth mindset. The qualitative data revealed that these students had a supportive learning environment at home and received guidance and encouragement from their teachers. The study concludes that developing effective learning habits, and a positive attitude towards learning in Pakistan.

Paper ID 91
A Gender Based Analysis of Emotional Intelligence and Job Performance of teachers at Higher secondary School Level
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The present study was aimed to study the Gender based Analysis of EI and performance of teachers on job at higher secondary school level. The nature of this study was descriptive, and data was gathered by survey method. There were 90male teachers and 115 female teachers were carefully chosen from the Islamabad Model higher secondary schools by means of stratified random sampling technique. A standardized questionnaire for measuring: "Emotional Intelligence" the assessment of emotional intelligence scale by Schutte was used with four sub scales and "Teacher job performance" job satisfaction scale by Ching et al., 2016 with five sub scale was used. A data set was created through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Mean, SD, and frequencies are used for statistical analysis of the data along with independent t test. Management of self has shown a higher mean score as compared to the other sub scales of Emotional Intelligence.

Paper ID 104
Navigating the Storm: Effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic on University Students' Academic Performance – Post COVID Scene
Mahek Arshad (Controller of examinations Bilquis Postgraduate College PAF, Rawalpindi); Ajmal M Chaudhary (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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Every aspect of life has been impacted by the catastrophic global calamity known as the Covid-19 epidemic. There have been repercussions from this shift, especially in terms of the academic performance of the pupils. The objectives of this study were to examines the various ways in which the Covid-19 pandemic has affected university students' academic performance. This study adopted a qualitative research approach, a self-administered questionnaire was designed. Data were collected using purposive sampling and a total of 106 respondents participated. Among the students, many challenges were found including the lack of support to cope with the changes in their learning under COVID-19; excessive amounts of work to complete, making it impossible to manage without proper guidance from teachers, lack of computer literacy, lack of electricity and internet in homes make learning difficult which effects their academic performance.

Paper ID 152
Leadership Styles and their relationship with Quality Management Practices in Public Secondary Schools of Gujrat
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The purpose of this study was to determine the relationships between leadership styles and quality management practices in public secondary schools of Gujrat. The objective of this research was to find out relationship between leadership styles of Secondary school heads and their quality management practices as perceived by the teacher. The target population of study was 347 principals of secondary schools in Gujrat. A quantitative survey research design and A cross-sectional survey method was used to conduct this study. Results of the study revealed

that transformational leadership style has significant positive relationship with management Practices and transactional and laissez-faire leadership styles were found to be significantly and negatively relate to quality management practices. Based on the results, it is recommended that Govt. should appoint heads of school leaders with transformational style and also hold trainings to train current leaders to become more transformational.

Paper ID 155
Impact of Managerial Skills of Middle Level Managers on their Job Performance in Public Sector Universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
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This study aims to investigate the impact of managerial skills on job performance of middle level managers. The population of the study consisted of all departmental heads working in public sector universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. By using cluster random sampling method 120 departmental heads were selected as the sample of the study. A self-made questionnaire consisting of 94 rating scale items were used to collect the data from the respondents on two variables. The results showed a significant positive moderate relationship between management skills and job performance of middle level managers. The management skills of heads was directly and positively influence their job performance. The value of regression slope (.328) indicates that when the value of independent variable is high, then the dependent variable would be high. The study recommended that continuous in-service training in the area of managerial skills may be provided to heads of teaching departments.

Paper ID 156
Effective Management of Education through Total Quality Management in Higher Education- A Study of a Public Sector University of Pakistan
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This paper examines the need for continuous quality improvement through Total Quality Management (TQM) in higher education. The research provides a conceptual framework based on meta analysis of research studies in last 3 years for improving productivity of higher education through TQM. The framework may help HEIs in effective management of education through integration of technology in teaching and learning. Furthermore, innovation in educational assessment may be enhanced through TQM implementation.

Paper ID 196
Impact of Multi grade Teaching on Student Learning
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This qualitative study looks delves how teaching many classes together affects student learning in different schools across Punjab, Pakistan. Common classrooms with students from different grade levels mixed together are a usual way to deal with lack of resources and problems in places. But, we still don't know much how this teaching method affects what students learn. This study wants to give more detailed understanding about the views, issues and ways of dealing with students in classrooms where there are many grades. The study plan uses a finding out way, by having conversations that are set but not too much, watching classes and looking at papers. We pick 40 people for the study, including both teachers who teach many grades and school leaders. We make sure they come from different schools, locations and have different money situations. Study shows how different teaching in mixed grades is. It tells us that working together to learn helps in the teaching-learning process.

