



Proceeding of International Conference 2026

HYBRID EVENT

17th – 18th March 2026

Organized By



Co-Organized By



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Editorial

We are delighted to extend a warm welcome to all participants attending the International Conference 2026 on 17th – 18th March 2026. This conference provides a vital platform for researchers, students, academicians, and industry professionals from all over the world to share their latest research results and development activities in multidisciplinary fields. It offers delegates an opportunity to exchange new ideas and experiences, establish business or research relationships, and explore global collaborations.

The proceedings for International Conference 2026 contain the most up-to-date, comprehensive, and globally relevant knowledge across various disciplines. All submitted papers underwent rigorous peer-reviewing by 2-4 expert referees, and the papers included in these proceedings were selected for their quality and relevance to the conference. We are confident that these proceedings will not only provide readers with a broad overview of the latest research results but also serve as a valuable summary and reference for further studies.

We are grateful for the support of many universities and research institutes, whose contributions were vital to the success of this conference. We extend our sincerest gratitude and highest respect to the professors who played an important role in the review process, providing valuable feedback and suggestions to authors to improve their work. We also appreciate the efforts of the technical program committee, reviewers, and authors for their dedication.

Since January 2026, the Organizing Committee has received more than 55 manuscript papers, covering various aspects of multidisciplinary research. After review, approximately 15 papers were selected for inclusion in the proceedings of International Conference 2026.

We thank all participants for their significant contribution to the success of the conference. Our gratitude extends to the keynote speakers, individual speakers, technical program committee, reviewers, and the organizing committee for their efforts in making this conference a reality.

Acknowledgment

The International Conference 2026, was successfully held in 17th – 18th March 2026. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to our colleagues, staff, professors, reviewers, and members of the organizing committee for their unwavering support in making this conference a success.

We would also like to thank all the participants who traveled far and wide to attend this conference and those who attended the event virtually, making it a truly global event. This conference provided a platform for students, professionals, researchers, and scientists to share their latest research and developments in various disciplines.

The aim of the conference was to promote research and development activities and to encourage scientific information exchange between researchers, developers, professionals, students, and practitioners from all around the world. Once again, we thank everyone who contributed to making this conference a resounding success.



President

International Society for Sustainable Educational Research (ISSER)

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Abstracts

HYBRID EVENT

17th – 18th March 2026

Bridging Hearts and Words: A Qualitative Inquiry into Teacher Experiences in a SEL Integrated ELT Program for Young Learners

Dilek Necibe TEKİN

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Abstract:

This qualitative study examines the integration of Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) into early childhood English Language Teaching (ELT) by identifying instructional needs from teachers' perspectives. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and classroom observations developed in alignment with the indicators of the Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli-TYMM (Türkiye Century Education Model-TCEM). The instruments were reviewed by experts and refined through pilot testing to ensure validity and consistency. The study was conducted with six English language teachers (three 1st-grade and three 2nd-grade instructors) with professional experience ranging from 2 to 15 years. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis based on five core SEL competencies: self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, relationship skills, and responsible decision-making. Findings indicate that while the integration of SEL supports emotional awareness and the expression of feelings in English, students experience difficulties in independent self-regulation and empathetic communication. Teachers reported challenges related to active listening, patience, and collaborative engagement during group activities. Overall, communication and relationship skills emerged as the primary area requiring further support. The study highlights the need for a structured SEL-integrated ELT curriculum that promotes both linguistic development and emotional competence in alignment with national educational goals.

Keywords:

Social-Emotional Learning (SEL), Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli (TYMM), Türkiye Century Education Model (TCEM), Early Childhood, ELT, Teacher Perspectives, Communication Skills, Curriculum Development.

