

UNIVERSITAS DJUANDA BOGOR

LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT

Jl. Tol. Ciawi No. 1 KotakPos 35 Bogor 16720 Tlp. (0251) 8240773 Fax. 8240985 https://site.google.com/a/unida.ac.id/lppm, surel: lppm@unida.ac.id

SURATTUGAS

Nomor: 134/LPPM/K-X/My2022

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama

: Dr. Ir. Ristika Handarini, MP

Jabatan

: Ketua LPPM

Institusi

: Universitas Djuanda Bogor

Memberikan tugas kepada;

Nama

: Dr. Rasmitadila, M.Pd

NIDN

: 0402057605

Institusi

: Universitas Djuanda Bogor

Untuk menjadi Presenter dalam kegiatan 4th ASIA-PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION, TEACHING & TECHNOLOGY 2022 (AP-EDUTEACH2022), pada tanggal 25 s.d 26 Juli 2022 yang diselenggarakan oleh Singapore National University Society.

Demikian surat tugas ini dibuat agar digunakan sebagaimana mestinya atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya, kami ucapkan terima kasih dan penghargaan yang tinggi.

Bogor 22 Juli 2022

Ketua LPPM

Dr. Ir. Ristika Handarini, MP. NIP. 196703271993032002

Tembusan:

1. Arsip



CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE

IS AWARDED TO

Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. RASMITADILA

FOR PARTICIPATING / PRESENTING

IN THE

4TH ASIA-PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION, TEACHING & TECHNOLOGY 2022 (AP-EDUTEACH2022)

HELD ON 25 & 26 JULY 2022 AT THE SINGAPORE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY SOCIETY.

GIVEN ON 26 JULY 2022



Lead Researcher - I C R D

Brafata bundi

Convener - AP-EduTeach2022





Papers of 6th Canadian International Conference on Advances in Education, Teaching & Technology 2022

June 25 – 26, 2022 University of Toronto, Canada

Papers of 4th Asia-Pacific Conference on Advances in Education, Teaching & Technology 2022

July 25-26, 2022 National University of Singapore Society

PAPER PROCEEDINGS

Unique Conferences Canada Publication Toronto, Canada



Published by Unique Conferences Canada

Unique Conferences Canada Suite 2201, 250 Young Street, ON M5B 2L7 Canada info@uniqueca.com www.uniqueca.com

Published Online in Canada September 2022

ISBN 978-1-988652-51-1



@UCC September 2022 All rights reserved.

CONFERENCE ORGANIZER

Unique Conferences Canada

CONFERENCE PARTNERS

International Center for Research & Development, Sri Lanka
Pangasinan State University, Philippines

ACEDEMIC CHAIRPERSON

Dr. Bronwyn Ewing
Associate Professor
School of Teacher Education and Leadership
Queensland University of Technology,
Australia

EDUTEACH CONVENER

Dr. Prabhath PatabendiCo-Founder of **EduTeach** Conferences

KETNOTE SPEAKERS

Dr. Bronwyn Ewing

Associate Professor School of Teacher Education and Leadership Faculty of Creative Industries, Education and Social Justice Queensland University of Technology, Australia

Dr Kenneth Tan

Vice President & Head, Certis Corporate University & Adjunct Faculty, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Conference Advisors

Prof. Michael Kyobe

Professor of Education Technology University of Cape Town South Africa

Dr. Ramaratnam

Vice Chancellor JK University India

Prof. Francisco Delgado

Professor of Physics Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico

Prof. Mario Brun

Director

Centre for Innovation and Development in Education and Technology Argentina

Members of the Scientific Committee

Prof. Toshiichi Endo (Hong Kong)

Prof. Mario Brun (Argentina)

Prof. Wimal Rankaduwa (Canada)

Prof. Donathan Brown (USA)

Prof. Francisco Delgado (Mexico)

Prof. Michael Kyobe (South Africa)

Prof. Klapproth, Florian (Germany)

Dr. Jerry Schnepp (USA)

Prof. Tennyson Samraj (Canada)

Prof. W. Malalasekera (UK)

Dr. Teles, Rogério (Brazil)

Prof. Michaela Brohm-Badry (Germany)

Dr. Cristeta Dulos (Philippines)

Dr. Bronwyn Ewing (Australia)

Dr. Ramaratnam (India)

Prof. Micheal M van Wyk (South Africa)

Prof. N.S. Cooray (Japan)

Unique Conferences Canada

DISCLAIMER:

All views expressed in these proceedings are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of, and should not be attributed to the Unique Conference Canada, or International Center for Research & Development, Sri Lanka or Pangasinan State University, Philippines.

