International Conference on Recent Advances in Humanities, Social Sciences, Education and Learning

December 28-29, 2019 – Amsterdam, Netherlands
CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

RAHE-2019

International Conference on Recent Advances in Humanities, Social Sciences, Education and Learning
(RAHE-2019) – Amsterdam, Netherlands
Book of Abstracts Proceeding

International Conference on Recent Advances in Humanities, Social Sciences, Education and Learning
Amsterdam, Netherlands

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Proceedings of the International Conference on Recent Advances in Humanities, Social Sciences, Education and Learning


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International Conference on Recent Advances in Humanities, Social Sciences, Education and Learning
Venue: Mercure Hotel Amsterdam City, Netherlands

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

1. Dr. Tulga Koç F.
   Conference Chair Person

2. Leyla Neyzi
   Conference Coordinator

3. Lale Özdağlar
   Conference Coordinator

4. Pakize Kuçuradi
   Conference Coordinator
CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Dr. Tulga Koç F.

International Conference on Recent Advances in Humanities, Social Sciences, Education and Learning serves as a platform that aims to help the scholarly community across nations to explore the critical role of multidisciplinary innovations for sustainability and growth of human societies. This conference provides opportunity to the academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from across various disciplines to discuss avenues for interdisciplinary innovations and identify effective ways to address the challenges faced by our societies globally. The research ideas and studies that we received for this conference are very promising, unique, and impactful. I believe these studies have the potential to address key challenges in various sub-domains of social sciences and applied sciences.

I am really thankful to our honorable scientific and review committee for spending much of their time in reviewing the papers for this event. I am also thankful to all the participants for being here with us to create an environment of knowledge sharing and learning. We the scholars of this world belong to the elite educated class of this society and we owe a lot to return back to this society. Let’s break all the discriminating barriers and get free from all minor affiliations. Let’s contribute even a little or single step for betterment of society and welfare of humanity to bring prosperity, peace and harmony in this world. Stay blessed.

Thank you.

Dr. Tulga Koç F.
Conference Chair
# Conference Schedule

**DAY 01 Saturday (December 28, 2019)**

**Venue: Room 1**

<table>
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<td>09:30 am – 09:20 am</td>
<td>Welcome Reception &amp; Registration</td>
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<td>09:20 am – 09:30 am</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:30 am – 09:40 am</td>
<td>Welcome Remarks – Conference Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Introduction of Participants</td>
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<td>09:50 am – 10:30 am</td>
<td>Grand Networking Session and Tea Break</td>
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DAY 01 Saturday (December 28, 2019)
Session I (10:30 am – 12:00 pm) Track 001: Business Management, Economics, Social Sciences and Humanities

Presentations

- An Exploratory Study on Understanding “Learner’s Proactive Learning”: A phenomenological approach focusing on a student’s “lived experience” in the Classroom
  
  **Atsushi MASUMI**

- Students’ Recognition Change for Fundamental Competency Factors Through Project Activities In University
  
  **Masahisa Shinoda**

- Transnational educational mobility TEM: A faster school to work transition?
  
  **Laetitia POZNIAK**

- International comparative study of standards for new teacher’s professional development
  
  **Miss Zhaohao Nian**

- From the early static spaces to the current dynamic patterns Evolution of health-care centers over the time and the effect of it on human’s attitude
  
  **N. Baghaei**

- Interorganizational Mentorship: An Exploratory Investigation and Discussion
  
  **Yeap Peik Foong**
DAY 01 Saturday (December 28, 2019)
Session 2 12:00 pm – 12:45 pm
Track 002: Engineering Technology, Computer Applications & Applied Sciences

Presentations

- From the early static spaces to the current dynamic patterns Evolution of health-care centers over the time and the effect of it on human's attitude  
  Łukasz Duda
- Interorganizational Mentorship: An Exploratory Investigation and Discussion  
  Belkadi Adel
- Cross-Cultural Sentiment Analysis of Yelp Consumer Reviews  
  Hyun Woo Jung

Closing Ceremony & Lunch
Conference Attendees
The following scholars/practitioners/educationists who don’t have any paper presentation, however they will attend the conference as delegates & observers.