Using Active Learning Strategies to Increase Response Opportunities for College Students

Karen M. Fries, PhD

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Abstract:

Traditional lecture-based instruction often limits student engagement and opportunities to respond (OTR), which are critical for academic success and retention. This presentation examines evidence-based active learning strategies designed to maximize OTR in college classrooms. By incorporating techniques such as think-pair-share, polling systems, collaborative problem-solving, response cards, individual dry erase boards, guided notes, graphic organizers, unison/choral responding, and strategic questioning, instructors can transform passive learning environments into dynamic spaces where all students actively participate. Research demonstrates that increased OTR correlates with improved comprehension, higher retention rates, and enhanced critical thinking skills. However, implementing these strategies requires thoughtful planning and consideration of diverse learning needs. This session offers immediate action plans for applying active learning strategies in any discipline or class size, emphasizing both equity in student participation and meaningful assessment practices. Attendees will explore specific implementation ideas, review supporting research on OTR and student outcomes, and engage in hands-on practice with selected strategies. Participants will leave equipped with immediately applicable tools to increase student engagement and create more inclusive, responsive learning environments that benefit all learners.

Keywords:

Active responding, classroom engagement, instructional pacing, on-task.

Innovation for Peace

Robinson Porras Jaramillo

Fundación De Derechos Humanos por la Libertad y la Vida –FUNDELIBERTAD

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Abstract:

Expressing a series of constructions and definitions based on the social and legal perspective, as a magnifying glass that observes the effect of foster care in society and enriches the notions mentioned by thinkers of justice about ideas close to a law raised around social forgiveness.

After reading and interpreting the ideas present in the reports and investigations of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (JEP) and the truth commission, nurturing the legal landscape, exposing notions such as transitional and comprehensive justice, looking differently at the social context that determines the actors of the armed conflict; changing the way the criminal justice system in Colombia deals with these problems of the armed conflict.

Attached to the constitutional, multi and multicultural vision, the participating agents of the armed conflict, the GAO (Organized Armed Groups) and the GDO (Organized Criminal Groups) will be observed (Perdomo, 2018); renowned as “common criminal agents”. The possibility of reflecting on a possible law of foster care, which proposes a due process applied to restorative justice, will be described conceptually.

Keywords:

Shelter, GDO, GAO, Transitional Justice, Peace, reinsertion and social reincorporation.

Behavioral Public Finance and Poverty Alleviation in Globalized Economies

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Abstract:

It looks at how Behavioral Public Finance works in a globalized economy to help the poor. While traditional economics assumes persons are completely rational, insight from Behavioral Economics has found financial decisions are heavily influenced by psychological, social and institutional factors. Therefore, a synthesis of the theoretical and empirical evidence on how fiscal policy innovation, digital financial inclusion, health-related public spending and behavioral insights can better reduce poverty is necessary. The literature review suggests that restrictive fiscal policies, especially measures taken for the sake of austerity, may intensify poverty. Yet there is ample potential in inclusive and redistributive public finance strategies for reducing poverty. In addition, access to digital financial services proves pivotal in preventing residence-based poverty and moderate-income deprivation across the board—particularly as it relates to rural people who live near or below the subsistence minimum. In the field of public finance and health, the study also emphasizes that health-oriented public fiscal policies are essential if we want poverty alleviation sustainable in the long run. By incorporating behavioral insights into policy design—specifically as concerns cash transfer programs—policymakers can ensure greater effectiveness of anti-poverty interventions. On the whole, the results highlight how important context-dependent, behaviorally informed public finance frameworks are to promoting sustainable and fair economic development around the globe.

Keywords:

Behavioral Economics, Behavioral Public Finance, Digital Financial Inclusion, Fiscal Policy.

CNN-Based Edge Inference for Decentralized Battery Management in Grid-Scale Energy Storage Systems

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Abstract:

The rapid expansion of grid-scale energy storage plants has introduced increasing demands for accurate and scalable battery state estimation. In such large-scale distributed environments, conventional centralized battery management systems (BMS) suffer from communication overhead, limited scalability, and reduced fault tolerance, making reliable battery state estimation more challenging. Decentralized BMS architectures address these limitations by enabling node-level intelligence, where each battery cell is equipped with a dedicated node chip capable of local sensing and computation. However, most existing deep learning-based battery state estimation approaches are designed for centralized software execution and are not optimized for hardware-constrained edge deployment.

