

國立東華大學花師教育學院

教育行政與管理研究所

2021 年

學校教育政策與管理國際學術

研討會



中華民國 一一〇 年一月

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國立東華大學花師教育學院教育行政與管理研究所 109 學年度辦理「學校行政及管理經營論壇」暨課程參訪計畫

壹、目的

- 一、強化臺灣本島與離島金門高教國際文教交流活動。
- 二、營造優質互惠高等教育學術社群合作機會。
- 三、開展本所師生參訪金門高教視野。
- 四、增進本所研究生國際學術研究與發表能力。

貳、指導教授、日期及參訪地點

- 一、指導教授：國立東華大學花師教育學院張志明教授。
- 二、日期：2021 年 1 月 23 日（星期六）迄至 2021 年 1 月 27 日（星期三）共五天。
- 三、參訪地點：金門/金門大學暨相關金門歷史文教設施。

參、行程規劃

- 一、為實施本所研究生學術發表論壇與參訪前後事宜，全程課程規劃如下：
 - （一）2021 年學校行政及管理經營研討會：論文發表暨學術交流。
 - （二）研討會課程教學專題演講：預定 1 場 1 小時。
 - （三）參訪觀摩：金門歷史文化暨相關文教設施。
 - （四）事先行程規劃說明會與返校檢討會各一場。

二、行程規劃如下（含住宿）：

日期	活動內容
1月23日 星期六	服務所在地→松山機場→金門 ★晚上：「學校教育行政及管理論壇」籌備會議（飯店會議廳）
1月24日 星期日	金門 ◆金門歷史文化景點參訪 ★晚上：「學校教育行政及管理論壇」籌備會議（飯店會議廳）
1月25日 星期一	金門 ◆金門歷史文化景點參訪 ★晚上：「學校教育行政及管理論壇」籌備會議（飯店會議廳）
1月26日 星期二	金門/金門縣立體育場視聽教室、會議室辦理「2021年國際學術論文發表論壇」 ◆上、下午：學術交流專題講座暨交流研討會 ★晚上：參訪團檢討會與心得寫作（飯店會議廳）
1月27日 星期三	金門→松山機場→可愛的家♥

肆、邀請貴賓：

一、金門縣

- (一) 金門縣 楊鎮浯 縣長
- (二) 金門縣政府教育處 羅德水 處長
- (三) 金門縣政府教育處 黃議霆 督學
- (四) 國立金門高中 許自佑 校長
- (五) 金門縣立烈嶼國中 林永進 校長

二、花蓮縣

- (一) 國立東華大學 張志明 教授
- (二) 國立台東大學 梁忠銘 教務長

伍、其他相關補充規定或修正事宜適時公布。

「2021 教育政策與管理國際學術研討會」議程表

日期	時間	活動內容	主持人	
1 月 26 日	8:30-8:50	報到		
	8:50-9:00	「2021 教育政策與管理國際學術研討會」開幕式	張志明教授	
	9:00-9:50	學術論壇主題演講	楊鎮浯縣長	
	9:50-10:00	休息		
	10:00-12:00	學術論壇分組發言(每人發表 15 分鐘，專家共同點評每組 15 分鐘)		
		場地一	1. 公立國民小學校長負責領導與教師兼任行政意願之探討(陳妍慈) 2. 金門縣國小高年級學童品德行為、利社會行為與霸凌行為之相關研究(許立暘) 3. 馬來西亞多語言教育政策研究計畫(伍牧萱) 4. 學校實施海洋教育之困境與改善策略初探(吳美蒨) 5. 拔河比賽選手培訓困境及其改善策略之個案研究-以花蓮縣一所小學為例(馮靜芳) 6. 「老師，你為什麼不留下？」：偏遠地區師資人力困境與因應—以 TFT 組織為主研究計畫(翁婷)	主持人： 張志明教授 評論人： 羅德水處長 許自佑校長
	場地二	7. 國民小學閱讀教育政策執行之研究(吳佳灃) 8. 花蓮縣國民小學教師成長型思維與自我效能感之關係研究計畫(李紀璋) 9. 臺灣學校午餐發展之後設分析研究(李文傑) 10. 國小學童霸凌行為防治類型與解決策略(王室媛)	主持人： 梁忠銘教務長 評論人： 林永進校長 黃議霆督學	

		<p>11. 專業發展學校之個案研究-以花蓮縣一所國民小學為例(蘇純姿)</p> <p>12. 教學訪問教師計畫實施困境與解決策略初探(蘇巧昀)</p>	
12:00-13:30	午餐(享用合菜，聯泰 5 桌)		
13:30-16:30	學術論壇分組發言(每人發表 15 分鐘，專家共同點評每組 15 分鐘)		
	場地一	<p>1. 大學生修習線上學習課程經驗之研究 -以東部某大學為例(呂盈璇)</p> <p>2. 蒙古國與台灣師資培育制度之比較研究(奧云)</p> <p>3. 越南 STEM 教育中心運作模式之個案研究(海燕)</p> <p>4. 花蓮縣文理補習班經營策略與經營績效之相關研究(鄭哲鈞)</p> <p>5. 台灣翻轉教育先驅者的教育信念之個案研究 -以葉丙成為例(黃靖宴)</p> <p>6. 花蓮縣國小校長領導風格與教師幸福感相關之研究計劃(陳令潔)</p> <p>7. 公辦公營實驗學校主題式課程設計與實踐歷程初探(何至柔)</p> <p>8. 國小兒童樂隊經營管理困境及改善策略之初探(林奎言)</p> <p>9. 花蓮縣國民小學代理教師負面情緒管理之困境及其改善策略初探(林冠吟)</p> <p>10. 學校推動親職教育的困境及其改善策略之初探(徐青憶)</p>	<p>主持人： 張志明教授</p> <p>評論人： 羅德水處長 許自佑校長</p>
	場地二	11. 提升原住民學生數學學習成效之探究(李小)	主持人：

		君) 12. 以閱讀為學生賦能策略之行動研究(張維興) 13. 國小運動校隊經營管理困境與改善策略之個案研究(余匡世) 14. 談實驗小學原住民族教師角色的轉變與其因應策略：以泰雅族文化課程為例(楊君) 15. 我國原住民族實驗學校發展文化課程之探究(陳煜君) 16. 花蓮縣國教輔導團推動人權教育議題之現況介紹(林可青) 17. 性平議題之同志教育融入課程的親師焦慮感及其因應策略之個案研究(曾瑀琦) 18. 國民中學實施自造教育之初探(陳欣慈)	梁忠銘教務長 評論人： 林永進校長 黃議霆督學
16:30-16:40	休息		
16:40-17:00	綜合座談		

國立東華大學教育行政與管理研究所
「國際教育與文化」課程工作分配表

組別	職務	工作職掌	工作職掌	備註
指導組	指導教授	綜理全班事宜	張志明教授	
統籌組	組長*1	1. 制定參訪計畫 2. 管制計畫執行進度 3. 會議召開 4. 協調各組工作執行 5. 行程規劃與旅遊聯繫	蘇巧昀組長	
總務組	組長*1 組員*6	1. 費用收支、核發與登載 2. 物品申請 3. 器材準備 4. 伴手禮採購、紅布條及名牌	吳美蒨組長 鄭哲鈞 張珮嘉 簡月蓉 馮靜芳 徐青憶 陳欣慈 伍牧萱 陳令潔	
文書組	組長*1 組員*5	1. 製作工作執行計畫表 2. 論文發表報告彙整 3. 研討會手冊製作	王室媛組長 陳妍慈 楊君 陳煜君 林春珠 李小君	

<p>公關組</p>	<p>組長*1 組員*6</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 學術研究會規劃執行 2. 除行程之外課程活動規劃 3. 司儀、活動主持人 4. 校內接洽、校外窗口 	<p>張維興組長 余匡世 奧云 呂盈璇 翁婷 林奎言 游政易 黃靖宴 林可青 曾瑀琦</p>	
<p>記錄組</p>	<p>組長*1 組員*6</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 全程攝影、錄影與文字紀錄 (成果照片) 2. 會議記錄 3. 成果冊之收整與製作 	<p>李文傑組長 林冠吟 賴恩庭 蘇純姿 吳佳澐 李紀瑋 許立暘</p>	