The publishers do not warrant that the information in this publication is free from errors or omissions. The publishers do not accept any form of liability, be it contractual, tortuous, or otherwise, for the contents of this publication for any consequences arising from its use or any reliance place on it. The information, opinions and advice contained in this publication may not relate to, be relevant to, a reader's particular interest.

Portions of this work are copyrighted. Except as permitted under the Copyright Act, the copyrighted parts may not be reproduced by any process, electronic or otherwise, without the specific written permission of the copyright owners. Neither may information be stored electronically in any form whatsoever without such permission.

Unique Conferences Canada

Email: info@uniqueca.com Web: www.uniqueca.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Abstract Titles	Presenting Authors	Page No
1	Reinforced Social Accountability: A Strategic Mechanism in Fostering Mental Health for Educators in The Division Of Calapan City	Nimrod F. Bantigue, PhD	9
2	The Impact of Covid-19: Reflections and aspects of the school experience	Alison Rodrigues	18
3	Emerging Trends in Imaginative Writing: A Post Pandemic Strategy for Enhancing the Teaching, Learning and Testing of Poetry in English in Nigeria Tertiary Education	Isaiah Ayinuola Fortress	27
4	Tracking stress level using physiological data to enhance students' performance	Fatemeh Khatami	34
5	What do the Examination Items Used in Teacher Education Institutions in Jamaica Indicate about Primary School Teachers' Readiness for Teaching Mathematics?	Avalloy McCarthy-Curvin,PhD	40
6	Digital Education in Portugal and Brazil —an analysis of the Trends and Challenges Encountered in Higher Education Institutions in the Face of its Implementation	Ana Carvalho	48
7	Academic achievement critical factors and the bias and variance decomposition: evidence from high school students' grades	Ricardo Costa-Mendes	54
8	Synchronous e-Learning Technology Skills of Preservice Primary School Teachers	Adaorah Rapuluchukwu Onuorah	63
9	Guidance Counsellors' Perceived Sense of Preparedness for the Job	Sharline Cole	72
10	Using Social Network Sites in English Language Learning: Voices from Indonesian Higher Education Students	Anna Riana Suryanti Tambunan	80
11	Mental Health and Psychological Wellbeing in the Hungarian Higher Education in Economy	Judit Bernadett	85

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Abstract Titles	Presenting Authors	Page No
12	Efficiency of Secondary Level Schools by ICT Intervention in Bangladesh: An Estimation using Stochastic Frontier Analysis	Md. Azizul Baten	94
13	Case Study: Experiential Learning Activities that Build Trustworthiness in AI Across Multiple STEM Disciplines	Alvis Fong	104
14	Reflecting, Reframing & Re(writing) Virtual Reality: A poetic exploration of the online teaching experience with part-time adult learners during the pandemic.	Paula Mignott-DaCosta	110
15	A Systematic Literature Review of The Psychological Well- Being of Students by The PRISMA Method	Szilvia, ERDEINÉ KÉSMÁRKI- GALLY	118
16	Creating Recommendations for Eating Disorder Practices and Policies at Canadian Higher Education Institutions	Olena Shakhova	126
17	Exploring Text Adventure Game Development as a Viable Interdisciplinary Pedagogical Activity in K-12 Learning Environments	Tyler Wright	135
18	Adjustment of Inclusive Education Courses with Inclusive Elementary Schools' Needs: Part of the University School Collaborative Partnership in Indonesia	Rasmitadila	141
19	Augmented Reality in Increasing Accessibility and Confidence in Student Design-Builds	Alvin Huang	147
20	Integrating Technology Pedagogy and Content Knowledge (TPACK) in Qatar's Preparatory and Secondary Schools: The Perceptions and Practices of STEM Teachers.	Ziad Said	155
21	Use of Student-Centered Learning as Stimulus for Creating Situational Interest in Adult Learners – A Case Study in a Vocational Education Institute in United Arab Emirates	Iftikhar Ahmed Khan	165

