

17th ASIA PACIFIC CONFERENCE

PROCEEDINGS

Saturday, November 30th, 2019

Panel Session 1 (F-108)

Linguistics and education

Chair: Tenured Senior Lecturer **MEDLEY**, Nicholas, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **CHEN**, Mei-Ying, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

Title: Student teacher's self-evaluation and reflection on the practicum of teaching Chinese as a foreign language

Abstract:

This study investigated the development of professional identity of 23 student-teachers (STs) during their pedagogical practicum while team-teaching Chinese as a second language (TCSL) on one state university in the U.S. Data collected included STs' self-reflective reports and a questionnaire exploring the student teachers' self-evaluation of this field-based experience relate teaching theories to practice and their development of identity. The results of both quantitative and qualitative analysis showed that STs were satisfied with (a) the opportunity provided in terms of learning and teaching skills, and (b) the gain in confidence on their own ability to cope with difficulties and problems. While the former lends support to the importance of teaching practicum in developing professional identity, teaching competencies and management of the teaching climate in classrooms. Nevertheless, the latter indicated that the needs to draw attention to STs' concerns on issues and problems prior to and during the practicum to better prepare and maximize STs' confidence into future development of teacher education.

Keywords: teaching practicum, TCSL, reflection, teacher education

2. **WALTER**, Brett R., Hiroshima University, Japan

Title: Teacher training in a diverse Japan: Cultural awareness

Abstract:

Elementary school teachers in Japan have for over fifteen years now been working alongside Assistant Language Teachers (ALTs) from all over the world. Although there has been a large amount of research

on the interaction between these ALTs and Japanese Teachers of English (JTEs), the research has broadly looked across all levels of English instruction and seems to have focused on problems that arise between these two groups of teachers. Even though much of this data reveals cultural differences as being one of the major underlying causes of conflict, little is discussed about how we in the field of teacher education can make steps toward preventing this conflict. In order to begin filling this gap in the literature, the current study distributed a questionnaire with both likert-type items and open-ended questions to undergraduate students who are training to become elementary school teachers, and who will be expected to teach English alongside an individual from a foreign culture. This presentation will share these data on elementary education students' awareness of and exposure to diverse cultures at one Japanese university and discuss the implications this data has on the future of elementary education teacher training and the need for multicultural education.

3. **LANGLEY**, Raymond, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: One classroom: Two languages joint Japanese-English instruction in a social psychology class to promote concept understanding and cross-cultural student interaction

Abstract:

This presentation will report on a two-semester research project where supplementary Japanese instruction was provided to both Japanese and international students, in an English-basis social psychology class. Japanese universities are seeking to attract international and domestic students by offering English academic courses (Burgess et. al., 2010, Kuwamura, 2009, Toh, 2013). English content classes can be challenging for Japanese students, so supplementary Japanese content education was adopted as one possible solution. A control-treatment experiment was conducted to test this approach in teaching the concept of cognitive dissonance. An additional experiment was conducted teaching multiple concepts over several weeks. Results of both experiments showed that students of diverse linguistic backgrounds achieve greater understanding of difficult psychological concepts, taught in Japanese, when assessed in English. This increased understanding amounted to a difference of one grade level. The social psychology concepts being taught bear directly on understanding issues of international conflict and cooperation. Allport's contact hypothesis (Allport, 1954), suggests that equal treatments of different groups, by those in charge such as professors, promotes mutual understanding and acceptance. Students provided with such educational experiences will be better prepared to solve problems that are regional in scale and require cross-cultural communication to resolve.

4. **CUTTING**, Miki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Design and assessment of education abroad: Application of a training evaluation model to enhance the impact of a preparation course

Abstract:

International education has begun to demand research-based educational intervention to focus more on learning outcomes. A preparation course for education abroad is one type of educational intervention and its significance has been discussed in recent large-scale research in Japan. However, literature on effective preparation courses is scarce. This study focuses on a preparation course designed for study abroad, in which Kirkpatrick's training evaluation model was employed as an overall assessment framework and the course content was developed based on some instructional design models. To examine the effect of the model on overseas outcomes, students' daily reflections recorded on e-portfolios during their study abroad was analyzed. The results indicate that this model can give an impact on critical behaviors of students during study abroad.

5. **PUTRA**, Auria Atama, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The gap of education distribution in Indonesia in certain provinces: Analysis of factors that affect the poverty rate

Abstract:

Education is an essential factor in the development of the nation. Through education, it can enhance the growth of nations through Gross Domestic Product (GDP) particularly for long term impact. In Indonesia, education keeps growing, but with the wide-area that Indonesia has, there's a gap between urban areas and rural areas. Education mostly centralizes in Java Island and other big Islands in Indonesia such as Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Bali. However, other remote areas and difficult access in the Indonesian Archipelago, affecting inequality in education in those areas. For example, emphasizes in Papua area. Within 34 provinces that Indonesia has, this paper wants to examine the evenness of education distribution and its impact on poverty in Indonesia. Poverty measured by illiterate ratio, number of private or public school, unemployment, GDP per province, calorie consumption and household income. The data of this paper is obtained from the Indonesian Statistics Institution and the Indonesian Education and Culture Ministry for the period of 2011-2017. The methodology of this paper is using panel data and analyzed through Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression, and Gini coefficient formula by using Stata software.

Keywords: education, illiteracy ratio, poverty, education inequality, education distribution, education access

6. **TRAN**, Cao Bang Trinh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Romanization and nationalism: A comparative case study of Chinese and Vietnamese

Abstract:

This paper analyzes the relationship between Romanization and nationalism through two case studies: Romanized Vietnamese (quoc ngu) and Chinese Phonetic Alphabet (pinyin). Vietnamese and Chinese

were both written in ideographic scripts. After national independence, quoc ngu officially replaced two senior ideographic scripts. However, rather than likewise abandoning the ideographic principle, Chinese only implied pinyin as an addition to the existing alphabet. Despite the different levels of romanization, both language reforms resulted in reinforcement and stability of national unity (DeFrancis, 1950, 1977). This paper adopts the method of a comparative case study to analyze the implication of pinyin and quoc ngu. Firstly, I will introduce Vietnamese and Chinese ideographic scripts, comparing their linguistic similarities pre- and post- Romanization (Alves, 2001). Secondly, I will analyze how quoc ngu and pinyin individually affect national unity and identity. Thirdly, I will explain the success of these two romanization movements within the frame of nationalism. Lastly, I will report the result of this comparative case study: the effects of an alphabetic script to national unity varies with the level of multilingualism. The research can be related in future debates on Romanization of a script and decisions regarding language policies.

(194 words)

Keywords: romanization, national unity, national identity, quoc ngu, pinyin, ideogram, multilingualism

Panel Session 2 (F-109)

Philippine issues

Chair: Professor **CORTEZ**, Michael A., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **TRINIDAD**, Dennis, De La Salle University, Philippines

Title: Abe's new security policies and development aid: The Philippine case

Abstract:

Japan's security and defense policies have undergone profound changes since 2010. Behind this transformation were the increasing drift to right-of-center of Japanese politics, perception of a 'hostile' regional environment, and China's rise as a major aid provider. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has pursued a more assertive, high-profile, and high-risk Japanese foreign and security policies. Given the constitutional and other legal constraints, Japanese foreign aid will continue to be a crucial toolkit in the pursuit of Japan's strategic interests. With such new security policies in place, what implications do these have on Japanese ODA? The paper argues that some degree of securitization of Japan's ODA has taken place as a result. Following the framework introduced by Brown and Gravingholt (2016), it examines the degree of aid securitization by observing the changes in the aid discourse, aid flows, and institutional structures of Japan's ODA to the Philippines. The paper's conclusion is relevant to the role of foreign aid as diplomatic tool in the era of multi-polarity and strategic rivalry.

2. **BAUTISTA**, Aimee Dresá, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

Title: An assessment of 'Asian values' in the Philippines and its implications on preference for democracy

Abstract:

Emphasizing Confucian values of harmony, obedience to authority, filial piety, communitarianism, and economic development over individual rights, the Asian 'values' are considered incompatible with the essential characteristics of a liberal democracy which puts primacy on the protection of political and civil rights. Since the Asian values hypothesis is founded more on culture than on geography, the argument is seldom seen relevant in the Philippines, a predominantly Catholic country, and therefore excludes the Philippines in many studies about Asian values (see Dalton and Ong 2005).

Using data from the first to fourth waves of the Asian Barometer Survey, this study aims to determine whether the prevalent values Filipinos hold are indeed different from these 'Asian values.' Employing ordered logistic regression, it tests how these values affect Filipinos' preference for democracy. The results show that Filipinos exhibit values that are considered as 'Asian' despite not being predominantly Confucian. Moreover, despite exhibiting these values considered incompatible with democracy, Filipinos remain to have high level of preference for democracy. The study refutes the Asian values hypothesis in the Philippine context. However, this does not mean that they explicitly reject authoritarian alternatives, especially if it means choosing economic development over protection of civil rights.