Paper ID 207
Examine the Influence of Teacher's Motivation on Student's Motivation and Academic Performance Among University Students in International Islamic University, Islamabad

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The International Islamic University in Islamabad conducted this study to investigate the connection between academic achievement, student motivation, and teacher motivation. Sixty MS and BS students from ten disciplines made up the sample. Data was collected using a five-point Likert scale, and SPSS 20 was used for analysis. The factors showed a substantial positive association, according to the results. The study highlights the significance of teacher motivation in higher education environments and suggests that professional development, adaptable curricula, and teacher rewards be encouraged.

Paper ID 246
Relationship between Knowledge Management Practices and Job Satisfaction of School Principals in Islamabad
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Knowledge management and job satisfaction possess a great importance for competing in this competitive world also important for a leader in an institution. Therefore, the aim of current study was to examine relationship between knowledge management practices and job satisfaction of school principals in Islamabad. The objective of the study was to find out the relationship between knowledge management practices and job satisfaction of principals. This study was delimited to Islamabad model school for girls (IMSGs) and Herzberg two factor theory of motivation. The total population was 145 principals and the sample was 103 principals according to LR Gay table. The researcher used simple random sampling technique. Collected data was analyzed by calculating Pearson Product Moment Correlation. The results of the study indicated that there was a weak positive and significant relationship exist between knowledge management practices and job satisfaction of school principals.

Multidisciplinary

Paper ID 7
Development of Essay Writing Skills through Communicative Approach in Pakistan
Misbah Manzoor (Hamdard University Islamabad Campus); Sajid Manzoor (NUML Islamabad); Nosheen Anjum (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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The major goal of communicative language education approaches is to train students to be confident communicators in a variety of real-life situations by working together. The purpose of this study was to see how a communicative strategy affected essay writing in primary school English. In this work, the Pretest Posttest Un Identical Control Group Approach was employed, which is a quasi experimental approach. The total number of participants in the trial was 47. The exam to measure essay writing skills at the primary school level was employed as the data collecting tool. The results were analyzed by t- statistics. It has been found that there is exceptional improvement in students by experimental process as gain in every aspect.

Paper ID 16
Public Discourse around Transgender: A Media Discourse Analysis (A Case Study of Gul Chahat)
Tayyaba Hanif (City University of Science and information Technology Peshawar)
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International and regional mechanisms safeguard transgender rights, but escalating violence against this group reveals societal resistance to non-traditional gender norms. This study, centered on Gul Chahat, a transgender individual, delves into her personal obstacles during the transition from womanhood to acquiring male characteristics (changed her name, bring dominancy in her tone, and disguise herself in male appearance) . Analyzing Facebook data,

the study categorizes information into Gul Chahat's Personal Issues and Social Media Reactions. These videos serve as primary material, highlighting challenges faced by the transgender community in Pakistan's KP province and emphasizing the need to address these issues for constitutional rights. Gul Chahat's videos illuminate prevalent narratives in Pakistan, particularly in KP, where, despite initial skepticism, some viewers decidedly support her discussed themes.

Paper ID 38

Theoretical and Methodological Features of Phenomenography: A Comparative Review

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Phenomenography is a research approach to investigating the unique modes of perceiving a phenomenon due to individuals' different degrees of awareness. The current thematic study was supposed to examine the theoretical and methodological features of phenomenography. As a methodology, various articles were selected from Google Scholar and peer-reviewed journals based on predetermined criteria. The data of these studies were analyzed to identify the critical themes of phenomenography. The study's key findings about theoretical features of phenomenography are based on the second-order perspective, non-dualistic nature, internal subject-object relation, and critical aspects. Methodological features discover categories of description and outcome space, which are the outcomes of phenomenography. This study proposes a wide range of implications to motivate researchers and methodologists to look at the potential benefits of adopting phenomenography as a method in future research practices.

Paper ID 41

Classroom Environment in Promoting Social Wellbeing: Perspective of Teachers

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Social well-being is an important aspect of the overall well-being of the students. It can be achieved through nurturing healthy relationships, fostering a sense of connection, and belonging, and actively participating in social activities in a classroom. The main objective of this study was to investigate the role of the classroom environment in promoting the social well-being of students from the perspective of teachers at the primary level of education. For this purpose, the quantitative research design was adopted. 100 teachers of grade 5th were selected from public primary schools located in the rural area of district Mardan. The questionnaire was developed to collect data from teachers about the role of classroom environment and social well-being. The findings of the study reflected that the classroom environment has a major contribution in promoting peer relationships, friendly attitudes towards others, and mutual respect among the students of grade 5th students.