Adjustment of Inclusive Education Courses with Inclusive Elementary Schools Needs: Part of the University School Collaborative Partnership in Indonesia

Rasmitadila¹; Megan Asri Humaira¹; Reza Rachmadtullah²; Lala Laila Zulfa¹; Euis Mauna Mujiba¹; Siti Alfiah¹

¹Department of Elementary School Teacher Education, Djuanda University, Indonesia ²Department of Elementary School Teacher Education, Adibuana University Surabaya, Indonesia

Abstract

Collaboration between universities and inclusive elementary schools, especially in the adjustment of inclusive education courses, has not overcome the problem of inclusive education practices. Although some topics of inclusive education lessons are relevant to problems in inclusive classrooms, they have not been able to fully meet the needs of inclusive elementary schools. The purpose of this study was to explore the opinions of faculty lecturers regarding the adjustment of inclusive education courses to overcome the problems faced by inclusive elementary schools. This research is a case study involving five department lecturers who teach inclusive education courses. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and analyzed using thematic analysis. The study results resulted in three main themes: benefits, formulations, and topics of inclusive education courses. The adjustment of inclusive education courses is the basis for universities and inclusive elementary schools in dealing with the dynamics of change and development of inclusive education. In addition, as a form of collaboration between the two parties to obtain positive reciprocal benefits in implementing inclusive education.

Keywords: Inclusive elementary school; collaborative; partnership; university

Introduction

The commitment of Indonesian government to implementing inclusive education, particularly in elementary schools, is by issuing a rule that universities that run the primary school teacher education department must provide inclusive education courses. This rule is an obligation for every department of primary school teacher education at universities, so there must be adjustments that are in line and relevant to the needs of inclusive primary schools. For this reason, a collaboration between departments and inclusive primary schools must be well established.

Collaboration between universities and inclusive elementary schools is one form of cooperation that must carry out in inclusive implementation (Causton-Theoharis et al., 2011; Waitoller & Kozleski, 2013). So far, various problems in inclusive education in inclusive elementary schools have not received a comprehensive solution (Carrington, 1999; Rasmitadila et al., 2021). Although there has been a cooperative relationship between universities—departments— such as the elementary school teacher education as the provider of inclusive education courses, it has not been able to meet the needs and solve problems faced by inclusive elementary schools (Rasmitadila et.al, 2021; Loreman, 2007). Several programs from the department, such as student internships, field practices, and research conducted by students and lecturers, only position inclusive elementary schools as objects (Forlin & Chambers, 2011; Sharma et al., 2006). There are no direct benefits for inclusive primary schools, especially in solving inclusive problems. This study aimed to explore the opinion of faculty lecturers regarding the adjustment of inclusive education courses to overcome the difficulties faced by inclusive elementary schools. Adjustment of courses must

involve all parties, both the university--department-- and inclusive elementary schools, as a form of collaboration between the two parties.

Methods and Materials

This research uses qualitative research with a case study approach. The study involved five lecturers at a university that organizes elementary school teacher education programs and teaches inclusive education courses. The average teaching experience is 5-10 years. Data were collected through in-depth semi-structured interviews. Interviews were conducted for 1-2 hours for five days and discussed the adjustment of inclusive education courses that were relevant to the issue of inclusive education in inclusive primary schools. The data from the interviews were then transcribed as a basis for analyzing the data. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is used to obtain relevant themes from the results of this study (Braun & Clarke, 2012). To make it easier for researchers to code and analyze data, Nvivo 12 is used, especially in making categorizations and producing accurate themes. Data from interviews are entered into Nodes and Codes to be grouped into data with relevant codes. Thematic maps show the organization of concepts according to various levels, and potential interactions between concepts are then developed.

