## PESERTA SUMMER SCHOOL 2022 STUDENT EXHANGE PRODI PENDIDIKAN IPA S-2

Agustus, 2022

NO.	NAMA PESERTA SUMMER SCHOOL	INSTANSI
1	Legian Selyorini (s2)	Universitas Negeri Semarang
2	Ariyatun (S3)	Universitas Negeri Semarang
3	Sigit Subagja (s2)	Universitas Pakuan
4	Ina Anna Khoeriah (s2)	Universitas Pakuan
5	Nikmatil Hasanah (S3)	Universitas Negeri Jember
6	Fitri Amaliah (S2)	Universitas Negeri Jember
7	Annisa Nurramadani (s3)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
8	Rendi Restiana Sukardi (s3)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
9	Adinda Siwi Utami (s2)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
10	Putu Anindita Widhiya Putri (s3)	Universitas Negeri Malang
11	Wachidah Hayuana (s2)	Universitas Negeri Malang
12	Mr. Khaifatulloh Fiel'ardh	Okayama University, Jepang
13	Ms. Karen Onodera	Okayama University, Jepang
14	Mr. Mikiharu Ishitobi	Hiroshima University, Jepang
15	Mr. Kousuke Shimada	Hiroshima University, Jepang
16	Hua LUO (Doctoral Students)	The Education University of Hong Kong
17	Zeyu HAN (Master Student)	The Education University of Hong Kong
18	Roseleena Anantanukul Wong	Kasesart Universuty,Thailand
19	Wenkai LIN (Doctoral Student),	The Education University of HongKong
20	Salomey Tardy HACKMAN (S3)	The Education University of HongKong
21	Ju Yeon Lee (s3)	Seoul National University, Korea
22	Eun-Jeong Kim (s3)	Gyeongin National University, Korea
23	Daeun Jung (s2)	Kyungpook National University, Korea
24	So Yeon Park (s3)	Seoul National University, Korea
25	Yun-An Chen (s3)	National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan
26	Liuyan Wu	Guangxi Normal University, Mainland China
27	Thidaporn Souysaart	Khon Kaen University, Thailand
28	Piyatida Supa	Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Bogor, 31 Agustus 2022 Kaprodi Pendidikan IPA

Prof. Dr. Indarini Dwi Pursitasari, M,Si



## WELCOMING ADDRESS



Ladies and Gentleman,

Research in science education meet its merit recently, especially in facing post pandemic Covid-19 era. Lost learning became big issues in science education. Many researchers and scholars are trying to find out solution toward those issues. On the other hand, researchers cannot work alone in conducting their research. We need collaboration to gain more impacts. East Asian Association for Science Education (EASE) conducted Summer School Program to initiate

research collaboration.

EASE Online Summer School Program 2022 aim to empowering science education through research sharing and collaboration. It creates scholar community of doctorate and master program students for sharing research experiences and initiating future research collaboration. The theme is "Finding out STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) Education for SDG's". However, other research themes on science education are welcome. This program is in correlate to EASE International Conference. Therefore, the participant can come from perspective doctorate/master students who participated into EASE International Conference

EASE Summer School 2022 hosted by Indonesia region, followed by 24 students from 6 EASE region member. It is coached by 17 professor/assistant, and led by eight speakers (lectures) from different region. It also has "guest lecture" from Prof. Dr. Krestin Kremer (Justus-Liebig-Universität Gieβen, Germany).

I hope all participant enjoy the program and start collaborate.

Thank you for your participation!

Prof. Dr Anna Permanasari, M.Si Chair of EASE Summer School 2022 Program

## PARTICIPANT GUIDELINE

## Professor (Lecturer)

The professor give lecture to students related to his/her research area. The aim is to share research experience in science education. The research experience will be the discussion topic on group session. It will be delivered around 60 minutes that divided into 50 minutes presentation and 10 minutes Q & A session. Professor can join the group of discussion based on his/her interest during the group discussion session. The lecture material should give to the organizer up to August 1<sup>st</sup> 2022, or one day before presentation. The format can be in pdf format.

= Displayed name setting =

The lecturer should set the display name as follow:

Name Region

Prof. Anna Permanasari\_Indonesia

\*Please prepare 50 minutes lecture and share your pdf. Presentation file to the students

#### Coach

Coach is professor/assistant who led the group discussion and give advice to students in preparing their research collaboration. Coach can give explanation about research method, design and theme.

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= Day 1=
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Coach asks each participant to present their research proposal

The coach and the participants discussed the possibility of collaboration related to the theme presented by the speakers.

At the end of FGD, coach wrap up the discussion results and give advice for further step of research plan development.

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= Day 2 - 4=
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The coach and students participant discussed the possibility of collaboration related to the theme presented by the speakers.

At the end of FGD, coach wrap up the discussion results and give advice for further step of research plan development.

=Displayed name setting=

The Participants should set the display name as follow:

Coach Group name Name Region

Coach\_Group A\_Dr. Ida Kaniawati\_Indonesia

\*Please put your tittle: Prof/Dr

#### Student

Student participant is master or doctoral students who is developing research proposal for completing his/her study. He/ she should present research plan on group session, discuss, and create research collaboration plan. Student also should participate in I AM STEM International Conference to get more knowledge from keynote speakers and other participants.

=Day 1=

present the research proposal

Discuss the possibility of collaboration related to the theme presented by the speakers.

= Day 2, 3, and 5 =

Discuss their RC plans and discuss the lecture with coach and other students in group

=Day 4 =

Participate in I AM STEAM International conference

= Displayed name setting =

The Participants should set the display name as follow:

Group name Name Region

Group A Legian Indonesia



Date Time(Western part of Indonesia time)	August 2 <sup>nd</sup>	August 3 <sup>rd</sup>	August 4 <sup>th</sup>	August 5 <sup>th</sup>	August 6th
08:00 - 09:00	Opening Remarks	Prof. Dr. Toshinobu Hatanaka (Japan)	Professor Baohui Zhang (Mainland China)		Design methodology to initiate RC
09:00 - 09:20	Break	& Cultural Perforn	nance		
09:20 – 10:20	Prof. Peter Zhihong Wan (Hong Kong)	Prof. Mei-Hung Chiu (Taiwan)	Prof. Sri Rahayu, M.Ed, Ph.D (Indonesia)	Participating	Creating draft research collaboration
10:20 – 12:00	FGD Problem identification to initiate RC	FGD Problem identification to initiate RC	FGD Problem identification to initiate RC	I AM STEAM International conference	proposal  Lead by coach in each group
	(7 group in parallel)	(7 group in parallel)	(7 group in parallel)		
	Lead by coach in each group	Lead by coach in each group	Lead by coach in each group		
12:00 – 13:00	in cach group	iii cacii gi oap		Break	
13:00 – 14:00	Prof. Dr. Anna Permanasari, M.Si (Indonesia)	Prof. Phil Seok Oh (Korea)	Guest Lecture Prof. Dr Kerstin Kremer From Justus- Liebig- Universität Gieβen		RC Presentation
14:00 – 15:30	FGD Problem identification to initiate RC  (7 group in parallel)  Lead by coach in each group	FGD Problem identification to initiate RC  (7 group in parallel)  Lead by coach in each group	FGD Problem identification to initiate RC  (7 group in parallel)  Lead by coach in each group	Participating I AM STEAM International conference	RC Presentation
15:30 – 16:00		wrap-up	<u> </u>		Closing ceremony Cultural Performance

## Cultural Performance:

Indonesia : Angklung live performance

Participant Group

Group	Coach	Group member
Α	Prof. Dr. Hiroki Fujii Prof. Dr. Toshihide Hirano	<ol> <li>Wenkai LIN (The Education University of Hong Kong)</li> <li>Legian Selyorini (s2), Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia</li> <li>Putu Anindita Widhiya Putri (s3) Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia</li> <li>Yun-An Chen (s3) (Taiwan)</li> <li>Thidaporn Souysaart (Khon Kaen University, Thailand)</li> </ol>
В	Dr. Heesoo Ha Irma Rahma Suwarma, Ph.D	<ol> <li>Salomey Tardy HACKMAN (The Education University of Hong Kong)</li> <li>Karen Onodera (Okayama University, Jepang)</li> <li>Ina Anne Khoeriah (s2) (Universitas Pakuan)</li> <li>Rendi Restiana Sukardi (s3) (universitas pendidikan Indonesia)</li> <li>Roseleena Anantakuluwong (Kasesart University, Thailand)</li> </ol>
С	Prof. Kuay-Keng Yang Arif Widyatmoko, Ph.D in Ed	<ol> <li>Mikiharu ISHITOBI (Hiroshima University, Japan)</li> <li>So Yeon Park (s3) (Seoul National university, Korea)</li> <li>Annisa Nurramadani (s3) (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia))</li> <li>Wachidah Hayuana (s2) (Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia)</li> </ol>
D	Professor Baohui Zhang (Mainland China) Prof. Chong Ping Chiou (Taiwan) Prof. Indarini Nurul F Sulaiman, Ph.D Pramudya Dwi Aris Putra, Ph.D	<ol> <li>Zeyu HAN (The Education University of Hong Kong)</li> <li>Daeun Jung (s2) (Kyungpook University, Korea)</li> <li>Khalifatulloh Fiel'ardh (Aldi) (Okayama University Japan)</li> <li>Sigit Subagja (s2)(Universitas Pakuan, Indonesia)</li> </ol>

E	Dr. Yu CHEN, The University of Macau (Hong Kong)	<ol> <li>Eun-Jeong Kim (s3) (Gyeongin National University, Korea)</li> </ol>
	Prof. Sudarmin	<ol><li>Kousuke Shimada (Hiroshima University, Japan)</li></ol>
		<ol><li>Fitri Amaliah (S2) (Universitas Jember, Indonesia)</li></ol>
		<ol> <li>Ariyatun (s3) (Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia)</li> </ol>
F	Dr. Riandi	1. Ju Yeon Lee (s3)(Seoul National
	Prof. Indrawati	University, Korea)
	Dr. Ida Kaniawati, M.Si	2. Hua LUO (The Education University of
		Hong Kong)
		3. Adinda Siwi Utami (s2) (Universitas
		Pendidikan Indonesia)
		<ol><li>Nikmatul Hasanah (s3)(universitas Jember, Indonesia)</li></ol>

## Day 1 - Tuesday, August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2022

Link Zoom:

https://zoom.us/j/97366172845?pwd=TVZPaXJzUkNRbWw2MW5FcUNwWGVGdz09

Meeting ID: 973 6617 2845

Time	Activities	Duratio n
07.30 - 08.00	Registration Via Zoom and Google Form by seminar host Link Zoom: <a href="https://zoom.us/j/97366172845?pwd=TVZPaXJzUkNRbWw2MW5">https://zoom.us/j/97366172845?pwd=TVZPaXJzUkNRbWw2MW5</a> FcUNwWGVGdz09  Meeting ID: 973 6617 2845  Passcode: EASE2022	30 mins
08.00 - 08.05	Online seminar opening	5 mins
08.05 - 08.10	Listening National Anthem Indonesia Raya 2 Stanza directed by MC	5 mins
08.10 - 08.15	Conference Report by Head of Executive Committee	5 mins
08.15 - 08.20	Welcoming Remarks by Dean of FPMIPA UPI: Prof. Dr. Tatang Herman, M.Ed.	5 mins
08.20 - 08.30	Welcoming Remarks and Official Opening of EASE Summer School by Rector of UPI: Prof. Dr. H.M. Solehudin, M.Pd., M.A.	10 mins
08.30 - 08.35	Closing session of the opening ceremony by MC	5 mins
08.35 - 09.00	Cultural Performance	25 mins
09.00 - 09.05	Inviting moderator for I keynote speaker session by MC Moderator: Pramudya Aris Dwi Putra, Ph.D	2 mins
09.05 - 09.10	Introduction of 1st keynote speaker by a moderator	5 mins
09.10 – 10.00	Keynote Session  1st Keynote Speaker: Prof. Peter Zhihong Wan (Hong Kong)	50 mins
10.00 - 10.10	Question and Answer Session directed by the moderator	15 mins
10.10 - 10.15	Welcoming participants to join the parallel session by moderator and then participants were distributed to the 7 breakout room to FGD	5 mins
10.15 – 12.00	Parallel session to present research proposal of each students	1 hours 45 mins