109 學年度學術交流教行系團員名冊

序號	姓名	服務單位	職稱
1	張志明	國立東華大學 教育與行政管理學系	教授兼團長
2	王室媛	新北市汐止區金龍國小	教師兼組長
3	伍牧萱	國立東華大學 教育行政與管理學系	學生
4	何至柔	國立東華大學 教育行政與管理學系	研究生
5	余匡世	宜蘭縣南澳鄉澳花國小	教師兼組長
6	吳佳灃	花蓮縣花蓮市忠孝國小	科任教師
7	吳美蓓	花蓮縣新城鄉康樂國小	教師兼導師
8	呂盈璇	國立東華大學 教育行政與管理學系	學生
9	李小君	花蓮縣秀林鄉秀林國小	教師兼導師
10	李文傑	花蓮縣鳳林鎮鳳林國小	科任教師
11	李紀璋	花蓮縣花蓮市北昌國小	科任教師
12	林可青	國立東華大學 教育行政與管理學系	學生
13	林冠吟	花蓮縣花蓮市國福國小	教師兼導師
14	林奎言	花蓮縣壽豐鄉溪口國小	教師兼導師
15	徐青憶	臺東縣家庭教育中心	調用教師
16	海 燕	國立東華大學 教育行政與管理學系	學生
17	翁 婷	國立東華大學 教育行政與管理學系	學生

18	張維興	花蓮縣光復鄉大進國小	科任教師
19	許立暘	國立東華大學 教育行政與管理學系	學生
20	陳令潔	國立東華大學 教育行政與管理學系	學生
21	陳妍慈	花蓮縣四維高級中學	專任教師
22	陳欣慈	國立東華大學 教育行政與管理學系	學生
23	陳煜君	宜蘭縣南澳鄉武塔國小	教師兼組長
24	曾瑀琦	國立東華大學 教育行政與管理學系	學生
25	馮靜芳	花蓮縣新城鄉康樂國小	教師兼導師
26	黃靖宴	國立東華大學 教育行政與管理學系	學生
27	奧云	國立東華大學 教育行政與管理學系	學生
28	楊君	宜蘭縣南澳鄉武塔國小	教師兼導師
29	劉家源	花蓮縣立平和國中	教師兼組長
30	鄭哲鈞	私立周揚英文文理補習班	講師
31	蘇巧昀	花蓮縣壽豐鄉溪口國小	教師兼組長
32	蘇純姿	屏東縣滿州鄉長樂國小	教師兼主任
33			
34			
35			

合計：32人

論文發表中英文摘要

公立國民小學校長負責領導與 教師兼任行政意願之探討

陳妍慈

國立東華大學教育行政與管理學系碩士在職專班生

摘要

國民小學現今行政荒日益嚴重，教師對於兼任行政意願逐年降低，從「二〇〇一年教育改革之檢討與改進會議」中可以了解到，現行中小學教師行政逃亡，主要問題與在於行政工作量多且雜、新增業務繁多、工作缺乏統整、與專業不符、誘因不足和家長無理取鬧等問題（教育部，2001），導致學校行政大量出走。中央政府機關也針對這些問題做出相對應的解決政策，但只解決表面問題，造成教師兼任行政意願低落的核心問題仍然無解。根據吳新傑（2020）研究可以發現，高負責領導的校長具有「情緒智商高」和「溝通說服能力高」兩項特質，在尋找教師兼任行政時，校長會（1）自己先做足做功課，（2）在要求別人時會顧著人性，（3）教師互動上展現尊重。故利用文獻分析來探討校長負責領導和教師兼任行政的意願是否有關聯。

關鍵詞：兼任行政意願、負責領導、利害關係人

*A Probe into the Willingness of the
Principal in Public Elementary Schools to
be in Charge of Leadership and Teachers
to Serving as Administration*

Yen-Tzu Chen

Abstract

Nowadays, the administrative shortage in elementary schools is becoming more and more serious. With the arrival of every new school year, the principals begin to look for suitable teachers to take on part-time administrative roles. However, the willingness of teachers to take on these responsibilities is decreasing. The main cause of such a current “administrative escape” among primary and secondary school teachers includes the following: heavy and complex workload, rigidness of administrative organization, inadequate staffing, ever growing administrative tasks, ill integration and organization of administrative tasks, mismatch of administrative responsibility and profession, insufficient incentives, unreasonable requests from parents and other issues (Ministry of Education, 2001). All these issues result in the growing phenomenon of school administrative leaving. The central government agencies have also made corresponding policies to address these problems, but they only seem to solve these problems on the superficial level, and the core problem that cause the unwillingness of teachers to serve in administrative positions remains unsolved. According to Wu (2020), principals who show excellent leadership skills tend to have two characteristics: high

emotional intelligence and great communication or persuasion ability. When looking for teachers to serve as administrators, these principals will (1) do their homework first, (2) consider individual difference when asking teachers, (3) interact with respect. In this paper, an extensive literature review is done to explore the relationship between the leadership skills of school principals and the willingness of teachers to take administrative positions.

Keywords : concurrently serving as administrative willingness, responsible leadership, stakeholders

金門縣國小高年級學童之品德行為、利 社會行為與霸凌行為之相關研究

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摘要

本研究之研究目的為了解金門縣國小高年級學童品德行為、利社會行為與霸凌行為的現況與差異情形，並探討其品德行為、利社會行為與霸凌行為三者的相關。針對金門縣 19 所國小進行分層抽樣，以國民小學五、六年級學生為研究對象。

關鍵詞：品德教育、品德行為、利社會行為、霸凌行為

*A Survey on the Moral Behavior, Prosocial and
Bullying Behavior among the Students of Primary
Schools in Kinmen County*

Li-Yang Hsu

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to understand the current situation and differences between the Moral Behavior, Prosocial and Bullying Behavior of children in the junior and senior grades in Kinmen County, and to explore the correlation between their Moral Behavior, Prosocial and Bullying Behavior. A stratified sample of 19 primary schools in Kinmen County was carried out, with students in grades 5 and 6 of the National Primary School as the research object.

Keywords: Moral Education, Moral Behavior, Prosocial and Bullying Behavior

馬來西亞多語言教育政策研究計劃

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摘要

國際化以及多元化乃是目前全球發展的重要議題。為了因應此趨勢，多語言教育便成為了國家發展的重要考量，其中使用多語言教育的國家之一便是馬來西亞。馬來西亞是由三大民族所組成的國家，除了造成了馬來西亞多元的文化外，同時基於對各民族的重視而發展出了其獨特的多語言教育政策。馬來西亞的多語言教育政策之演變可分為以下時期：英殖民時期的語言政策、1957年-1969年之語言政策、1971年-1990年新經濟政策時期之語言政策、1990年至今的新發展政策時期的教育政策。本研究通過探討各時期所頒布的語言政策來探討馬來西亞多語言教育之演變情形。

關鍵詞：馬來西亞、多語言、多語言教育政策

Malaysia Multilingual Education Policy Research

Ng Mu Xuan

Abstract

Nowadays, globalization and diversification are crucial issue for global development. In response to these issues, multilingual education becomes the most necessary consider for the country development. Malaysia is a multicultural society due to the population is made by three main ethnic groups includes Malays, Chinese and Indians. Therefore, government has issued the multilingual education policy to build a harmony and stability society. Malaysia multilingual education policy is divided by 4 periods. Firstly, British colonial period; secondly, language policy from 1957 to 1969; third, New Economy period from 1971 to 1990; lastly, New Development period from 1990 until now. By investigates the policy issued from each period to understand the transform of multilingual education in Malaysia.

Keywords: Malaysia, Multilingual, and Multilingual Education Policy.

學校實施海洋教育之困境與改善策略初探

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摘要

教育部頒布《海洋教育政策白皮書》以及公告「十二年國民基本教育課程綱要總綱」，希望學校能落實海洋教育，強化學生之海洋素養，以培育各界所需優質人才，此理念值得加以重視與推廣。本研究目的在於探討學校推動海洋教育時面臨的困境與可行的改善策略，採用文獻分析法來蒐集相關資料並歸納出十一項困境，並進一步提出十四項解決策略與辦法，期望能給予推動海洋教育之學校作為參考。

關鍵詞：海洋教育、海洋教育政策、十二年國教課綱

An Explore on The Predicament of School Implementation of Marine Education and Its Improvement Strategy

Mei-Chien Wu

Abstract

The Ministry of Education issued the “White Paper on Marine Education Policy” and announced the General Guidelines of Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education expects schools of all levels may implement marine education and intensify students’ ocean literacy. The concept of cultivating talented persons required by each field is worth emphasized and popularized. The purpose of this study is to explore the dilemmas the school is facing while promoting and provide a possible refined strategy. The researcher used literature analysis to collect relevant information and to summarize eleven dilemmas. Furthermore, It is not only proposed fourteen resolving strategies, and methods, but also served as a reference for promoting marine education.

Keywords: marine education, marine education policy, 12-year basic education curriculum guidelines.