Paper ID 56

Fundamental Movement Skills Training Through Cooperative Learning Approach to Improve Motivation and Confidence of Children with Developmental Coordination Disorder

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This study aimed to examine how training of Fundamental Movement Skills (FMS) provided through cooperative learning approach can affect the level of motivation & confidence of children with Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) to participate in motor activities. 28 children with DCD were selected by using purposive sampling technique. Participants were equally divided into experimental and control group. Each group comprised 14 participants by the end of the experiment. Both boys and girls took part in the study. The age of participants ranged from 8 to 12 years. Developmental Coordination Disorder Questionnaire'07 (DCDQ'07), Test of Gross Motor Development-2 (TGMD-2) and Pediatric Balance Scale (PBS) were used to ascertain the diagnosis of DCD. Findings of the study disclosed that experimental group displayed improvement at significant level when compared with control group in motivation

and confidence to participate in motor activities after receiving the intervention.

Paper ID 74

Exploring the Difficulties in English Language Teaching Among Prospective Teachers: A Qualitative Study

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English learning as a second language generates a lot of difficulties for teachers in attaining desired goals at primary level. The objectives of the study were to explore the difficulties faced by the English teachers regarding the desired learning outcomes. In the qualitative analysis, primary school English teachers of Khushab and Sarodha district public schools were the population of the study. Interviews of these primary English teachers were recorded in order to gain thematic analysis. The result indicated that that teachers face challenges like inadequate Technology skills, a lack of specialised professional development, a lack of knowledge of teaching methodologies, and issues with language proficiency. The teachers should be skilled with the right access to information technology; issues faced by English language teachers can be diminished. Teachers should assess whether or not the course is effective and should make changes in response to student feedback.

Paper ID 75

A Comparative Study on the Academic Achievement of Inclusive Education Students and Mainstream Students in Biology at the Secondary Level

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The study was conducted to investigate a comparative study on the academic achievement of inclusive education students and mainstream students in biology at the secondary level. Using a Pretest–Posttest Equivalent Group Design, the research included 46 class 10 students from The Educators Dhamial Campus, Rawalpindi, selected through convenience sampling. Employing an experimental research design, assessment sheets were developed for data collection. Statistical techniques like t-tests and Chi Square were applied, revealing that the experimental group significantly improved in post-test biology scores. Students displayed a high level of interest, and the use of low-cost materials in models effectively enhanced academic achievement for inclusive education students. The findings suggest that biology teachers should consider incorporating low-cost materials as teaching aids, making the study relevant for both inclusive education students and teachers.

Paper ID 86

Addressing Unique Challenges: Teaching English to Students with Hearing Impairment

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This study was conducted to identify the challenges faced by teachers in teaching English to students with hearing impairment. For this purpose, a survey method was used to collect data from 50 sample teachers who deal with students with hearing impairment studying in 5 different education institutions in Lahore. The validity of the Self-developed questionnaire was administered by speech therapists, teachers, and psychologists. The findings of the study indicate that teachers of students with hearing impairment are facing challenges in environment, attitude, limited time, lack of knowledge, parental support, and lack of in-service training. The schools & administration should take necessary procedures on the problems faced by the teachers to facilitate the teachers to have an effective teaching environment.

Paper ID 89

Effects of Media on Social Behaviour of Students In Pakistan

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This article examines the effects of social media on the social behaviour of students. With the rise of social media platforms, students are exposed to a world of constant connectivity and information. As a result, their behaviour and interactions with others have been greatly affected. This study aims to analyze the impact of social media on the social behaviour of students, including changes in communication patterns, self-esteem, and peer relationships. The research utilizes qualitative and quantitative methods, including surveys and interviews, to gather data and explore social media's influence on students' behaviour. The findings of this study reveal the significant role of social media in shaping the behaviour of students, both positively and negatively. The article concludes with recommendations for students, parents, and educators on how to manage the impact of social media on social behaviour in a healthy and responsible manner

Paper ID 96

An assessment of the challenges of Empowering Afghan Refugee Teachers in Peshawar's Refugee Camps through Professional Development

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This paper explores the critical role of professional development in empowering Afghan refugee teachers in refugee villages in district Peshawar, Pakistan. The study delves into the unique challenges faced by refugee teachers and investigates their potential impact of teaching. Qualitative and quantitative mixed method will be used for this study. Data will be gathered through interviews, and observational studies. The research aims to identify specific needs, gaps, and opportunities for the professional development of refugee school teachers in refugee villages under UNHCR in district Peshawar. This research will also explore the space for inclusion of Refugee teacher in TPD policies in Pakistan to make them empower through their professional development.
Key Words: Empowering teachers, Professional development, Refugee Teachers, TPD of refugees.