12.00 - 13.00	Lunch Break	1 hours
13.00 – 13.02	In the main room inviting moderator for II keynote speaker	2 mins
	session by MC	
13.02 - 13.05	Introduction of 2 <sup>nd</sup> keynote speaker by a moderator	3 mins
	Moderator:	
	Irma Rahma Suwarma, Ph.D	
13.05 - 13.50	Keynote Session	45 mins
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Keynote Speaker:	
	Prof. Dr. Anna Permanasari (Indonesia)	
13.50 - 14.00	Question and Answer Session directed by the moderator and	10 mins
	then participants were distributed to the 7 breakout room to FGD	
	related to RC Plan	
14.00 - 15.30	Parallel session to Problem identification to initiate RC	1 hours
		30 mins
15.30 - 16.00	Wrap up by Coaches	30 mins

## Day 2 - Wednesday, August 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2022

Link Zoom:

https://zoom.us/j/97366172845?pwd=TVZPaXJzUkNRbWw2MW5FcUNwWGVGdz09

Meeting ID: 973 6617 2845

Time	Activities	Duratio n
07.30 - 08.00	Registration Via Zoom and Google Form by seminar host Link Zoom: <a href="https://zoom.us/j/97366172845?pwd=TVZPaXJzUkNRbWw2MW5">https://zoom.us/j/97366172845?pwd=TVZPaXJzUkNRbWw2MW5</a> FcUNwWGVGdz09  Meeting ID: 973 6617 2845  Passcode: EASE2022	30 mins
08.00 – 08.05	Online seminar opening and inviting moderator for I keynote speaker session by MC	5 mins
08.05 - 08.10	Introduction of 1st keynote speaker by a moderator Moderator: Nurul F. Sulaiman, Ph.D	5 mins
08.10 - 08.50	Keynote Session  1 <sup>st</sup> Keynote Speaker:  Prof. Sri Rahayu, M.Ed, Ph.D (Indonesia)	40 mins
08.50 - 09.00	Question and Answer Session directed by the moderator	10 mins
09.00 - 09.10	Break/Cultural Performance	20 mins
09.10 - 09.12	Inviting moderator for II keynote speaker session by MC	2 mins
09.12 - 09.15	Introduction of 2nd keynote speaker by a moderator Moderator: Rendi Restiana Sukardi, M.Pd	3 mins
09.15 - 10.05	Keynote Session  2 <sup>nd</sup> Keynote Speaker:  Prof. Dr. Toshinobu Hatanaka (Japan)	50 mins
10.05 - 10.15	Question and Answer Session directed by the moderator	10 mins
10.25 – 10.30	Welcoming back participants to join the parallel session by moderator and then participants were distributed to the 7 breakout room to FGD related RC Plan	5 mins
10.30 – 12.00	Parallel session to Problem identification to initiate RC	1 hours 30 mins
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch Break	1 hours

13.00 – 13.02	In the main room inviting moderator for III keynote speaker session by MC	2 mins
13.02 – 13.05	Introduction of 3 <sup>rd</sup> keynote speaker by a moderator Moderator: Annisa Nurramadani	3 mins
13.05 – 13.50	Keynote Session  3 <sup>rd</sup> Keynote Speaker:  Prof. Phil Seok Oh (Korea)	45 mins
13.50 – 14.00	Question and Answer Session directed by the moderator and then participants were distributed to the 7 breakout room to FGD related to RC Plan	10 mins
14.00 – 15.30	Parallel session to Problem identification to initiate RC	1 hours 30 mins
15.30 – 16.00	Wrap up day 2 by Coach	30 mins

## Day 3 - Thursday, August 4<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Link Zoom:

https://zoom.us/j/97366172845?pwd=TVZPaXJzUkNRbWw2MW5FcUNwWGVGdz09

Meeting ID: 973 6617 2845

Time	Activities	Duratio n
07.30 - 08.00	Registration Via Zoom and Google Form by seminar host Link Zoom: <a href="https://zoom.us/j/97366172845?pwd=TVZPaXJzUkNRbWw2MW5FcUNwWGVGdz09">https://zoom.us/j/97366172845?pwd=TVZPaXJzUkNRbWw2MW5FcUNwWGVGdz09</a> Meeting ID: 973 6617 2845  Passcode: EASE2022	30 mins
08.00 - 08.05	Online seminar opening and inviting moderator for I keynote speaker session by MC	10 mins
08.05 - 08.10	Introduction of 1st keynote speaker by a moderator Moderator: Legina Setianingrum	5 mins
08.10 - 08.50	Keynote Session  1 <sup>st</sup> Keynote Speaker:  Prof. Baohui Zhang (Mainland China)	40 mins
08.50 - 09.00	Question and Answer Session directed by the moderator	10 mins
09.00 - 09.10	Break/Cultural Performance	10 mins
09.10 - 09.12	Inviting moderator for II keynote speaker session by MC	2 mins
09.12 - 09.15	Introduction of 2nd keynote speaker by a moderator Moderator: Adinda Utami	3 mins
09.15 – 10.05	Keynote Session  2 <sup>nd</sup> Keynote Speaker: Prof. Mei-Hung Chiu (Taiwan)	50 mins
10.05 - 10.15	Question and Answer Session directed by the moderator	10 mins
10.15 – 10.20	Welcoming back participants to join the parallel session by moderator and then participants were distributed to the 7 breakout room to FGD	5 mins
10.20 – 12.00	Parallel session to Problem identification to initiate RC	1 hours 40 mins
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch Break	1 hours

13.00 – 13.02	In the main room inviting moderator for III keynote speaker session by MC	2 mins
13.02 – 13.05	Introduction of 3 <sup>rd</sup> keynote speaker by a moderator Moderator: Khalifatulloh Fiel'ardh (Aldi)	3 mins
13.05 – 13.50	Keynote Session  3 <sup>rd</sup> Keynote Speaker:  Prof. Dr. Krestin Kremer	45 mins
13.50 – 14.00	Question and Answer Session directed by the moderator and then participants were distributed to the 7 breakout room to FGD	10 mins
14.00 – 15.30	Parallel session to Problem identification to initiate RC	1 hours 30 mins
15.30 - 16.00	Wrap up day 3 by Coaches	30 mins

### Day 4 - Friday, August 5<sup>th</sup>, 2022

#### **Participating I AM STEM Conference**

The 5th IAMSTEM 2022 for August 5-6th

https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85452450052?pwd=Nmw4RE5VWEdUK1N5K1IJaDIZZXE5UT09

Meeting ID: 854 5245 0052

Passcode: 217153

### Day 5- Saturday, August 6th, 2022

Link Zoom:

https://zoom.us/j/97366172845?pwd=TVZPaXJzUkNRbWw2MW5FcUNwWGVGdz09

Meeting ID: 973 6617 2845

Time	Activities	Duratio n
07.30 - 08.00	Registration Via Zoom and Google Form by seminar host Link Zoom: <a href="https://zoom.us/j/97366172845?pwd=TVZPaXJzUkNRbWw2MW5FcUNwWGVGdz09">https://zoom.us/j/97366172845?pwd=TVZPaXJzUkNRbWw2MW5FcUNwWGVGdz09</a> Meeting ID: 973 6617 2845 Passcode: EASE2022	30 mins
08.00 – 08.03	Online seminar opening by MC Welcoming back participants to join the parallel session by moderator and then participants were distributed to the 7 breakout room to FGD	3 mins
08.00 - 09.00	Design methodology to initiate RC	60 mins
09.00 – 12.00	Creating draft research collaboration proposal (presentation preparation) Lead by coach in each group	3 hours
12.00 - 13.00	Lunch Break	20 mins
13.00 – 13.05	MC welcoming all participants into the main room, explaining presentation rules. Moderator: Prof. Dr. Anna Permanasari, M.Si	5 mins
13.05 - 13.25	RC presentation of group 1	20 mins
13.25 – 14.05	RC Presentation group 2	20 mins
14.05 – 14.25	RC Presentation of group 3	20 mins
14.25 – 14.45	RC Presentation group 4	20 mins
14.45 – 15.05	RC Presentation of group 5	20 mins
15.05 – 15.25	RC Presentation of group 5	20 mins
15.25 -15.40	Closing Ceremony: Prof. Anna Permanasari, M.Si Cultural Performance (live Angklung)	15 mins

## **Organizer Committee**

Chair: Prof. Dr. Anna Permanasari, M.Si

#### Secretary:

Irma Rahma Suwarma, Ph.D (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia), Nurul F. sulaeman, Ph.D (Universitas Mulawarman) Pramudya Dwi Aris Putra, Ph.D (Universitas Jember)

#### **Reviewer Coordinator:**

Prof. Sri Rahayu, M.Ed, Ph.D (Universitas Negeri Malang) Dr. Ida Kaniawati, M.Si (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia), Dr. Sutopo, M.Si (Universitas Negeri Malang)

#### Editor:

Dr. Parmin, M.Pd, Universitas Negeri Semarang)

#### Lecture Coordinator:

Prof. Dr. Sudarmin, M.Si (Universitas Negeri Semarang)

#### **Group Discussion Coordinator:**

Prof. Dr. Indrawati, M.Pd (Universitas Jember)

Prof. Dr. Supriyono Koes Handayanto, M.A (Universitas Negeri Malang)

# **LAPORAN**

## KEGIATAN EASE SUMMER SCHOOL PROGRAM TH. 2022



## PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN IPA SEKOLAH PASCASARJANA UNIVERSITAS PAKUAN



## Yayasan Pakuan Siliwangi Universitas Pakuan Sekolah Pascasarjana



Kejujuran, Integritas, Kreativitas, Kualitas, Harmoni Jln. Pakuan PO BOX 452 Bogor Telp./Fax (0251) 8320123 E-mail: <a href="mailto:pasca@unpak.ac.id">pasca@unpak.ac.id</a> Web: <a href="mailto:www.pasca.unpak.ac.id">www.pasca.unpak.ac.id</a>

#### LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

#### LAPORAN PERTANGGUNGJAWABAN

KEGIATAN EASE (EAST ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR SCIENCE EDUCATION)
"Finding out STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics)

Education for SDG's"

Diselenggarakan oleh:

Program Studi Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam Sekolah Pascasarjana Universitas Pakuan Bogor

Disahkan pada:

Hari: Selasa

Tanggal: 02 Agustus 2022

Mengetahui,

Ketua Prodi,

Prof. Dr. Indarini Dwi Pursitsari, M.Si.