Results and Discussion

Research findings indicate that the adjustment of inclusive education courses to the needs of inclusive elementary schools produces four main themes: benefits, formulation, and subject topics.

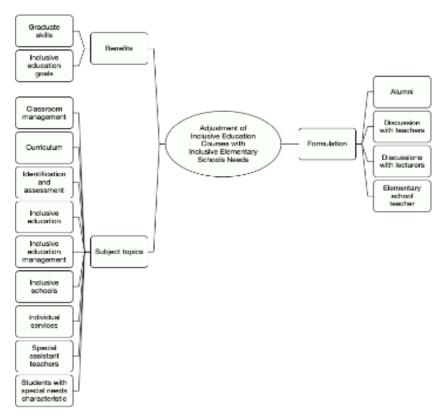


Figure 1. Themes of the data analysis

Benefits

The findings of the benefits are the benefits of inclusive education courses related to graduate skills and inclusive education goals. Graduate skills relate to graduates' output when they finish their studies. In the opinion of participants, inclusive education courses will benefit students. Students will learn about handling students with special needs (SSNs), adding insight into inclusive education when they become teachers. Students will also get an overview of the practice of inclusive education in inclusive elementary schools through various programs from this course. So that the purpose of inclusive education is apparent, and in particular, students are expected to understand the concept and apply it in inclusive primary schools. This opinion is appropriate to be expressed by one of the lecturers:

"The graduate teacher candidates have the knowledge, insight, and skills in dealing with those with special needs."

The benefits of inclusive education courses for students must be obtained so that the concept of inclusive education is theoretical and can also be practiced in inclusive classrooms through internships and field practices (Carrington et al., 2015; Brandon & Charlton, 2011). This program aims to provide students with a teaching experience in inclusive primary schools and help classroom teachers solve problems in inclusive classrooms.

Formulation

The formulation of inclusive education courses is the initial plan of choosing the topic of the courses that will be given to students. This formulation found that the formulation of subject topics came from the involvement of alumni, discussions with lecturers, teachers, and elementary school teacher education associations. The participation of alumni is essential so that there is relevance between the content of the courses and the problems teachers face in inclusive elementary schools. Usually, the alumni involved are alumni who have taught in inclusive elementary schools. Likewise, the teachers involved are teachers who teach in inclusive classes. The university--department--invites teachers to discuss problems in inclusive education to teachers, the department also invites lecturers directly involved in teaching inclusive education courses. The lecturers discuss with each other, formulate subject topics, and make lesson plans together--team teaching-- to become courses following the problems in inclusive elementary schools. Usually, another reference for the department is the guide from the elementary school teacher education association. So, the department can combine input from lecturers and associations. One of the lecturers expressed his opinion:

"Usually, we discuss with Inclusive Elementary School teachers to find out the problems in the field regarding inclusive education in Elementary Schools."

The formulation of inclusive education courses must be carried out by all stakeholders involved so that they are relevant and in sync with the problems and needs of inclusive elementary schools (Majoko, 2019; Budnyk & Sydoriv, 2019). All parties can formulate together by mapping the problems and needs in inclusive classes. Based on this formula, the teacher education department can create subject topics and basic standard learning plans that each lecturer can flexibly develop.

Subject topics

One of the results of the formulation of inclusive education courses is the subject topics used in semester lectures. Subject topics in inclusive education courses include inclusive education, inclusive

schools, students with special needs characteristics, identification and assessment, special assistant teachers, curriculum, individual services, inclusive education management, and classroom management. This topic must exist and be studied by students because many problems that occur in inclusive elementary schools are related to these topics. One of the lecturers argued:

"... must be introduced to the characteristics of children, any students in inclusive schools, starting with regular students there are also SSNs."

The topic of the courses given by the lecturer must be able to describe the whole practice of inclusive education. The topic content of the course is the result of a joint formulation of all stakeholders of inclusive education providers so that they can solve problems that occur in inclusive elementary schools. The universities and inclusive elementary schools must reach a mutual agreement in determining the topic of inclusive education courses (Mittler, 2012; Rasmitadila et al., 2022). The needs needed by inclusive elementary schools can be met (Ainscow & Sandill, 2010; Slee, 2011). At the same time, the department gets the best input related to inclusive education courses.