拔河比賽選手培訓困境及其改善策略之 個案研究-以花蓮縣一所小學為例

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摘要

國小拔河比賽是近年來盛行的一項團隊合作運動，然而各學校對於選手的培訓，同時也面臨許多困境，而其改善策略為何，也需要加以思考與探討。因此，本研究主要探討歸納個案學校拔河比賽選手培訓的困境與改善策略。本研究採個案研究法，研究者以花蓮縣新城鄉一所小學拔河比賽培訓現況作為探討的個案學校，邀請個案學校參與拔河比賽選手培訓的教練、校長、教師等共8人，作為受訪成員。在訪談的研究過程，採用文獻探討與問卷訪談方式進行互動，並凝聚共識。最後，本研究歸納結論並提出研究建議給拔河比賽選手培訓之個案學校、教師與未來研究者，作為改善拔河比賽選手培訓困境之參考。

關鍵字：拔河比賽、培訓困境、改善策略

A Case Study of the Dilemma and its Improving Strategies for Tug of War Players' Training: A Primary School of Hualien County as an Example

Ching-Fang Feng

Abstract

The tug of war is a very popular team work sport at elementary school in recently years. However, the school also facing some issues about the dilemmas and its improving strategies for tug of war players' training. Thus, we use a primary school of hualien as a case study, and apply the literature review of dilemmas and its improving strategies for tug of war players' training to summarize the factor about the dilemmas and its improving strategies, and then invite the stakeholders to give related opinions and suggestions for the questionnaire. Finally, this study generates the conclusions and suggestions for the improving strategies for tug of war players' training in a case study.

Keywords: Tug of War, Dilemma, Improving Strategies

「老師，你為什麼不留下？」：偏遠地區師資人力困境與因應—以 TFT 組織為例

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摘要

台灣雖地狹人稠，但因地形、經濟等各種社會因素，偏遠地區與都市地區依舊有分配不均及諸多問題產生，其一便是偏遠地區師資人力問題。2013年，台灣民間團體 Teach For Taiwan(簡稱 TFT 組織)為解決偏遠地區師資人力問題，召集志願教師進行培訓後，將教師分派至合作偏遠地區學校進行為期兩年教學，使偏遠地區學校得以稍加緩解師資人力問題。本研究採用質性個案研究，研究者以 TFT 組織為例，徵詢四位參與 TFT 組織受訓之教師，以深度訪談方式探討其對偏遠地區師資人力困境與因應之經驗與想法。研究目的為：一、探討偏遠地區師資人力困境之現況與原因；二、探討 TFT 組織於因應偏遠地區師資人力困境之作法。

關鍵字：偏遠地區、國小、師資人力

*"Teacher, why didn't you stay?":
The plight of teachers in remote areas
and their response -Take TFT as an
example*

Weng, Ting

Abstract

Due to the geographical and economic characteristics in Taiwan, there is a huge resource distribution discrepancy between urban and rural areas. Such a discrepancy occurs not only in terms of resources but also the population, including the teacher population. In 2013, to solve the issue of insufficient teachers in remote regions, a local NGO named Teach for Taiwan (TFT) summoned teachers from all over Taiwan to join their training program. After training, these teachers will be assigned to various remote regions to serve for two years. It helps to temporarily ease the problem of teacher deficiency. This is a qualitative research that aims to find out the true experience and difficulties that the frontline members are facing. Cases studies with four teachers undergoing the TFT training program were conducted, the four participants went through in-depth interviews with the researcher individually. The two main objectives of this study are as the following: 1. to identify the current condition and potential causes of insufficient teachers in remote regions, and 2. to understand how exactly the TFT operate to target the difficulty of teacher deficiency in remote regions.

Keywords: remote regions, elementary, teacher population

國民小學閱讀教育政策執行之探究

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摘要

近年來，隨著國內兒童閱讀教育的推廣，喚起社會大眾對兒童閱讀的注意，坊間也有許多相關的新聞報導，加上 108 課綱中強調的閱讀素養導向，讓許多國小教師也紛紛在教室中為學生進行各式各樣的閱讀教學。學童透過閱讀，累積豐富的知識，經過師長的引導，培養思考、學習和解決問題的能力。據此，國內國民小學無不積極推動閱讀教育政策，期許學童多閱讀使腦的潛力能夠發揮，透過培養孩子閱讀習慣，成就學子終身帶著走的能力。本研究透過相關文獻以探討閱讀政策執行的具體策略和影響閱讀教育政策執行的因素。期盼從不同資料蒐集與分析的過程，了解國民小學在執行閱讀教育政策的情形。

關鍵字：閱讀教育、閱讀教育政策、政策影響因素

Reading Education Policy

Implementation in elementary school.

Jia-Yun Wu

Abstract

In recent years, with the promotion of children reading education, arouses the public focus on related topics. With reported by media and emphasized the reading literacy orientation by 108-year educational syllabus, many elementary school teachers also take various reading technique in class. Through reading, students accumulate a wealth of knowledge. Under the guidance of teachers, they cultivate the ability to think, to learn and to solve problems. Accordingly, the promotion of the reading education policy expects that students will read more so that their potential can be amplified. And by actively cultivating reading habits, students will develop lifelong competencies. This study uses relevant literature to explore specific strategies of reading policy and the factors affecting the implementation. By the process of collecting and analyzing different materials, we look forward to understanding reading education policy implementation in elementary schools.

Keywords: Reading Education, Reading Education Policy, Influencing policy factors

花蓮縣國民小學教師成長型思維與 自我效能感之關係研究計畫

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摘要

成長型思維在國外已風行多年，他是一種積極正向的思考方式和信念，會影響一個人的行為和學習成效。目前國內成長型思維的相關研究仍闕如，本研究旨在了解現今教師成長型思維與教師自我效能感之關聯，探討成長型思維對教師效能感是否有預測力，透過研究問卷調查所得的資料進行分析與歸納得到研究結果，並提出意見及對後續研究的建議，期望能讓教育行政機關、國民小學教師及未來研究者對與教師自我效能感之參考。

關鍵詞：成長型思維、教師自我效能感

*The research project between teacher
growth mindset and teacher self- efficacy
of Elementary Schools in Hualien*

Chi-Wei Lee

Abstract

Growth mindset has been popular for several years overseas. It is an active and positive way of thinking and belief which will affect one's behavior and learning efficacy. We are still lack of relative researches about growth mindset in our country. The main idea of this research is to understand the relation between teacher growth mindset and teacher self- efficacy. We also need to discuss if there is a prediction to teacher self- efficacy by using growth mindset. Through our study and investigation, we can analyze our information and conclude our result. In addition, we can provide some suggestion to the future relevant studies. We also expect that we can give our Education Administration Authority, elementary school teachers and future researchers some thoughts about growth mindset and teacher self- efficacy.

Keywords: growth mindset, teacher self- efficacy

臺灣學校午餐發展之後設分析研究

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摘要

本文主要目的在於瞭解臺灣學校午餐研究發展情形，採後設分析法，藉此瞭解臺灣學校午餐研究之數量、研究主題、研究對象、研究典範、研究目的取向、學校午餐與其他變項之間的相關情形、特色及發展趨勢外；亦希望透過內容探究，提具體結論與建議，作為未來研究之參考，及提供相關單位與人員予規劃及實施學校午餐政策時之思考方向，期能以更周全的學校午餐政策來提昇學童在相關的營養教育、食農教育等，有效的達成學校教育目標，並且也提昇學校行政端之效能。

關鍵詞：學校午餐、營養教育、後設分析

A Study on the Meta-analysis of Development for School Lunch Policy in Taiwan

Wen-Chieh Li

Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to explore and analyze the development of the empirical researches for school lunch policy in Taiwan. Based on meta-analysis, the unpublished doctoral dissertations and master theses between 1994 and 2020 relevant to the topics were reviewed and collected.

According to the published year, I will analyze and probe into the research quantities, topics, methods, subjects, paradigms, the relationship among varieties, characteristics, and developing trends. Conclusions and suggestions were proposed as the references for the future researches and related units of schools to blueprint the school lunch strategies in the hope of achieving school nutritional education goals and improving the school lunch efficacy.