Dekan,

Prof. Dr. H. Ing. Soewarto Hardhienata





#### **BERITA ACARA**

# **KEGIATAN EASE (EAST ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR SCIENCE EDUCATION)**"Finding out STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) Education for SDG's"

Pada hari ini, *Selasa* tanggal *Dua* bulan *Agustus* tahun *Dua Ribu Dua Puluh Dua* pukul *08.00 WIB* hingga pukul *16.00 WIB*, telah dilaksanakan kegiatan EASE hari pertama. Kegiatan ini akan berlangsung dari tanggal 2-6 Agustus 2022. EASE Summer School 2022 diselenggarakan oleh tuan rumah wilayah Indonesia, diikuti oleh 24 siswa dari 6 EASE wilayah anggota. Dibimbing oleh 17 profesor/asisten, dan dipimpin oleh delapan pembicara (dosen) dari wilayah yang berbeda. EASE juga memiliki "kuliah tamu" dari Prof. Dr. Krestin Kremer (Justus-Liebig Universität Gieβen, Jerman). Dengan informasi kegiatan sebagai berikut:

#### TEMA DAN TEMPAT KEGIATAN

Tema Kegiatan : Finding Out STEM Education for SDGs

Bentuk Kegiatan : Seminar dan Pemaparan Rencana Penelitian serta Pembuatan Kolabarasi

Penelitian.

Tempat : Zoom Meeting (online)

#### NARASUMBER KEGIATAN

1. Prof. Peter Zhihong Wan (Hongkong)

2. Prof. Dr. Anna Permanasari, M.Si (Indonesia)

3. Prof. Dr. Toshinobu Hatanaka (Japan)

4. Prof. Mei-Hung Chiu (Taiwan)

5. Prof. Phil Seok Oh (Korea)

6. Prof. Baohui Zhang (Mainland China)

7. Prof. Sri Rahayu, M. Ed, Ph. D (Indonesia)

8. Prof. Dr Kerstin Kremer From Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen (Narambur Tamu)

#### Moderator/MC:

- 1. Santy Nurmalasari
- 2. Pamudya Aris Dwi Putra, Ph. D
- 3. Irma Rahma Suwarna, Ph.D
- 4. Nurul F. Sulaiman, Ph. D
- Rendi Resiana Sukardi, MPd.
- 6. Annisa Nurramadani M. Pd.
- 7. Legian Setyoningrum
- 8. Adinda Utami
- 9. Khalifatulloh Fiel'ardh (Aldi)

#### **PESERTA KEGIATAN**

Peserta Kegiatan : Mahasiswa S2 dan S3 peserta EASE 2022 dan Para Dosen Undangan Jumlah Peserta terdaftar : 24 mahasiswa S2/S3 dari 6 negara (Indonesia, Korea Selatan, Jepang,

Hongkong, Taiwan, Thainland)

Jumlah Peserta yang hadir : 54 Orang di ahri 1 (Narasumber, Dosen Undangan, Tamu Undangan, dan

Peserta EASE)





#### CATATAN INFORMASI KEGIATAN

#### **KEGIATAN EASE SUMMER SCHOOL 2022**

6

Tema Kegiatan : "Finding out STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) Education

for SDG's"Materi Kegiatan

Hari, Tanggal : Selasa, 2 Agustus 2022 Waktu : 08.00 WIB – 16.00 WIB

Tempat : Zoom Meeting, Breakout Room

Narasumber hari 1 : Prof. Peter Zhihong Wan (Hongkong) dan Prof. Dr. Anna Permanasari, M.Si

(Indonesia)

#### Catatan Hasil Kegiatan:

Kegiatan EASE Summer School hari pertama berjalan dengan baik dan lancar. Kegiatan diikuti 54 peserta yang terdiri dari peserta EASE 24 orang dari 6 negara, dosen undangan, keynote speaker maupun panitia di ruang zoom meeting. Acara dilaksanakan secara online dengan diawali pembukaan sekaligus sambutan dari ketua EASE Summer School dan Rektor UPI. Pembicara di hari pertama (keynote speaker) di sesi 1 Prof. Peter Zhihong Wan (Hongkong) dengan moderator Pamudya Aris Dwi Putra, Ph. D. Pukul 10.30-12.00 di lanjutkan dengan paralle session yaitu persentasi rencana penelitian dari peserta EASE Summer School 2022 di setiap room yang sudah ditentukan panitia. Pukul 13.00-14.00 dilanjutkan materi pada sesi 2 oleh keynote speaker Prof. Dr. Anna Permanasari, M.Si (Indonesia) dengan moderator Irma Rahma Suwarna, Ph.D. Di sesi terkahir parallel section (peserta memasuki breakout room masing-masing) membicarakan rencana kolaborasi penelitian. Peserta begitu antusias terlihat dalam jalannya sesi seminar (materi) dan pemaparan pertanyaan pada materi yang disampaikan narasumber maupun saat sesi paralel

#### Lampiran Dokumentasi:

#### 1. Acara Pembukaan

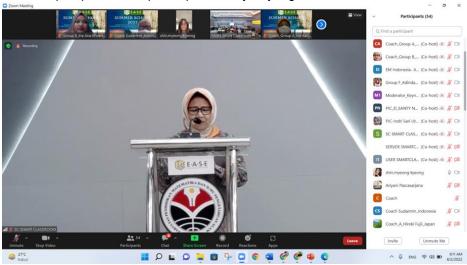




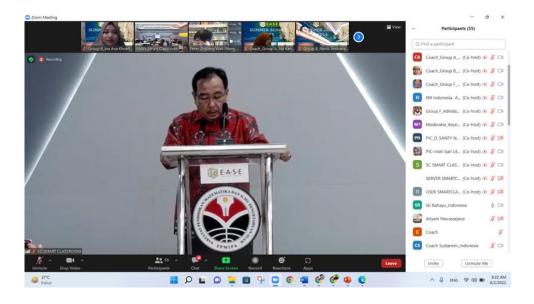


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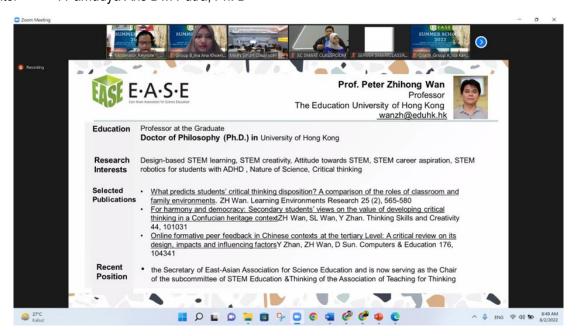
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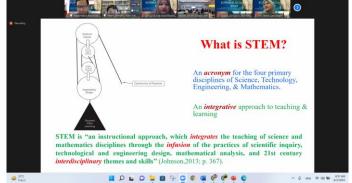


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Moderator : Pamudya Aris Dwi Putra, Ph. D



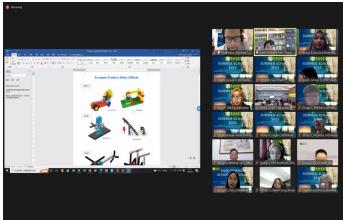


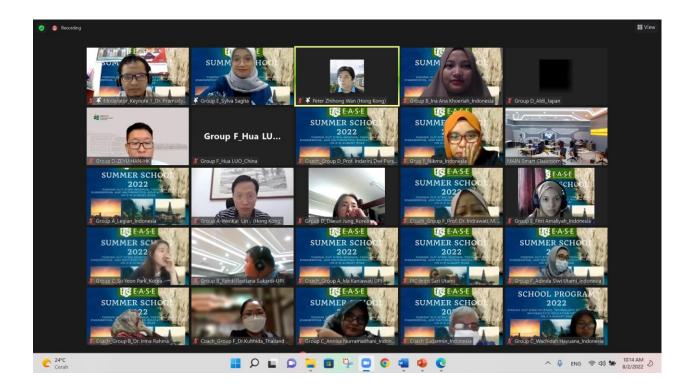
















#### **Kegiatan Parallel Session (Room B)**

Kegiatan dilakukan dengan memaparkan rencana penelitian, dan dilanjutkan dengan diskusi rencana kolaborasi penelitian.

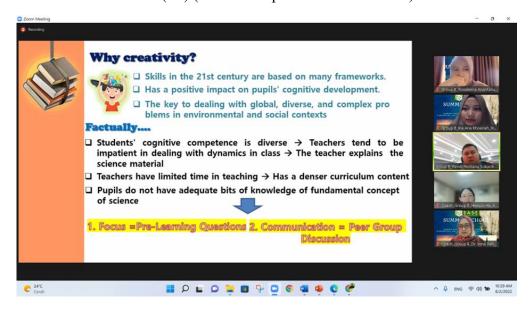
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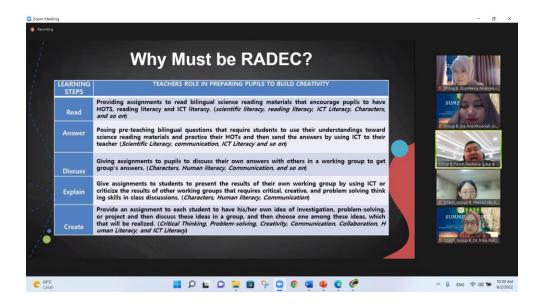
Dr. Heesoo Ha (Korea Selatan)

Irma Rahma Suwarma, Ph.D (Indonesia)

#### Participant 1.

Rendi Restiana Sukardi (S3) (universitas pendidikan Indonesia)



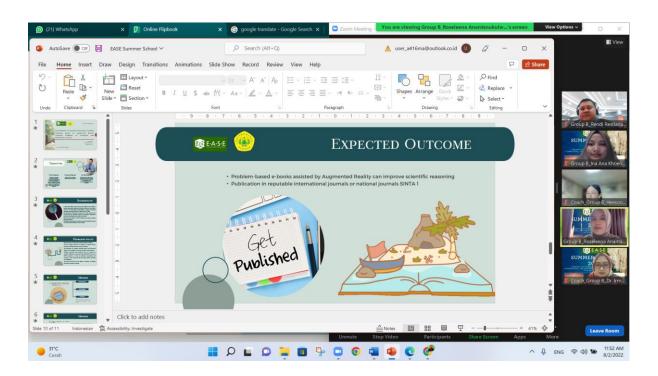






Participant 2. Ina Ana Khoeriah (S2) Universitas Pakuan

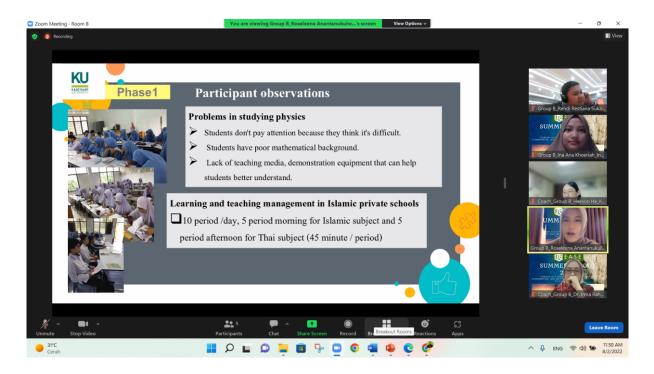








Participant 3: Roseleena Anantakuluwong (Kasesart University, Thailand)



Pukul 13.00-16.00 di lanjutkan dengan seminar dan diskusi di ruang paralel membicarakan rencana riset kolaborasi.

