





English Language Instruction and Volunteer Work in Rural Schools in Amman: Assisting Underserved Communities

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Abstract

This study discusses about the education as an essential component in the improvement of a public, a system, and a country. This study persuades that a to make individuals financially conscious, and subsequently make them effectively partake in their monetary flourishing and social turn of events, a well-supported education system is a productive means. This study discuss that teaching communities implies creating schools and instructing kids and pioneers. Thusly, rural communities will prompt a better and more manageable future. The volunteer instructors' attributes and showing experience in the program were investigated. The study shows that the training of English writing for the rural parts of the Amman ais as important as the developed areas of Jordan. The method used in this study is the IVHQ method based on 10 trainers for teaching in the rural areas of Amman, Jordan. It explains difficulties that are being faced by the trainers. Moreover, the exploration expresses that if the volunteers didn't get adequate preparation or backing from the office, they encountered significant difficulties on location and experienced burnout. Also, English being a foreign language, this study describes the ways to provide proper training sessions for the English language literature in the rural areas of Amman. This study talks about the Jordan's obligation to the guideline of the "Right to Education for All". Based on the volunteer educators' perspectives and organization staff's ideas, the creators propose ways of further developing English language educating and chipping in showing programs in under-served networks of Amman.

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1. Introduction

Globalization and the situation with English all over the planet have expanded the need of state run administrations to give their residents potential chances to gain proficiency with an unknown language (Lee, 2016). In the present world, the significance of English can't be denied and overlooked since English is the most noteworthy language spoken all around. A lot of practice and tolerance is required to learn English language. The sort of feeling that prevails among

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understudies is that it is difficult to accomplish fluency or dominance over the English language. This sort of propensity keeps understudies from learning English. Just not to deliver even one sentence without the syntactic mistake, a large portion of the understudies concentrate on English from the assessment point of view (Boghani, 2012). Besides, to gain proficiency with a language, adequate practice isn't given to understudies. Information on English is fundamental if one needs to come up throughout everyday life. It is the significant window of the present-day world. This is even more genuine where the progressed nations have opened their entryways for enrolling qualified people. Just those who have a control over the English language are given the jobs. Also, a major explanation behind the expanded need of depending on volunteer instructors are mostly because of deficiency of qualified English educators (Romero, 2012).

(Balandin, Llewellyn, Dew, & Ballin, 2006) Volunteering in is one of the manners in which you can serve your local area, your own nation, or the world. Assisting individuals with learning English or work on their degree of capability can bring about great advantages for understudies like dominating in school, going to college, having new jobs, or propelling their vocations. Regardless of whether you volunteer for a short period of time, your commitment can in any case have an effect.

(Mahmoud, 2015) To educational strategy producers in Jordan English Language Teaching (ELT) has forever been a subject of worry. A program of English guidance for all understudies starting in Grade Five was a fundamental part of Jordanian training for quite a long time, prior to the turn of the new century. (Schnitzler & Heise, 2021) In the mid-1980s and considering public and global improvements in training, another English language educational plan with a notional-useful direction was created by the Ministry of Education (MOE). This was subsequently trailed by one more educational program in view of the points expressed by the transitory Law of Education No. 27 Of 1988.

Ongoing exceptional improvement inside the Arab district has brought about a considerably more prominent accentuation on English instruction. (Rugh, 2002) As per an article as of late distributed in "Fitting Education", named "English language instruction in Jordan: Some new patterns and difficulties", instructive change projects upheld by the United States have been executed as of late as 2014 "to satisfy the developing needs for viable instructing and learning in government funded schools in the nation" (Alhabahba, Pandian, & Mahfoodh, 2016).