Keywords: school lunch, school meal, nutritional education, and meta-analysis

國小學童霸凌行為防治類型與解決策略

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摘要

教育部為改善層出不窮的校園霸凌問題，自 2011 年開始，頒布了「各級學校防制校園霸凌執行計畫」，接著，2012 年發布了「校園霸凌防制準則」，於 2019 年再次修正「校園霸凌防制準則」，期望重振校園倫理，營造友善校園，藉以杜絕校園霸凌。本研究目的在探討防治國小學童霸凌行為，採用文獻分析法來蒐集相關資料並歸納出霸凌行為的十大類型，並進一步提出十二項解決策略與辦法，期望能給予推動防治國小學童校園霸凌行為作為參考。

關鍵詞：霸凌行為、霸凌類型、防治霸凌

The Types of Bullying Behaviors and their Prevention Strategies for Childhood

Shih-Yuan Wang

Abstract

In order to improve the problem of campus bullying, the Ministry of Education promulgate the “Enforcement Plan for Preventing Campus Bullying in Schools at all levels” since 2011. To revitalize campus ethics and create a friendly campus to prevent campus bullying the “Campus Bullying Prevention Code” was issued in 2012, and revised in 2019. School always spare no effort in preventing campus bullying. The purpose of this study is to prevention bullying behaviors for childhood. The researcher used literature analysis to collect relevant information and to summarize the ten types of bullying behavior. Furthermore, I not only proposed twelve solutions, strategies and methods, but also served as a reference for prevention bullying behaviors for childhood.

Keywords: Bullying, Bullying Type, and Prevent bullying.

專業發展學校之個案研究-

以花蓮縣一所國民小學為例

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摘要

專業發展學校制度在我國雖已實行一小段時間，但成效尚未完全顯現。從美國專業發展學校的實行，可以了解到此制度對師資培育大學及中小學皆有好處，因此我國應從探究他國的經驗中，建構出我國推動與實踐的方式與步驟。本研究目的在了解專業發展學校之意涵與實務，及在十二年國教的施行下現行狀況為何，並提出相關建議與啟示，作為推行專業發展學校制度之參考。

此研究利用文獻分析法與訪談法蒐集資料，以個案研究法進行探究、分析，探討十二年國教下，專業發展學校之現況、困境及實務面的變化，以此脈絡下提供專業發展學校之啟示如下：(一)強調平等互惠的夥伴關係，建構專業共好的學習社群(二)強化師資培育與國中小教育同步改革，建立師資培育與實務的連結(三)提供媒合平台管道，建構彈性自主的進行模式(四)規劃專業發展學校的整體配套措施，發展教師專業為主軸(五)持續進行專業發展學校相關實證研究。以此提供參考依據。

關鍵字：專業發展學校、素養導向、十二年國教

Professional development school :
Present situation, Practice, Inspiration -
A Case Study of the Hualien Elementary
school

Chun-Tzu Su

Abstract

Although the professional development school has been implemented in Taiwan for a short period of time, the results have not been fully realized. From the implementation of professional development schools in the United States, we can understand that this system is good for teachers and universities and primary and secondary schools. Therefore, Taiwan should construct the methods and steps of Taiwan's promotion and practice from the experience of other countries. The purpose of this study is to understand the meaning and practice of professional development schools, and the current situation under the implementation of the twelve-year state education, and to provide relevant suggestions and inspirations as a reference for the implementation of the professional development school system.

This research uses literature analysis and interview methods to collect data, and uses case study to investigate and analyze. Status, Difficulties and Changes in Practice of Professional Development Schools. The inspiration for professional development schools in this context is as follows: (1) Emphasizing equal and mutually beneficial partnerships and constructing a professional and good learning community (2) Strengthening the simultaneous reform of teacher training and elementary and junior high school education, establishing a link between teacher training and practice (3) Providing media platform channels and giving flexible autonomy (4) Plan the overall supporting measures for professional development schools, focus on teacher professional development (5) Continue to conduct empirical research on professional development schools, and provide a reference basis.

Keywords: Professional development school, Literacy-oriented , Twelve-year state religion

教學訪問教師計畫之實施困境與改善策略初探

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摘要

教育部為改善偏遠地區學校教育問題，在 105 年擬定偏遠地區教育條例草案，106 年正式公布偏遠地區教育條例。此辦法中研擬了許多提升偏遠地區學校教育問題之方法，其中包括了本研究主題的教學訪問教師計畫，寄望透過此計畫之實施，減緩偏遠地區學校師資不穩定且難以提升教師專業之問題。但自 105 學年度試辦以來，已邁入第五年，這期間以來，獲得不少正面之評價。但計畫之實施難免有需多方磨合之難題與困境，研究者本身又曾為教學訪問教師計畫之參與者，深感此計畫對偏遠地區學校教師專業成長具有實質助益。因此本研究目的在探討教學訪問教師計畫實施之困境與解決策略，採用文獻分析法來蒐集相關資料並歸納困境與解決策略，期望能給予教學訪問教師計畫的參與人員作為參考。

關鍵詞：偏鄉地區教師、教學訪問教師、偏遠地區教育條例

A Study on the Implementing Dilemma and Improving Strategies for Teaching Visiting Project

Chiao - Yun Su

Abstract

In order to improve school education in rural areas, The Ministry of Education drafted the Rural Area Education Regulations in 2016 and officially promulgated the Act for Education Development of Schools in Rural Areas in 2017. This action has developed many solutions to improve school education in rural areas, including the teaching visiting program, which is also the subject of this research. It hoped that through the implementation of this program, the instability of teachers in rural areas and the difficulty in improving teachers' professional skills problem would be reduced. It has entered its fifth year since the 105th school year's trial run. Many positive comments have been received since then. However, the implementation of the project has problems and difficulties that need to be integrated. The researcher is a participant in the teaching visit teacher project and deeply thinks that this project has substantial help to the professional growth of school teachers in rural areas.

The purpose of this research is to discuss the difficulties and solutions through the teaching visit teacher project. The researcher collect relevant information by document analysis, induct the difficulties, and to give solutions and strategy for the plan. Hope to be a reference for who is going to apply teaching visit teacher project.

Keywords: Teacher in Rural Areas, Teaching Visiting Teacher, the Act for Education Development of Schools in Rural Areas

大學生修習線上學習課程經驗之 研究計畫-以東部某大學為例

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摘要

知識經濟與國際化的快速發展下，終身學習成為現代人重要之課題，透過網路進行互動與學習，使雙方便利進行教與學，這項科技技術將網路知識資源融入教學掀起一股新趨勢。在 101 學年度起我國大學正極力推廣線上教學課程，由七所大學共同開設跨校線上遠距課程提供學生互相選修，個案學校也參與其中，因應新冠狀肺炎的影響，此線上課程推廣可解決地理的限制及群聚感染的風險，儼然成為現今修習學習課程上阻礙性少及便利的選擇，而大學生對於自身修習線上課程的經驗好與壞值得深入去探討，以便未來開設其他線上課程時，能更符合大學生的修習意願與學習需求。故本研究針對東部某大學學生修習線上課程進行探討，透過問卷調查方式，來了解大學生線上學習經驗課程的現況、大學生修習線上學習經驗是否為良好及不同背景變項中是否影響其差異，進而提供未來開設此線上課程之教師做參考與建議。

關鍵詞：大學生、線上課程

The study of college students' experience in online courses- Taking one university in the east as an Example.

Ying-Xuan Lu

Abstract

With the rapid development of knowledge economy and internationalization, lifelong learning has become an important subject for modern people. Both of the learners and teachers can interact and learn through the internet. The online courses make learners and teachers more convenient and bring the internet knowledge resources into teaching and set off a new trend. Since the 101st academic year, seven universities try hard to promoting online courses. It sets up cross-school online distance courses. The case school is also involved. When the COVID-19 is coming, the online courses can solve geographical constraints and the risk of cluster infection. It has become a less obstructed and convenient choice in today. This study can know the experience of college students for choosing online courses is worth in-depth discussion. In the future, when other teachers teach online courses, they will know better what the students' willingness to study and their learning needs. The researcher uses questionnaire survey. This study can understand the current situation of the online learning experience courses for college students and the online learning experiences of college students are good or bad. At last, this study is explored college students who take the online courses with the different background variables can affect them. It can provide reference and suggestions for the teachers who start online courses.

Keywords: university students, online courses

蒙古國與臺灣師資培育制度之比較研究

奧云

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摘要

研究者的大學教育階段係於中國大陸完成，之後到台灣就讀碩士，第一次到來台灣學習時，懷著忐忑不案的心境來面對各種的挑戰，可是這一年半的所面臨許多困難，所以在同學的互相幫忙讓自己有一些成長，因此我想做一番體會描述。遇到很多事情，語言不同的困境，生活適應，碩士論文寫作壓力等。因此學習到溫暖的人情互動，也增進閱讀素養。再來，我也強化國際視野。不同國際、不同語言、不同性別、不同文字，剛閱讀文章開始的確非常困擾，產生語言學習上的困境。但是在師長的協助及同學的仔細，我逐漸在東華大學適應了，我也學到了國際教育的重要多元文化的體驗，更能幫助我要把碩士論文寫完。

關鍵詞：困境、成長、多元文化

The plight and growth of a Mongolian student coming to study in Taiwan

Oyun N.