This work proposes a CNN-based edge-oriented framework for battery state estimation in decentralized BMS node chips targeting large-scale energy storage applications. The convolutional neural network (CNN) model is trained offline using centralized datasets and subsequently deployed for inference at the node level. By leveraging local receptive fields and weight-sharing mechanisms, the proposed architecture effectively captures temporal characteristics of battery measurement signals while maintaining computational efficiency suitable for edge implementation. Compared to fully connected deep neural networks, the CNN structure offers improved scalability and reduced model complexity for distributed node-level deployment.

Experimental results demonstrate stable convergence during offline training, achieving a final training loss of 3.395866 and a validation loss of 1.570608. On an independent test dataset, the proposed battery state estimation model achieves an RMSE of 4.192311, with an estimation error range of -11.2722 to 15.1812. These results validate the feasibility and effectiveness of deploying offline-trained CNN-based battery state estimation models on decentralized BMS node chips, highlighting their potential for scalable and edge-oriented intelligence in grid-scale energy storage systems.

Keywords:

CNN, Decentralized BMS, Edge Inference, SoC, Energy Storage Systems.

Effects of Sublethal Dexamethasone (DEXA) Exposure on the Haematological and Biochemical Parameters of African Catfish

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Abstract:

This study investigates the ecotoxicological impacts of Dexamethasone (DEXA), synthetic glucocorticoid, on African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*), highlighting implications for aquatic biodiversity conservation. DEXA, widely used in human medicine, can contaminate water bodies through sewage, posing risks to non-target species. We exposed 250 catfish (mean weight 83.29 g) to sublethal DEXA concentrations (0.005, 0.5, 5.0 mg/L) for 21 days, followed by a 7-day withdrawal period. Results revealed significant reductions in PCV, RBC, haemoglobin, and WBC counts, indicating impaired immune function. WBC differentials showed increased neutrophils, monocytes, eosinophils, and basophils, while lymphocytes decreased, suggesting a stress response. Elevated liver enzymes (ALT, AST, ALP) at 5.0 mg/L and decreased total protein and glucose levels pointed to metabolic disruptions. Notably, these changes were reversible post-withdrawal, underscoring the potential for physiological recovery. The findings emphasize DEXA's sublethal effects on fish health, signaling broader risks to aquatic biodiversity. To safeguard freshwater ecosystems and support conservation,

improved risk assessments and monitoring of pharmaceutical pollutants are crucial. This research offers actionable insights for policymakers and environmental managers, advocating for sustainable practices to preserve aquatic ecosystems and their diverse species.

Keywords:

Biochemical, Dexamethasone, *Clarias gariepinus*, Haematology.

Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors Application in Endometrial Cancer

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Abstract:

Introduction: Endometrial carcinoma (EC) is the sixth most common cancer in women in the world, with around 400,000 new cases every year and a rising incidence. The prognosis is poor among patients with advanced or recurrent EC at diagnosis. However, precision medicine has transformed the treatment landscape for EC, especially for patients with mismatch repair-deficient tumours (dMMR), which represent up to 25–30% of EC cases. In this abstract, I will summarise the application of immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICPIs) in EC in two phase III randomised clinical trials that changed the face of advanced EC treatment and outcome, including RUBY and KEYNOTE-868.

Discussion: RUBY is a phase III, global, double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial that investigated the addition of dostarlimab to carboplatin/ paclitaxel chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone in advanced stage III or IV or first recurrent endometrial cancer. 6 cycles were given on 3 weekly bases, followed by maintenance dostarlimab or placebo every 6 weeks for up to 3 years. Out of 494 patients who underwent randomisation, 23.9% had dMMR tumours. The trial included patients with ECOG performance status of 0 or 1. The primary endpoints were progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS).

