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The Application of the Competency Based Approach to Assessthe

Training and Employment Adequacy Problem

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ABSTRACT

Thisreviewpaperfitsinthecontextoftheadequatematchingoftrainingtoemployment, which is one

of he main challenges that universities around the world strive to meet. In higher education,

the revision of curricula necessitates a return to the skills required by the labour market to

train skilled labours. n this research, we started with the presentation of the

 $conceptual framework. Then we quoted different currents that discussed the problem at icof the {\it the theory of the theory of the theory of the theory of the {\it the theory of the theory of the theory of the {\it the theory of the theory of the theory of the {\it the theory of the theory of the {\it the theory of the theory of the {\it the {\it the theory of the {\it theory of the {\it the$

training match from various perspectives. We proceeded o choose some studies that have

attempted to remedy this problem by adopting the competency-based approach that involves

the referential line. This approach has as a main characteristic the attainment of he match

between training and employment. Therefore, it is a relevant solution for this problem. We

scrutinized these lected studies, presenting their objectives, methodologies and results, and we

provided our own analysis. Then, we focused on the Moroccan context through observations

and studies already conducted. And finally, we introduced the problematic of our future project.

KEYWORDS

COVID-19, Education, Disadvantaged Area, Rural Area, Distance Learning, Mental Health

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TheCovid-19PandemicImpactonChildren'sEducationinDisadvantaged and Rural Area across Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This studyused a mixed methodsapproachto capturekeyfindingsonCOVID-19 impactson

education and challenges that hinder continued education particularly in disadvantaged and

ruralareas. Therespondentswere 900 parents, 943 children, 15 teachers and education of ficials in 594

villagesin9provincesofIndonesia.Theresultsshowedthat1outof3childrenstopped learning and

children learned less. Children had limited access to widely supported online

learning. While the offline method was more applicable, still it had some challenges. Children's

mentalhealthwasaffectedandtheyexperiencedexcessiveemotionsoffearandanxiety. Many

parents were not readyto support children in learning schoolsubjects while doing livelihood

activities at the same time. Some children experience d domestic violence. Par ents d id not have

spare budget to provide distance learning facilities and had to sacrifice education over basic

needs. The risk of drop out of school was heightened.

KEYWORDS

COVID-19, Education, Disadvantaged Area, Rural Area, Distance Learning, Mental Health

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The Use of Cognitive Reading Strategies to Enhance EFL Students' Reading Comprehension

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ABSTRACT

This study is descriptive research investigating cognitive reading strategies frequently used among EFL students at one of universities in Garut, Indonesia, to enhance their reading comprehension. This study also aimstofind out which cognitive reading strategies considered the most helpful to be developed by the EFL students especially in answering questions in reading comprehension test successfully. The data were obtained from two sources: a self-report questionnaire administered to 76 students and Thinking-Aloud Protocols (TAPs) conducted with 15 students. The data were analyzed using instruments adapted from Format Cognitive Reading Strategies based on previous study conducted by Ozek&Civelek (2006). The results show that cognitive reading strategies most frequently used by students are using the title to predict the content of the text, guessing the meaning of a word from context, using the dictionary for the important words, and considering other sentences in the paragraph to figure out the meaning.

KEYWORDS

Cognitive Reading Strategies, EFL Students, Reading Comprehension

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 $Effectiveness of Demonstration Method to Teach the Abstract Concepts to \ the$ Children Between the Age of Six to Ten. an Experimental Research

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ABSTRACT

The demonstration method is an important element in determining the effectiveness of teaching and

learning process in the classroom. This research aims to investigate the effect of

demonstration methodto improve the students'understanding of the abstract concepts. In this

study different simple illustrated short stories with moral lessons including honesty,

faithfulness, kindness and trustworthiness have been selected and played in ECE (early

childhood education) room on LED and repetitive demonstration to convey the abstract

concepts associated with emotions including happiness, sadness, love and hatred have been

demonstrated by the teacher. This study involved 30 students between the age six to ten of

Government Primary School Dhok Ali Khan. The instruments used for data collection were

pre-testthroughobservation,record,repetitivedemonstrationandpost-test. Thedatahavebeen

collected in graphs and percentage. In findings, there is a significant increase in positive

achievement of the students. The study also helped changed the reaching practices and

improved the children's interest in learning different concepts and other activities. This paper

deals with how to teach abstract concepts and other activities.

KEYWORDS

Abstractconcepts, repetitive demonstration, demonstration method,

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TrendinInfluencesonCareerChoiceinQuantity SurveyingandIts Implications

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ABSTRACT

This study examined trendinde terminants of career choice in quantity surveying between 1960 till date. Views from 335 respondents collected via structured questionnaire were analysed using descriptive/inferential statistics. The study reveals in the 60s, personal interest drives choice of career in quantity surveying. The trend however diminishes significantly in the 20th century. As a result, there is little progression from the undergraduate to post graduate studies in the profession. This is unhealthy for the future of the profession. The study provides an understanding of the critical threat to the sustainability of the profession and brings to bare exciting theoretical insights.

KEYWORDS

Builtenvironment, influences, interest, quantity surveying and trend.

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SpiralProgressionApproachintheKto12ScienceCurriculum:A

Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

This review highlights the relevance of the Spiral Progression in the Kto12 Science curriculum

orderto addressthe current issuesand concerns of the spiral approach. The advantages and

in

disadvantages of the spiral curriculum was reviewed with some researches among foreign

counterparts. The nature of science teaching and the current researches of the K to 12 in both

local and international context was also emphasized to highlight the science curriculum

frameworkinthePhilippinesmadeupofanintertwinedsciencecontentandscienceprocesses.