Conclusions

This study aimed to explore the opinion of faculty lecturers regarding the adjustment of inclusive education courses to overcome the problems faced by inclusive elementary schools. Adjustment of courses must involve all parties, both the university (department) and inclusive elementary schools, as a form of collaboration between the two parties. The adjustment of inclusive education courses is the basis for university and inclusive elementary schools in dealing with the dynamics of change and development of inclusive education. In addition, as a form of collaboration between the two parties to obtain positive reciprocal benefits in implementing inclusive education.

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank the Ministry of Education and Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, which has funded research as a part of Research Grants of Higher Education Applied Research (PTUPT) (2022). Thank you also to the Directorate of Research and Service of Universitas Diuanda, which supported the research.

References

- Ainscow, M., & Sandill, A. (2010). Developing inclusive education systems: The role of organisational cultures and leadership. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, 14(4), 401–416.
- Brandon, T., & Charlton, J. (2011). The lessons learned from developing an inclusive learning and teaching community of practice. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, 15(1), 165–178.
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2012). Thematic analysis. In H. Cooper, P. M. Camic, D. L. Long, A. T. Panter, D. Rindskopf, & K. J. Sher (Eds.), *APA handbook of research methods in psychology, Vol 2: Research designs: Quantitative, qualitative, neuropsychological, and biological.* (pp. 57–71). American Psychological Association. https://doi.org/10.1037/13620-004
- Budnyk, O., & Sydoriv, S. (2019). Social and pedagogical aspects of the development of inclusive education. *Socialni Pedagogika*, 7(1), 36–48.
- Carrington, S. (1999). Inclusion needs a different school culture. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *3*(3), 257–268.
- Carrington, S., Mercer, K. L., Iyer, R., & Selva, G. (2015). The impact of transformative learning in a critical service-learning program on teacher development: Building a foundation for inclusive teaching. *Reflective Practice*, 16(1), 61–72.
- Causton-Theoharis, J., Theoharis, G., Bull, T., Cosier, M., & Dempf-Aldrich, K. (2011). Schools of promise: A school district—University partnership centered on inclusive school reform. *Remedial and Special Education*, 32(3), 192–205.
- Forlin, C., & Chambers, D. (2011). Teacher preparation for inclusive education: Increasing knowledge but raising concerns. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Teacher Education*, *39*(1), 17–32.
- Loreman, T. (2007). Seven pillars of support for inclusive education: Moving from. *International Journal of Whole Schooling*, *3*(2), 22–38.
- Majoko, T. (2019). Teacher key competencies for inclusive education: Tapping pragmatic realities of Zimbabwean special needs education teachers. *Sage Open*, 9(1), 2158244018823455.
- Mittler, P. (2012). Working towards inclusive education: Social contexts. David Fulton Publishers.
- Rasmitadila, R., Humaira, M. A., & Rachmadtullah, R. (2022). Student teachers' perceptions of the collaborative relationships form between universities and inclusive elementary schools in Indonesia. *F1000Research*, *10*, 1289.
- Rasmitadila, R., Humaira, M. A., Rachmadtullah, R., Sesrita, A., Laeli, S., Muhdiyati, I., & Firmansyah, W. (2021). Teacher Perceptions of University Mentoring Programs Planning for Inclusive Elementary Schools: A Case Study in Indonesia. *International Journal of Special Education (IJSE)*, 36(2).
- Sharma, U., Forlin, C., Loreman, T., & Earle, C. (2006). Pre-Service Teachers' Attitudes, Concerns and Sentiments about Inclusive Education: An International Comparison of Novice Pre-Service Teachers. *International Journal of Special Education*, 21(2), 80–93.

Slee, R. (2011). The irregular school: Exclusion, schooling and inclusive education. Routledge.

Waitoller, F. R., & Kozleski, E. B. (2013). Understanding and Dismantling Barriers for Partnerships for Inclusive Education: A Cultural Historical Activity Theory Perspective. *International Journal of Whole Schooling*, *9*(1), 23–42.