Jordan depends by and large on its HR because of the absence of regular assets. The number of inhabitants in Jordan is generally youth as individuals younger than fifteen comprise the biggest part of the populace. The development of populace establishes a significant test to the instructive framework, and the public authority has a great concern about the tension of displaced people on the nation's educational systems and restricted assets. Jordan has an amazing standing in the locale for training, flaunting a grown-up education rate over 92% and a 95.7 percent gross enrolment rate (Zaghal, 1984). (Clark & Young, 2008) The overall destinations of schooling stem from the way of thinking of training which is (as per Article 3 of the 1994 Education Law) considering the Jordanian Constitution, the Islamic Arab progress, the public experience of the country and the standards of the Great Arab Revolt. The fundamental way of thinking of schooling is to foster mindful residents who have faith in the essential standards of the constitution; the privileges and the obligations of residents; trustworthiness and commitment to work and productive participation with others in view of majority rule relationship and to foster a comprehension of the normal, social, and social environment beginning with the home and finishing with the world in general and to foster students actually, socially, intellectually, and inwardly, thinking about individual contrasts. As indicated by its National Agenda, Jordan plans to help its gender equality and instructive change. One of the great changes concerning instruction is the public procedure which known as "Schooling Reform for a Knowledge Economy," targeting making an instructive framework where the understudies are makers of information and pass on the instructive framework with the abilities important to be a useful piece of an information economy. The other public venture is the Jordan Education Initiative (JEI), which targets furnishing understudies with abilities and information to partake adequately in the new time (Rababah, Bani-Melhem, Jdaitawi, Rababah et al., 2012).

Jordan has customarily put extraordinary accentuation on schooling and depended vigorously on its HR for its financial and social turn of events. The instruction framework comprises of a two-year pattern of pre-school training as per Article 7 of the 1994 Law (Aljaghoub, 2012), a decade of necessary essential instruction, and two years of optional 4 scholastic or professional schooling, after which understudies sit for a General Certificate of Secondary Education Exam. Schooling is free and required from grades one to ten, and from there on is free for an additional two years. The Ministry of Education is presently making it required for understudies to be PC proficient and to have the option to apply their PC studies to their standard investigations, particularly in logical and numerical courses. The instructive framework is brought together with the Ministry of Education being addressed by territorial directorates of training who play the part of scattering strategy proclamations and drives from the upper levels of the instructive framework to individual schools and supervising the presentation and practices of schools. (Sinclair, 2001) UN Volunteers are presenting with the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in Jordan, performing examination, effort and information sharing exercises which empower quality schooling for outcast youngsters.

This study aims at to: describe the characteristics of volunteer English language teachers; investigate the encounters of volunteer English language instructors; identify the problems of volunteer English language teachers and propose different ways to improve volunteering for English language literature.

2. Literature review

Literature (Guruz & Zimpher, 2011) argues that the need to learn English has turned into a significant prerequisite for advanced education with the world turning out to be more interconnected worldwide. While teaching a second language, numerous teachers accept that uneasiness is unavoidable, furthermore it has been thought 100% about the time to cause uneasiness for both understudy and instructor. Research shows (Dempsey-Brench & Shantz, 2021) that as per the ability acquired by understudies, regardless of whether it be composition, talking, listening or reading, the outcomes show that when educating an unknown dialect, nervousness is practically missing in the study hall. Thus, when showing an unknown dialect, an educator focuses on understudies' intelligence. Intuitiveness is for the most part found in ordinary classes with eye-to-eye communications.

Previous studies (Marta & Pozzi, 2008) shows that volunteerism helps the youngster to cooperate more. This makes a feeling of having a place and adds to the drawn-out stability of social orders, as it fortifies social combination, while improving youth abilities and limits required for their self-awareness and employability. Literature shows (Child, 2020) that The ILM Ambassadors (Education Ambassadors) activated by the British Council in Pakistan are a youthful volunteer labor force that focusses on dynamic resident commitment with the point of advancing school enrolment and maintenance. Regularly, these are youngsters who consider their charitable effort to be the introduction to their expert action.

Studies from the past (Assaad, Ginn, & Saleh, 2018) shows that Jordan, starting around in 2011, with a populace of a little more than 6 million, has ingested the greater part 1,000,000 Syrian displaced people. Syrian youngsters just as Jordanian kids are going to schools overstrained by the convergence of Syrian understudies. More than 56% of Syrian youngsters, as indicated by the Ministry of Education, were not getting formal tutoring in 2015. In metropolitan networks across Jordan, the Ministry of Education is yet searching for a method for including more Syrian kids. Congestion of the instructive framework has colossal effect both on the foundation and the youngsters and addresses a significant test for the Ministry of Education (Muthuswamy, 2021; Rawee).