KEYNOTE-868, is a phase III clinical trial that investigated the benefit of adding pembrolizumab to standard first-line chemotherapy for endometrial cancer. 816 patients with measurable disease (stage III or IVA) or stage IVB or recurrent endometrial cancer in a 1:1 ratio to receive pembrolizumab or placebo along with combination therapy with paclitaxel plus carboplatin. It included patients with ECOG performance status of 0, 1 or 2. In both trials, prior adjuvant chemotherapy was permitted. The primary endpoint was PFS.

Results: RUBY trial showed promising results with the addition of dostarlimab to chemotherapy. In the dMMR population, PFS at 24 months was 61.4% in the dostarlimab group and 15.7% in the placebo group (Hazard ration-HR for progression or death, 0.28). In the overall population, PFS at 24 months was 36.1% in the dostarlimab group and 18.1% in the placebo group (hazard ratio, 0.64). Overall survival at 24 months was 71.3% with dostarlimab and 56.0% with placebo (HR 0.64).

KEYNOTE-868 also showed PFS benefit with pemrolizumab regardless of PDL-1 CPS score, in both pMMR& dMMR. OS data is still immature and requires a longer follow-up. In the dMMR cohort, median PFS was not reached in treatment arm versus 6.5 months in the placebo and chemotherapy arm (HR 0.30), with 70% reduction in the relative risk of disease progression or death. In the pMMR cohort, median PFS was 13.3 months in the pembrolizumab and chemotherapy arm versus 8.7 months for those receiving placebo and chemotherapy arm (HR 0.60).

Conclusion: ICPIs changed the landscape of endometrial cancer treatment. Dostarlimab plus carboplatin–paclitaxel significantly increased PFS & OS among patients with advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer, with a substantial benefit in the dMMR population. Moreover, the addition of pembrolizumab to standard chemotherapy resulted in significantly longer PFS than with chemotherapy alone. OS data is still immature.

Environmental Monitoring Effectiveness in Hydropower and River-Basin EIAs: A Hybrid Multi-Criteria Assessment

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Abstract:

Hydropower and river-basin development projects pose complex challenges for environmental monitoring. Although Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) systems are designed to manage these risks, their effectiveness in translating assessment commitments into sustained monitoring and follow-up outcomes varies widely. This study comparatively analyzes environmental monitoring effectiveness in hydropower- and river-basin-focused EIA/IEE systems in New Zealand, Japan, the Netherlands, Canada, and Sri Lanka, using a novel hybrid multi-criteria evaluation framework. The proposed framework integrates the Woods 0–3 ordinal scoring method with elements drawn from established international assessment frameworks to systematically evaluate monitoring performance. Seven weighted evaluation criteria were applied: water quality and hydrology; biodiversity and ecosystem protection; erosion and sedimentation control; catchment and watershed management; social impacts and community concerns; mitigation hierarchy and environmental planning; and monitoring with adaptive management. Each criterion consisted of operational indicators that address baseline data quality, mitigation planning, monitoring design, institutional responsibility, and adaptive feedback mechanisms. The results reveal clear differentiation in monitoring performance across countries. Systems in New Zealand, the Netherlands, and Canada demonstrate a stronger integration of hydrological and ecological baselines, enforceable environmental management plans, and operational monitoring–feedback linkages. Japan exhibits strong technical assessment capacity but comparatively weaker performance in monitoring transparency and adaptive follow-up. Sri Lanka shows low to moderate performance with limitations in long-term biodiversity monitoring, basin-scale integration, and post-approval compliance despite the presence of formal regulatory provisions. By advancing a transparent and transferable hybrid scoring framework, this study provides a practical tool for diagnosing monitoring gaps and strengthening EIA/IEE systems in support of sustainable hydropower development and river-basin management.

Keywords:

Environmental Monitoring, Hydropower Development, River-Basin Management, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Hybrid Multi-Criteria Assessment, Sustainable Practices.