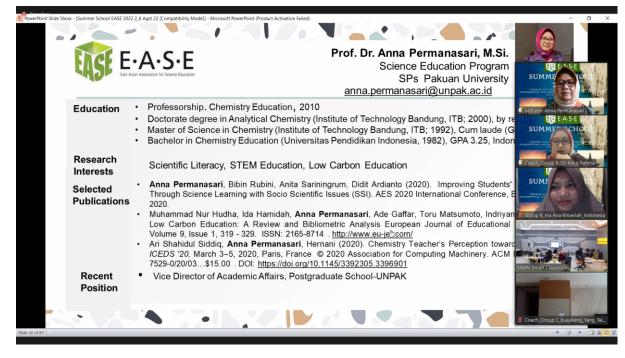
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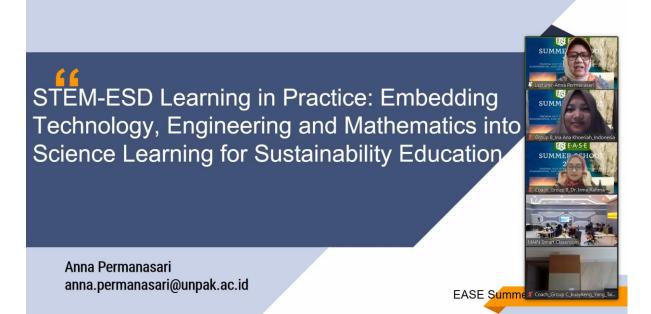
Narasumber: Prof. Dr. Anna Permanasari (Indonesia)

Moderator: Irma Rahma Suwarma, Ph.D



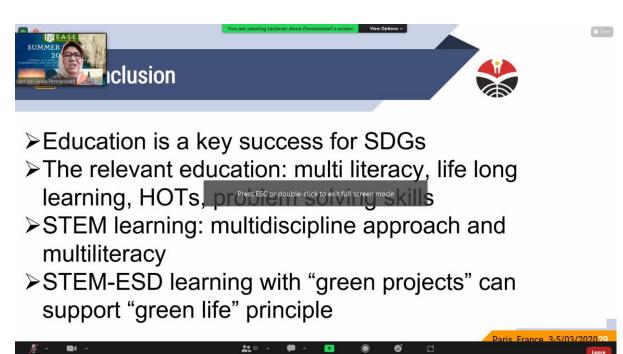




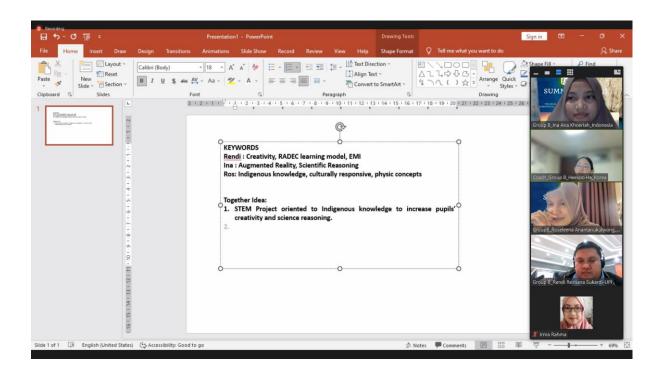






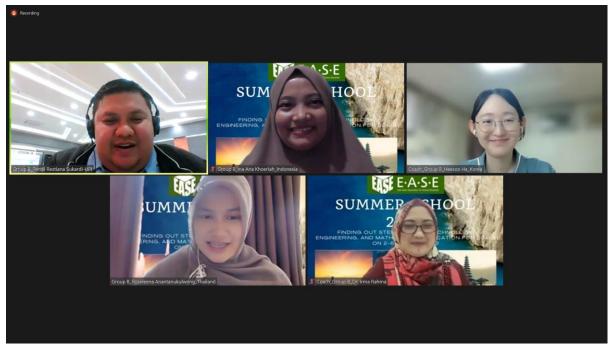


Parallel Session: Pembahasan rencana penelitian kolaborasi









Bogor, 2 Agustus 2022

Mengetahui, Ketua Program Studi P.IPA S2/S3

Prof. Dr. Indarini Dwi Puspitasari, M.Pd.

awg

NIP. 196909041996032001





#### CATATAN INFORMASI KEGIATAN

#### **KEGIATAN EASE SUMMER SCHOOL 2022**

61

Tema Kegiatan : "Finding out STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) Education

for SDG's"Materi Kegiatan

Hari, Tanggal : Selasa, 2 Agustus 2022 Waktu : 08.00 WIB – 16.00 WIB

Tempat : Zoom Meeting, Breakout Room

Narasumber hari 1 : Prof. Peter Zhihong Wan (Hongkong) dan Prof. Dr. Anna Permanasari, M.Si

(Indonesia)

#### Catatan Hasil Kegiatan:

Kegiatan EASE Summer School hari pertama berjalan dengan baik dan lancar. Kegiatan diikuti 54 peserta yang terdiri dari peserta EASE 24 orang dari 6 negara, dosen undangan, keynote speaker maupun panitia di ruang zoom meeting. Acara dilaksanakan secara online dengan diawali pembukaan sekaligus sambutan dari ketua EASE Summer School dan Rektor UPI. Pembicara di hari pertama (keynote speaker) di sesi 1 Prof. Peter Zhihong Wan (Hongkong) dengan moderator Pamudya Aris Dwi Putra, Ph. D. Pukul 10.30-12.00 di lanjutkan dengan paralle session yaitu persentasi rencana penelitian dari peserta EASE Summer School 2022 di setiap room yang sudah ditentukan panitia. Pukul 13.00-14.00 dilanjutkan materi pada sesi 2 oleh keynote speaker Prof. Dr. Anna Permanasari, M.Si (Indonesia) dengan moderator Irma Rahma Suwarna, Ph.D. Di sesi terkahir parallel section (peserta memasuki breakout room masing-masing) membicarakan rencana kolaborasi penelitian. Peserta begitu antusias terlihat dalam jalannya sesi seminar (materi) dan pemaparan pertanyaan pada materi yang disampaikan narasumber maupun saat sesi paralel

#### Lampiran Dokumentasi:

#### 1. Acara Pembukaan

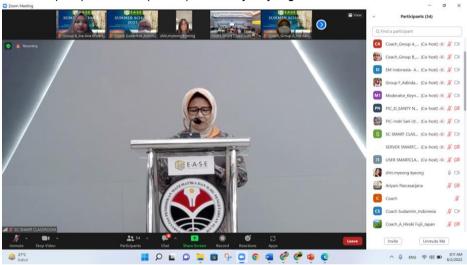




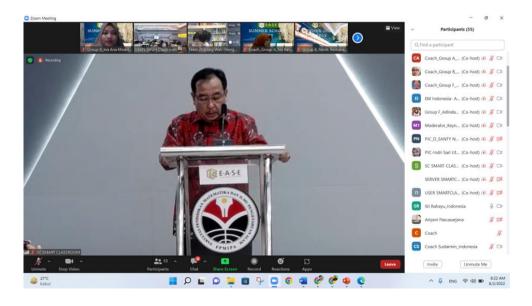


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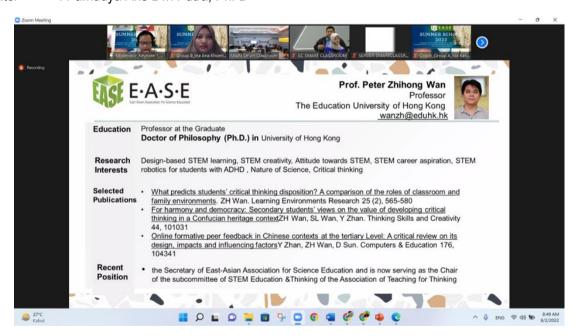
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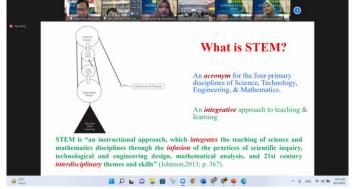


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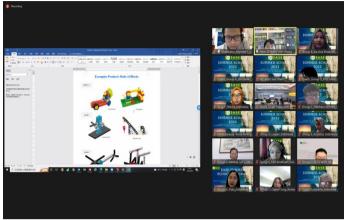


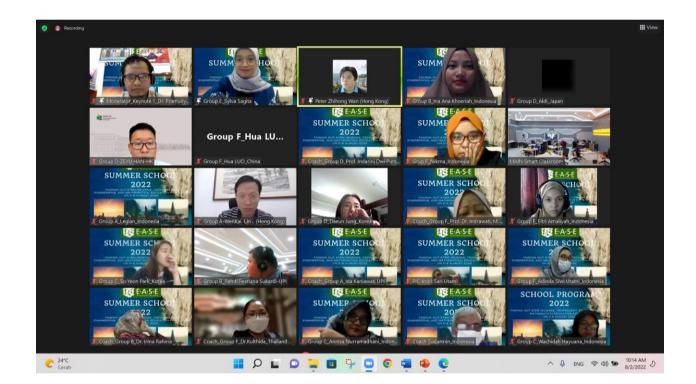
















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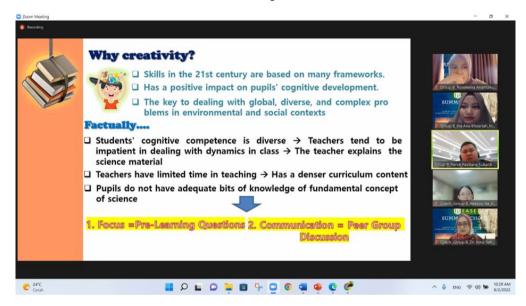
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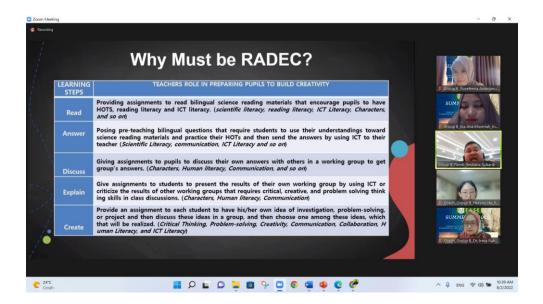
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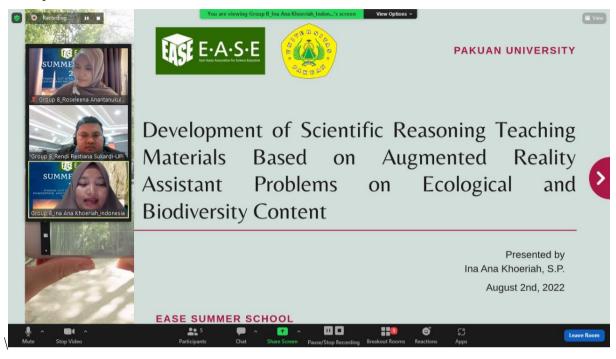


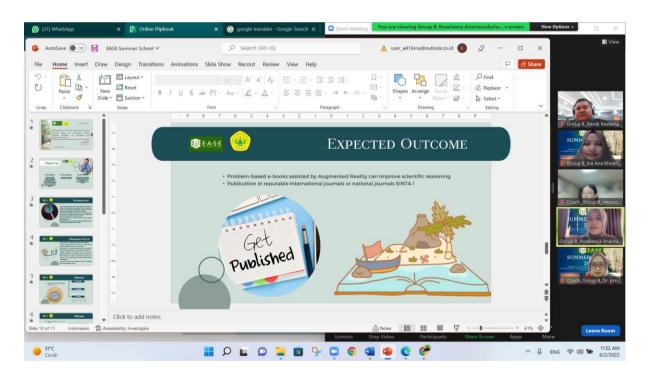






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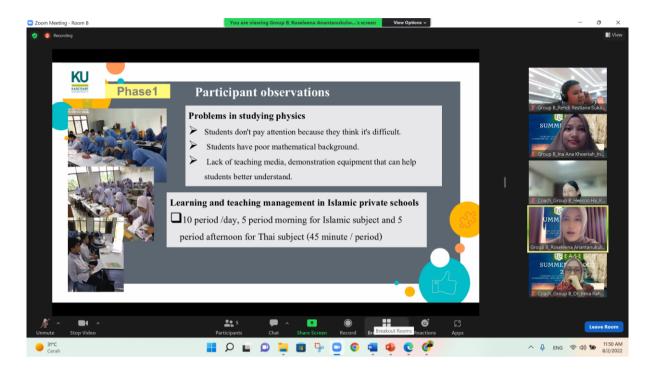