Literatures argues (Can, Poyrazl, & Pillay, 2021; McKeown, 2015) that the historical backdrop of schooling in Amman is a reasonable illustration of the positive and convenient results that can be accomplished with administration's advantage in instruction and cultural turn of events. Jordan is one of the most asset helpless nations on the planet, having no oil or critical minerals and holding the second spot on the planet's most water scant countries. As such, to support the nation's general public and economy, the country's authority has centered around creating and depending on their HR as the vehicle (Alshuaybat, 2021; McKeown, 2015). Moreover, previous King Hussein is adored and regarded by the populace, enormously due to how he might interpret the significance of training and his strategy's accentuation on giving quality instruction to all Jordanians.

Studies shows (Litz & Scott, 2017) that the philosophy of the Amman education system, depends on the Jordanian constitution, the Islamic Arab progress, the standards of the Great Arab Revolt, and Jordanian public legacy. Amman Education should be receptive to both current and future necessities and backing social and monetary advancement of the country. Furthermore, a quality educational framework empowers widespread admittance to equality in the conveyance of administrations, instructive open doors and to the advantages of present-day data and communication innovation. The Vision and Mission should be reliably and solidly incorporated into the advancement of strategy and navigation and should illuminate all degrees of instructive preparation.

Past studies review (Chun & Morgan, 2019) the relevant literature in three areas: volunteerism, English language instructing, and volunteerism and ELT and to decide the ideas and key factors that outline this review. The writing was introduced to support the reason for this exploration: to portray how volunteer English talking educators experienced showing English as an unknown dialect. Volunteerism (MERRILL) express that volunteerism infers dynamic inclusion and investment, offering energies, time, and talents without giving monetary or material help, by being uncoerced, by not being spurred by monetary advantage, and being centered around a typical decent. Volunteerism is usually considered common assistance, considering a principal need to participate in altruist conduct towards other individuals. Moreover, its principal point is to help other people through helping a gathering, an association, a cause, or a huge local area without anticipating any kind of material advantages

Studies (Romero, 2012) shows that education is one of the numerous areas of volunteerism. With regards to volunteerism in terms of instructive purposes, studies show that informed individuals will quite often partake more than inadequately taught individuals (Rotolo & Wilson, 2012). Moreover, heading off to college and more tutoring empower more cosmopolitan mentalities and energize self-assurance and compassion towards less lucky individuals. As indicated by the American Bureau of Labor Statistics' report (2011) (Mukherjee, 2011), undergrads who volunteered in schooling were more able to instruct, mentor and give expert help contrasted with those volunteers with not exactly high training, who liked to gather and plan nourishment for a local area.

A study (Romero, 2012) says that given the current hole in the writing connecting ELT and volunteerism and the motivation behind this review, an audit of the writing on volunteerism was made, meanings of volunteerism were given, the justifications for why individuals choose to volunteer in, and the relationship of volunteerism to schooling. English Language Teaching (ELT) ELT has turned into an extending field because of the expanding measure of individuals concentrating on this language all over the planet (Yatigamma, Johar, & Gunawardhana, 2015). In large numbers of these specific circumstances, English is examined as an unknown dialect, for example, is the situation of Chile. this study focuses on the English language circumstance in Amman and to the fundamental elements that portray learning and showing this language in outside nations.