Paper ID 109

Relationship between Teachers` Skills to Provide Health and Hygiene Education and Children's Healthy Habits

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The objective of the study was: to identify the relationship between teachers` skills to provide health and hygiene education and school children`s inhabited healthy habits under School Health Program. The questions of the study were: are teachers using teaching skills to the satisfactory level to provide health and hygiene education; are students inhabiting healthy habits to the extent teachers are using skills to provide health and hygiene education under School Health Program; is there any relationship between teachers` skills to provide health and hygiene education and students` adopted healthy habits. In the present study, under School Health Program, teachers were using teaching skills to provide health and hygiene education to an unsatisfactorily level and students were inhabiting unsatisfactory level of healthy habits. Continuation and improved quality of training sessions to teachers under School Health Program may prove to be beneficial.

Paper ID 111

Impact of Extroverts and Conscientious Personality Types on Glass Ceiling Belief

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Glass ceiling is a simile commonly used to explain the intangible set of barriers and blocks in front of female employees which decrease or reduce the advancement of female employee to

leadership and top level executive ranks (BASSIR et al., 2022). The purpose of this study was to study the impact of   extroverts and conscientious personality types on glass ceiling beliefs. The study was specifically aimed at finding the individual employees having personality type (extroverts and conscientious) perception about glass ceiling and its effect on their career. Data was collected through self-administered questionnaires consisting of standardized scales. Convenience sampling was used in the study.

Paper ID 138

Effect of Modeling Teaching Method on Critical Thinking Skill of Students in the Subject Islamiyat at Secondary School Level

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The prime objective of 21st century skills is to develop critical thinking skills among students for the development of a sound society. The objective of this experimental but quantitative study was to explore the effect of modeling on the critical thinking skills of students in the subject of Islamiyat at the secondary school level. An equivalent material design with a single group was used for this study. The modeling technique was used as a teaching method. The content-based test was administered to measure critical thinking skills before and after the experiment. The content-based test was the tool to collect the data. The findings indicate that employing modeling as a teaching method for the enumeration rule developed students' critical thinking skills in the subject of Islamiyat. Based on the results of research and data analysis, researchers concluded that modeling as a teaching method has the scope to empower the critical thinking skills of students.

Paper ID 139

Effect of Institutional Environment on Students' Civic Behavior and Sense of Belongingness at University Level

Bushra Naoreen (Associate Professor); Umara Anjum (Lecturer); Muhammad Adnan Shad (PhD Scholar Education, GC University, Faisalabad)
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The main objectives of the study were (1)To identify different types of institutional Environment and civic behavior at university level. (3)To identify the level of sense of belongingness of students at university level. (4)To find out the effect of institutional Environment on students civic behavior and sense of belongingness at university level. Research was descriptive. Government Collage University Faisalabad and University of Education Lahore (Faisalabad campus) are two public universities chosen as the population. There were 400 total students in the sample, both male and female. Data from university students were gathered using a close ended, self-made questionnaire. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were employed to draw conclusions.

Paper ID 160

Relationship among Test-Anxiety, Cognitive Beliefs and Self-Esteem in College Students

Fauzia Malik; Sidra Babar & Tazmeen Batool (Fazaia Bilquis College of Education for Women, PAF base Nur Khan, Rawalpindi, Affiliated with Air University)
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This research explored the relationship between test anxiety, cognitive beliefs, and self-esteem in college students, involving 350 participants from public and private sector colleges. The findings indicated a significant positive weak relationship between cognitive beliefs and test anxiety, highlighting the influence of certain beliefs on anxiety levels. No significant relationship was found between self-esteem and test anxiety. Additionally, there was a significant positive weak relationship between cognitive beliefs and self-esteem. Recommendations include addressing the "Worry" dimension of test anxiety through workshops, implementing cognitive-behavioral interventions, and promoting self-esteem programs to effectively reduce test anxiety among college students.

Paper ID 167
Relationship among Self-Esteem, Social Engagement and Burnout on College Students
Fauzia Malik, Noor us Saba & Ayesha Zulfiqar (Fazaia Bilquis College of Education for women, PAF base Nur Khan, Rawalpindi, Affiliated with Air University)
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This study investigated the relationship among self-esteem, social engagement, and burnout in college students across private and public sector colleges. The research involved a pilot study with 50 participants followed by a main study with 300 participants. Significant positive correlations were found between self-esteem and social engagement, and self-esteem and burnout. However, no significant correlation was observed between social engagement and burnout. Students from the public sector displayed higher self-esteem and social engagement, while those from the private sector reported higher burnout rates. further research is recommended. Interventions should focus on boosting self-esteem, enhancing social engagement, raising awareness about burnout, and implementing effective strategies to reduce burnout in college students.