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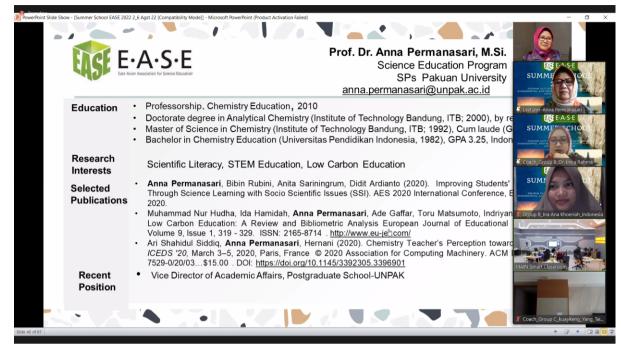
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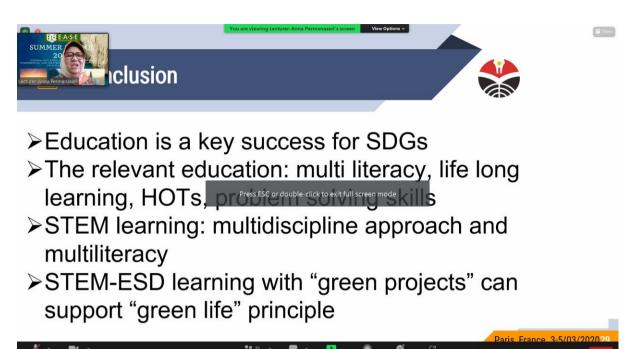




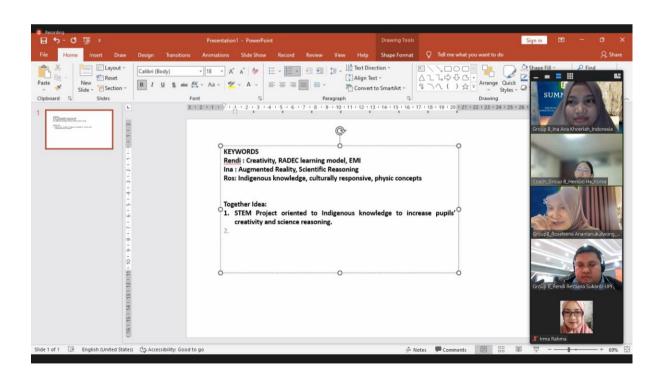






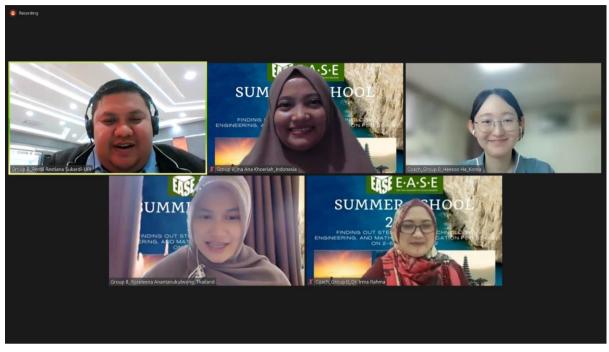


Parallel Session: Pembahasan rencana penelitian kolaborasi





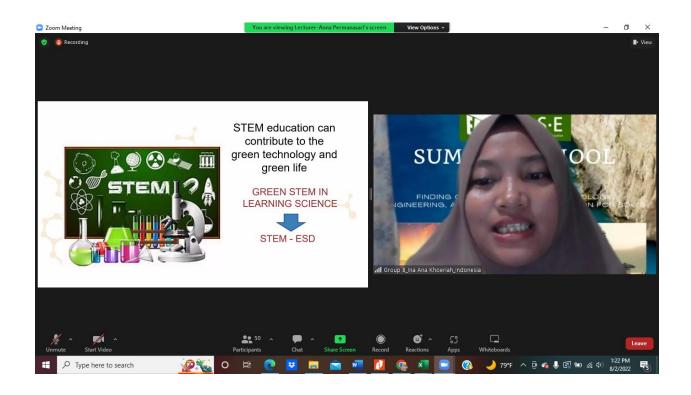


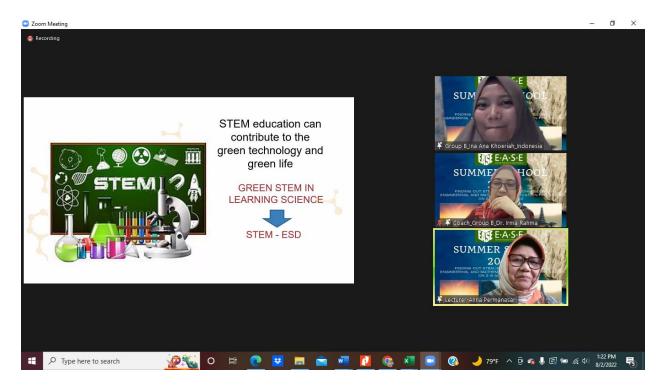


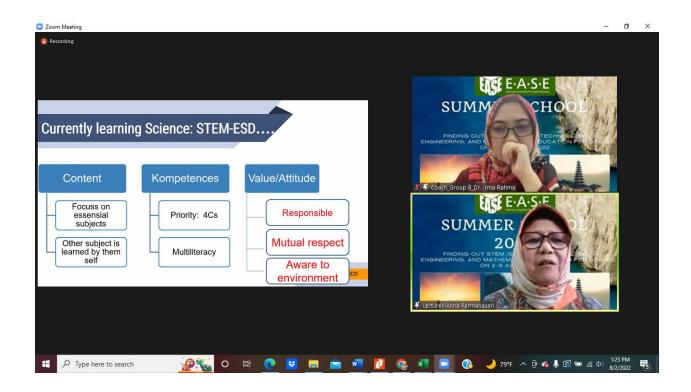
Bogor, 2 Agustus 2022

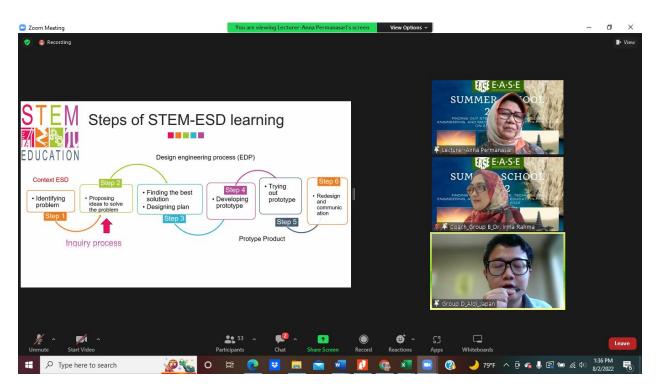
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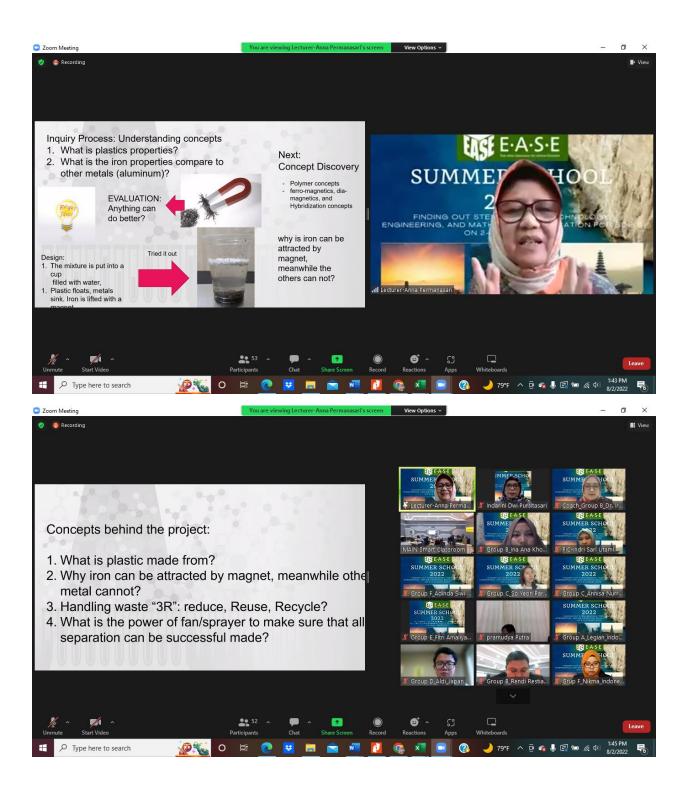
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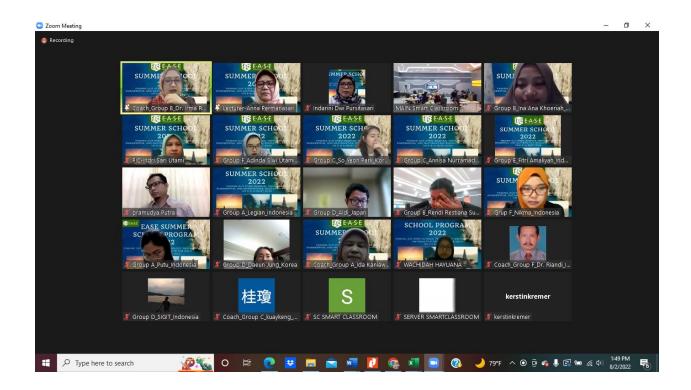


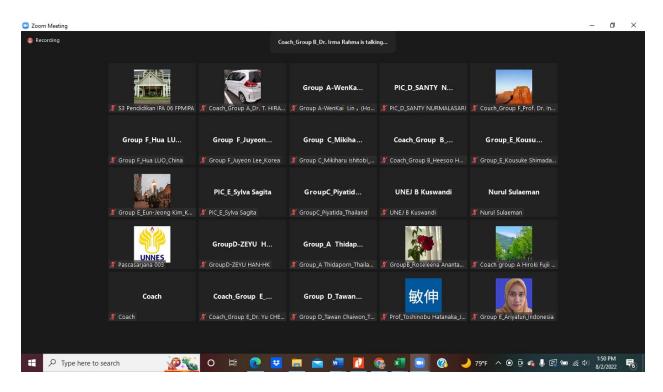




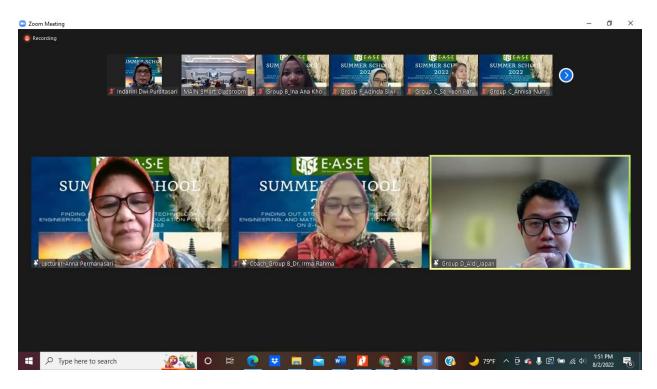


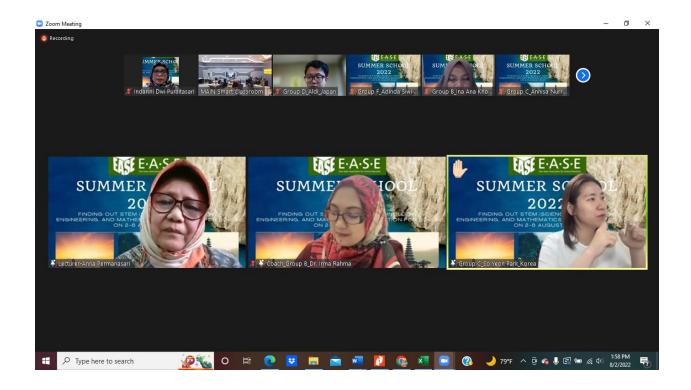












### LAPORAN KEGIATAN EASE SUMMER SCHOOL 2022





Dibuat oleh:

Sigit Subagja

NPM.072621001

PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN IPA SEKOLAH PASCASARJANA UNIVERSITAS PAKUAN 2022

### PROPOSAL RISET KOLABORASI



# Future Food: Development of Phenomenon-Based Learning (PhBL) Module to Foster Scientific Creativity Collaboration Research Proposal

Daeun JUNG<sup>1</sup>, Khalifatulloh Fiel'ARDH<sup>2</sup>, Sigit SUBAGJA<sup>3</sup>, Tawan CHAIWON<sup>4</sup>, Zeyu HAN<sup>5</sup>
1) Kyungpook National University, Korea, 2) Okayama University, Japan, 3) Pakuan University, Indonesia, 4) Kasetsart University, Thailand, 5) The Education University of Hong Kong PRC

### 1. Objectives

One of the goals of STEM Education is to equip students with creativity and other 21st century skills, that will prepare them for a real-world employment. Advancement of science and technology had made food industry one of the fastest growing industry. Yet, there is a shortage of expert in food science. Recent developments in a number of unexpected global events have brought to light the fragility of our food system. In light of the impending threat posed by climate change, it is absolutely necessary to educate of resilient leaders in food science.