Conference Attendees Detail

- **Owusu Ansah Matilda**
  Institution name - Adankwame R/C Primary school, Ghana

- **Emir Haxhiu**
  Balkan Medical Education Training Center, Pristina, Kosovo

- **Visar Osmani**
  Balkan Medical Education Training Center, Pristina, Kosovo

- **Anita I. Thompson**
  Ackroyd LLP, Canada
DAY 02 Sunday (December 29, 2019)

City Tour and Shopping Day

All respective guests are free to conduct their own sightseeing and tour. The second day of the event is reserved for this memorable purpose.
THEME: BUSINESS, SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES
An Exploratory Study on Understanding “Learner’s Proactive Learning”: A phenomenological approach focusing on a student’s “lived experience” in the Classroom

Atsushi MASUMI*

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to try to clarify the viewpoint of “understanding learners’ proactive learning, focusing on “lived experience” (van Manen, 1997) of a Japanese high school student, which is embedded in context and cannot be grasped clearly even by the teacher. Three research questions (RQ) are guided; 1) What is “to see” a learner? 2) What is required to “see” a learner? and 3) What is necessary to understand a learner’s proactive learning? Two theoretical frameworks are adopted; Reflective Practice, and Phenomenology. The interview serves very specific purposes in hermeneutic phenomenological human science. In this study, the interview was adopted; its audio data was converted into transcripts and used as data. The data were analyzed phenomenologically to clarify potential themes that went through the entire description, focusing on the essence and structure of the student’s experience from an ontological point of view. The results show important suggestions. In RQ1, unless a teacher ontologically tries to understand “how a student is trying to live in his or her world in the class”, it would be impossible “to see” the truth for the student. The action of “seeing the truth for a learner” is defined as “dismantling teacher’s belief, making it the state of phenomenological reduction, and ontologically seeing the learner’s experience.” In RQ2, as an essential condition to make a teacher grow up and “see” the truth for a learner, “having an intersubjective attitude to understand a learner” is suggested. Finally, in RQ3, the author gave opinions on the discussion about the assessment of “Proactive learning and humanity” which Japan’s Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports and Technology presented in 2019. As for the emotional aspect of proactive learning, the author suggests that the “understanding” should be focused on rather than the “assessment”.

Keywords: Phenomenology, lived experience, Reflective Practice, Understanding learners, Japanese High School.

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Students’ Recognition Change For Fundamental Competency Factors Through Project Activities In University

Masahisa Shinoda¹*, Keita Nishioka²

Abstract: Change of students’ recognition for fundamental competency factors through extra-curricular project activities is studied. Special ideas or tools should be required to success project activities, since most of students are beginners to try project activities. Therefore, achievement abilities are important to proceed with projects as well as a methodology of project management. To satisfy this requirement, an idea of “Fundamental Competencies for Working Person”, that was defined by the ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in Japan in 2007, is applied into the project activities. This definition consists of twelve competency factors based on basic abilities required in working together with various people in the workplace and in the local communities. A change of students’ recognition from the viewpoint of the above definition through the project activities are evaluated. The results of questionnaire at the end of one year project term show that the students’ recognition for fundamental competency factors was improved by experiencing the project activities. The students especially experienced the importance of “Ability to detect issues”, “Creativity”, and “Execution skill”, because these competency factors are seemed to be main interests for the project students. They also want to acquire “Planning skill” and “Execution skill” in the near future to improve both the product and the process of the project activities. This means, in other words, that they recognized the lack of enough skills to complete their project activities. Such recognition would become the driving force to challenge next project activities for the students. The project term of one year seems to be not enough for the project students to accumulate significant experiences, information, and results about the project activities.

Keywords: Project Management, Project Activity in University, Fundamental Competencies, Extra-curricular Program, Students’ Recognition.

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Transnational Educational Mobility TEM: A Faster School to Work Transition?

Laetitia POZNIAK\textsuperscript{1*}, Marc DUHAMEL\textsuperscript{2}

Abstract: In a context of globalization, several programs have been created to promote transnational educational mobility (TEM) among students, Erasmus being the most famous in Europe. This research aims at discovering if TEM could facilitate the transition between graduation and labor market. On the labor market, several variables can have an impact on employability: home university’s ranking, the grades obtained and education level; the social network, non-cognitive skills and having parents in the company. Thanks to the literature review our main statistical hypothesis is that a student’s participation in an international program should reduce the number of months a graduate i needs to get a job. Model 1 reports the OLS estimates of a basic model of the empirical relationship between intl study and intlintern with mo2job. Without any student or cohort controls, the regression estimates report a statistically significant decrease of nearly 3.2 months for students who participated in international study exchange programs. This corresponds to approximately a 75% reduction of the average time required to find a job after graduation. We include subsequently the yearly cohort effects in Model 2 and the information about a graduate’s grades, resit exams, state scholarship and gender in Model 3. As expected, the inclusion of additional variables increases the explanatory power of both regressions. The estimated coefficients of the censored normal regression (Tobit) results are similar. Further, the estimated average marginal effect of the Tobit model is slightly larger at -2.47 months and is statistically significant at the 5% level. These results show that the participation in an international study exchange program is associated with a 57% reduction in the average number of months before a graduate gets a job.