3. **LUMAMPAO**, Raisa, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

Title: Pragmatic or institutional: The irony of Duterte's independent foreign policy

Abstract:

In 2016, President Rodrigo Duterte announced that the Philippines will pursue an independent foreign policy. Shortly after, Duterte made punitive statements against the United States and the European Union while maintaining a passive rhetoric towards China. Is this rhetoric indicative of Duterte's independent foreign policy? What elements then comprise his foreign policy? And how are these elements reflective of the Philippine national interest?

Applying Chris Alden's rationalist approach in foreign policy-making, this study examines Duterte's perception of an independent foreign policy and determines his foreign policy priorities. This study argues that, despite the strong rhetoric of Duterte against the United States and declared pivot to China, institutional alliance with the United States remain to be at the core of Philippine foreign policy. Using textual analysis of Duterte's official pronouncements from 2016 to 2018, it showed a comparatively higher mention of China than the United States together with certain keywords on Philippine foreign policy. Although the result revealed a seeming pivot of the Philippines to China, significant exchanges with the United States are almost not mentioned in Duterte's pronouncements.

Keywords: independent foreign policy, Duterte, United States, China

4. **MALLARI**, Aaron Abel, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

Title: From Marcos to Duterte: Drug war(s) and penal populism in contemporary Philippines

Abstract:

This paper aims to contribute to the ongoing conversations about the rise of Duterte in the Philippines and the attendant discourses being attached to it, particularly populism and the challenges it poses to democracy. Looking into Duterte's drug war as a case, this paper will attempt to demonstrate that the resonance of Duterte's campaign against illegal drugs, and essentially his penal populist rhetoric, also rested on the reality that this is not a completely novel policy. By way of taking a historical view, this piece forwards the idea that to better understand Duterte's penal populism necessitates a broader perspective across contemporary Philippines. Utilizing the speeches of Duterte and past Philippine presidents Ferdinand Marcos, Fidel Ramos and Joseph Estrada delivered through the State of the Nation Address (SONA), the piece locates Duterte's Drug War within a continuum of previous policies on illegal drugs and reveals the construction of drugs, drug users, and criminality as pervasive social problems that could only be addressed with an iron fist.

5. **LIM**, Natalie Isabel, University of the Philippines, Philippines; **NISCE**, Alyssa Angela, De La Salle University, Philippines; **FERNANDEZ**, Cholenettia Makeen, De La Salle University, Philippines

Title: Immunity or impunity?: Defining and penalizing extrajudicial killings in the Philippines

Abstract:

The notion of extrajudicial killings (EJKs) has evolved, under international law and through the jurisdictions of international courts, as part of crimes against humanity. However, this is not the case with Philippine national laws, which currently appear to be inadequate in addressing the issue of EJKs. This thesis assessed whether the standards of the International Criminal Court (ICC) may be incorporated in the drafting of local legislation to properly address the increasing number of EJKs in the Philippines. The writers analyzed the existing provisions of international laws by gathering and synthesizing primary and secondary sources of data to determine whether the killing of civilians under the Duterte administration's war on drugs qualifies as Crimes Against Humanity. This research provides the government with the bases to determine accountability for the deaths that have resulted in the drug war, and prosecute the persons responsible in order to bring justice to the victims of EJKs. The researchers have concluded that the killings perpetrated by the Duterte Administration qualifies as Crimes Against Humanity and that with the enactment of a local statutory law penalizing EJKs, President Duterte may be prosecuted for the killings.

Humanitarian issues

Chair: Assistant Professor **GOMEZ**, Oscar A., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Professor **SATO**, Yoichiro, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **TRAN PHUONG**, Thao, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The connection between collective memory and reconciliation: A case study of Japan-South Korea and Germany-Poland

Abstract:

Collective memory is defined as the way people of a country perceive their participation in the international community throughout the history, how the media portrayed this perception, and the reaction toward a matter involving a past issue. Unlike other aspects which contribute to support a bilateral relation such as economic cooperation, security issues, and political interdependence, collective memory is not treated as an important ingredient despite its significant effect on the wax and wane between two nations. This research is an attempt to highlight collective memory's significance and define the connection between collective memory and bilateralism. By analyzing how the two governments have dealt with the matter regarding collective memory of wartime in two cases, namely Germany-Poland and Japan-Korea, the research has drawn two tentative conclusions. First, in the former case when the issue regarding collective memory is solved, there is no major remaining conflicts and ongoing disagreement, whereas in the latter when the animosity caused by difficult history remains stark and deep, reconciliation is not successfully achieved. Second, based on the first conclusion, it is possible to confirm collective memory's important role in supporting reconciliation and strengthening bilateral cooperation.

2. **AHDANISA**, Dissa Syakina, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **ROTHMAN**, Steven, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Revisiting international human rights treaties: Comparing Asia and western efforts to improve human rights

Abstract:

Although the number of international human rights agreements signed by Asia Pacific countries have been increasing, the effects of these treaties on individual human rights within those nations are still unclear. Implementation of these agreements seems slow, with only 13 National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) out of 52 Asia Pacific members states of the UN, increasing from just five in the 1990's. In addition, international relations theory and previous empirical research suggest mixed effects after ratifying international human rights treaties.

Asia Pacific nations face very different conditions than Western nations, such as more complicated security environments, large cultural and religious differences, and lack of development and democratic values in some cases. What are the differences between implementation of human rights treaties in Western and Asian nations? How do they affect the efficacy of international agreements on individual human rights?

This paper presents a review of existing literature to understand the current state of research on the effects and effectiveness of human rights treaties in the Asia Pacific region in contrast to Western implementation. The review suggests that national law, culture, and religion are more important intervening variables in the implementation of treaties in Asia.

3. **CANDELARIA**, John Lee, Hiroshima University, Japan

Title: Mediating civil conflicts in Southeast Asia: Lessons from Aceh and Mindanao

Abstract:

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has committed to developing its regional and institutional capacities for promoting peace among its members and beyond, however, it is apparent that the organization is yet to impact conflicts in its turf positively. Southeast Asia is a hotbed of intrastate conflicts ranging from ideological to ethnic, and peace in the region merits attention from scholars. I ask the questions: what are the qualities of an effective mediator for civil conflicts? Can ASEAN mediate its conflicts? To answer this, I looked at the peace processes of Aceh, Indonesia, and Mindanao, Philippines, as case studies. Utilizing the insider and outsider mediator typology introduced by Wehr & Lederach (1991), I find that civil conflicts could benefit from mediators that ensure the trust and confidence of conflict parties, and that ASEAN and its member states can effectively mediate their conflicts if they position themselves at a unique cultural and geographical advantage in reference to the conflict to be mediated.

Keywords: ASEAN, mediation, intrastate conflicts, ethnic conflicts, Aceh, Mindanao

Panel Session 4 (F-111)

Education, economy, and management

Chair: Professor **YOKOYAMA**, Kenji, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **HAQUE**, H M Jahirul, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, Bangladesh; **SHAHRIAR**, Faisal Mohammad, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, Bangladesh

Title: Academic leadership at the private universities of Dhaka: The students' point of view

Abstract:

Exploring the students' perspective of academic leadership is crucial due to their pivotal role in

creating the image of HEIs. Although students' perception of quality in HEI is unclear (Hill et al, 2003), and is subjected to their expectations and values (Telford & Masson, 2005), studies suggest that they value academic competence (Munasinghe & Rathnasiri, 2011), teaching quality and their relationships with academic staff (Neves & Hillman, 2016). At present, the number of private universities are nearly 100 in Bangladesh, most of which are in Dhaka, the capital city. This study is an effort to explore students' perception of academic leadership in their respective HEIs from a functional point of view. Survey data have been collected from students of undergraduate and graduate programs of 10 private universities in Dhaka. Descriptive statistics and weighted scoring have been employed to measure the aspects and level of academic leadership present in those HEIs

2. **BANKOLE**, Abidemi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Exploring brand identity in higher education: Case study of an international Japanese university

Abstract:

Higher education institutions (HEIs) have been increasingly making use of branding in recent years. However, branding theory and concepts originally developed in the field of business are being directly applied to the education sector, without adequate research on their effectiveness or suitability to the realities of the sector. This presentation will attempt to further the discussion on branding and specifically brand identity, a concept researchers have asserted to be a key factor in building successful brands in HEIs. Employing a qualitative case study methodology, this study explores the development and maintenance of a university brand at a young, international Japanese institution. Results demonstrate twelve dimensions—vision, physical properties, positioning, personality, functional, emotional and self-expressive benefits, core and extended identities, relationship, culture, reflection, self-image, an evolving brand identity, and external orientation—were similar to dimensions from the field of business. On the other hand, students, location, curriculum, student employability, and a multiplicity of identities were revealed to be factors also relevant to HEIs but which have not been mentioned before in relation to the business field. Therefore, a new brand identity model is proposed specifically for the higher education sector.