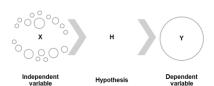
To grow enrollment in food science programs and filling the need in the job market, introducing students to food science is critical (Stringer et. al., 2018). Studies reveal that incorporating food science may improve mathematical literacy (Roseno et.al., 2015), nutrition knowledge, (Carraway-stage, 2015), and multi-disciplinary science knowledge (Hovland et. al., 2013) Lesson on food science has the potential to benefit not only the academic and professional skills of students, but also broader societal needs (Macbeth, et. al., 2021).

Consequently, the lesson planning or curriculum development should show the connections between the variety disciplines and the real-world (Setiawan et al., 2021). Phenomenon (PhBL)-based learning is one of the established pedagogies that focuses on 21st century skills by focusing on real-world problems. The success of Finnish students on the PISA may be attributed to the PhBL, which has been implemented for decades (Symeonidis & Schwarz, 2016). Incorporating PhBL in STEM education resulted in a higher increase of creativity in comparison to traditional approach (Tongsoong & Jermtaisong, 2020).

Based on the above background this study is aimed to develop innovative phenomenon-based module to enhance scientific creativity. Validate the innovative module through implementation in East Asian regions, and Disseminate the innovative module throughout Asia and beyond.

### 2. Problem Formulation

### **Research Questions and hypotheses**



**Assumption:** Open-endedness of PhBL lesson module combined with familiarity of food topic will enable students to engage students in the lesson, thus stimulating their creativity in face of real-world problem

- X Intervention lesson with the future food PhBL module (Independent variable)
- Y Students' scientific creativity before and after the intervention lesson (Dependent variable)
- RQ1 How to develop **PhBL Lesson Module** (x) on the topic of future food?
- RQ2 How effective is the **lesson plan** (x) in fostering **scientific creativity** (y)?
- H0 There is **no significant difference** in students' scientific creativity before and after intervention lesson
- H1 There is a significant difference in students' scientific creativity before and after intervention lesson

### **Operational Definitions**

- **a.** The PhBL (Phenomenon-Based Learning) lesson module, is a collection of learning content structured around contemporary, real-world topics and themes (Chaiwon & Nugultam, 2021).
- **b. Scientific creativity,** ability to utilize scientific knowledge fluently and flexibly to gene-rate original ideas (Adey & Hu,2002), in response to real-world phenomena

### 3. Theoretical Overview

While not absolute, PhBL (Silander, 2019) has several main features:

#### **Inquiry-based**

The PhBL approach promotes inquiry-based learning, problem-based learning, and project- and portfolio-based learning in formal education and the workplace. It begins with investigating the phenomenon and developing an understanding of it. Then, a problem-based learning approach can be used to discover answers and develop topic-related conclusions.

### Anchored in the real world

The phenomenon-based approach is a form of anchored learning, though it does not necessarily involve technology. The questions asked and topics studied are based on real-world phenomena, and the skills and knowledge acquired can be applied across disciplines and beyond the learning environments to real-world situations.

#### Contextual

PhBL applies new information to a problem. This context shows the learner the immediate utility of concepts and information. Applying and using this information during learning is key to retention. Information absorbed only through listening or reading, or in the abstract (such as formulas and theories), often stays in short-term memory and isn't internalized.

### Authenticity

PhBL can demonstrate the authenticity of learning, a key requirement for deeper learning. In a PhBL environment, cognitive processes correspond to those in the actual/real-world situations where the learned subject matter or skills are used. The intent is to bring genuine practices and processes into learning situations to allow participation in the "expert culture" of the area and practices being studied.

#### Constructivism

In PhBL, learners are active knowledge builders and information is constructed through problem-solving. Information and skills are 'pieced together' to fit the situation. When phenomenon-based learning occurs in a collaborative setting (learners work in teams, for example), it supports socio-constructivist and sociocultural learning theories, which view information as formed in a social context. Not every learner needs to reinvent the wheel; they can use information and tools transmitted by cultures.

### 4. Lesson Development Methods

Lesson will be developed by adopting steps introduced in Chaiwon & Nugultam (2021) (See Fig.1). The lesson consists of five phases: (1) Phenomenon (15 mins): Introducing contemporary issues that attract student's attention (see Fig. 2 for examples); (2) Exploration (75 mins): Concept mapping to explore students' prior knowledge; (3) Investigation (75 mins): Design thinking about solution to the problem in the phenomenon; (4) Synthesis (45 mins): Group or class discussion to calibrate the knowledge; (5) Assessment (30 mins.): Using open rubric to assess the learning outcome.



Fig 1. Phenomenon-Based Instruction

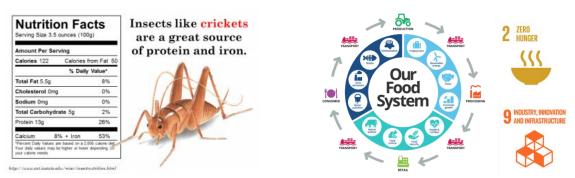


Fig 2. Example of phenomenon to explore (Left: insect as an alternative food source can be delivered in a cross-cutting implementation, e.g. Science: Classification of edible and inedible insect. Technology & engineering: Testing protein content of insect, discussion about food processing technology. Mathematics: Calculating nutrition facts of insect.; right: sustainability issues in the complex food system)

#### 5. Lesson Evaluation Methods

### Research design and subject

Type of this research is a Parallel Mixed Method. The rationale is because by combining both quantitative and qualitative method may offset one method's weakness with the other's strength) (Creswell & Clark, 2011). Specifically, this study employs **embedded quasi-experimental design** because the sampling will be likely non-probabilistic and it include one experimental pre-test-post-test group with no control group. Research subject is determined to be students between the ages of 15 years and 3 months and 16 years and 2 months, and who are enrolled in an educational institution at grade 7 or higher (*purposive sampling as per PISA target of* n≤30, as per central limit theorem) from five different regions: 1) Bangkok, Thailand; Bogor, Indonesia; Daegu, Korea; Hong Kong, PRC and Okayama, Japan.

#### Research instrument

For the quantitative data collection, **the scientific creativity test** developed by Hu & Adey (2002) will be adopted, translated into local languages (Cantonese/Mandarin, Japanese, Korean Indonesia and Thai), and then validated via pilot study in each region. This instrument consists of **seven openended items** including: (1) Unusual Uses, (2) Problem Finding, (3) Product Improvement, (4) Imagination, (5) Problem Solving, (6) Experiment and (7) Product Design.

For example, item 4 "Imagination" will include question such as "Suppose there was no animal-based products (meat, eggs, fish, honey, milk etc.), describe what the world would be like?" Scores were given for three aspects of creativity in each item, including: (1) fluency (i.e. 'How many relevant ideas are produced'); (2) flexibility (i.e. 'How different the produced ideas are'); (3) originality (i.e. 'How unique the produced ideas are'). Qualitative instrument such as semi-structured interview guide, observation checklist, student's worksheet et cetera will be developed via collaboration of the researchers.

### **Data collection and processing**

Qualitative data will be collected before (pre), during (peri) and after the intervention (post). While quantitative data will only be collected before and after the intervention. Qualitative data will be analyzed using content analysis method (coding, categorization), and then processed via descriptive statistics (graphs etc.) Quantitative data will be processed using inferential statistic (e.g. t-test) to see whether there the differences between pretest and posttest result of the scientific creativity are significant. Data from each region will be tested separately.

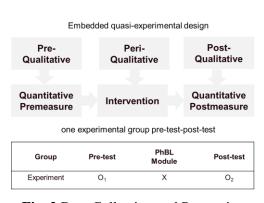


Fig. 2 Data Collection and Processing

### 6. Expected outcomes

### 5.1 Theoretical benefit

- a. As a basis for further research on the development of module utilizing phenomenon-based learning approach on other themes.
- b. Provide empirical evidence on the potential of phenomenon-based learning approach to enhance scientific creativity.

#### **5.2 Practical Benefit**

- a. Foster students' scientific creativity which is one of the 21st century skills.
- b. Motivate students to pursue career in STEM-fields (including food science).
- c. Facilitate teachers to enhance STEM instruction with innovative lesson plan.
- d. Encourage schools to implement phenomenon-based learning curriculum.
- e. Provide researchers a venue to conduct regional research collaboration

#### References

- [1] Carraway-Stage, V., Hovland, J., Showers, C., Díaz, S., & Duffrin, M. W. (2015). Food-based science curriculum yields gains in nutrition knowledge. *Journal of School Health*, 85(4), 231-240.
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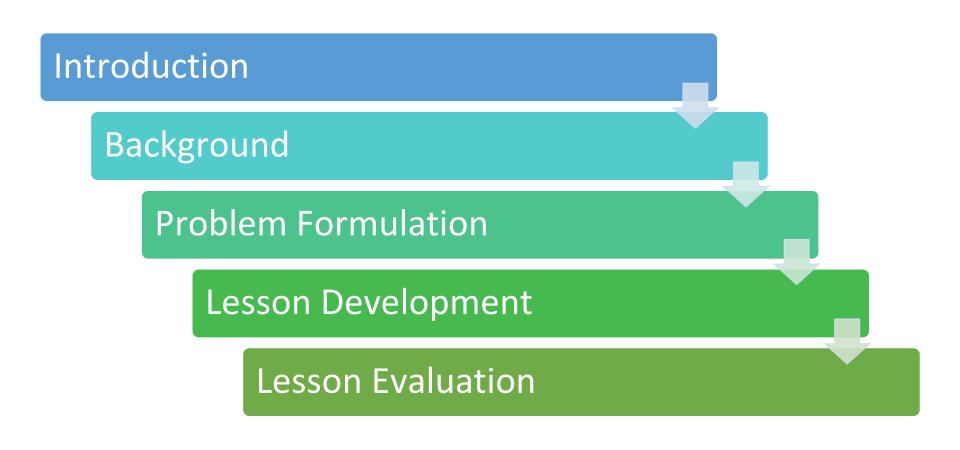
# **FUTURE FOOD**

Development of Phenomenon-Based Learning (PhBL) Module to Foster Scientific Creativity

**EASE Summer School 2022 - Group D** 

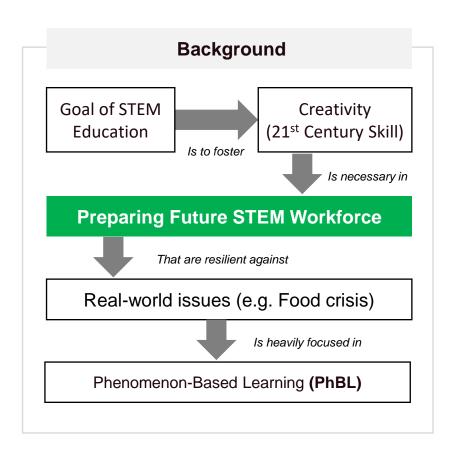
# Introduction Daeun Jung

# **Table of Contents**



# Introduction Sigit Subagja

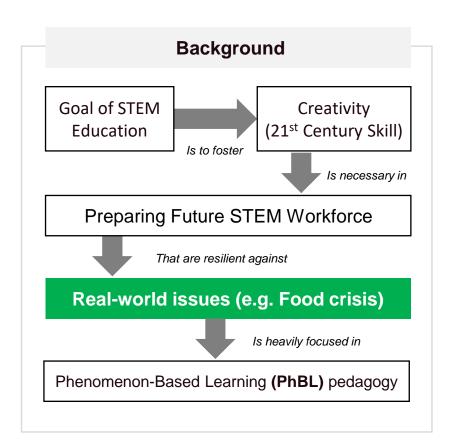
# Introduction





Growing market demand and advancement of science & technology had made food industry one of the fastest growing industry in the foreseeable future. Yet, there is a **shortage of expert in food science** (Stringer, 2019).