Abstract

I completed my Chinese language education in mainland China, and then went on to study for my master's degree in Taiwan. When I first came to Taiwan for my studies. I faced various challenges and persevered, but continued to face difficulties during the year and a half. So, receiving help care from my peers helped me to grow, which is why I wanted to share my story. I encountered many issues such as, difference in languages, culture shock, pressure of thesis writing, etc. Therefore, experiencing warm human interactions further improved my language proficiency. And I improved my understanding of multiculturalism, because everything has certain amount of difference for example; differences between cultures languages, genders equality, and differences in literature are indeed very troublesome when reading articles, which creates difficulties in language learning. However, with the help of teachers and the care and attention from classmates, I gradually adapted to Donghua University. I also learned the importance multicultural experience of international education, which will be very helpful for me to finish my master's thesis.

Keywords: Dilemma, growth, multiculturalism

越南 STEM 教育中心運作模式 之個案研究

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摘要

本研究旨在探討 STEM（科學、科技、工程及數學）教育中心營運模式。本研究以個案越南 STEM 教育營運的現況，從行銷策略與經營管理策略兩個方面、以瞭解營運模式，困境與挑戰機會。本研究透過質性研究主要以訪談為主，輔以文件分析與參與觀察進行理解與詮釋。希望透過本研究深入瞭解越南 STEM 中心之歷史發展及所用之策略模式，研提未來改善解決困難的建議；作為日後各所中心推動實施的參考。

關鍵詞：STEM 教育，STEM 教育中心，行銷策略，經營策略

A study on the operating model of a Vietnamese STEM education center

Nguyen Thi Hai Yen

Abstract

This research aims to explore the operating model of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) education centers. This study uses a case study of the current situation of STEM education operations in Vietnam, from two aspects of marketing strategy and management strategy, to understand the business model, difficulties and challenges. The research mainly focuses on interviews through qualitative research, supplemented by document analysis and participating observations for understanding and interpretation. I hope that through this research, we will gain insights into the historical development of Vietnam STEM centers and the strategic models used, and develop suggestions for future improvements to solve difficulties; this will serve as a reference for the implementation of the centers in the future.

Keywords: STEM education, STEM center, marketing strategy, management strategy.

花蓮縣文理補習班經營策略與經營績效 之相關研究計畫

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摘要

根據 2020 年教育部最新短期補習班資料管理系統的資料顯示，全國的補習班產業在台灣近十年仍然十分蓬勃。然而面對少子化的衝擊以及家長本身知識、學識提升之下，身為補習班的經營者，不同經營策略與經營績效的關係成為補教業重視的方向。因此，本研究主要目的在了解補習班的經營策略與經營績效之關係。本研究採用問卷調查法，研究對象為花蓮縣文理短期補習班，採用敘述統計分析、典型相關、獨立 T 檢定、單因子變異數分析。

關鍵詞：補習班、經營策略、經營績效

The Business Strategies and Business Performance of Cram Schools in Hualien.

Che-Chun Cheng

Abstract

According to the latest information management system of short term tuition center of the Ministry of Education in 2020, the national tuition center industry in Taiwan has been flourishing in Taiwan for nearly a decade. However, in the face of impact of low-birth-rate and the promotion of the knowledge from their parents. As the operator of cram schools, the relationship between different business strategies and business performance has become the direction of the remedial education industry. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to understand the relationship between the business strategies and business performance of tuition center. This study use questionnaire survey, and the object of study is the tuition center in Hualien.

Keywords: Cram Schools, Business Strategies, and Business Performance.

台灣翻轉教育先驅者的教育信念之 個案研究-以葉丙成為例

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中文摘要

本研究旨在了解台灣翻轉教育先驅者的教育信念，而以葉丙成為個案研究對象。在台灣翻轉教育的概念還不是那麼普及化，教學方大多還是採單向式口述教學。葉丙成認為教育是以學生為主體，新的學習方法能讓孩子更快樂，以改變現行體制及跳脫傳統教學模式出發，葉丙成因而提出「翻轉教育」希望重拾學生及教師對教育的熱情。而葉丙成為台灣翻轉教育先驅者，也獲得了全球創新教育獎的肯定，其教學方法也得到相當多的迴響。本研究針對此非典型個案深入研究，有教育上的重要價值。研究者希望透過葉丙成的個案研究，從中抽取其教育信念，以提供我國教學現場做為參考。

關鍵字：葉丙成、教育信念、翻轉教育

Abstract

This research aims to understand the educational beliefs of the pioneers of flipped education in Taiwan. In Taiwan, the concept of flipped education is not so popular, and most of the teaching parties still adopt one-way oral teaching. Ye Bing Cheng believes that education is based on students and that new learning methods can make children happier. Starting from changing the current system and deviating from the traditional teaching model, Ye Bing Cheng proposed "flipped education" to regain the enthusiasm of students and teachers for education. Ye Bing Cheng is the pioneer of flipped education in Taiwan and has also been recognized by the Global Innovation Education Award. Its teaching method has also received quite a lot of response. This research aims at this atypical case in-depth study, which has important educational value. The researcher hopes to use Ye Bingcheng's case study to extract his educational beliefs in order to provide reference for teaching in my country.

Keywords: Ye Bing Cheng, educational belief, flipped education

花蓮縣國小校長領導風格與教師幸福感 相關之研究計劃

陳令潔

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摘要

社會型態快速變遷，少子化現象導致 109 年花蓮縣超過 40 所國小全校人數低於五十人，花蓮縣更出現只有 1 位新生，甚至沒有新生報到的情況，而花蓮縣府表示沒有併校的打算，那麼面臨招生困境再加上實施新課綱的國小，學校的領導—校長所作的決定對國小即為重要，校長的領導風格深深的影響全校，畢竟「有什麼校長，就有什麼學校。」其中在學校體系中，教師是教學的第一線，教師在教育工作的成敗上更是扮演著關鍵性的角色，當教師感到幸福，才有餘力教導學生，故本研究旨在瞭解花蓮市國小校長領導風格與教師幸福感之現況，及探討不同背景變項之花蓮縣國小教師知覺校長領導風格差異情形，並進一步探究國小校長不同領導風格與教師幸福感之相關情形。

關鍵詞：領導風格、國小教師、幸福感

A Study Plan on the Correlations between Principals' Leadership and psychological well-being of Teachers of Elementary Schools in Hualien County

Ling-Chieh Chen

Abstract

As the social formation rapidly changed, the sub-replacement fertility has resulted in the number of students being less than 50 in more than 40 elementary schools in Hualien County in 2020. There was only one freshman, or even no new student registration in some of those schools, while Hualien County Government stated that there was no plan of merging schools. Moreover, the new 108 curriculum was announced in 2019, which was seen as a big challenge for teachers. In this difficult moment, the decision made by the elementary school's leader—the principal is important to the school. The principal's leadership style has a profound impact on the whole school. In the school system, the front line of teaching—teacher played a key role in the success of education. When teachers feel happy, they have the extra energy to teach students. The purpose of the research is to understand the current situation of Hualien City's elementary school principals' leadership style and teacher well-being, and explore the perception differences about principal's leadership style of teachers in different backgrounds, and to further explore the relationship of different principal's leadership styles and teacher's well-being.

Keywords: Leadership , Teachers of Elementary Schools, Well-being

國小兒童樂隊經營管理困境及改善策略 之初探

林奎言

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摘要

現今施行十二年國教，樂團為學校教育中極重要的一環，除了培養孩子樂器演奏技能，提升藝術感知與鑑賞能力外。藉由團體的練習與合作，提升孩子在團體中與他人溝通合作能力，建立良好的互動關係。且兒童樂隊樂器易於操作、樂器造價相對便宜，能與日後的管樂團銜接。因此，兒童樂隊經營管理、營造良好的樂團環境與生態是身為教育者們的追求目標。本研究旨在探討花蓮縣一所國小之兒童樂隊之實施現況、兒童樂隊經營管理之困境以及兒童樂隊經營管理之改善策略。本研究透過文獻分析方式，協助樂隊找出運作上的困境，從中找尋適合個案學校的解決策略。藉此充實研究者的理論基礎，並增進經營樂團之經驗與提升自我專業素養。根據上述研究發現，兒童樂隊的經營須由教師、行政、家長三方面共同努力，一同來支持參與，使兒童樂隊能在學校永續經營。

關鍵詞：兒童樂隊、實施困境、改善策略

A Preliminary Study of Operation and Management Difficulties and Improvement Strategies for Children's Bands in Elementary Schools

Kuei-Yen Ling

Abstract

Children's bands are an important part of the national twelve-year basic education system currently in place. Not only can they cultivate children's instrumental skills and enhance their artistic perception and appreciation, group practice and cooperation can also enhance children's abilities to communicate and cooperate with others in the group, and build good interactive relationships. In addition, children's band instruments are easy to play, relatively inexpensive, and can continue to be used in symphonic bands later on. Therefore, operating and managing children's bands and creating a good band environment and ecology are goals that educators should pursue. The purpose of this study is to examine the current implementation situation of children's bands in an elementary school in Hualien County, the difficulties of operating and managing children's bands, and the strategies for improving their operation and management. Through literature review, this study helps bands identify operational difficulties in order to find school-specific strategies, thereby enriching the researcher's theoretical basis, and enhancing the experience of running a band as well as personal professionalism. According to the above research, it was found that the joint efforts of teachers, administrative staff and parents are required to support the operation and participation of children's bands in order for the bands to operate sustainably in schools.