3. **SOMWADI**, Yanisa, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **LEE**, Geunhee, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Effective social media marketing strategy for Japanese language school in Thailand

Abstract:

Nowadays, the number of domestic Japanese language students and the market value of small-medium language school has been diminishing year by year. One of the important factors affected this negative outcome caused by the way of Japanese language school has done their marketing. Most of them mainly rely on traditional marketing without realizing that, the media consumption of language

students in Thailand, have shifted from traditional media to an online platform. Hence, the purpose of this study would like to emphasize the role of social media marketing, as a key success for Japanese Language School in Thailand to approach their target market. This study would like to explore what is a key factor from social media to trigger a student's selection in the stage of purchase decisions and post-purchase behavior, based on the five stages of the consumer decision-making process. The methodology will be conducted in two ways. First, Interview three Japanese Language Schools in Thailand, where successfully from applied social media marketing to approach students. Secondly, conducted a survey of 50 Japanese language students. In conclusion, the paper hints at Facebook Page activities, messaging application and online content sharing by student's mutual friends influence the student's selection of language school.

4. **ASAKURA**, Takamichi, Hitotsubashi University, Japan

Title: The educational development policies' transformation by Japanese tutoring companies: The case study of globalizing Kumon

Abstract:

This study examines the question "What kind of transformation does the change of actors from the public sector to the private sector bring to international education development?" Educational development has been driven by the intention of providers, rather than the needs of the recipients, so changes in those providers have a significant effect. However, the impact of these changes on human development has not been sufficiently studied.

This study focuses on Japanese tutoring schools, especially Kumon, the world's largest tutoring company. The study clarifies how Kumon has expanded its business across Asia and how Kumon connects with development policies, using various reports and interviews.

Kumon develops its educational services in Asian countries by using stories about its founder and his family and an education style rooted in Japan, appealing a traditional Japanese education and friendliness as a sales point. Further, the Japanese government urges the company to highlight its "national" attractiveness as a means of educational development. In other words, the international education development is transformed not only to provide education, but also to promote the national image of "Japan" through the affection of learners and their families to the tutoring companies.

5. **PHILIPS**, Yohana, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Does Indonesia's education cash transfer reach the eligible recipient?

Abstract:

Cash transfer program is one of the poverty alleviation programs that carried out by government in some developing countries. In Indonesia, unconditional cash transfer program was introduced in 2005, when the government intended to revoke fuel subsidies. This program then was criticized for its

implementation problems such as leakage of funds, corruption, recipients who did not fit the criteria, and others. In 2012, the government launched a cash transfer program called Poor Student Assistance (BSM) to help poor household to have more access for education. The question arises whether this assistance has reached the poorest groups of people and family who really need it. The aim of this study is to see whether BSM has been distributed to eligible beneficiaries based on income, urban-rural locations, Java and Non-Javanese Islands. Using quantitative method through probit and logit estimations, the findings of this study are that the BSM program mostly reaches people living in rural areas and those who live outside Java, which is in line with the purpose. But those who received it actually come from groups of people who were middle to high income, and not low-income household.

6. **JOY**, Asif Siddique, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Impacts of race, gender and household income and expenditure on educational attainment in South Africa

Abstract:

Education has been viewed as a source and reflection of social and economic inequality, both because of its recognized value as a key component of human development and because of its contribution to individual earnings and national economic development (Lloyd and Hewett, 2009). This paper investigates whether schools in areas, household Income and expenditure group, race and gender influence the attendance in the schools in South Africa. I utilize the variation in different household income and expenditure groups, as recorded in the “South African household survey,” and schools in the province, race, and gender as recorded in Census data. Provincial data is employed to examine how differences in different independent variables have effects on the outcome of children’s education. I attempt to test the hypothesis that both household income and expenditure, and schools in the areas have positive effects on children’s education. Using the provincial data collected from national surveys, I regress the household income and expenditure, schools in the areas, race, and gender. On the contrary to my hypothesis, race and gender have negative effects on children’s education. I discuss policy recommendations and suggest new areas of research to improve the educational standards in South Africa.

Keywords: education, racial inequality

Enterprise and management

Chair: Professor **CHEN**, Shu-Ching, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **JAYASINGHE**, Nilushika Chandima, Uva Wellassa University, Sri Lanka

Title: Motivational factors and obstacles for female entrepreneurs in South Asia (A case study in Sri Lanka)

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to investigate the motivational factors and obstacles for female entrepreneurs while emerging as the entrepreneurs in South Asian context, particularly in Sri Lanka. Data were collected from 80 female entrepreneurs of SMEs, through a semi-structured questionnaire and were analyzed basically based on descriptive statistics. Findings reveal that, the major motivational factors of female entrepreneurs are driven by the self-esteem and confidence gained as an entrepreneur, urge to balance the work and family life, the intention to take the advantages from the received opportunities and as a source of income for the family. The main challenges they have encountered are the lack of credit access and sufficient financial support, lack of family support, prejudice and stereotypes of the society and lack of technical support. The sufficient sustenance from both family and the other resource persons for motivational and financial aids will enhance the productivity of female entrepreneurs. This study will fill the gap of why female representation is very low as the entrepreneurs regardless of their paid and unpaid contribution to an economy of a country.

Keywords: South Asia, female Entrepreneurs, motivational factors, obstacles, small and medium enterprises, challenges

2. **HEO**, Taeyoon, Korea University of Foreign Studies, Korea

Title: Cultural Innovation Theory as an alternative to branding in the platform business era, with a focus on Korea's most representative food delivery platform "BaeMin" (Baedalui Minjok)

Abstract:

With the advent of the fourth industrial revolution, platform business is playing an integral part for the strategy of many companies. Fierce competition is on the rise between companies, with the focal point of competition shifting from attaining technological superiority to vying for consumer timeshare.

Furthermore, companies who were traditionally in different markets and product categories, originally not likely to compete at all, are butting heads. Thus, brand selection is becoming more and more challenging for consumers.

In the midst of the action, there exists a particular platform application brand in the food delivery industry in Korea named "Baemin." Originally a minor start-up, it grew its business not by

technological differentiation, but by putting emphasis into crowd culture and utilizing consumer fandom to charge ahead of competitors.

This research, implementing Douglas Holt's cultural innovation theory on a comparative study of the strategy of "Ben & Jerry's" in the U.S. and "Baemin" in Korea, proposes the possibility of cultural branding as a viable strategic alternative for companies in the age of platform business.

The case of "Baemin" serves as an epitome to branding being viable strategy in the platform business era.

3. **GEGES**, Dhino, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Enhancing community resilience through social enterprises: Case studies from small island communities in the Philippines

Abstract:

The study sought to examine the proposition that social enterprises contribute significantly to community resilience. This proposition was examined through a case study of small island communities in a selected municipality in the Philippines that was heavily damaged by typhoon Haiyan in 2013. Quantitative and qualitative data were gathered through community surveys, key informant interviews, focused group discussion, and community-immersion. The study found out that social enterprises contributed to community resilience. The contributions are apparent in improving community capitals such as social, political, economic, natural and physical capital.

The social entrepreneurial pathways were observed to have several phases that include 1) reputation and identity recognition, 2) opportunity recognition and participatory needs assessment, 3) organizational development and capacity building, and 4) planning, designing and actual operation of social enterprises. The pathways and contributions are influenced by different context which can be dominant, bounded, neutral or localized. Harmonization of efforts to improve entrepreneurial activities was visible among state and non-state organizations. The governance of social enterprises was done collectively and participatory to restore local economic development and secure social and environmental benefits. Policy support plays a critical role in the sustainability of community-driven social enterprises in cognizant with resilience building initiative.

4. **MARTE**, Harmond, Hiroshima University, Japan

Title: Understanding the role of the private sector in peacebuilding the Bangsamoro region

Abstract:

With the ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) in January 2019, optimism towards building a sustainable peace has grown stronger in Mindanao, Philippines. Following decades of cessation movement, terrorist acts, and ethnic social cleavages, the BOL hopes to establish a just political system representative of the desires of the Bangsamoro people. The private sector has taken

an active role in aiding the government in its peacebuilding programs, particularly seen through the launch of a business sustainability framework led by the Philippine Business for Social Progress (a private-business foundation). This paper traces how businesses foster peace in a post-conflict region such as in the Bangsamoro. Through a comprehensive survey of local business actors and potential multinational investors, the research tackles inter alia the significance of businesses in security governance and identifies entry points for engagement. More importantly, the paper identifies the synergy of private enterprises and human rights under a political climate where state oversight appears minimal. Companies engaging in an unstable business environment underscores the importance of learning motivation and their specific role in enforcing responsible investments.