# Introduction





Moreover, recent developments in a number of **unexpected global events** (pandemic, war, heatwaves) have brought to light the fragility of our food system. Necessitating effort to **prepare resilient leaders in food science**.

# **Objectives and expected outcome**

# Research Objectives

- Develop innovative phenomenon-based module to enhance scientific creativity.
- Validate the innovative module through implementation in East Asian regions.
- **Disseminate** the innovative module throughout Asia and beyond.

# Theoretical benefit

- As a basis for further research on the development of module utilizing phenomenon-based learning approach on other themes.
- Provide empirical evidence on the potential of phenomenon-based learning approach to enhance scientific creativity.

# Practical benefit

- Foster students' scientific creativity which is one of the 21<sup>st</sup> century skills.
- Motivate students to pursue career in STEM-fields (including food science).
- Facilitate teachers to enhance STEM instruction with innovative lesson plan.
- Encourage schools to implement phenomenon-based learning curriculum.
- Provide researchers a venue to conduct regional research collaboration

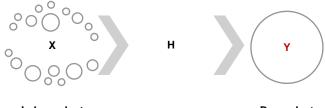
# Problem Formulation Aldi

## **Problem Formulation**

### Research question and hypothesis

RQ1 How to develop PhBL Lesson Module (x) on the topic of future food?

RQ2 How effective is the lesson plan (x) in fostering scientific creativity (y)?



Independent variable

Hypothesis

Dependent variable

H0 There is no significant difference in students' scientific creativity before and after intervention lesson

H1 There is a significant difference in students' scientific creativity before and after intervention lesson

### **Assumption**

Open-endedness of PhBL lesson module combined with familiarity of food topic will enable students to engage students in the lesson, thus stimulating their creativity in face of real world problem (e.g. eating insect to combat food crisis).



Insects like crickets are a great source of protein and iron.



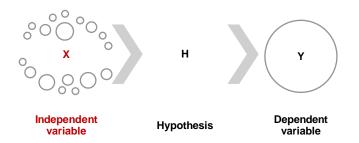
https://www.ent.instate.edu/miss/insectnutrition.html

# **Problem Formulation**

### Research question and hypothesis

RQ1 How to develop PhBL Lesson Module (x) on the topic of future food?

RQ2 How effective is the lesson module (x) in fostering scientific creativity (y)?



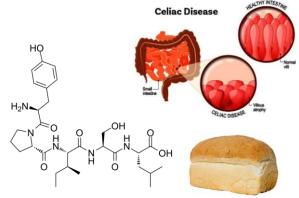
H0 There is no significant difference in students' scientific creativity before and after intervention lesson

There is a significant difference in students' scientific creativity before and after intervention lesson

**H1** 

### **Operational Definition**

■ The PhBL (Phenomenon-Based Learning) lesson module, is a collection of learning content structured around contemporary, real-world topics and themes (Chaiwon & Nugultam, 2021)

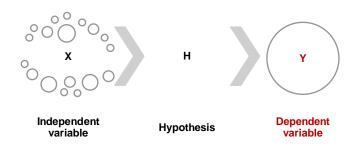


Example of PhBL theme: Gluten-Free foods and Celiac disease

# **Problem Formulation**

### Research question and hypothesis

- RQ1 How to develop PhBL Lesson Module (x) on the topic of future food?
- RQ2 How effective is the lesson plan (x) in fostering scientific creativity (y)?



- H0 There is no significant difference in students' scientific creativity before and after intervention lesson
- H1 There is a significant difference in students' scientific creativity before and after intervention lesson

### **Operational Definition**

 Scientific creativity, ability to utilize scientific knowledge fluently and flexibly to gene-rate original ideas (Adey & Hu,2002), in response to real-world phenomena



Example of Scientific Creativity: Reducing dependency to beef by enhancing plant-based meat with soy-based leghemoglobin

# Lesson Development Tawan Chaiwon

# **Theoretical Overview of Food Science PhBL**

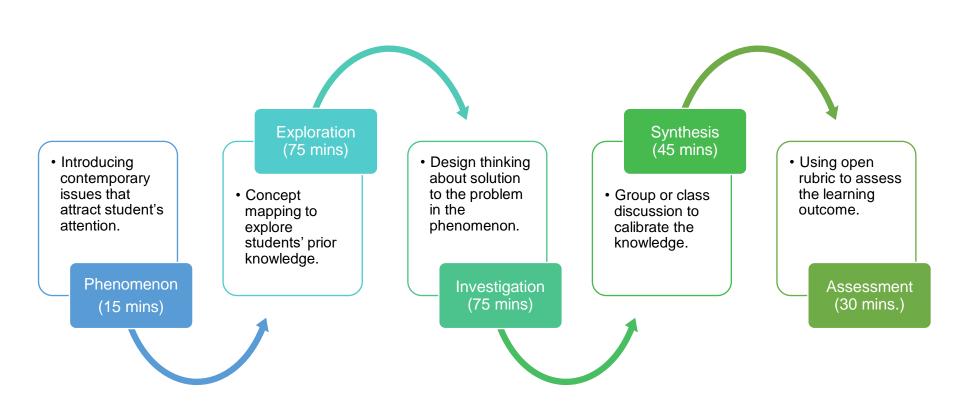
# PhBL is an established pedagogy that is able to foster 21st century skills

- The success of Finnish students on the PISA may be attributed to the PhBL, which has been implemented for decades (Symeonidis & Schwarz, 2016)
- Incorporating PhBL in STEM education resulted in a higher increase of creativity in comparison to traditional approach (Tongsoong & Jermtaisong, 2020)

# Food Science is a promising theme to explore in STEM Education

- To grow enrollment in food science programs and filling the need in the job market, introducing students to food science is critical (Stringer et. al., 2018).
- Studies reveal that incorporating food science may improve mathematical literacy (Roseno et.al., 2015), nutrition knowledge, (Carraway-stage, 2015), and multi-disciplinary science knowledge (Hovland et. al., 2013)
- Lesson on food science has the potential to benefit not only the academic and professional skills of students, but also broader societal needs (Macbeth, et. al., 2021)

# Phenomenon Based Instruction



# Lesson Evaluation Zeyu Han

# **Lesson Implementation**

### **Intervention Method**

- Research type: Parallel Mixed

  Method (combining both quantitative
  and qualitative method may offset one
  method's weakness with the other's
  strength) (Creswell & Clark, 2011)
- Research Design: Embedded quasiexperimental design (nonprobabilistic sampling, one experimental group pre-test-post-test with no control group)

Group	Pre- test	PhBL Module	Post-test
Experiment	O <sub>1</sub>	Х	$O_2$

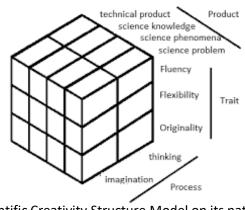
### **Intervention Subject**

- Students between the ages of 15 years and 3 months and 16 years and 2 months, and who are enrolled in an educational institution at grade 7 or higher (*purposive sampling as per PISA target of* n≤30, as per central limit theorem) from five different regions:
  - 1. Bangkok, Thailand
  - 2. Bogor, Indonesia
  - 3. Kyungpook, Korea
  - 4. Hong Kong, PRC
  - 5. Okayama, Japan

## **Research Instrument**

- Quantitative Instrument: The Scientific Creativity Test developed by Hu & Adey (2002)
   : (one of the most prestigious tests worldwide; Saptono & Hidayah, 2020) , (modified, translated, validated version)
- Seven open-ended items related to Unusual Uses, Problem Finding, Product Improvement, Imagination, Problem Solving, Experiment and Product Design; For example (revised item 4): "Suppose there was no animal-based products (meat, eggs, fish, honey, milk etc.), describe what the world would be like?"
- Scores were given for three aspects of creativity in each item, including:
  - (1) fluency (i.e. 'How many relevant ideas are produced')
  - (2) flexibility (i.e. 'How different the produced ideas are')
  - (3) originality (i.e. 'How unique the produced ideas are')

**Qualitative instrument:** Semi-structured interview guide, observation checklist, student's worksheet etc.



The Scientific Creativity Structure Model on its nature (Hu & Adey, 2002) - Theoretical Basis

# **Data Collection and processing**

### **Data Collection**

Embedded quasi-experimental design

**Pre-Qualitative** 

**Peri-Qualitative** 

**Post-Qualitative** 

**Quantitative Premeasure** 

Intervention

**Quantitative Postmeasure** 

one experimental group pre-test-post-test

Group	Pre-test	PhBL Module	Post-test
Experiment	O <sub>1</sub>	X	O <sub>2</sub>

### **Data Processing**

- Qualitative data will be analyzed using content analysis method (coding, categorization), and then processed via descriptive statistics (graphs etc.)
- Quantitative data will be processed using inferential statistic (e.g. t-test) to see whether there the differences between pretest and posttest result of the scientific creativity are significant.
- Data from each regions will be tested separately.