Paper ID 176
The Influence Of Higher Educational Attainment On Divorce Rates And Strategies For Enhancing Marital Relationships Among Teachers
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A descriptive and quantitative study of 100 male and 100 female divorced educators with higher qualifications examined divorce causes and ways to improve marital relationships. The study sought to uncover divorce causes, attitudes, and prevention methods. The study found that men and women view divorce differently. Misunderstanding, lack of patience, lack of trust, lack of tolerance, illiteracy, and unequal financial situations fuel divorce. Most respondents said divorce was bad for children and couples in court. The study suggested patience, mutual understanding, efficient communication, and tolerance to build marriages and avoid divorce. Counselling or therapy were recommended for marital issues. In conclusion, this study emphasises the necessity of recognising divorce causes and strengthening marriages. Patient, understanding, and efficient communication can help couples avoid divorce and develop good, long-lasting relationships.

Paper ID 191
Exploring Obstacles In The English Teaching-Learning Process At The Secondary Level In The Kohat District
Shah Jehan (KUST)
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The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government provides free literature and training for secondary-level teachers, yet English teaching and learning is poor. This study examines secondary English teaching-learning issues in District Kohat. The study investigates teachers' teaching approaches, students' English learning problems, and English-teaching facilities. This survey includes all secondary school pupils in District Kohat, focusing on 10 government girls' high schools. The study only includes 10th graders. The sample contains 20 female English professors and 100 female pupils. Data was collected through teacher and student questionnaires, focus group talks, and expert interviews. The findings showed that teachers lacked English training, facilities were inadequate, and the curriculum did not meet students' needs. These impediments hindered English teaching and learning. The researcher believes tackling these obstacles could lead to good results.

Paper ID 202
Exploring the Relationship between Esprit De-corps and Culture in Public and Private Higher Education Institutions
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Present study explored the relationship between Esprit De-corps and Culture of Public and Private Universities in Pakistan. The objectives of the study were to identify the strands of Esprit De-corps and culture in Public and Private Universities, to explore the relationship between Esprit De-corps and culture of Public and Private Universities. The study was descriptive in nature and Organizational Culture Assessment Questionnaire (OCAQ) and Team STTEPS questionnaires were adapted as research tools. Population of the study comprised three Faculties i.e., Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Management Sciences and Faculty Of Computer Sciences Faculty members of six Public and Private Universities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Questionnaire was used as tool for data collection from the Faculty members.100% population of the study was taken as sample of the study. Data was analyzed by using statistical tools of percentage, mean and Pearson Correlation by SPSS version 16.The findings of the study identified prominent strands of Esprit De-corps and Culture of Public and Private Universities. The findings further explored a positive correlation between Esprit De-Corps and Culture. On the basis of the findings of the study it is recommended that future research studies may be conducted to find out the effect of strands of Esprit De-Corps and Culture on performance of Public and Private Universities.

Paper ID 210
An Analysis of Barriers Faced by Persons with Visual Impairment in Getting Jobs
Rukhsana Bashir (Assistant Professor, Institute of Special Education, University of the Punjab Lahore); Tayyaba Naz (Govt. Degree College of Special Education, Johar Town, Lahore)
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The main objective of this study was to explore the challenges faced by persons with visual impairment in getting jobs. The study was descriptive in nature. Population was the persons with visual impairment (PWVI) working in different cities of Pakistan. A sample of 70 respondents participated in this study who were selected through snowball sampling. Researchers developed structured interview schedule for collection of data. It consists of 28 items which were identified on the basis of literature review. After the tool development, researchers personally visited some institutes and also contacted with people through mobile phone and take their responses on interview schedule. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed through SPSS. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to draw conclusions of the study. Major findings revealed that most of PWVI were working as teachers, satisfied with their jobs and support provided to them by their colleagues.

Paper ID 230
Effect of Peer Bullying on Self Esteem of Students at Secondary Level in Public Schools of Islamabad Ayesha Latif (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)
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This study was outlined to explore the effect of peer bullying and self-esteem of students at secondary level in public schools of Islamabad. The research study was quantitative and descriptive. Objectives of the study were to find the ratio of peer bullying manifestation, to find out the most common type of peer bullying(physical, verbal), and to compare the self-esteem of peer bullied and not bullied students. Questionnaire was adopted and modified. A sample of 240 students was taken from 4 conveniently selected girl schools of Islamabad. Data analysis was done using SPSS 26 to calculate mean and percentage. Levene test and t-test were also applied. It was found that less than a quarter of the sample reported that they were peer bullied. Verbal bullying was the most prevalent. Moreover, the average self-esteem of bullied students was found to be significantly lower than those students who had never experienced peer bullying.