Panel Session 6 (F-209)

Tourism and cultural heritage

Chair: Associate Professor **VAFADARI, M.**, Kazem, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **CHAN, Victor**, Hang Seng University of Hong Kong, China

Title: China's heritage governance in the 21st century: Between politics and professionalism

Abstract:

This paper examines the Chinese heritage governance that how the Chinese government works closely with different stakeholders particularly the UNESCO as the most important international heritage governance body on realizing its proposed heritage conservation. The Chinese government needs to deal with potential tension between political consideration and professional opinion particularly the interpretation of the historical value in each project. So, the paper attempts to evaluate the changing capacity of Chinese heritage governance in making its soft power.

The methodological enquiry of this paper is a qualitative one. Extensive documentary research and intensive interviews with state and non-state actors, including experts of heritage in the UNESCO and other academic institutions, officials from relevant provincial or city governments, and relevant stakeholders in selected local communities in China will be conducted.

Empirically, the study will provide a better understanding of the processual dynamics of China's heritage preservation in multilateral context. The findings will offer insights on the negotiation between professionals and state and non-state actors on heritage conservation. Theoretically, the study shall contribute to the growing body of scholarship on the important role of professionalism in the construction of heritage conservation.

2. **LIN, Yu-Chao**, National United University, Taiwan; **WU, Kuei-Yang**, National United University, Taiwan

Title: Cultural craft art tourism as an experiential marketing for place brand building

Abstract:

As cultural and creative industries have been upheld to be one of the national development strategies, the local governments have considered the importance of the soft power of culture and creativity to the development of the local economy. As the so-called home town of Taiwan ceramics, the Miaoli County government is devoting her effort on the development of the ceramics industry. Accordingly, the purpose of this study was to explore the effects of experiential marketing which was the cultural ceramics tourism on building place brand of the ceramics industry in Miaoli County. A total of 48 participants joined the cultural tourism and the perceived brand image of Miaoli ceramics, perceived experiential value, and consumption intention were investigated. Results showed that the cultural ceramics tourism created the experiential value of the participants and positively affect brand image building of Miaoli ceramics. Moreover, the brand image positively affects the consumption intention of the participants. The results of the study provide an alternative strategy for Miaoli County government to develop the place brand of the ceramics industry.

3. **YOTSUMOTO**, Yukio, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **KUBO**, Takayuki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **VAFADARI**, M. Kazem, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Stories to sell products in tourism destinations of globally important agricultural heritage systems

Abstract:

Communities belonging to FAO's Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) are eager to develop tourism using its certification. It gives a guarantee to the products that they are made by agricultural produce harvested in agricultural heritage systems that have a global significance. As agricultural heritage systems are not easy to understand and difficult to differentiate between agricultural products from GIAHS areas and those in non-GIAHS areas for consumers, it is important to attach stories of heritage to the products.

The purpose of this research is to describe how stories are attached to agricultural products in GIAHS areas. Another purpose is to see the effectiveness or cogency of the stories by which people can purchase the products and satisfy with them. This study is a qualitative study, which includes field observation and interviews in GIAHS sites.

It was found that in Oita's Ryoai community, a salamander shape of konjak jelly is sold as a souvenir at a rest area. Also, in Gifu Prefecture, a round fan is sold at a premium price referring to GIAHS. It is concluded that stories are effective to develop souvenirs but it is difficult to determine how much value can be added by the stories.

Regional cooperation: Asia Pacific

Chair and Discussant: Professor **YOSHIMATSU**, Hidetaka, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. JEDRZEJOWSKA, Karina, University of Warsaw, Poland

Title: From global to regional financial governance: The case of Asia-Pacific

Abstract:

As a result of the East Asian crisis and the global financial crisis, a multi-layered financial governance has developed. Parallel to the reform of global institutions several regional financial arrangements emerged. This shift towards regional financial governance has been visible also within the broad region of Asia-Pacific where regional and plurilateral financial arrangements developed in the area of liquidity provision and development financing.

The aim of the paper is to provide an overview of shift from global to regional financial governance institutions. Furthermore, the paper examines Asia-Pacific from global financial governance perspective by employing framework derived from Randall Germain (2010) and Benjamin J. Cohen (2008). It is based on literature review backed by analysis of official documents and statistical data.

Given the relatively insufficient theorization of regional financial governance the paper contributes to the deepening of the existing literature in this field. By focusing on regional development banks, it also adds to the literature on financing of regional and local development. The paper concludes by confirming relevance of the regional and plurilateral financial institutions for the region. It also finds that the regional financial arrangements should be regarded as complementary towards the global ones rather than their competitors.

2. WROBEL, Anna, University of Warsaw, Poland

Title: Politics of preferential trade agreements in Asia Pacific

Abstract:

The aim of the paper is to analyze the process of proliferation of preferential trade agreements in the Asia-Pacific region, and identify the changes in the features of that process that took place from 1986 to 2018 (from the beginning of Uruguay Round). The paper will investigate the nature of cooperation within the framework of trade regionalism in the Asia-Pacific, the causes and scope of this cooperation, and the type of agreements that define the cooperation. Existing agreements will be classified according to a number of criteria (including: scope, type, level of economic development of the parties, model of integration). The analysis performed in this study aims to verify two hypotheses which have been formulated as follows: The third wave of trade regionalism that began after the creation of the

World Trade Organization is a period of the greatest increase in the number and scope of preferential trade agreements in the Asia-Pacific region. The proliferation of preferential trade agreements in the region is a result of the breakdown of the Doha Round negotiations. The study is based on the World Trade Organization's data kept in the Regional Trade Agreements Information System (RTA-IS) containing the trade agreements notified to the WTO.

3. **KENNIS**, Anke, Waseda University, Japan

Title: EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA): Regulatory cooperation through preferential trade agreements—How market size and similarity of legal systems affect the level of regulatory cooperation

Abstract:

EU-Japan EPA and Strategic Partnership Agreement tackle many non-tariff barriers and have reached a deep level of regulatory cooperation (RC). Due to the size of their economies, the regulations and standards that flow from the EU-Japan EPA could become de facto global standards. The purpose of this research is to create a new framework of measuring the level of RC through preferential trading agreements. Second, I look at why EU and Japan were able to reach this level of RC.

The framework ranges from weak RC like 'de facto/informal cooperation' to 'mutual standard-setting.' In order to explain why Japan and EU were able to reach such a deep level of RC, I used the hypothesis that economic size and similarity of legal systems are the main drivers of reaching a high level of RC. Due to their equal market size neither EU nor Japan can unilaterally impose their own preferences. Since both entities share the 'precautionary principle' it was easier to reach agreements in areas of environmental protection, pharmaceutical testing and food & feed.

There has been an increase of using RC in PTAs to reduce non-tariff barriers. We must be careful that this does not lead to a race-to-the-bottom.

4. **UMORO**, Anisa Lady, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Title: The political economy of Indonesia's resource nationalism under Yudhoyono and Jokowi administration

Abstract:

At the height of global commodity boom, many resource rich countries including Indonesia began to introduce various interventionist policies in the resource vis a vis oil and gas sectors. This article aims to analyze the dynamism of resource nationalist policies under new democratic regime that largely ignored by the existing literature. Methodologically, this article adopted the concept of resource nationalism to examine the rise, the continuity and the retreat of nationalist policies in oil and gas sectors during the Yudhoyono administration and his successor, Jokowi (2004-2019). Then it analyzes how political regime might facilitate or hinder the implementation of resource nationalist measures. This article argues while Yudhoyono and Jokowi's nationalist policies in the resource sector appear to be similar from afar, they were designated to capture different targets. For Yudhoyono, resource

nationalism, primarily driven by the commodity booms, was an opportunity to maximize revenue from the extractive industry. Whereas for Jokowi, resource nationalism was a means to assert state ownership in the resource sectors. While President Jokowi has been undoing several nationalist policies implemented by his predecessor, the retreats were mainly in the operational interventions without being accompanied by significant rolled back in the ownership and market controls.