Researchers says that thinking about the impact of spot of living upon the utilization of English among Jordanians, (Bader & Bani-Ali, 2020) observed that instead of village occupants, the city occupants utilize English more. He recognizes two sub-classes of city occupants: those approaching from rich regions and those approaching from less advantaged regions (Dağtan & Cabaroğlu, 2021; Nursanti & Andriyanti, 2021). The aftereffects of his review show that the first bunch utilize English more than the subsequent one. Furthermore, he clarifies that the more continuous English use among the main gathering is on the grounds that better financial and social conditions lead to advanced education. In any case, this isn't the case any longer in Jordan, as individuals from normal and poor financial foundations are progressively keen on schooling these days, while youngsters from wealthy families don't have to stress over their future. Regardless, (Salah, 2021; St-Amand, Smith, Béland, & Moreau, 2021) supports the people who learn or have learned English utilize English more than the individuals who don't. As city-occupants are bound to be exposed to English, it is conceivable that individuals who live in the city utilize English to show their societal position, have higher self-view of English ability and utilize specialized terms in English when discussing science and innovation (Sudjimat & Permadi, 2021; Zych, 2020).

Past examination proposes that when very much arranged and carried out, volunteer teaching programs could assist with working on instructive accomplishment for both grown-up and young youngsters (Zhou & Shang, 2011). Notwithstanding, badly pre-arranged volunteer instructors and inadequately managed volunteer projects can cause more damage than great. Researchers would in general concur that the nature of the volunteers, the screening, preparing and management of the office, and the social skill of the program, are significant elements related with the result of projects.

Studies (Vardi, 2001) have shown that one of the main components of the instructive framework are the educational legislations. These regulations arrange the practices of the workers and those connected with the exercises of this framework. Additionally, these regulations stress the recently referenced standards, characterize, and situate the objectives of the instructive foundations towards consistent turn of events and urbanization of accommodating social orders. Since the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Al-Kasasba, 2021) supports the justified of training for all, the Jordanian Constitution, gave in 1952, has ensured this right, and its articles connected with instruction have expressed the following: The public authority will guarantee work and schooling inside the restrictions of its prospects, and it will guarantee a condition of serenity and equivalent open doors to all the people of Amman. Moreover, Congregations will reserve the privilege to build up and keep up with their own schools for their own individuals' education, furnished that they follow the overall arrangements of the law and be dependent upon the control of the of Government in issues connecting with their educational programs and direction. Another article states that the primary instruction will be mandatory for Jordanians and for nothing in Government schools.

Researchers (Hung, Hwang, & Huang, 2012) have stated that for understudies in the rural areas, it very well may be hard to associate new learning with related involvements. Ordinarily, country understudies need valuable encounters that different understudies might have in view of the regularly confined nature of their families and networks, which can restrict their capacity to completely profit from an assorted educational program.

Hasanah and Utami (2019) view that as motivated educators are probably going to advance dynamic and utilitarian learning methodologies that accomplish the best result of understudies. (Burić & Frenzel, 2021) show that displayed excitement had critical principal impacts on instructor satisfaction, apparent educator inspiration, and seen clearness and construction. Those markers were very much estimated by the high shown excitement condition than in the low shown energy condition. It implies that instructor inspiration and satisfaction have extremely high impacts on understudies' inspiration. Moreover, in this twenty-first century, an English educator is likewise needed to instruct successfully. Estimating the powerful educating is something shaky and testing since it will arise an abstract view. Two examinations Hasanah and Utami (2019) demonstrate that estimating successful educating is coming from two perspectives, intrinsic and extrinsic. The natural angle includes the educator's attribute, like inspiration, energy, and relation among instructors and understudies. The extraneous viewpoint is coming from the educator's expertise, which can be shaped by the preparation to work on their successful instructing, for instance, their ability in informative material and educating methodology. Furthermore, the educational substance resembles planning and fostering a schedule, illustration plans, and advantageous material. Then, at that point, showing procedure connects with the approach to educating, dealing with the study hall, instructing approach (Ragawanti, 2015).

Literature study (Zhu, Rice, Rivera, Mena et al., 2020) shows that researcher admitted that she thought an educator's occupation is simply instructing by giving and clarifying the materials. Nonetheless, since turning into a country educator, she comprehended an instructor's undertaking is more extensive than simply educating, and an instructor has numerous obligations. With regards to the change she said, "I came to comprehend that I want to know the understudies. I want to get them. I want to accept them. This is what I've learned here". Furthermore, she understood that her understudies need a greater amount of her consideration that she can't simply educate as what she thought while being young.