Paper ID 238
Assessment as Learning in Metaverse: An Experience Report in a Post-Pandemic Hybrid Learning Scenario

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This study underscores the vital role of assessment in the learning process, emphasizing the need for engaging and effective evaluation practices. Drawing insights from the Royal Society of Chemistry, it highlights assessment literacy as a fundamental component in supporting student progress. The primary research objectives are to investigate methods for assessing students' knowledge and skills, interpreting assessment results, and utilizing these findings to enhance both student learning and program effectiveness. This research employs a comprehensive approach, involving a review of relevant literature and educational resources, encompassing various aspects of effective assessment, including multiple assessment methods, clear objectives, goal adherence, bias avoidance, learner engagement, result documentation, feedback provision, and instructional strategy adjustments as methodology.

Paper ID 242

Study to Explore the Level of Self- Confidence at University Level in Dist. Haveli Forward Kahutta, AJK Benish Gull (Women University Bagh)

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The study highlights the importance of self-confidence in student success at Haveli Kahuta University. Despite most students showing high confidence, the research reveals areas for improvement and a significant correlation between confidence and learning/performance. To expand on this, similar studies across AJK with larger samples and varied methods are suggested. Implementing self-confidence development programs in universities and lower levels of education for both students and teachers is also recommended.

Paper ID 252

A Comparative study on scientific attitudes of university students
Muhammad Hassan Tariq (M.Phil Scholar, Institute of Education, University of Sargodha); Zunaira Fatima (Institute of Education, University of Sargodha); Ghazanfar Ali (Institute of Education, University of Sargodha)

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This study aimed to conduct a comparative analysis of scientific attitudes among university students. The research focused on exploring the variations in scientific attitudes between students from different disciplines. The primary objective of this study was to examine and compare the scientific attitudes of university students. To achieve this objective, data were collected from a sample of university students from both sciences and social sciences. A structured questionnaire was utilized to assess the scientific attitudes of the participants. Statistical analysis techniques, such as mean comparisons and inferential tests, were employed to identify any significant differences in scientific attitudes between the two groups. The findings of this comparative study provided insights into the variations in scientific attitudes among university students from different disciplines.

Paper ID 254

Development of Picturable Urdu Word Bank for Early Childhood Assessment
Hina Noor & Nayab Gohar (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad)

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The website of "Wordbank" contains data from 92,771 children across 42 languages of the world and offer 89 instruments of language assessment. But Urdu is not found on this open database of children's vocabulary development. Current research focused on creating Picturable Urdu word bank which can be used for development of various Urdu language assessment tools for young children. Convenient sampling was used to select pre-schools of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. speech samples of more than 200 children (3-6 years old) were recorded. Recordings were transcribed and picturable words were extracted from the sample recordings. The extracted words were alphabetically arranged and their frequency of occurrence in speech samples was calculated. Frequency of occurrence of mono and bi-