Keywords: children's band; implementation difficulties; improvement strategies

花蓮縣國民小學代理教師負面情緒管理 之困境及其改善策略初探

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摘要

在臺灣，人口結構老化已嚴重影響到中小學教師的需求量。各縣市為因應此一趨勢，要求學校有教師缺額不要聘滿、懸缺控管，大量進用代理、代課或兼任教師。然而代理教師面臨許多工作上的不平等，包括：專業不被認同、待遇與制度的不平等、不合理的工作要求、社會給予的壓力、家長不友善的態度等，導致代理教師心理產生許多負面的情緒，因此有效的負面情緒管理策略對代理教師是非常重要的。因此，本研究的目的在於：1.瞭解代理老師負面情緒的來源；2.歸納代理老師負面情緒管理可能面臨的困境與可行的改善策略。從研究結果得知，教室裡的班級經營事件，易引發代理教師的負面情緒。然而，當教師碰到情緒事件時，應靈活運用各種情緒因應方式，就能在短時間內更有效的紓解負面情緒。平時應與同事們建立互助互信的人際關係及提升自身的情緒涵養，可有效減低負面情緒的發生。

關鍵詞：代理教師、負面情緒管理

*A Preliminary Inquiry on the Dilemma
and its Improvement Strategies of
Negative Emotion Management of
Substitute Teachers in Elementary Schools
of Hualien County*

Kuan-Yin Lin

Abstract

In Taiwan, aging population has a serious impact on the demand of elementary and secondary school teachers. To respond to this development, the schools were required to not hire enough teachers to control the teacher vacancies in each counties and cities, and hired a lot of agent substitute teachers or part-time teachers. Therefore, if the person who got the license of qualified teacher would like to enter elementary or secondary school as formal teacher, he/she usually needed to substitute first. However, the identity of substitute teacher in the school was ambiguous, it was regard as the teacher also the labor. Substitute teachers faced many inequalities in workplace, including their profession were not approved, the unfair treatment and system, the unreasonable work requirements, the social pressure, and the unfriendly attitude from parents. These caused substitute teachers formed negative emotion, thus the effective management strategies of the negative emotion were important to them. Hence, the purpose of this study were to: 1. Realize the source of substitute teachers' negative emotion; 2. Summarize the difficulties may be confronted during the negative emotion management and the feasible improvement

strategies. The results showed that the substitute teachers were easily form the negative emotion during the classroom management. Nevertheless, the substitute teachers could effectively relieve the negative emotion in short period of time by flexibly applying various methods of emotional coping when they faced emotional events. Establishing the mutual assistance and trust relationship with coworkers also enhancing emotion cultivation themselves could effectively decrease the negative emotion happened.

Keywords: Substitute Teachers, and Negative Emotion Management.

學校推動親職教育的困境及其改善 策略之初探

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摘要

2019年臺灣《家庭教育法》修正施行後，依據該法第六、八條規定各縣市應組成「家庭教育諮詢委員會」及「家庭教育輔導團」，強調應增進民眾家庭教育知能，普及提供家庭教育學習資源，協助民眾面對現代家庭之各種挑戰，隨著時代的演進，家庭結構也受到衝擊，進而改變現今家庭對孩子的教養方式。即使科技日新月異、親職教育知識不斷推舊出新，仍舊有許多家庭推動的親職教育不夠深入及普及，許多家長對親職教育的知識還有許多的誤解與困惑。因此，本研究的目的是在於：1. 瞭解學校推動親職教育之困境有哪些；2. 瞭解學校推動親職教育困境之改善策略有哪些。研究者採用文獻分析法，歸納的結果學校推動親職教育困境如下：1. 家長無法配合參加學校辦理親職教育活動時間；2. 家長參加學校辦理之親職教育活動意願不高；3. 家長參與度多為女性，父親的參與率偏低；4. 學校辦理之親職教育活動內容未能符合家長需求；5. 學校辦理親職教育活動經費不足；6. 專業師資缺乏，教師親職教育知能

不足；7. 學校辦理親職教育活動缺乏完整性、系統性；8. 學校辦理親職教育行政單位缺乏橫向溝通協調、溝通技巧上的專業；9. 學校辦理親職教育活動缺乏回饋檢核之機制，未能有效改善與精進；10. 學校辦理親職教育缺乏有效且適切的親職教育方案；11. 政府政策及法規缺乏強制性，無法要求家長必須參加親職教育活動。學校推動親職教育之改善策略如下：1. 實施活動的內容要多元活潑有吸引力；2. 提供誘因吸引家長參加；3. 建立與家長良好、即時的溝通關係(網際網路、學校聯絡簿、刊物)；4. 活動的規劃要有系統、連貫性；5. 整合學校人力資源，做好橫向溝通；6. 辦理教師增能研習，提昇親職教育相關知能；7. 結合社區資源，融入社區，建立學習型社區；8. 可事先調查家長能配合參與的時間；9. 依個別需求，提供家長適切的親職教育方案；10. 建立親職教育工作的評鑑機制，以作為改善依據；11. 招募家長志工，增加人力資源，必要時成為支持系統；12. 提供托育及考量小孩一同參加時可以的活動與空間。

關鍵詞：親職教育、文獻分析

The exploratory research of the predicament of schools in promoting parental education and its improvement strategies

Cing-Yi Syu

Abstract

After the enforcement of “Family Education Act” of Taiwan in 2019, each county and city should consist a “Family Education Advisory Committee” and a “Family Education Counseling Group” according to Articles 6 and 8 of the Law. The Act emphasizes the need to enhance the people's knowledge of family education, provide family education and learning resources universally, and assist the people to face the various challenges of modern families. With the evolution of the times, the family structure has also been impacted, thereby changing the current way families raise children. Even with the rapid development of science and technology and the continuous innovation of parental education knowledge, there are still many families which are short of promoting parental education. Many parents still have a lot of misunderstandings and confusions about the knowledge of parental education. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to:

1. To understand the difficulties of schools in promoting parental education.
2. To understand what strategies the school has to improve the difficulties of parenting education. The result of induction of difficulties of schools in promoting parental education are as follows:
 1. Parents cannot cooperate with the school due to time inconsistency to handle parental education activities;
 2. Parents are not willing to participate in parenting education activities conducted by the school;

3. The participation rate of parents is mostly women, and the participation rate of fathers is low;
4. The content of parental education activities conducted by the school failed to meet the needs of parents;
5. Schools have insufficient funds to conduct parental education activities;
6. Lack of professional teachers, and insufficient knowledge and ability of teachers' parent education;
7. The school is not complete and systematic in handling of parental education activities;
8. The school's administrative unit for parenting education lacks horizontal communication and coordination and professional communication skills;
9. The school's parenting education activities lack a feedback and review mechanism, and it cannot be effectively improved and refined;
10. The school don't have both effective and appropriate parental education methods when handling parental education;
11. The government's policies and regulations are not compulsory and cannot require parents to participate in parental education activities.

The improvement strategies of the school to promote parental education are as follows:

1. The content of the activities should be diversified, lively and attractive;
2. Provide incentives to attract parents to participate;
3. Establish a good, real-time communication relationship with parents (through Internet, school contact book and publications);
4. The plan must be systematic and coherent;
5. Integrate school human resources and dedicate in horizontal communication;
6. Organize teachers' capacity enhancement study and improve parental education related knowledge;

7. Combine community resources and integrate it into community, establish a learning community;
8. Investigate in advance about the time that parents can cooperate with and participate;
9. Provide parents with appropriate parental education programs according to individual needs;
10. Establish an evaluation mechanism for parental education work as a basis for improvement ;
11. Recruit parental volunteers, increase human resources, and become a supporting system when needed;
12. Provide childcare service and consider the spaces where children can participate together.