Keywords: Transnational educational mobility (TEM).

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International Comparative Study of Standards for New Teacher’s Professional Development

Zhaohao Nian*

Abstract: According to the theory of teachers’ professional development, teachers’ career development can be divided into five stages: induction, stability, new challenges and problems, professional plateau, and the last five stages. [1] from the perspective of teacher’s professional career development, new teachers generally refer to teachers who have been qualified for teaching for less than three years. [2] as the new teachers are in the initial stage of teacher professional development, their teaching philosophy and practice have an impact on their teaching attitude, identity and teaching methods in the ensuing career of teacher professional development. When new teachers enter the new environment, they need to interact with the new identity in the teaching context through multiple paths and enhance their understanding and identification of the new identity in professional development. The formulation and implementation of teacher professional standards provide policy support for teacher specialization and teachers as professional workers. Throughout the international field, based on the trend of globalization of teacher education standards, establishing professional standards for different stages of teacher professional development and promoting the reform and specialization of teacher’s education system have become the orientation of countries with developed education. Among them, American teacher’s professional standards started early, mainly controlled by InTASC from the national level. In 1992, the organization published the model standards for new teacher licensing, evaluation and development: an inter-state communication document, which put forward ten core standards that new teachers must have and started the development of professional standards for new teachers. [3] in addition, Australia, Britain and other countries have also made effective progress in the formulation of phased standards. Therefore, the analysis of the existing international standards has reference significance for the integration and improvement of the whole system of teacher’s professional standards. This article from the background, purpose, content, characteristics such as dimension analysis and contrast the United States, Australia, the UK (in Scotland, for example) the new teachers' professional development standards, to compare the similarities and differences between different countries the new teacher’s professional development standards, to perfect the future new teacher's professional standards, construct the complete system of teachers' professional standards provide the basis.

Keywords: New Teacher, Teacher’s Professional Development, New Teacher’s Professional Development Standard.

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Interorganizational Mentorship: An Exploratory Investigation and Discussion

Dr. Yeap Peik Foong*

Abstract: Many employees have experienced developmental relationship in the workplace through mentorship. This relationship is developed based on personal willingness to enter and to engage in the relationship and it does not necessarily coincide with formal organizational hierarchies. Similarly, developmental relationship can be expanded from individual relationship to organizational relationship. In today’s networked business environment, one can readily concur that the strength of an organization’s supply chain is one of the foundations that determines its overall competitiveness and sustainability. Strategic cooperative partnership between Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs) would be able to create synergy for both parties to achieve sustainable competitive advantage. Interorganizational mentorship is one of the many kinds of cooperative strategies an organization might formulate and implement to achieve core competency and sustainable competitive advantage. Even though studies suggest that many benefits could be achieved for the mentor, the protégé and the organization through traditional mentorship at the individual level, these benefits could be achieved in interorganizational mentorship too at the organizational level. This paper discusses key factors that drive interorganizational mentorship efforts, factors influencing interorganizational mentorship, as well as opportunities and challenges to engage in interorganizational mentorship program between MNCs and SMEs.

Keywords: Interorganizational mentorship, Developmental network, Multinational Corporations, Small and Medium Size Enterprises, Business sustainability.

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From the Early Static Spaces to the Current Dynamic Patterns Evolution of Health-care Centers Over the Time and the Effect of it on Human's Attitude