Science process skills in the basic education of the K to 12 are utilized in context through

learning the science content. The curriculum is organized on problems and situations that

challenge and arouse the curiosity of students to motivate them in learning as well as

appreciating science as usefuland relevant. Findings showed the spiralcurriculumas learner-

centered, smart, and advanced rather than extensive and concentrated.

KEYWORDS

SpiralProgressionApproach,ScienceCurriculum, Kto12, scienceprocess,sciencecontent

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SipocModelInMoroccanEngineeringEducationContext:LeanApproach

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ABSTRACT

Morocco countryfacesaset ofchallengesrelatedtotheglobaleconomiccrisiswhichstrongly affectsthefundingdedicatedtodifferentdevelopmentsector.Inthisway,engineeringschools are expected to respond to higher education's height enedre quirement while using the minimum amount of resources. Lean thinking is a systematic approach to improve the efficiency of the educational process by promoting continuous improvement. It can be applied both to learning and administrative steps to eliminate activities that do not add value. In order to apply lean thinking principles in Moroccan engineering education we need to understand how process activities create value and interact together. The process approach is a powerful way of visualizing process flow and how inputs a retransformed into outputs using different resources. Thepurposeofthisstudyisto introducethefirsttwo principles of leanthinking, namely value definition and process mapping, in Moroccan engineering education. Firstly we have chosen to study the ENSEM (National Higher School of Electricity and Mechanics) processes. We havedescribeditslearningsysteminordertodefinethevalueandelaboratethemacroprocess mapping. Thereafter, we have built SIPOC process map in the ENSEM context

KEYWORDS

Lean thinking, Moroccan engineering education, Lean principles, ENSEM, Value, macro process mapping, SIPOC.

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FromPersonalExperiencesOfTransformativeLearningOnEducational

Challenges And Reforms In Secondary School In China

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ABSTRACT

Educational policy generating 21st-century skills is accelerating, but Chinese education still

employs traditional teaching such as memorizing and test-based instructional practices. The

pencilandpapertests, nomatter how sophisticated, are hard-pressed to measure interpersonal,

intrapersonal skills, and the penetration of educational core values into secondary schools

internationally, which is weak. Findings show that high stakes cause teachers, school

principals, parents, and students to disincentivized eeper learning. Worse, the school principal

utilized the power and authority in leading school development and evaluated teachers'

performance based onstudents'test scoresthat forceteachers to demand studentsto complete the

mock practices and test. Because of test-based accountability, the study suggested that

secondary school in China necessitates to abolish the "Gaokao" system instead of using a

whole-personal assessment. The school leadership needs to shift from bureaucratic

management to transformational, Junzi, and adaptive leadership. School principals advocate

parents' commitment and deliver a quality of education to secondary school students.

Therefore, future research explores how the "Gaokao" system causes inequality and impacts

21st-century skills for secondary school students' academic, emotional, and behavioral

development through a comparative mixed research design.

KEYWORDS

21stcenturyskills, Secondary School, Educational Policy, Gaokao, China

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SmartUbiquitousLearningEnvironments

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ABSTRACT

The concept of ubiquitous computing is notoriouslydocumented and successfullyapplied as societyatlargehasblissfullyacceptedandheavilyreliesuponthepervasiveandomnipresence oftheonlinenetworktowirelesslyconnectandseamlesslyaccessthemassiveknowledge-base and social media. On the other hand, smart environments are a complex research area that require meticulousattentionand in-depthinvestigationbeforebeingemployedastheyinteract directly with the users. When both these areas come together within an educational environment, the necessity and exigency of ensuring safe and sound conditions escalate even more. In this paper, we present ubiquitous learning as one of an umber of elearning affordances within a new learning model as it factors in to addresses one particular aspect of a smart classroom. The justifications, challenges, and recommendations of embodying our philosophical concept within a working model are also put forward in what could potentially be the next generation model of physical classrooms.

KEYWORDS

Ambient Intelligence,e-Learning, Ubiquitous Computing.

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SchoolClimateandOrganizationalCitizenshipBehavior

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ABSTRACT

This study looks at some significant variables in Adventists chools in relation to organizational

citizenship behavior (OCB). The study is designed to address the problem, "To what extent

does the school climate relate to the OCB of the teachers? "The study seeks to the school climate relate to the OCB of the teachers?" The study seeks to the school climate relate to the OCB of the teachers? The study seeks to the school climate relate to the OCB of the teachers? The study seeks to the school climate relate to the OCB of the teachers? The study seeks to the school climate relate to the OCB of the teachers? The study seeks to the school climate relate to the occurrence of the school climate relate to the occurrence of the school climate relate to the occurrence of the school climate relate to the school climate relate to the occurrence of the school climate relate to the school climate relate relate to the school climate relate relateprovidea better

theoretical understanding of OCB in Adventist schools in Kenya. One of the elements that

enhance the performance of an organization is the OCB of its workers. Although OCB is

important, little is known about the factors contributing to willingness of teachers going an

extra mile in their workplace. The respondents were 170 teachers fromAdventist schools in

Kenya. The teachers responded to 2 instruments along with demographic variables. These were a construment and the construments along with demographic variables. These were along with demographic variables and the construments along with demographic variables. These were along with demographic variables and the construments along with demographic variables. These were along the construments along with demographic variables and the construments along with demographic variables. These were along the construments along with demographic variables and the construments along with demographic variables. The construments along with demographic variables are construments along with demographic variables. The construments along with demographic variables are construments along with demographic variables. The construments along with demographic variables are constructed by the construments along with the construments are constructed by the construction of the co

Organizational Climate Index and Organizational Citizenship Behavior Scale.

KEYWORDS

OrganizationalCitizenshipBehavior,SchoolClimate,professionalteacherbehavior,collegial

leadership, achievement press and institutional vulnerability.

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