Keywords: parental education,document analysis

提升原住民學生數學學習成效之探究

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摘要

許多的研究結果顯示，原住民學生因文化背景特殊，在學習數學領域方面普遍面臨困難。然而現今原住民學校，政府對原住民教育的投資不可謂不用心，但儘管近年來政府大力補助偏遠地區教育，但原住民的教育成就仍處於不利的地位。本研究在探討影響原住民學生數學學習之相關因素並探究教師可運用之策略，以提升學生學習成效。

根據文獻探討分析，影響原住民學生數學學習的相關因素，大致可歸納為四個，包括：

- (一) 族群認同與文化因素；
- (二) 個人因素；
- (三) 家庭與父母因素；
- (四) 學校與老師因素。

關鍵詞：原住民小學、數學領域、學習成效

A study in improving the math Learning effectiveness of indigenous community students

Hsiao-Chun Lee

Abstract

Many studies show that indigenous community students generally face difficulties in learning mathematics due to their cultural background. Despite all efforts from authority to provide education assistance in remote areas nowadays, the education status of indigenous community are still not quite ideal.

By this research, we explore the relevant factors that affect the mathematics learning and the strategies to improve learning effectiveness in indigenous community.

According to the literature discussion and analysis, the factors affecting the mathematics learning of indigenous community students can be roughly summarized in four, they are:

(1) Ethnic identity and culture; (2) Personal; (3) Family and parents;(4) School and teachers.

Keywords: indigenous community elementary school, mathematics field,
learning effectiveness

以閱讀為學生賦能策略之行動研究

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摘要

以知識為基礎的經濟體系，除了培植學生具有基礎的能力與動機去適應知識發展迅速的環境之外，更需要培養其探索、發展興趣的主動態度。台灣在經歷促進國際閱讀素養研究(PIRLS)後，便持續的推動閱讀教育的轉變，閱讀涉及個人能夠實現目標、發展知識和潛能，並充分參與社區及廣大社會的連續學習。閱讀能夠帶給個人獲取知識的方式，並進而有能力達成其所想要達成的目標。研究者希望透過賦能之行動研究，以閱讀為方式為學生賦能，協助學生透過對興趣的探索，挖掘學生的潛能，激發其學習動機。此篇文章主要探討究竟以賦能為取向的閱讀能否有效的協助學生達成獲取能力或提升能力的目標。

關鍵詞：賦能、增權賦能、閱讀教育、行動研究

A Theoretical Probe into the Strategy of Empowering Students by Reading

Wei-Xin Zhang

Abstract

A knowledge-based economic system not only cultivates students with the basic ability and motivation to adapt to the environment of rapid knowledge development, but also needs to cultivate their active attitude towards exploration and development of interest. After experiencing the Promotion of International Reading Literacy Research (PIRLS), Taiwan has continued to promote the transformation of reading education. Reading involves individuals who can achieve goals, develop knowledge and potential, and fully participate in continuous learning in the community and the wider society. Reading can give individuals a way to acquire knowledge, and then have the ability to achieve their desired goals. Researchers hope to empower students by means of reading through empowering action research, and help students tap their potential and stimulate their learning motivation through the exploration of interest. This article mainly discusses whether empowerment-oriented reading can effectively help students achieve the goal of acquiring or improving ability.

Keywords: empowerment, empowerment, reading education, action research

公辦公營實驗學校主題式課程 設計與實踐歷程初探

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摘要

實驗教育三法自 2014 年經立法院三讀通過後，全台各地的實驗教育學校蓬勃發展，紛紛採取較為多元開放的教學方式辦學，其中，公辦公營實驗教育學校由於公部門的高度支持，讓更多家長能享有教育選擇權而倍受青睞。本研究目的為探討台北市一間公辦公營實驗學校（化名安康國小），如何以主題式課程作為實踐教育理念的方式，教師如何設計結合生活情境的跨域學習，行政團隊又是如何支持教師。本研究採個案研究法，以安康國小一個班級為觀察對象，透過半結構式訪談、參與式觀察、文件分析等方式進行資料蒐集並分析。本研究初步發現，主題式課程的實踐需要學年教師間的密切合作與共同備課，並隨時依學生的學習需求進行滾動式修正；行政團隊則作為教師的支持系統，促成教師社群的專業發展與教學支援。

關鍵詞：主題式課程、公辦公營實驗學校

The exploratory research of Design and Practice of Thematic curriculum in public experimental school

Jhih-Rou He

Abstract

After “Three-type acts of experimental education” passed by the Legislative Yuan in November 2014, there are tons of experimental schools shows up everywhere in Taiwan. They usually use more diverse and open ways in school. Among them, the public experimental schools are highly supported by the government department because they offer more parental choice. The main purpose of this study is how teachers of a school in Taipei city(alias AnKang elementary school)using Thematic teaching in class ,designing Interdisciplinary curriculum in life situation, and the administration supporting teachers. The method used in this study is the case study ,along with Semi-structured interview, participant observation, and Documentary Research in data collecting and analysis. The participants were a class of AnKang. The first results of this study is teachers need to work as a team very closely, preparing lessons together, and using rolling correction by the students’ needs to form a Thematic curriculum; the administration as a supporting system contribute to professional development and teaching support of teacher community.

Keywords : thematic curriculum, public school-based experimental education

國小運動校隊經營管理困境與改善策略 之個案研究

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摘要

本研究旨在探討國小運動校隊經營管理困境與改善策略之個案研究，在經營運動校隊中有何具體方法或規劃，探討校隊經營管理困境與其改善策略為何。希望透過本研究深入了解個案學校所使用之經營管理策略與相關改善策略。作為日後各學校發展運動校隊的參考依據。具體研究目的有四：

- 一、探討國小運動校隊教育理念。
- 二、分析國小運動校隊困境與改善策略。
- 三、國小運動校隊對學生品德教育之影響。
- 四、國小運動校隊經營的反思。

本研究採用之研究法為文獻分析法及訪談法兩種。本研究係以「個案國民小學之足球教練 3 位、足球行政教師 2 位、校長 2 位、班級導師 6 位、足球隊學生家長 3 位，足球隊畢業校友 3 位」為訪談對象共計 19 位。

關鍵詞：足球、運動校隊、校隊經營

A Case Study on the Difficulties and Improvement Strategies of the Management of Elementary School Sports Team

Kuang-Shih Yu

Abstract

This research aims to explore a case study of the management dilemma and improvement strategies of elementary school sports school teams, what specific methods or plans are used in the management of sports school teams, and explore the management dilemmas of school teams and their improvement strategies. It is hoped that through this research, we will gain insights into the management strategies and related improvement strategies used by the individual schools. As a reference for the future development of sports teams in schools.

There are four specific research objectives:

1. Explore the educational concept of elementary school sports teams.
2. Analyze the plight of elementary school sports teams and improvement strategies.
3. The influence of elementary school sports teams on students' moral education.
4. Reflections on the management of elementary school sports teams.

The research methods used in this study are document analysis method and interview method. In this research department, a total of 19 interviewees were interviewed with "3 football coaches from a national elementary school, 2 football administration teachers, 2 principals, 6 class instructors, 3 parents of football team students, and 3 alumni of football team graduates".

Keywords: Football,Sports school team,School team management.

談實驗小學原住民族教師角色的轉變與其因應策略：以泰雅族文化課程為例

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摘 要

近年來隨著少子化的衝擊及家長教育選擇權意識的抬頭，各國間均致力於教育改革以提升教育力。實驗教育三法的通過，為公立學校轉型實驗教育提供正當性及明確性的法源依據，偏鄉小校得以藉由教育創新與實驗，尋覓新的辦學方向，原住民族實驗教育學校如雨後春筍般在台灣各地開花，蓬勃發展。

本文透過文獻探討的方式，進行實驗小學泰雅族文化課程實施中原住民族教師角色的轉變與其因應策略之研究。歸納出實驗小學實施文化課程中原住民族教師角色的四種轉變方式，並進一步提出四項推動原住民族教師角色轉變的具體策略，希冀藉由本文之探討給予學校型態實驗教育在職教師或未來參與原住民族文化課程之教師，在教師角色轉變與教師工作上提供嶄新的思考方向以做為參考。

關鍵詞：實驗教育、原住民族教師、教師角色轉變

The Change of the Role of Indigenous Teachers in Experimental Primary Schools and Countermeasures: Taking Atayal Culture Course as an Example

Chun Yang

Abstract

The adoption of the three methods of experimental education provides legitimacy and definite legal basis for the transformation of experimental education in public schools. Rural small schools can find new directions through educational innovation and experimentation, and experimental education schools for aborigines have sprung up. Generally bloomed and flourished all over Taiwan.