Another literature (Deocampo, 2020) states that the design was to distinguish the issues and difficulties of English language educator students' instructing practicum execution. The discoveries showed that instructor's voice, management of the classroom, showing procedures, learning methodologies, English correspondence, jargon, illustration arranging, showing evaluation and study hall inspiration all had an impact in the intricacy of educating. Educators overall are learning each day to comprehend their understudies' learning capacity, their requirements and conform to how complex the showing circumstance really is. Overall, educating is dynamic in nature and affected by understudies learning styles (Danielsen & Valaker, 2021). An instructor, consequently, should be exploratory as there is no single strategy for instructing that works in the study hall as asserted by (Kumaravadivelu, 1994). Thus, figuring out how to reflect is an approach to investigating one's own showing execution and practices that permit volunteer instructors, specifically, to think back to go ahead in their educating calling.

3. Methodology

The current project is a qualitative, “descriptive study.” It utilizes the conducted interviews, observations of the participants as well as the analysis of different documents. The data for this research was gathered from the “International volunteer HQ.” This organization is in work since 2007. Since then, it is trying to be effective. This organization helped many youths in Jordan to learn English to support their futures. The IVHQ brings together people from about ninety-six different nationalities to make an organization for the well-being of the youth. All the volunteers of IVHQ were above the age of 18 years and they had to be fluent in English to teach English Language to the youth of Jordan, especially in the rural communities. The specialists were hired by the organization to recruit, screen as well as train the volunteers so that they can teach in the schools of rural areas. With the economic development, around the globe, the communication is being focused on various parts of the world. Jordan being aware of this, has also taken initiatives to improve the communication skills of its students by teaching them different languages, English being one of them. So, the IVHQ plays a key role in this regard. The organization has targeted rural communities in Jordan to teach English Language. This organization also promotes teaching of other subjects also in Jordan. For this the volunteers who can speak Arabic as well as English, were selected to fill the communication gap to obtain better and effective results and outcomes leading to a better community. A deep interview was conducted by the researcher with the founder of the organization as well as with the president and the executive director of the “volunteer English Language teaching program.” All the conducted interviews were recorded as well as transcribed.

Amman, being the capital of the Jordan was given full attention. To teach English Language to the people of Amman especially in the rural community of the capital, a team of ten volunteers was introduced by the organization from July 2019 to August 2019. The researcher followed this team religiously to take better notes and experience for the current project. All the ten volunteers were more than 18 years old and all of them were fluent in English. Most of them were university students and some were already graduated students as well. The researcher joined every activity of the volunteers. The researcher also attended their visits to the family as well as their training sessions. The research observed the daily activities of the volunteers and took the classes to observe the teaching style of the volunteers. The researcher also took notes during the visit to the field. Both the preparation as well as the evaluation sessions were taped and transcribed. Some of the interviews were also conducted informally with the volunteers by the research to understand them properly. For a productive analysis, the researcher also analyzed the “administrative documents” provided by the organization. Along with this, the researcher also made good notes about the observations and the interviews conducted with the volunteers. The provided “administrative documents” consisted of: “different project reports” since 2007 (n = 58), “different teaching plans” (n = 15), “published as well as unpublished volunteer journals in context of English Language” (n = 72), “letters” (n = 8), “interview transcripts” (n = 15), “general rules and regulations of the organization”, some of the “project evaluations” and different publications of the agency. Such publications included the experiences of the volunteers as well as the rural teachers. These people were also asked to give their suggestions in these publications so that the organization can make the needed reformations to encourage the people for joining this organization. The selected organization is unique as it promotes diversification as well. People from diverse backgrounds come together under a single roof for a single cause. It encourages its volunteers to put their best to achieve the required goal.

The Atlas. Ti was used to analyse all the collected data in the form of “field notes” and “interview transcripts.” The volunteers were also included in the “member check” to determine the appropriateness of the made interpretations.