5. **SHADRINA**, Elena, Waseda University, Japan

Title: Post-Soviet integration: Case of Eurasian economic union

Abstract:

The study intends to analyse the effects of membership in the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) for five respective member-states. The EAEU is infamous for its uneasy founding history followed by a sluggish take-off. Voiced in the young years of post-Soviet independence by the then Kazakhstan's President Nazarbayev, the idea of Eurasian economic integration had long been missing among Russia's priorities in the course of economic transition. When Kazakhstan was genuinely interested in Eurasian integration, Russia has been absorbed by the prospects of European integration. Now, it appears that the roles have changed. In new geopolitical and economic situation, Russia's official rhetoric reconceptualised its Eurasian project emphasising the importance of Eurasia (albeit for Russia economic significance of Europe by far outweighs that of Eurasia). To the contrary, adopted multi-vector stance in foreign policy Kazakhstan pursues diversity in economic relations. Similarly, the attitude towards Eurasian integration of other EAEU member-states has been evolving. Since the EAEU is a young integration, a solid quantitative exercise is difficult. Yet, based upon theoretical and empirical accounts, the article intends to examine the effects of the EAEU on integrated economies analysing them upon original set of metrics provisionally called 'benefits' and 'costs' of membership.

Panel Session 8 (F-108)

第二言語習得と応用に関する事例研究：日韓両言語の学習者を対象に

Chair: Tenured Senior Lecturer **JUNG**, Jonghee, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Tenured Senior Lecturer **WATANABE**, Wakana, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **LEE**, Mihee, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 日本語母語話者の韓国語 2 音節語の韻律パターンについて—APU 韓国語 1 の受講生を対象に—

Abstract:

日本語母語話者の韓国語学習は同じ漢字圏であることや語順や文法が非常に似ている点では他の言語話者に比べて有利であると言える。しかし韓国語の発音学習は語彙や文法の学

習に比べ、難しさを感じる日本語母語話者が多い。そのことから日本語母語話者の韓国語音声教育に関する研究が盛んにされてきたが、その多くは単音レベルのものが多く、韻律に関する研究は少ない現状である。

本発表では、韓国語の2音節語の韻律パターンに関する先行研究を概観し、APU 韓国語1を受講している初級レベルの日本語母語話者を対象に韓国語の2音節語の発話を録音してPraatを使い、その韻律パターンの特徴を探る。その際、日本語母語話者の該当方言のアクセントや韻律がどのように干渉するかについても分析し、韓国語音声教育においてどのように応用できるかについて考察する。

2. JUNG, Jonghee, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 多様性に対応できる韓国語教育に関する考察—インクルーシブ教育の観点から

Abstract:

日本では近年、「障害を理由とする差別の解消の推進に関する基本方針」が閣議決定し、私立大学を含む関係事業者向けに「文部科学省事業分野における障害を理由とする差別の解消の推進に関する対応指針」が告示されたことを受け、いわゆる「インクルーシブ教育」の実践に関する議論が活発化している。外国語教育の分野においては、とりわけディスレクシア、聴覚障害、自閉スペクトラムに対する理解と対処の検討が先行研究の主流であった。本稿では、外国語教育の分野におけるインクルーシブ教育の前提であろう、多様性に対応できる言語教育の可能性をはかるために、韓国語教育の現場で行われてきた障害学生支援に関する先行研究を分析し、その成果をまとめる。また、多様性を認めた教室を設定・観察し、学習者との個人面談、フォーカスグループ・インタビューの結果を手掛かりに、韓国語教育の多様性を再考する。

3. SHIBUYA, Masae, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 授業外活動への参加が日本語学習に与える影響—韓国人留学生を対象に

Abstract:

日本に留学している大学生はどのように日本語を習得していくのだろうか。留学生の中には、大学の授業のみで日本語を学ぶ学生もいるが、授業に加えサークルやアルバイトのような授業外の活動に参加し日本語を習得していく学生もいる。河井(2012)は、授業外の活動に参加した学生は授業内外から受ける学習のバランスが良く、様々な場面を架け橋すること(ラーニングブリッジング)によってより深く学習が進むと考察している。また、王尤(2014)は、授業外の活動に参加したことで、学習意欲および成績が向上したことを明らかにしている。しかしどちらの研究も質問紙によるものであり、このような変化が起きた要因あるいは具体的にどの技能が伸びたのかについては言及していない。そこで本研究では、授業外活動に参加している韓国人留学生を対象に、不参加の留学生との比較を行いながら、授業外活動への参加が日本語学習に与える影響を具体的事例を挙げ調査・考察する。

4. **WATANABE**, Wakana, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **ISHIMURA**, Fumie, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: ビリーフが就職活動に与える影響—APU 韓国人学生を事例として

Abstract:

本研究は、2018 年度秋学期の「キャリア日本語」科目の韓国人受講生を対象として、彼らのビリーフがどのように就職活動に影響を与えたかを考察した質的研究である。

APU データブック (2018) によると、APU の韓人数は、539 名と出身国別で最も多い。韓国人学生は、日本語能力が比較的高く、文化背景も似ていることから、日本での就職に意欲的である。韓国では若年層の就職難が深刻化しており、日本での就職を目指す韓国人学生は今後も増えていくと予想される。しかし、就職活動を順調に終える学生と、なかなか卒業後の進路が決まらない学生に分かれてしまっているのが現状である。そこで、本研究では、「キャリア日本語」科目の韓国人受講生を対象として、受講から就職活動終了までの期間、複数回の半構造化インタビューを行い、それを文字化し分析した。その結果、①大企業志向 ②自分の特性よりも周囲の声の優先 ③最終的になんとかする というビリーフが得られた。

Panel Session 9 (F-109)

Women's bodies and culture: Female genital mutilation/cutting in Southeast Asia

Chair: Professor **IGUCHI**, Yufu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Professor **RASHID**, Abdul, RCSI & UCD Malaysia Campus, Malaysia

1. **OHGATA**, Satomi, Kyushu International University, Japan

Title: Current state and the transformation of female circumcision in Indonesia

Abstract:

With regard to the actual situation of female circumcision in Indonesia, there are considerable regional differences and changes with the times. Unlike other areas such as Africa, heavy types of female circumcision are not performed in Indonesia. Although symbolic female circumcision is the mainstream in Java, there are many areas where female circumcision with hemorrhage takes place outside of Java. In several areas like Madura Island and southern Sulawesi, for example, people say that circumcision with bleeding is also common. But recently, with the guidance of the Ministry of Health, the implementation of extreme female circumcision is prohibited. In rural areas where medical facilities are insufficient, traditional healers often perform female circumcision, but for the most part circumcisions are carried out by medical personnel. In the current of modernization, there is an actual fact that many females reported not performing female circumcision on their daughters born in the 1960s, because they received information that it was unnecessary. But in some cases, their succeeding generation had female circumcision performed on their own daughters. We might recognize a shift in thought coinciding with Indonesia's overt Islamization since the 1990's.

2. **ZAHARI**, Siti Nur Afiqah, RCSI & UCD Malaysia Campus, Malaysia

Title: What are the thoughts of the traditional midwives and rural Muslim community concerning medicalization of female genital cutting (FGC): Qualitative findings

Abstract:

Female Genital Cutting (FGC) is a controversial issue worldwide. In Malaysia, FGC procedures were usually done by the traditional midwives to a young girl in the past. However, the practice of FGC has been medicalized nowadays. This presenter will discuss about the findings of the qualitative in-depth interviews with eight traditional midwives who were practicing or had been practiced FGC. In-depth interviews were conducted using a semi-structured interview guide focusing on the practice of FGC and the perception of the traditional midwives as well as the Malay community on the medicalization of the FGC. All data was collected until the saturation of information was achieved. The presenter will supplement her discussion with the findings of three Focus Group Discussions. The traditional midwives were chosen conveniently using a snowball sampling method due to the sensitivity of this study. In each focus group, there were seven participants involving elderly women with the age range of 62-70 years old, younger women with the age range of 30-44 years old and men with the age range of 48-77 years old participants who were selected randomly to participate. This qualitative study was conducted in the rural areas of Northern Malaysia.

3. **RASHID**, Abdul, RCSI & UCD Malaysia Campus, Malaysia

Title: Female genital cutting: From a traditional practice to a medical practice

Abstract:

Although FGC is mostly prevalent in African and Middle Eastern countries, FGC is also commonly practiced among Muslim communities in the Far East who follow the shafii school of Islamic law in sunni Islam. Most of the cutting is usually conducted by traditional healers, who do not have any medical training, without anesthesia and sterilization on girls of all ages. But due to the campaigns on the risks of unsanitary environment, more FGC is beginning to be conducted by health professionals in clinics around the region. However, WHO is against health professionals performing FGC, worried that medicalization may legitimize the practice. Many reasons are cited for the practice including money some practitioners cite harm reduction process. However, there are no clear policies, manuals or guidelines dealing with FGC for health practitioners. Recently there are reports that more of the clitoris is removed in FGC conducted in clinics as compared to FGC practiced by the traditional practitioners. The presenter will discuss the reasons cited by the community, traditional midwives and doctors for the medicalization and the trends and the impact of medicalization.