N. Baghaei*

Abstract: The issue of medication, health and treatment has been always one of the most underlying and vital issues in improvement of human life and the rate of utilizing this status is highly depended on human health in order to use desired conditions. Academic works have revealed that the better conditions are in terms of physical and mental conditions, the more the awareness of people is increased to understand the environment and to create appropriate conditions for living. Hence, this study has also investigated the way of establishment of these centers and familiarity with the process of their establishment to analyze the current patterns and the effect of the evolution on human mind. This is a descriptive-analytical research in terms of content and has tried to use physical investigations and data collection to explain issues in a hierarchical framework to express the evolution. After analysis of the process of emergence of these centers, their impact in individual and social behavior and thoughts of people is evaluated over the time and finally, a conclusion is presented through collecting the data obtained from the references. The results showed that although health centers used to be defined as attachments to different buildings at the early times, they have gained independent identity over the time and have been defined as unit buildings with certain uses due to the social needs and the advancement process of knowledge and technology. They have been advanced to an extent that some centers could be today observed for temporary residence to take medical processes in this field. Hence, the health centers have been encompassed in individual and collective opinions gradually and after a long way, so that the main medical and health activities, mental health, have faced welcoming of humans for utilization of these services in these centers.

Keywords: Health-Care Centers, Evolution, Disease, Social Behavior.

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THEME: ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY & APPLIED SCIENCES
Intelligent Packaging in the Food Industry

Łukasz Duda*

Abstract: Intelligent packaging can be defined as innovative packaging that is equipped with indicators that monitor the specified atmosphere parameters inside and outside the packaging to provide all necessary information about the product. This type of packaging is positively evaluated in many countries around the world, e.g. Australia, South Korea, USA and Japan. Intelligent packaging is able to, in addition to monitoring the quality and safety of food and inform the consumer or producer about its condition. The emergence of intelligent packaging has changed the perception of packaging because it changes the typical communication function into the function of intelligent communication. We can divide them into two systems. One is based on measuring the outside of the packaging, while the other way is to measure the quality of the products inside the packaging, and thus, the indicator comes into contact with the product, and then additional quality control and food safety is necessary. There is a higher development tendency for those packaging in which the indicator has direct contact with food. Carriers of this type of data are, for example, sodium or potassium nitrates, metabolites of microorganisms, carbon dioxide. Examples of intelligent packaging that contains direct indicators found on the Japanese, European or American market are, for example:
- fish freshness indicator, based on monitoring of volatile amines
- pear ripeness index, based on the detection of volatile aromatic compounds

Intelligent packaging is clearly the future direction in the development of food packaging. The production technology of this type of packaging and knowledge of the mechanisms of functioning and effectiveness in order to guarantee food safety is constantly developed by consumers and producers. Appropriate marketing is needed all the time to educate and inform consumers about this type of packaging.

Keywords: Food Industry.

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Innovative Radiation Cross-linked Carboxymethyl Chitosan Hydrogel Dressings

Karol K*

Abstract: Hydrogels are materials of properties of solids and liquids, have numerous uses in medicine, such as wound dressings or drug controlled drug release systems. The purpose of the study is to produce flexible, carboxymethyl chitosan (CMCS) hydrogels of uniform structure, and mechanical strength similar to hydrogel dressings that are commercially available. A macromonomer – PEGDA – used here as a crosslinker (2-5xx-xx%) was added to the CMCS (3-20YY-YY%) solution in order to increase the degree of crosslinking initiated by ionizing radiation. Mechanical testing revealed that the PEGDA component improved the mechanical performance of the gels, that would facilitate handling when applied as hydrogel wound care material. To assess the effect of the generated hydrogels on the survival of fibroblasts, the hydrogels produced were subjected to the viability XTT test of mouse fibroblast (L929 cell line) and the Live-Dead test for human fibroblast. The lack of cytotoxicity of the cells was shown, but the cell viability decreased with the increase of the cross-linking agent used in the synthesis of hydrogels. In addition, based on the XTT assay performed with dilutions of individual hydrogel extracts, it has been shown that CMCS can promote fibroblast growth at low dilutions, i.e. at a relatively high concentration of CMCS in hydrogels. Mechanical tests of the produced hydrogels were carried out. It is concluded that the PEGDA component improved the mechanical performance of the gels, that would facilitate handling when applied as hydrogel wound care material. In order to further evaluate the biocompatibility, an in-vivo test was carried out on a laboratory rat model based on the standard ISO 10993-6: 2016 - Biological evaluation of medical devices. Hydrogels containing a smaller amount of cross-linking agent did not show adverse effects on animal organisms. Studies on the healing efficiency of difficult wounds compared to a commercial hydrogel were also carried out. The tested hydrogels have been shown to have demonstrated comparable or better properties. The results of the conducted research suggest that the tested hydrogels can be considered as potential wound dressings.

Keywords: Hydrogel, Chitosan, Carboxymethyl Chitosan, Radiation Crosslinking, Smart Materials.

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