syllabic words was also calculated. Only words with frequency of 5 or more were included in the Urdu word bank. Word bank can serve as a pool for selection of Urdu words for language assessment and intervention.
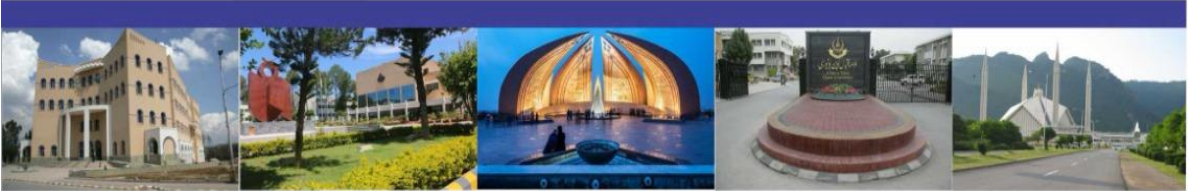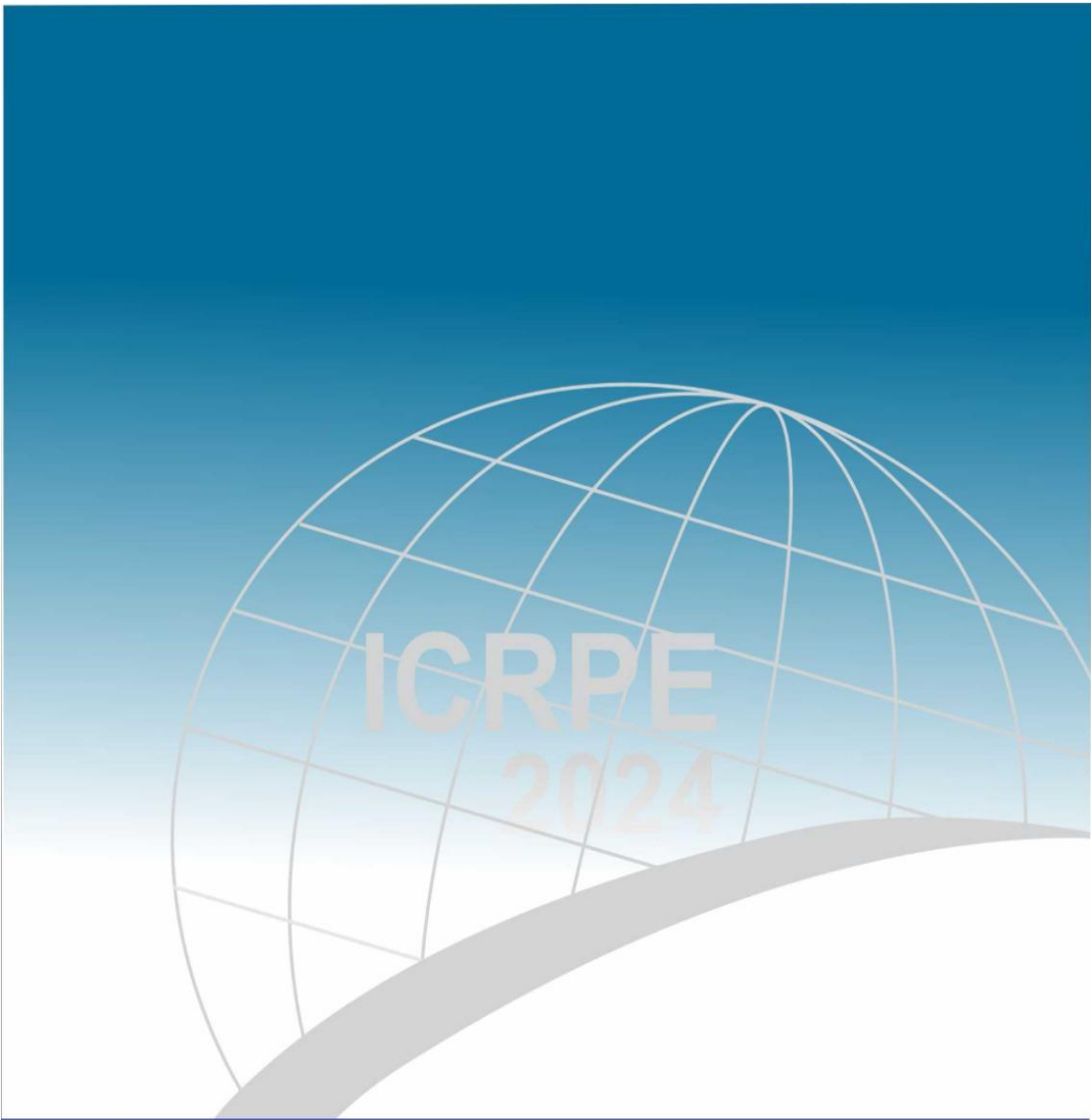
Poster Presentations

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Paper ID 20 A Study of Guidance and Counseling Services in Higher Education Institutes of Pakistan Farzeel Gohar (UMT); Irfan Bashir (University of Management and Technology, Pakistan); Afshan Naseem (University of Management and Technology) seagraduate@gmail.com
PaperID 30 Effect of Innovative Assessment in Teaching of Physics at Secondary Level Ijaz Mr Mahmood (IUB) ijaz.mehmood@iub.edu.pk
Paper ID 51 Facilities as an Indicator of Quality Research in Distance Education Universities of Islamabad Qurat ul-ain- Hina (NUML); Mahek Arshad (Controller of examinations Bilquis Postgraduate College PAF, Rawalpindi); Uzma Mazhar (NUML) mehakrshd@gmail.com
Paper ID 59 Audio Visual Aids and their Impact on Student's Learning Rashid Mehmood (Higher Education Commission Islamabad) ramehmood@hec.gov.pk
Paper ID 65 Stress Reduction through Intelligent Virtual Assistant in Everyday Life for Visually Impaired Students at College Level Zabar Hussain (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad) zabar250@gmail.com
Paper ID 81 USAGE OF GENIALLY APPLICATION IN TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS AT SCHOOL LEVEL Iqra Aslam (University of Gujrat, Hafiz Hayat Campus) ia485278@gmail.com
Paper ID 87 Aggressive Behavior of Secondary School Students in the Absence and Presence of Father in Views of Teachers and Mothers SalmaWaqar (Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School AOC Morgah RWP); Salma Waqar (Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School AOC Morgah RWP) drsalmawaqar1967@gmail.com
Paper ID 100 The study on the review of interventions on the English reading achievement of students with below average English reading skills Sobia Aftab; Hafiz Tahir Jameel & Tehmina Rubab (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad) sobiaftab333@gmail.com
Paper ID 105