4. **IGUCHI**, Yufu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Cultural meanings of the female body in Malaysia

Abstract:

This study will consider the cultural meanings of the female body by examining the consciousness of people toward the practice of “FGM/C” in Malaysia. It will show that the year 2018 marked the discursive transformation of “FGM/C” in Malaysia.

The practice of “FGM/C” wasn’t an issue in Malaysia. The recent study showed that it was rather an unconscious practice that was deeply embedded in local communities. Villagers didn’t know the global discourses on “FGM/C” in Africa. However, in November 2018, there started a dispute over “FGM/C” in Malaysia between the National Human Rights Commission and the Women, Family and Community Development Minister. Since then, “FGM/C” in Malaysia became an issue. Like in Africa, the dispute in Malaysia was characterized as an opposition between the claim of the human rights and the protection of local culture. Moreover, this dispute identified another set of questions significant in Malaysian situation. Is it a cultural practice or a religious practice? Is it different from African practice? Examining the focus group discussions, interviews of midwives and medical practitioners, and the current dispute, this study will argue the practice of “FGM/C” from the viewpoints of the unconscious/conscious, local/global, human rights/tradition, and the religious/cultural.

Panel Session 10 (F-110)

Humanities

Chair: Professor **PROGLER**, Joseph, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **HAPUGODA**, Mahesh, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka

Title: Reflections of Japanese nothingness in Murakami: Evidence from *Norwegian Wood*

Abstract:

In the light of popular Kyoto School of Thoughts and other contemporary philosophies, this review articulates that Murakami deals with a profound Japanese nothingness and vacuity in his novel *Norwegian Wood* in expressing existential paradoxes during his college days. Despite his western orientation, contrastively, Murakami’s deep rooted nothingness surfaces when Watanabe, the protagonist, fails to replace his traumatic memory of his best friend Kizuki with various women he encounters. He becomes further frustrated through the failure of compensating for the psychological void that was created by Naoko, Kizuki’s girlfriend, who ends up in a mental asylum. Both Watanabe and Naoko cannot ever recover from the Lacanian triangulation of their teenage otherness although Watanabe keeps a psychological distance with this traumatic memory and Naoko (Kizuki’s girlfriend)

fully sinks into a never returning existential melancholia created by the loss her first love. For understanding the characters in the novel class alienation is also a significant existential element. The paper concludes with the suggestion that Watanabe becomes a subject of feminine melancholia (Zizek 1994) and the never ending winter is a metaphor that sucks human consciousness into an abyss of cosmic obscurity (Schelling and Zizek 1997), which can be termed as another form of Japanese nothingness.

2. **PROGLER**, Joseph, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Representing cultures of governance in religious cinema: Doubt and humility as transformative qualities in the shoes of the fisherman and zir-e nur-e mah

Abstract:

TSOTF is a 1968 Italian-American co-production about the election of a village priest to Pope during a global crisis that involves a starving China moving to invade Southeast Asia. ZNM is a 2001 Iranian film depicting a seminary student pressured by family, peers and tradition to become an imam of the village mosque. Beyond their significant differences, the films share a similarity that provides an entrance point for analysis. TSOTF was lavishly budgeted; ZNM had a small budget. TSOTF occurs during a world crisis with multiple international players; ZNM happens during a seminary graduation. TSOTF evokes global authority; ZNM local authority. Religions, languages and nationalities differ (Christianity, Islam; English, Persian; Italy, Iran). Through content analysis, the research finds that both films share a subtle reflexive critique of institutional governance in Christianity and Islam by focusing on doubt and humility. They represent doubt in a character facing the challenges of becoming an authority figure, and suggest how humility helps to see authority anew. Following Deleuze, the research proposes that at key moments in the representation of doubt and humility the directors deploy the close-up, a cinematic technique that imparts meaning without words or actions and which cultivates intimacy and emotional truth. Beyond contributing to cinematic and religious studies, this research offers an interpretation of doubt and humility as transformative qualities for good governance.

3. **HUNG**, Christine Yu-Ting, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Rethinking healthy realism films in the 1960s from Hou Hsiao-hsien's film, *Electric Princess House* (2007)

Abstract:

This paper details how the Taiwanese film director, Hou Hsiao-hsien portrays the cultural hegemony (the promotion of healthy realism films) and political movement (White Terror) enforced by Taiwanese Nationalist government in the 1960s through the use of sounds and images in his film, *Electric Princess House* (2007). Hou Hsiao-hsien is famous for his Taiwanese trilogy in 1990s, which contained political issues in the last century in Taiwan. In his more recent films such as *La Belle Epoque* (2011) and *The Assassin* (2015), it seems that Hou gave up his political concern and switched his interests in simple

family stories or martial arts stories in his films. James Udden (2009) believes that Hou has become indifferent to politics in his films in the past decade. However, *Café Lumière* (2003) and the short film, *Electric Princess House* (2007) made for the 60th anniversary of the Cannes Film Festival, are definitely concerned with politics.

This paper will rethink healthy realism films in the 1960s from Hou's *Electric Princess House* (2007), which presents not only the downgrade of old cinema but also the effect of government's intervention on media and their people's life.

Keywords: Hou Hsiao-hsien, *Electric Princess House*, cultural hegemony in Taiwan, healthy realism films

4. **ANANDAWANSA**, Krishanthi, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka

Title: Heterotopias as alternate thirdspace: The dialectic of the postcolonial condition in *Midnight's Children*

Abstract:

Through content analysis, this paper argues that characters in Salman Rushdie's novel *Midnight's Children* are caught in the dialectic of the particular and universal, resonating the 'postcolonial condition' in which subjects are left in post-colonization. The 'failure' lies in the inability to 'unify' heterotopias as alternate 'Thirdspace;' "another way of understanding/acting to change spatiality of human life" (Soja, 1996, p. 57). Upon Indian Independence, the 'unified' rule of 'Master' was replaced by alternate, localized, 'heterotopias' (Foucault and Miscowlec, 1986). Saleem's heterotopic vision of 'internal/external spaces' (Foucault and Miscowlec, 1986), that contest the boundaries/possibilities of Independent India through gifted *Midnight's Children*, is the last hope for India in post-Independence. Yet, it is crushed by Indira Gandhian emergency; thus a 'failure' in the face of modernity which has utopian potentials (Habermas, 1987). Dr Aziz's alternate 'Thirdspace' fantasy through the heterotopias of Naseem's body results in failure and his marriage (the ultimatum of the envisioned 'whole') fails, while the same 'failure' visits Amina Sinai. In conclusion, this paper argues that the heterotopias of post-colonial India as alternate 'Thirdspace' in *Midnight's Children* fail due to the unresolved dialectic of preserving the particular and moving towards the universal.

5. **AVILES ERNULT**, Jose Rodolfo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The aesthetics of the uncanny: A comparative study of Kyosai Kawanabe and Jose Guadalupe posada liminal imagery

Abstract:

The experience of the uncanny formulated as an aesthetic category, can be defined as "form" (a mode or way) of immediate, singular representations and, is therefore, a determinant of the general capacity to represent. By exploring the use of the uncanny, a transcultural aesthetic category, of Mexican

printmaker José Guadalupe Posada (1852-13) and Japanese counterpart Kyosai Kawanabe (1831-89), the paper explains how artists belonging to very different historical and cultural contexts, and without an apparent genealogical nexus, came to produce strikingly similar representations of death, the deceased and the macabre. This paper argues that the uncanny theoretical value is in its use as an aesthetic category in critical discourse and as an epistemological tool; uncanny phenomena constitute the core of a significant portion of modern and contemporary artistic production. The paper looks critically at the artwork of Posada and Kawanabe and presents convergences and differences in their representation of the human deceased. The paper also elaborates on how the uncanny presence within two contrasting artistic corpora, with no common tradition provenance, is shaped out of a unified aesthetic motivation: disharmonize and create dissonance in stagnant cultural representations.

Panel Session 11 (F-111)

Challenges for the governance issues in Islamic finance

Chair: Professor **SUZUKI**, Yasushi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **SUZUKI**, Yasushi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Shari'ah-compliant benchmark and Shari'ah-based 'raf' al-haraj' benchmark on prohibition of riba

Abstract:

This paper proposes to set up TWO benchmarks to judge whether a particular financial transaction is acceptable or not in the context of Islamic finance; 'Shari'ah-compliant' benchmark and 'Shari'ah-based' 'raf' al-haraj' (the Removal of Hardship) benchmark. The former benchmark is addressed to ensuring that a transaction brings 'profits on sales,' not 'profits on loans.' The latter benchmark should be addressed to ensuring that a transaction does not exploit anyone. This theoretical framework suggests two type 'gray-zones;' the 'Shari'ah-compliant but less contributing to the removal of hardship' type gray-zone and the 'controversial on compliance but contributing to the removal of hardship in borrowers' type gray-zone. The width of gray-zones for Islamic banks in each country may vary.