4. Analysis

4.1 Description of the organization

The IVHQ has been in progress since 2007. This organization has introduced many different projects especially for teaching people of rural areas all around the world. This organization is unique in its own value as it has brought together people from ninety-six different nationalities under a same goal. Due to the increased demand of English Language as the communication

language around the world, the IVHQ has also proposed different important projects of teaching English Language to the people of rural areas around the world and many people have also volunteered for this purpose. The procedure for recruitment is different for this organization. The people with fluent English and a certification in learning English Language could also apply for this program. The procedure is amazingly simple. Although the agency has made the selection quite difficult by also conducting different online tests for hiring of the teachers. The entire process might take a month. After clearing the screening tests, the volunteers must be a part of the “training session.” The time of this program varies according to the availability as well as the location. This program also focuses on developing teamwork between the volunteers and provide them different techniques of teaching English to the rural people.

The volunteers are also encouraged to hold the meetings themselves to have a healthy discussion and to devise the teaching plans before each one of them goes to their appointed area. The volunteers are also encouraged to design their “teaching plants” according to the requirements of the schools which are hosting them. This also helps them in developing the “student-centred activities” which will help them to learn English fast and more effectively. The summer programs of the agency usually last for a month. Initially the members of the agency visited the volunteers in different placements. But as the organization grew and so the no. of projects, so this practice gradually became less and less visits are paid by the members of the agency to the volunteers at the sites of teaching.

4.2 Characteristics of volunteer English Language teachers

The privacy of the volunteers is especially important by the organization. So, for the current project, the agency only provided the registered information of 107 volunteers from 2007 to 2008. The registered volunteers were more than 18 years old. They were from various parts of the world usually from Jordan. Most of them were females (i.e., 58%) and the rest were males (i.e., 42%). Most of them were university students or foreign exchange students. The reports collected from the journals of the volunteers showed the “altruistic motivations” of the volunteers. Such volunteers were genuinely concerned about the development of the rural areas in Jordan. Amman is the capital of Jordan, so its rural areas were targeted to teach English to the children so that they could have better futures, and this will help them to move to various parts of the world for better exploration. Such motivation also encourages these volunteers to work harder and to teach children the English Language skills with fun activities. Such volunteers want to be effective in the world by instructing children and supporting them to have better futures. However, only few of the volunteers showed “utilitarian motivation” i.e., they were only concerned to have a meaningful vacation to gain more experience and skills. However, these volunteers also wanted to work for the development of the rural areas of Amman, so they changed their “utilitarian motivation” view to “altruistic motivation.”

Most of these volunteers passed through the “stringent screening.” Most of them were found to be the leaders of different youth clubs and “student councils” as well as different organizations. However, twenty-one of these volunteers had a past experience of teaching English Language to the younger students. Whereas the other volunteers were found to have a degree in English language or a certification. Some of them also studied social sciences and were more prone towards social work. To show their competitive advantage to the organization, the volunteers were unlikely to remove their experience of teaching.

4.3 Experiences of volunteer English language teachers

The demographics as well as the socio-economic factors of the selected volunteers for teaching English Language, were coherent as discussed above. The selected team of volunteers consisted of ten individuals (6 females and four males). All these volunteers studied in the public or the private universities in Jordan. Three of them were from the rural areas of Jordan while the others had decent backgrounds. Two of these had experience of teaching as well as tutors. Five of them were majoring in English Language while others were studying different subjects like social studies, economics. These people were selected for the project as they had some cultural similarities with the rural community of Amman. They were appointed for a school having one hundred pupils and only two principals (one of them was also the principal). The principal was extremely strict about following the rules and regulations of the school by the volunteers. They were asked to instruct the students in the best way possible by also holding different activities for them.

For this purpose, the school run a “summer camp” and fifty of the students attended this camp led by the volunteers. The main goal of the volunteers was to teach English Language to the students at the selected school in the rural community of Amman. However, the attendance culture was not effectively followed in the rural areas of Amman, so the attendance of the students varied from day to day making it more difficult for the volunteers to keep a better track of the students and the subject they were teaching.