This article uses the method of literature discussion to study the transformation of the role of indigenous teachers in the implementation of the Atayal culture curriculum in experimental primary schools and the corresponding strategies. Summarizes the transformation of the role of indigenous teachers in the cultural curriculum of the experimental primary school, and further proposes four specific strategies to promote the transformation of the role of indigenous teachers, hoping to provide school-type experimental education in-service teachers or future participation through the discussion here Teachers of aboriginal culture courses provide new thinking directions for reference in the transformation of teacher roles and teacher work.

Keywords: experimental education, aboriginal teachers, teacher role change.

我國原住民族實驗學校發展文化課程之 探究

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摘要

原住民族文化是台灣社會的珍寶，文化必須經過世代的傳承，現今原住民人口佔台灣人口數量不到百分之三，文化保留及傳承是教育工作之一，而「教育」是一個很重要的角色，小學是教育的最基礎，如何讓原住民學生對族群的覺知、文化理解進而達到族群認同是值得重視的議題。本研究旨探討原住民族實驗小學發展文化課程之探究，關注原住民族教育獨特的「原住民族教育課程」發展歷程，藉由探討歷年來教育部推動原住民族教育重要政策；透過文件蒐集了解各學校原住民族實驗學校發展文化課程架構；及利用研究者教學經驗分享教學文化課程時教師專業發展之重要性。

關鍵字: 原住民族教育、原住民族實驗小學、原住民族文化課程、教師專業發展

A Probe into the Development of Cultural Courses in Experimental Schools for Aboriginal Nationalities in my country

Chen-Yu Chun

Abstract

Aboriginal culture is a treasure of Taiwan's society. Culture must be passed on through generations. Today, the aboriginal population accounts for less than 3% of the population of Taiwan. Cultural preservation and inheritance is one of the educational tasks, and "education" is a very important one. Role, elementary school is the most foundation of education. How to make indigenous students' awareness and cultural understanding of ethnic groups to achieve ethnic identity is an issue worthy of attention. The purpose of this research is to explore the exploration of the development of cultural courses in the experimental primary schools of indigenous peoples, and to focus on the development of the unique "indigenous education curriculum" of indigenous peoples education, and to explore the important policies of the Ministry of Education to promote the education of indigenous peoples over the years; collect documents Understand the development of cultural curriculum framework in the aboriginal experimental schools of each school; and use the teaching experience of researchers to share the importance of teacher professional development in teaching cultural curriculum.

Keywords: aboriginal education, aboriginal experimental elementary school, aboriginal culture curriculum, teacher professional development.

花蓮縣國教輔導團推動人權教育議題 之現況介紹

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摘要

本研究旨在探討花蓮縣人權教育議題輔導團推動人權教育議題時所經歷組織運作歷程及推動人權教育議題現況介紹，並探討輔導團成員對未來團務發展的想法，主要探究內涵包括團員組織發展、團員專業成長、團員教學與評量能力、到校服務、建置資源平台等五個層面。本研究採用質性個案研究，以半結構式訪談與文件分析蒐集等方式蒐集研究資料，透過花蓮縣人權教育輔導議題團團員 11 位人權教育輔導員作為個案之訪談，深入探討花蓮縣地方輔導團輔導員對其輔導團運作現況與困境做深入探討。進而根據研究結果，分別對政府單位、相關單位及未來研究提出相關建議，以供參考。

關鍵字：人權教育、國教輔導團、人權教育議題輔導團

The Introduction of Promoting Human Rights Education for Human Rights Education Advisory Group in Hualien County

Lin Ke Cing

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to explore the organizational and operational history of the Hualien County Human Rights Education Issues Guidance Group when it promotes human rights education issues, as well as the difficulties and coping strategies of the promotion of human rights education issues. It also explores the ideas of the guidance group members on the future development of group affairs. The main content of the investigation includes group members Organizational development, professional growth of league members, teaching and evaluation abilities of league members, school service, and resource platform establishment.

This research adopts qualitative case studies and collects research data by means of semi-structured interviews and document analysis collection. Through the interviews of 11 human rights education counselors from the Hualien County Human Rights Education.

Counseling Issues Group, it will deeply explore the Hualien County Local Counseling Group. The counselor conducts an in-depth discussion on the current situation and predicament of its counseling group.

Then, according to the research results, relevant suggestions are made to government units, related units and future research for reference.

Keywords: Human Rights , National Education Advisory Group, Human Rights Education Advisory Group

性平議題之同志教育融入課程的親師 焦慮感及其因應策略之個案研究

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摘要

性別平等教育議題融入課程為教育部發佈之十二年國民教育課綱中其中一項，其爭議大於其他議題，且議題中包含之同志教育在2018年愛家公投第11項適齡性平案中：「你是否同意在國民教育階段內(國中及國小)，教育部及各級學校不應對學生實施性別平等教育法施行細則所定之同志教育？」結果為「不應該」納入課程。2019年，教育部依照《性別平等教育法施行細則》，將同志教育一詞刪除，並以具體範圍取代，直至今日，同志教育依舊是國小教育爭議最多且最為被反對的存在。本研究將探討，在公投過後，親師對同志議題的焦慮感與其因應策略。

本研究採用文獻蒐集分析作為討論基礎，研究對象為5位國小教職人員以及3位家長代表，並且成立工作坊，整合與分析工作坊成員對於性平議題融入課程的焦慮感與其因應策略並對此提出改善建議。進而根據研究結果分別對政府單位、相關單位及未來研究提出相關建議，以供參考。

關鍵字：性平教育、議題融入、焦慮感、同志教育

A case study of parent-teacher anxiety and coping strategies of homosexual education integrated into the curriculum

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Abstract

The gender equality education issue integration course is one of the twelve-year national education syllabus issued by the Ministry of Education. It is more controversial than other issues, and the issue of gay education included in the eleventh year of the Love Family Referendum in 2018. In the sex equality case: "Do you agree that during the national education stage (junior high and elementary schools), the Ministry of Education and schools at all levels should not implement gay education as stipulated in the implementation rules of the Gender Equality Education Act?" The result is "should not be included" course. In 2019, the Ministry of Education, in accordance with the Implementation Rules of the Gender Equality Education Act, deleted the term gay education and replaced it with a specific scope. To this day, gay education is still the most controversial and most opposed existence in elementary school education. This study will explore the anxiety of parents and teachers about gay issues and their coping strategies after the referendum.

This study uses literature collection and analysis as the basis for discussion. The subjects of the study are five elementary school teachers and three parent representatives. A workshop was established to integrate and analyze the anxiety of the

members of the workshop about the integration of sex issues into the curriculum and their corresponding strategies. This makes suggestions for improvement. Then, according to the research results, relevant suggestions are made for government units, related units and future research for reference.

Keywords: Gender Equality Education, Topic Integration, Anxiety, Gay and Lesbian Education

國民中學實施自造教育之初探

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摘要

近年，世界各地正掀起自造者運動，自造者指的是透過思考及創新、熱愛實際操作，並以分享技術、交流思想為樂的一群人。有鑑於此運動的影響，教育部自 2015 年起於國小、國中與高中端擬定了相關計畫，以落實推動自造教育。因此，本研究目的在探討國內的自造教育推動現況，並以自造教育與科技中心之推動為研究重點，採用文件分析法來蒐集相關資料，歸納自造教育計畫並分析自造教育推動的特色。研究發現自造教育空間發展過於雷同、自造空間的安全與風險有待評估、自造教師信念與知能有待提升、各學習階段之自造教育內涵有待規劃。因此，透過整理相關文獻與理論，提出對於當前自造教育政策以及未來相關研究之建議。

關鍵字：自造教育、創客教育

A Probe into the Implementation of Maker Education in Junior High School

Shin-Tzu Chen

Abstract

In recent years, there has been a movement of innovators around the world. Innovators refer to a group of people who love practical operations through thinking, innovation, sharing technology, and exchanging ideas. Because of this movement's influence, the Ministry of Education has drawn up relevant plans for elementary, junior, and senior high schools since 2015 to implement and promote self-made education. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to explore the current situation of self-made education promotion in Taiwan and focus on the rise of self-made education and technology centers, using document analysis to collect relevant data, to summarize self-made education plans, and to analyze self-made education promotion Characteristics. Research has found that the development of self-made educational spaces is too similar, the safety and risks of self-made spaces need to be assessed, self-made teachers' beliefs and knowledge need to be improved, and the content of self-made education at each learning stage needs to be planned. Therefore, suggestions are made for current self-made education policies and related research through sorting out relevant literature and theories.

Keywords: Maker Education, Maker.