Contribution of Technological Advancements in pedagogical landscapes Khuram Shehzad Hashmi (University of Gujrat) mehakrshd@gmail.com
Paper ID 114 Artificial Intelligence in Classroom: Uses And Challenges Shamaila Haleem (IMCG (PG), F-7/2, Islamabad) shmlhaleem@gmail.com
Paper ID 123 Relationship of Students and Teacher-Student Communication with the Moral Values of Students at Secondary Level Muhammad Junaid (Elementary & Sec Education KP) netcomdagi@gmail.com
Paper ID 126 Assessing the Effects of Guidance and Counseling Services on the Academic Performance of Secondary School Students Qamar Zaman (KFUEIT) bhuttoqamar8@gmail.com
Paper ID 129 Digital Transformation of Classrooms: Enhancing Learning through Interactive Smart Solutions Jalil Raza Bhatti (Pak-Austria Fachhochschule: Institute of Applied Sciences and Technology, Khanpur Road, Mang Haripur); Hira Raza Bhatti (National University of Science and Technology, Islamabad) Jalilraza@gmail.com
Paper ID 133 Effect of Nutrition Education on Knowledge and Dietary Practices among Public Sector University Faculty Members of Islamabad; A Pre-Post Study Abdul Momin Rizwan Ahmad (National University of Medical Sciences, Rawalpindi, Pakistan); Tahira BiBi (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad) abdul.momin@numspak.edu.pk
Paper ID 137 Women empowerment through distanced education in Pakistan Kinza Savul (Self Employed) kinza_savul@hotmail.com
Paper ID 153 Effect of YouTube Videos on Concept Understanding of the Students of Grade Eight in the Subject of General Science Ume Haseeba (University of Jhang) umehaseebaanwar@gmail.com
Paper ID 154 Revolutionizing Legal Education: Integrating Clinical Legal Education into the LL.B Curriculum in Pakistan Muhammad I Ali (Lahore Leads University) imran.ali@leads.edu.pk
Paper ID 163 Corporal Punishment: An Experiment in Southern Punjab Hafiz Muhammad Ather Khan (IUB) muhammad.athar@iub.edu.pk
Paper ID 166 Factors Effecting Quality And Scope Of Education Capital Among Females Studentin Pakistan Haleema Bibi (student) haleemabbatd@gmail.com

Paper ID 168 Acclimatization of Cleanliness among Young Learners Muhammad Afzal Shakir (Friendship Group Islamabad) afzal.shakir@gmail.com
Paper ID 172 Impact of Modern Technology in Teaching Learning Education System Muhammad Zaman Cheema (District Public School & College Hafizabad- Punjab) mzamancheema@yahoo.com
Paper ID 178 Including All Students in Education: Students with Cerebral Palsy Abdul Basit Rana (UVAS) basitranakkot@yahoo.com
Paper ID 181 Investigating the Relationship between Social Media Usage and Mental Health Trends Irfan Yunus (Virtual University of Pakistan) irfanphysics2006@gmail.com
Paper ID 189 Enhancing Learning of Spellings in English Among Students at Primary Level by Using Writing and Cover, Copy, Compare Strategy In District Bagh AJK Tuba Sabir Kiyani (Tuba Sabir); Muhammad Asghar Ali (Department of Education, Women University AJK Bagh) tubigakhargakhar@gmail.com
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Paper ID 216 Role of Educational Leadership in Teachers' Development and Growth in District Quetta, Balochistan Syed Muhammad Ishaq (AI) ishah00092@gmail.com
Paper ID 225 Need Assessment for Improving Internal Efficiency of Private Colleges of Karachi Syed Mir Mirsyed (Fatimiyah College of Education) syedmirsyed@yahoo.com
Paper ID 226 Social Issues of Pakistan Prostitution is Trending in Young Girls of Pakistan Muhammad Umar shafique (Nill) mumarshafique72@gmail.com
Paper ID 229 Enhancing Students' Academic Performance through Parental Involvement during Disaster (Covid-19) Situation Abdul Wajid (Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad) abdulwajidmangah@gmail.com
Paper ID 236 Mother tongue as a medium of instruction

Iqra Jabeen (Women University Bagh)   iqrakhawaja098@gmail.com
Paper ID 241   A Qualitative Investigation of the Impact of Covid-19 on Self Harm Behaviors of Children with Neurodevelopmental Disorders: A Phenomenological Study   Saleha Bibi (FJWU)   salehayounus2@gmail.com
Paper ID 244   Investigating Trends in Academic Achievement: A Longitudinal Analysis of Grade Fluctuations Among Students at higher level   Erum Aslam Khan (Bahauddin Zakariya University)   erumaslam@bzu.edu.pk
Paper ID 249   Mohterma Munawwar Sultana Sahiba᾽s Academic Legacy: An Account of Descendants' Academic Achievements   Saleem Ullah (Govt. High School Dhunni Klan, M.B.Din); Tasleem Ullah (School Education Department)   sujundran66@gmail.com

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