Investigation of the Anticancer Effects of *Euphorbia petrophila* on Breast and Lung Cancer Cell Lines

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Abstract:

Natural products represent an important source of novel anticancer agents. This study aimed to investigate the chemical composition of *Euphorbia petrophila* and to evaluate its antioxidant and anticancer effects on breast and lung cancer cell lines. *E. petrophila* was taxonomically identified and deposited in the İnönü University Herbarium. Plant extracts were prepared by maceration, and essential oils were obtained via hydrodistillation. Chemical profiling was performed using GC-MS and LC-MS/MS. Cytotoxic activity was assessed by MTT assay in breast cancer (MDA-MB-231), lung cancer (A549), and non-cancerous (MCF10A, BEAS-2B) cell lines. Gene expression levels of *P53*, *P21*, *BRCA1*, *ATM*, *CDK4*, and *Cyclin D1* were analyzed by RT-qPCR. Apoptosis, cell cycle progression, migration, and invasion were evaluated using flow cytometry and Boyden chamber assays. The ethanol extract of *E. petrophila* exhibited high phenolic content and strong antioxidant capacity. It demonstrated selective cytotoxic and pro-apoptotic effects in cancer cells, with minimal toxicity in non-cancerous cells. Activation of the p53/p21 signaling pathway and induction of G0/G1 cell cycle arrest were observed, accompanied by significant suppression of cancer cell migration and invasion. These findings suggest that *E. petrophila* may represent a promising natural therapeutic candidate for breast and lung cancer.

Keywords:

Euphorbia petrophila, Breast cancer, Lung cancer, Apoptosis, Cell cycle arrest.

Investigation of the Transcriptomic Effects of Cold Stress in SH-SY5Y Neuroblastoma Cells

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Abstract:

Cold exposure can influence how cancer cells function, but its effects on neuroblastoma cells are not fully understood. In this study, SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells were exposed to lower temperatures for different time periods. Cold stress, especially at 25°C, disrupted cell morphology, altered gene and protein expression, and increased cell death. These results suggest that low-temperature conditions can significantly affect neuroblastoma cell behavior by inducing molecular and functional changes.

Keywords:

Cold stress, SH-SY5Y, Microenvironment, Cancer.

Educational Approaches to Developing Management Competences in Japanese Undergraduate Nursing Programs

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Abstract:

Aims: Management competences are fundamental to nursing professionalism and essential for high-quality care. This study aimed to clarify how undergraduate nursing programs in Japan implement systematic education to develop these competences.

Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with faculty members from three four-year universities that provide structured management-focused nursing education. Interview data were analyzed using a qualitative descriptive approach, and course syllabi and related materials were reviewed.

Results: First-year curricula emphasized the nursing process, evidence-based practice, and career planning, highlighting the nursing process as a foundational managerial thinking framework. Students also engaged in self-management activities and collaborative group work. In the second year, system thinking was fostered through content on team-based care and community-based integrated

care, with case-based group problem-solving. Third-year education focused on organizational understanding, interprofessional collaboration, nursing professionalism, and leadership, encouraging students to articulate ideas and deepen understanding. Clinical practicums reinforced application of the nursing process. In the fourth year, graduation research promoted critical thinking for improving nursing practice, while clinical training enhanced integrated learning and management of multiple tasks.

Conclusions: Across four years, students progressively developed multifaceted management competences, including self-management, care management, interprofessional and organizational management, and career management.

Keywords:

Management competences, Undergraduate nursing education, Curriculum design, Japan.

Enhancing Workplace Safety Performance Through Work Injury Analytic Applications

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Abstract:

Workplace safety analytics uses data collection, processing, and statistical analysis to identify hazards, forecast frequency of future incidents, and drive interventions that reduce workplace injuries, minimize downtime, and reduces compliance risk. The process combines incident and operational data with sensor, location, and human factor information to produce actionable insights and measurable safety improvements. In this context, this presentation provides participants with a live demonstration of WTW's new proprietary work injury analytics tool, the 'Advance Claims Package,' and explains how the Tool uses common data sources and key metrics to assist organizations enhance the effectiveness of their accident mitigation strategies and safety management systems.

Keywords:

Work injury analytics and filtering, incident mapping, online interactive application, accident frequency and severity trending, insurance claim duration, loss stratification, expense costings, workforce profiling.