2. **UDDIN**, Helal, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Is Islamic microfinance serving the poor people compared to conventional microfinance?: An empirical study from Bangladesh

Abstract:

Islamic microfinance outreach is extraordinarily low in the world. Also in Bangladesh, Rural Development Scheme (the largest Islamic microfinance institution [MFI]) covers only 5 percent of

total microfinance outreach. Even though its market penetration is still very limited, the *raison d'être* of Islamic MFIs can be justified if they financially include the marginalized people. This paper aims to discuss about the *raison d'être* by investigating how Islamic and conventional MFIs include the poor people. This research uses the poverty possibility index (PPI) score to assess the poverty status of the clients of both Islamic and conventional MFIs. We find that Bangladeshi MFIs do not fulfill the mission to fully empower the poorer and marginalized people. Meanwhile, conventional MFIs are growing rapidly whereas Islamic MFIs are lagging far behind. We cannot accept the hypothesis such that Islamic MFIs' very limited market share in the microfinance industry is attributable to their outreach to the marginalized people.

3. **HASAN A.K.M.**, Kamrul, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The Basel regulations as a system of corporate governance over Islamic banks in Bangladesh

Abstract:

After absorption of the Bretton Wood system in early 1970s, Bank for International Settlement (BIS) was established in 1974 by G-10 countries central bank governors mainly to bring monetary and financial stability in the international banking. Subsequently, BIS has issued three accords such as Basel I, II and III. Although Bangladesh is not a member of BIS, it adopted the Basel accord since 1996 as international best practices banking regulation. However, some factors such governance issues in external credit assessments institutions (ECAIs), credit concentration on specific assets in Islamic banks, issuance of sub-debt as additional capital (tier II) hamper to get potential benefits derived from adoption of Basel accord in Bangladesh. This study investigates the impact of the governance issues of Islamic banks in Bangladesh and governance issues of Bangladeshi domestic ECAIs while implementation of Basel accord. From our empirical investigation we found that there are some governance issues both in Islamic banks and supervisors (like central bank governance issue) have significant impact on entire banking industry during the Basel implementation period. Therefore, this paper recommends some structural reform among banks, ECAIs and regulatory governance system to get the benefits of adoption of Basel accord and make banking system more resilient.

Panel Session 12 (F-207)

Management

Chair: Assistant Professor **ACKARADEJRUANGSRI, P.**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **HU**, Hsinyi, National United University, Taiwan

Title: A study of the development and performance of university spin-offs in Taiwan

Abstract:

Recently, entrepreneurship may have been considered as the key factor influencing the national competitiveness. However, there are many different types of entrepreneurial activities. Through industry-university interaction, universities can transfer innovative research results to industries or start a new venture (university spin-off, USO). Compared to general start-up companies, university-derived business may be more challenging. In addition to the frontier technical and professional management team, the performance of new ventures is strongly impacted by something much larger than the business itself: the surrounding ecosystem including the infrastructure, laws and regulations, related policies, support organizations and culture. These may be the important factors to university spin-offs creation. Entrepreneurship ecosystems consist of interacting components, which foster new firm formation and associated regional entrepreneurial activities. The international community has been keen on the research and discussion of the entrepreneurship ecosystem to systematically analyze the external environment for undertaking the causes of the successful entrepreneurship ecosystem. Taiwan governments and universities are seeking to develop framework conditions that are conducive to start ups creation. To address these issues, the objective of the present study is to understand how critical elements of an entrepreneurship ecosystem influence on the development and performance of USO over time.

2. **LIAO**, Pen-Yuan, National United University, Taiwan

Title: Proactive personality and proactive career behaviors: The role of conscientiousness and future work self

Abstract:

This study uses proactive personality theory and future work self theory to develop a model that links proactive personality to proactive career behaviors. The survey of this study is a three-wave design with one-month time lag between each wave. This model was tested on a sample of 155 university students in Taiwan. The regression results indicated that proactive personality is positively related to future work self. Future work self partially mediated the relationships between proactive personality and career planning and proactive skill development, whereas proactive personality was directly related to proactive career networking. Besides, conscientiousness moderated the relationship between proactive personality and future work self. This relationship is stronger for individuals lower rather than higher in conscientiousness. Theoretical and managerial implications are discussed in this article.

3. **DRUMMOND**, Damon, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **HEMPEL**, Paul, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Title: Japanese performance management: **Tradition versus competitive future - multiple case study approach**

Abstract:

Corporate governance and internal control systems work together in the management of the enterprise.

This research explored the current state and trends of human resource performance management for firms within Japan. The research investigated from the perspectives of employer policy makers, line managers and employees. The approach was to collect constructed field research opinions from over 30 companies both Japanese and foreign investment firms and internally multiple sources.

It was found that many traditionally bounded Japanese firms continue to perform around a company based hierarchical group bonus and reward systems which is distanced from recognizing individual performance through bonus or early promotion opportunities. In contrast many companies have evolved to become more competitively aggressive and have embraced performance management as a core process with commensurate bonus and early promotion opportunities.

Another observation is the tension that often exists between policy makers, middle managers and the line workers who do not share the same view of how performance management functions and its effectiveness. Various performance management models are introduced as an explanatory tool for the numerous mini case survey points reviewed. This research is useful to the understanding performance management developments for Japan and what firms may need to consider as this impacts on wider corporate governance stakeholder issues.

4. **BAHAR**, Geni Gayani Mali, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The impact of board diversity on accounting, market and operational performance of Japanese corporations

Abstract:

Previous studies have been mainly focused on board diversity and financial performance. While some others have been about market performance. In addition to that, only a limited number of studies that have been conducted on boards diversity and operational indicators. However, there has been no attempt made to understand the relationship between board diversity and all of the above performance indicators. Thus, in this research we capture all the above-mentioned performance indicators and relate it to the relationship it holds with board diversity in Japanese Corporations. In order to measure the financial performance, variables such as net profit margin, asset turnover, leverage, and return on equity will be utilized. To measure market performance, return on assets, sales growth and new product success relative to competitors will be used. Further, operational indicators will be measured based on the industry that the companies are operating. This study will focus on hospitality, travel, banking and insurance industries for their significant role in gender and board diversity. The secondary data will be analyzed using statistical techniques to find out the relationship between the board diversity on accounting, market and operational performance. In order further supplement our analysis; interviews will be conducted with women executives from different industries. Through this research, we wish to contribute to companies that focus on board diversity and add more perspective to the academia with the understanding of Japanese corporations accounting, operational and market performance. We believe that firms will be able to use these results to identify suitable strategic mechanisms to improve its firm performance.

Tourism general

Chair: Professor **YOTSUMOTO**, Yukio, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **WANG**, Liguo, Dali University, China

Title: Causal analysis of conflict in tourism in rural China: The perspective of peasants

Abstract:

This study explores the reasons to cause conflict in tourism in rural China. A case-oriented qualitative research method was employed, in which unstructured interviews were used as the primary data collection approach. From the perspective of peasants, this study found three causes for conflict: peasants' basic rights and interests being infringed, peasants being treated unfairly, and peasants' economic motivation being restrained, which resulted in contractual deprivation, and relative deprivation respectively. The combination of these deprivations serves to trigger local peasants' discontent and contribute to conflict. The findings of this study provide valuable insights into better understanding of this complicated phenomenon, and they can also help policy makers with correct decisions, conflict reduction, and sustainable tourism planning and development.

2. **SAY**, Dietermar, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **SAY**, Joyce, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The struggle of belongingness in a community: Case study in Krems, Austria

Abstract:

Krems, an old town located in northern Austria, with a population of 24,000 mostly Austrians and Europeans. During the mid 1970s, two newly wedded Taiwanese immigrate to Krems to open a Chinese restaurant. According to the records, evidence showed that the couple could be the first pioneer Asian immigrant to settle in Krems. Interviews from local tourism agency, showed the community hardly had any Asian group tourists in their village.

'Diaspora' is the concept to describe people who shares a common ethnic identity who leave their settled territory voluntarily or by force (Xie, 2014). Whereas, 'Community' is described as a place of inhabitants, an ethnic grouping, people with shared sense of belonging, common interests, values, or aspirations (Dredge, 2007). The Taiwanese couple's restaurant business through Asian cuisine, helps attract tourist from nearby towns, promoting tourism for the local community. But even after 40 years, as one of the few Asian members currently in Krems, the couple still struggle to find the sense of belongingness in their community.