4.4 Problems faced by volunteer English language teachers

The volunteers faced different challenges. As most of them were not aware of the rural settings and they only knew by the books they studied. So, the environmental surroundings were quite harsh on them as they had no proper food to eat and clean water to drink. The volunteers had a different perception about the rural areas of Amman that it consists of simple people with simple thinking. But the harsh reality struck them when they had to face the strict rules of the school for which they were appointed.

Many other issues faced by the volunteers included: communication, cultural diversifications, and lack of supervisions. The volunteers were not given proper teaching trainings. This also led to the raise in difficulty situations for the project. However, the volunteers selected were fluent in English but two of them who studied at the private universities faced difficulty in speaking Arabic with the children. One of them also reported that: “I was facing a difficulty in communicating with the children as they were Arabic speaking, and I am not a fluent Arabic speaker.” As it has been discussed before, the members of the agency did not come to supervise the volunteers, so they faced many issues and they lacked confidence among themselves, and they were also having doubt about their teaching methods. They usually were heard saying “Our teaching method is not up to the mark and may be a lot of training is still required.” Even though they criticized each other by passing remarks such as “Your way of teaching is not good” or “you are so boring.” The students were also not cooperative with the volunteers and a lot of issues were faced by the volunteers in teaching English as it was a new language for the students, and they were not open towards learning it.

The people of Amman are religious. So, the volunteers were conscious before making any home visits. They asked the principal about the manners followed in the households of Amman so they can take measures before paying them a visit. As most of the residents were Muslims in Amman so the volunteers took great care during their home visits so that they will not offend anyone by their attitude or behavior. Such issues demotivated the volunteers and most of them just lost their interests in the programs and they started to count days for their departure. This also showed a negative impact on their teaching ability to the students in rural areas of Amman. However, it has been observed that the IVHQ has never performed an “evaluation program” for their volunteers. This prevents the further reformations from taking place to improve the teaching plans of the agency, especially in the rural areas.

So, the different interviews held by the researcher with the staff members of the organization as well as the founder showed their interests in self-development rather than in educating the rural people. Most of them were of the view that as the time of the proposed projects, is usually short so such projects do not show the possible impact on the learning of the rural students. Although these projects have helped in improving the self-development of the volunteers and they become more obliged for the benefits they have. As English is not the first language in Jordan so, it is also not taken seriously by many of the natives. Still different English Language teaching programs have been launched in Jordan especially in Amman to increase the ratio of English-speaking people in the country so that it can help them to break the communication barriers with the world. However, many of the volunteer English Language teachers of the agency have expressed their feelings in their journals regarding the programs. Most of them stated that “it was a life-long learning experience led to many positive outcomes.” Even though the program was not able to instil the significance of “learning English Language” among the rural children of Amman, still it has an influential impact on the volunteers. But this showed the bitter reality of the program as this might be an injustice for such students.

4.5 Diverse ways to improve English language teaching skills of the volunteers

However, this project also helped the volunteers in proposing diverse ways to improve the teaching skills of volunteers assigned for teaching English language. They were of the view that the “proper training session should be assigned for the volunteer related to English Language teaching”, “proper class management should be provided from the beginning till the end”, “the four

skills of English language should be focused which include: reading, writing, listening and speaking” and they should also practice these skills, “implementing proper teacher-learning techniques”, “encouraging the students to be active in class”, “learning objectives should be presented before the start of the class”, “ensuring the proper teaching plan by the teacher”, “encouraging recruitment of more English teachers” and “digitalized learning of the language by the teacher in the form of graphics”.