### References

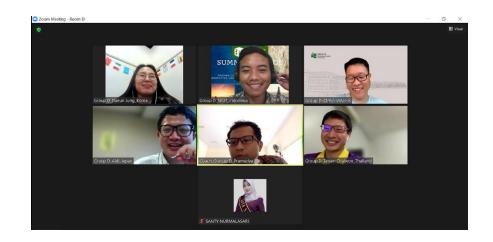
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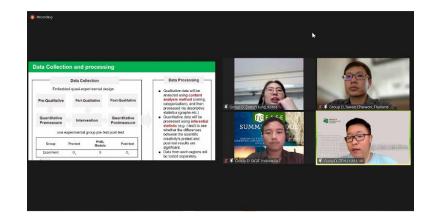


# Thank You for Listening

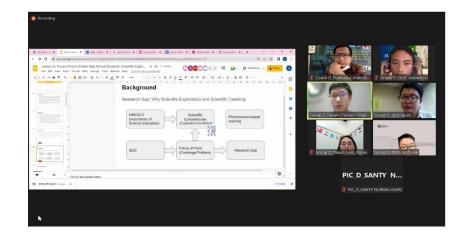
**Questions, Comments, Concerns, Suggestions are welcomed** 

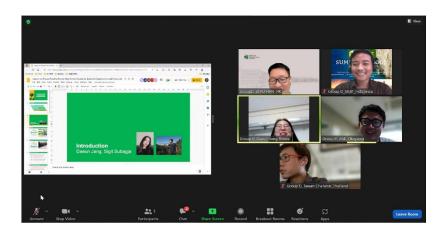
### **DOKUMENTASI KEGIATAN**



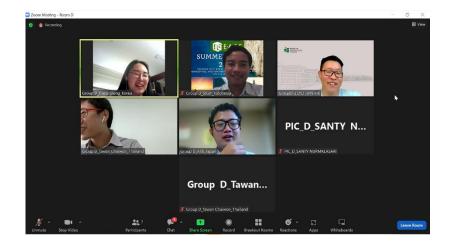




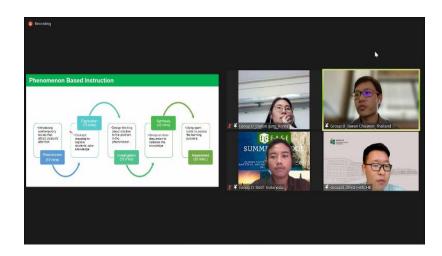








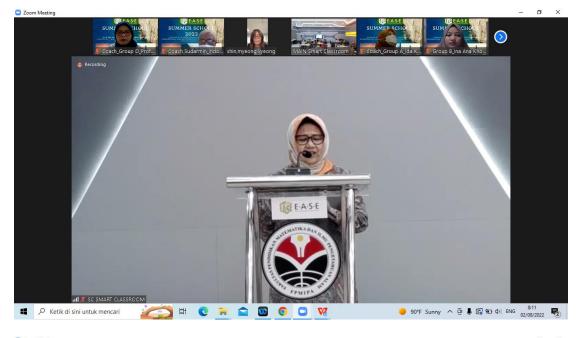














Prof. Xin Myaong\_President EASE 2022

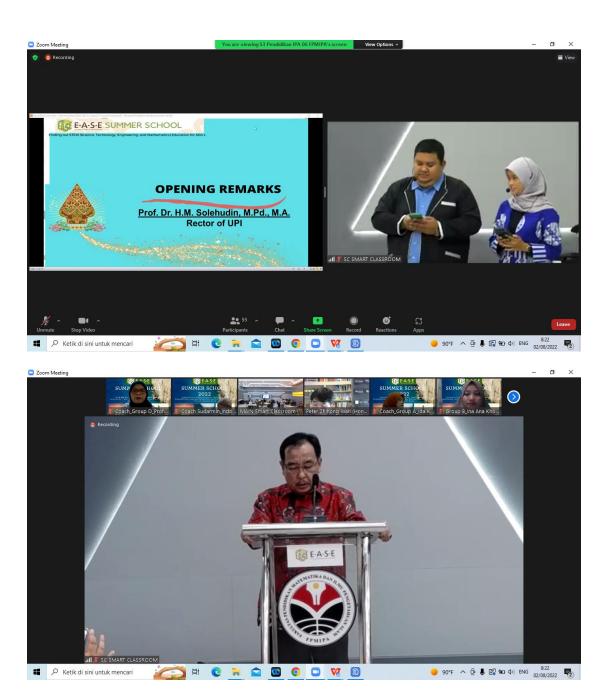


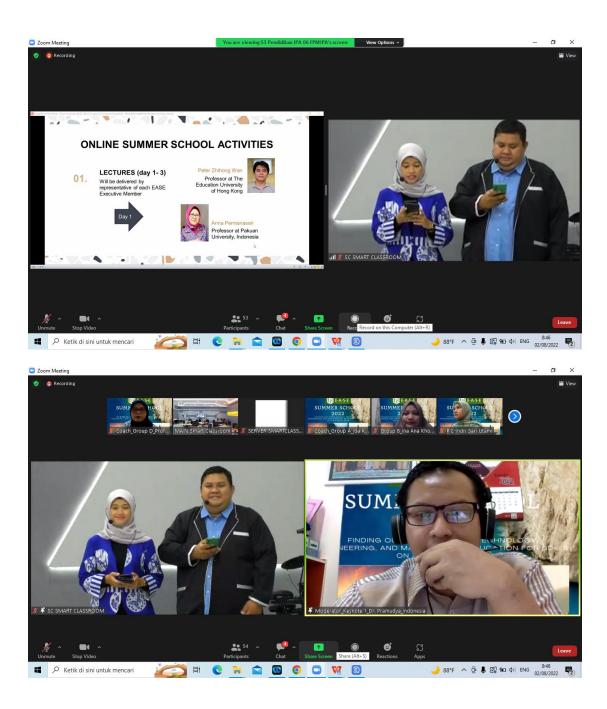


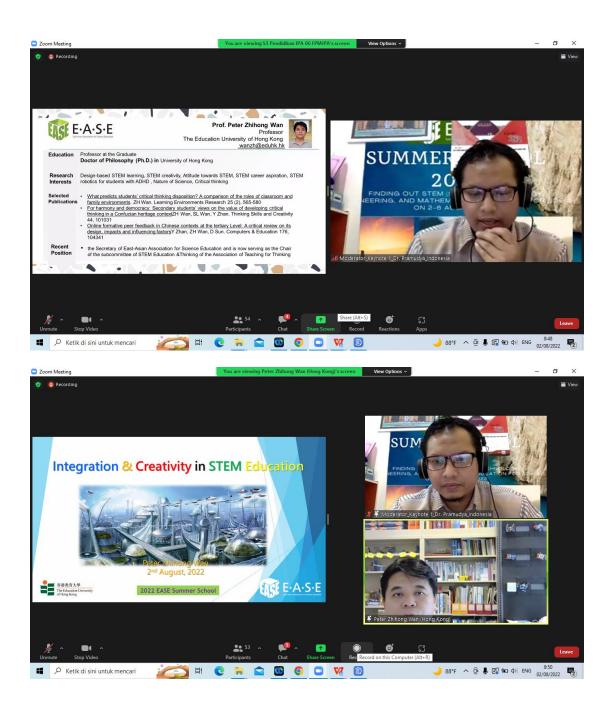


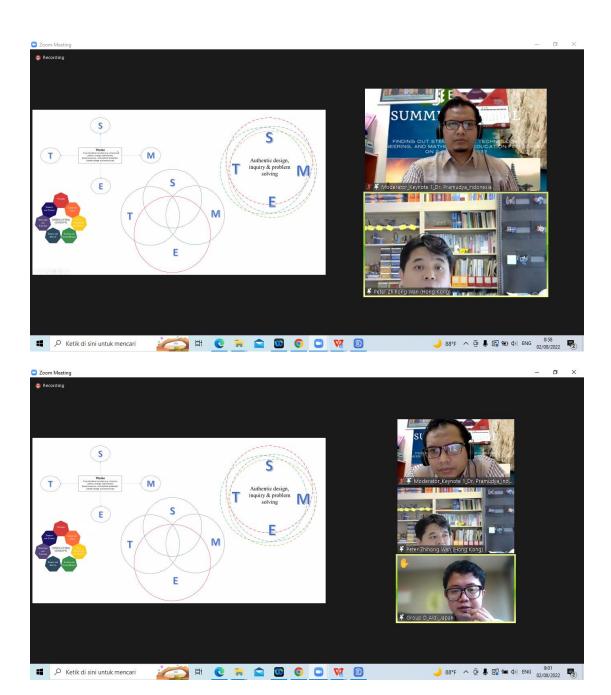


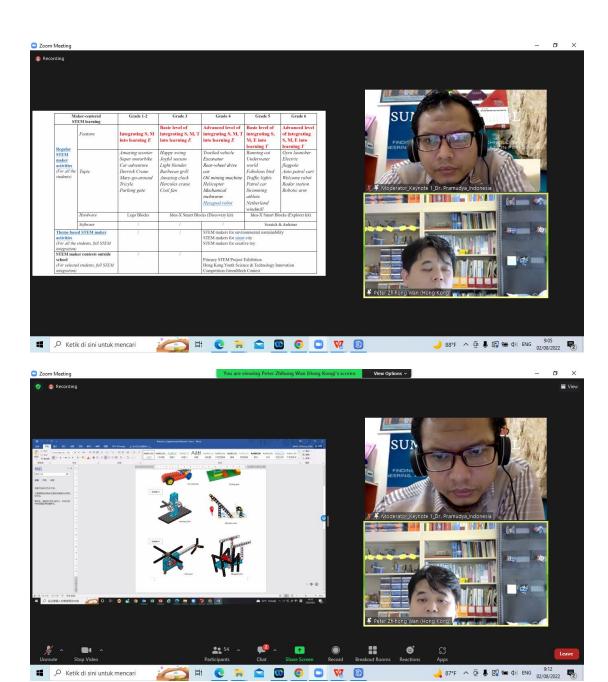
Prof. Dr. Tatang

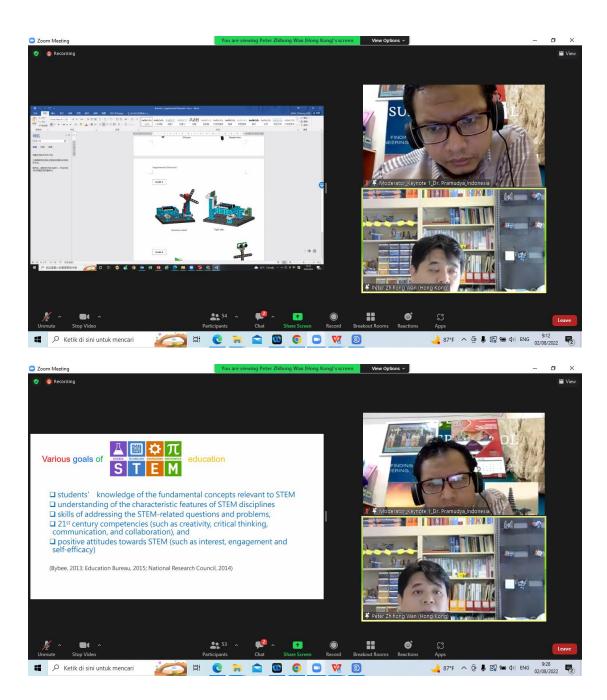


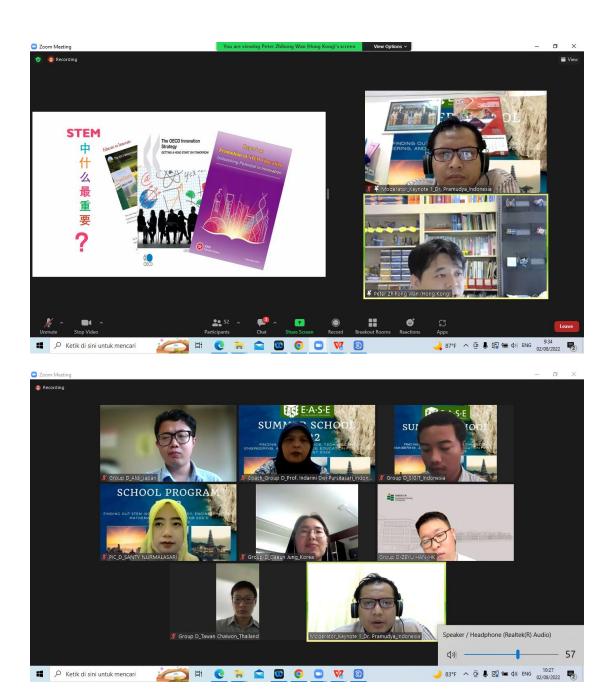














To Mr. Aldi

Your study is interesting about climate change and ESD to fostering furture thinking. What instruments will be used to measure future thinking and what data amalysis techniques will be used?