Secure and Equitable Access Point Placement Under Node Compromise

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Abstract:

We study attack-resilient access point (AP) placement for public Wi-Fi in high-density areas such as airports, stadiums, and urban centers where targeted node may compromise and AP failures can degrade service quality. We discuss an optimization framework combining proportional-fairness objectives that minimize log-uncoverage probabilities to ensure equitable coverage across zones with Bertsimas-Sim robustness and data-driven connectivity probabilities. Connectivity between candidate AP locations and zones is modeled via a probability $p(a,z)$ estimated using (i) an analytical frequency baseline, (ii) logistic regression, and (iii) Random Forest; spatial diversity is enforced through clustering constraints (K-means, distance-based, or similarity-based). In a foundational large-scale deployment, robust designs improve worst-case served population by 64.5% under five simultaneous AP failures without increasing the deployed AP count. Under targeted attacks (10–20 compromised nodes) and fixed AP budget, Random Forest with K-means achieves 91.3% average coverage for 10-node attacks and maintains the best worst-case coverage as attacks intensify. The results indicate that combining learned probabilities with robust, fairness-aware optimization yields resilient Wi-Fi layouts suitable for adversarial environments.

Keywords:

Access Point Placement, Robust Optimization, Proportional Fairness, Wireless Security, Targeted Attacks, Random Forest, K-means Clustering, Resilient Wi-Fi Planning.

The Importance of Identity in Today's Chefs: Mugaritz and Popular Culture

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Abstract:

This article explores the relationship between local traditions and avant-garde cuisine through Mugaritz restaurant and chef Andoni L. Aduriz. The methods used for its study are both descriptive (especially in the first stage of the research) and qualitative and surveys through three personal interviews with Andoni L. Aduriz to analyse how popular culture has influenced avant-garde cuisine. It highlights the importance of Nouvelle Cuisine in the 1970s as a milestone in the democratization of cuisine and the entry of popular culture into the kitchen. The New Basque and Catalan Cuisines also played an important role in the defence of the autochthonous and local products, and two of their leading representatives, Ferrán Adrià and Andoni L. Aduriz, brought this search for the popular to avant-garde cuisine. The article explores how Aduriz incorporates popular elements into his cuisine, such as local ingredients, trompe l'oeil, puns, irony, children's games and eating with the hands. It also focus on how his reflections on gastronomy, his audiovisual creations and his use of science have expanded his cooking techniques. By analysing Mugaritz's creative work, the article seeks to contribute to eliminating the artificial barrier that has arisen in recent times between two essential lines of avant-garde gastronomy: the consideration of cuisine as an art and its apparent distancing from popular traditions. Such a separation is illusory, more the product of a theoretical construct than of empirical observation of reality, as the following pages will attempt to demonstrate.

Keywords:

Gastronomy Innovation Local traditions Identity Avant-garde cuisine.

Impact of Digital Architecture: The Impact of Digital Technology on Ecological Formations and its Effect on Determinants of Identity and Culture in Architectural Design

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Abstract:

Many researches and studies focused on the concept of identity, technology, and ecology, and the effect of these systems on the ecological and morphological formation of design. Lately digital technology spread very quickly and drew an effective impact on recent designs, but the connection between this digital development and the ecological and biological formations, especially the local and Arab ones, remains vague and cryptic. In fact, preserving cultural identity is considered one of the most prominent Arab issues raised for research and study, especially in the era of globalization 'the new world order', which is characterized by revolution in various fields. With that being said Arab and local architecture has been greatly affected. In many cases, the style of design used in local buildings is completely random and their origin is unknown. The best surviving example is the Islamic architecture. Back in the day it was characterized by a unique style and absolute originality, but with the latest developments its characteristic features started to fade away and changed it to an essence that does not resemble it and often does not define its civilization and its historical and cultural roots in any shape or form.

Keywords:

Digital technology Shaping Globalisation Cultural and architectural identity.