5. Discussion

The current study shows that IVHQ is an organization which bring people together from all around the world to make a significant transformation. This organization has led many projects for promoting education in different rural areas around the globe. For this study, the Amman, Jordan project of the organization was selected. For this project, the agency selected ten of the volunteers living in Jordan to teach English Language to the students in the rural community of Amman. The analysis of the collected data from this study showed that no better training sessions were provided for the volunteers to provide them better understanding of handling the day-to-day issues that could be faced by them in the rural areas of Amman. As the biggest issue observed was communication barrier as English is not the native language of Jordan so, the rural people find it quite difficult to learn new language and this also led to the communication gap between the volunteers and the rural students. It has been observed that many of such organizations do not send volunteers to benefit the rural students but they provide an opportunity for the volunteers to have a better “Self-development” (Skoglund, 2006). So, according to Paradis and Usui (1987), the volunteering organizations are still under the conflict of their own personal benefits rather than that of the rural children. It has been observed that the volunteers prepared a proper teaching plan before every class, but the children were not enthusiastic to learn new language as they were comfortable in their own skins and the volunteers failed to encourage them to develop an interest in English Language (Zhou, 2011).

Distinct cultural issues are also faced by the volunteers as they lack a proper understanding of the rural culture in Amman. Most of the rural parents were against the teaching of English Language to their children as they considered it to be a propaganda against their culture and beliefs (Peterson, Demerouti, Bergström, Samuelsson et al., 2008). Many of the volunteers understood the reality while teaching in the rural areas of Amman and this has helped them to have a life-long learning experience. This study has helped in understanding the significance of the proper training sessions as well as supervisions of the agency to have better volunteering programs especially in the rural areas of a country. As the world is progressing day by day, the importance of communication is also being encouraged by different governments around the globe. This shows the significance of learning other languages also to have a better communication among the people around the globe for effective outcomes (Sandlin & St Clair, 2005). English being one of the highest speaking languages around the globe is taught in different countries as well. That’s why this study has also helped in determining the significance of English Language and how the volunteering programs can play an important role in promoting this language (Zhou & Shang, 2011). Thus, this study also concluded better ways to improve the English Language teaching skills of the volunteers so that they can implement them in the rural classrooms more productively to engage the students in learning the language enthusiastically.

6. Conclusion

English is a foreign language to the people of Jordan. Students in Jordan find it difficult to learn this language as it is not their native language. Especially in the rural areas of Amman, Jordan, the education system is not very developed that’s why teaching English in such an area is a tough task. This is due to the lack of awareness among the rural people. Such people are not educated, and they also not spend money on the education of their children. However, many different organizations have taken initiatives to teach English Language to the rural people of Amman. One such organization is IVHQ. It has promoted many volunteers to teach English Language to the rural students in Amman. But these volunteers have faced many difficulties during this program as they had no better communication and sense of understanding with the rural students of Amman. However, this project has helped in determining the significance of

proper training sessions as well teaching plans for providing better education to the rural students by the volunteers. However, the supervision of these volunteers is also considered to be important to obtain effective outcomes. Thus, the “rural education” is considered to be a global issue that could not solely be solved by “volunteering teaching.” Other important measures should also be taken by the volunteers to promote it effectively (Yagi, 2006).

7. Limitations and future research indications

This project was completed in only 4 weeks. It did not provide enough data for the researcher to have a detailed analysis. Only a limited data was provided by the organization as well that did not cover all the aspects of the project. This prevented the researcher to have an effective analysis. For future studies, long-term projects should be considered to have a better understanding of the volunteering projects and their impact on the education system.

For this study, only the rural areas of Amman were considered providing a limited approach. For future studies different rural areas around the world should be considered under a same profile to understand the basic differences between the cultures as well as educational backgrounds of different countries around the globe.

No evaluation programs were conducted by IVHQ due to which less data was proposed. For future studies, the organizations with more evaluation programs and original data should be considered.

8. Implications

The significance of learning English language, the government of Jordan has introduced new policies to make English, a compulsory subject in the schools of Jordan even in the rural areas of the country. Both the private as well as public sectors have taken essential measures to promote the teaching of English Language in different rural areas in Jordan, especially in Amman. However, this project has also helped in determining diverse ways to improve the teaching skills of the English Language teachers and these methods are taught in different volunteer programs in Jordan as well as in other parts of the world to have effective outcomes. This project has also encouraged different volunteer organizations to target “rural education” for a better world.

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