Although diaspora could be a form of cultural offering to the community, ~~but~~ it could alter local traditions. Little is mentioned in literature between the correlation of people with diaspora identity and

their feeling and interest of community acceptance. Through this case study, this paper attempts to explore the impacts of Asian diaspora individuals upon Austrian community development in Krems.

3. **LAI**, Tin Hang, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The new generation in the industry: Hospitality and tourism undergraduates' perceptions of need for learning foreign languages in their future careers

Abstract:

This study attempts to shed some light on the area of tourism education by exploring perceptions of a group of tourism and hospitality undergraduates on their language needs in their future careers, and to examine whether this perception would vary according to the students' demographic data. This study adopted a cross-sectional descriptive survey design that covered 200 hospitality and tourism undergraduates at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University in November 2018. Data were analyzed using independent sample T-test and one-way ANOVA. Findings showed that English is the most important foreign language when seeking a job in the hospitality and tourism industry, followed by Chinese and Japanese. Moreover, the results revealed that significant variations between students' perceptions and their demographic data are identified. Statistical significance was found based on gender, work experience, country by region, and length of work experience. Implications of the findings on curriculum development in order to help students acquire the language proficiency needed to perform their future jobs effectively are also discussed.

4. **CHEN**, Guan-Lin, National United University, Taiwan; **LIU**, Yi-Ru, National United University, Taiwan; **ZHANG**, Yu-Tong, National United University, Taiwan; **WU**, Min-Ru, National United University, Taiwan

Title: Factors influencing the tourism benefits that affect national scenic areas in Taiwan

Abstract:

This study is exploring how the following five factors influence tourism benefits in Taiwan National Scenic Area. The factors include natural resources, social culture, recreation resources, popularity and marketing. These five factors will be used as independent variables. The dependent variable is the tourism benefit—the number of tourists and the amount of consumption. We use the Panel data analysis to verify the research hypothesis. The results show that marketing has a significant impact on the tourism benefit of Taiwan National Scenic Area. The improvement of recreational resources also has a significant impact on the tourism benefits of the region. The results of this study are expected to provide reference for the government agencies and tourism industry.

China's impacts

Chair: Associate Professor **CAMPBELL**, Joel, Troy University, USA

Discussant: Professor **NAGY**, Stephen R., International Christian University, Japan

1. **CAMPBELL**, Joel, Troy University, USA

Title: China's new authoritarianism: Xi Jinping's rebranding of politics

Abstract:

Xi Jinping has put his stamp on Chinese politics like no other leader since Mao Zedong. Unlike his relatively cautious and consensus-building predecessors, Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao, he has boldly seized the reins of government. Xi's ascent is in part a return to the unfiltered exercise of power of the Maoist era. He has tightened control over news media and civil society, and rounded up activists. He has clamped down on Muslim Uighurs in Xinjiang. He put forward two massive economic initiatives, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and Made in China 2025. The BRI is perhaps the largest international infrastructure project in history, and its success or failure may be determined by the progressive softening of the Chinese economy since 2011. Most importantly, he has upended the term limit norm established in the late 1990s, changing the constitution to allow him to serve an almost unlimited number of presidential terms. Xi is now virtually unchallenged by any Chinese factions or other powerful politicians. Xi's life trajectory has prepared him well for this moment, as he rose from the provinces, yet easily attained contacts in both the Communist Party and military as a "princeling" son of a first generation leader. This paper examines recent Chinese political development in terms of political transition theories, and discusses recent theoretical constructs for examining both political paralysis and fundamental change in the Chinese system. Xi can also be viewed as an example of the "new authoritarianism" that has seen the rise of politically adept autocrats who skillfully use modern communications to cement their support, while suppressing opposition. These include Vladimir Putin of Russia, Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey, and Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines. Where Xi differs from these contemporaries is his sheer control of the apparatus of government, and lack of significant political opposition.

2. **HUDSON**, Peter Joy, University of Delhi, India

Title: China in South Asia: The impediments to regional cooperation in the region

Abstract:

Attempts to build a functioning regional cooperative architecture in South Asian region, with SAARC is currently in a suspended mode for the past some years. Though a long thirty-three years have passed since the formation of SAARC, there has been little progress by way of cooperation between the members in reality, though they had agreed and signed multiple treaties and endorsed them in numerous summit level meetings. The paper will look at briefly, the ongoing impasse in SAARC and the implications of a Chinese entry into the region visa-vis SAARC.

The paper will also consider the other initiatives in the form of regional and sub-regional cooperation, viz. BCIM, which includes China, and of late the BIMSTEC, being pursued in the region. With the emergence of BIMSTEC, as a possible alternative to other mechanisms, the region is yet again attempting to cooperate with in the region and beyond, by co-opting countries in Southeast Asia as well. The paper will look at the current state of these mechanisms vis-à-vis the Chinese attempts for a foot hold into the region.

3 **HONGYI**, Liu, Waseda University, Japan

Title: The development and expansion of China's recognition of non-traditional security cooperation in East Asia

Abstract:

With the end of cold war, the importance of non-traditional security (NTS) has been increasingly focused in East Asia. However, as a growing great power in East Asia, China's stance in East Asian NTS cooperation still differed by case since 2001. Based on articles containing the word "NTS" in People's Daily since China first mentioned NTS in 2001, but focusing particularly on the period between 2001 and 2005, this paper introduced China's recognition of NTS issues as an objective of analysis by analyzing the frequency of the usage of specific words associated with NTS issues. Emphasizing frequency of particular usage of NTS issues implicates China's recognition of NTS cooperation, I point China's recognition of NTS issues has expanded outstandingly since 2003, especially in the field of mass pandemics and natural disasters. The paper contributes to a better understanding of China's expansion of recognition of NTS issues by highlighting the strong relevance between China's recognition of specific NTS issues and China's evaluation of these issues as whether it requires multilateral cooperation.

Panel Session 15 (F-108)

言語のダイバーシティと無形文化遺産 (Linguistic diversity and intangible cultural heritage)

Chair and Discussant: Professor **KIM**, Chan Hoe, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **KUROYANAGI**, Shigeo, Korea University, Korea; **YOU**, Seok Hoon, Korea University, Korea

Title: 接続連鎖現象の日韓比較に関する一考察

Abstract:

本稿の目的は、接続表現でつながれた一連の文脈において、二種類の接続表現が繰り返される接続連鎖現象が日本語と韓国語においてどのような使用の違いがあるのかを明らかにしようとするものである。接続連鎖は余剰とも考えられるが、実際の言語資料には接続連鎖が多く使われており、それらを比較することで日本語と韓国語の類似点と相違点を知ることができる。

本稿では接続連鎖現象を日本語は『現代日本語書き言葉均衡コーパス』から、韓国語は『21世紀世宗意味分析コーパス』からそれぞれ抽出し、高頻度上位五種ずつを比較調査した。その結果、日本語では「-が+それでも」「-が+しかし」「-し+また」「-て+そして」「-て+また」の順に接続連鎖が多く使われていることがわかった。また韓国語では「-고+또」「-고+따라서」「-고+그래서」「고+그리고」「-며+따라서」の順で、日韓の接続連鎖現象には違いがあることがわかった。

2. KIM, Yeonwoo, Korea University, Korea

Title: Effects of grammar function and information structure on pronoun interpretation in Korean

Abstract:

Pronoun interpretation in Korean has been considered to be sensitive to two types of discourse features of candidate antecedents: grammatical function and information structure. In particular, studies based on Centering Theory presented the grammatical preference for selection of antecedent as ‘subject > indirect object > direct object > others’ and the informational preference ‘topic > non-topic.’ However, empirical evidence has not been sufficiently presented as to whether the two hierarchies work in real usage data. This study investigated the interpretation of pronouns in Korean, which has both null and overt forms and analyzed the influence of the two discourse features on pronoun choice of its antecedent using the Sejong spoken corpus. The results showed that it is unclear whether the grammatical function hierarchy applies to pronoun interpretation in Korean. In the result from ditransitive context, pronouns seemed to be according to the hierarchy to some extent: subject (40%) > indirect object (34%) > direct object (26%) but, in the transitive contexts, it showed that the direct objects were selected more than the subjects: direct object (53%) > subject (47%). On the other hand, the information structural hierarchy worked well in the data: topic (63%) > non-topic (37%). This study suggests that the information structure has more influence on pronoun interpretation than the grammatical factor in Korean.

Keywords: anaphora resolution, null/overt pronoun, discourse features of candidate antecedents, grammar function, information structure, semantic class

3. KIM, Yewon, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 韓国語の「類似引用構文」研究—依存名詞と指示語引用構文の分析から

Abstract:

言語は人々と共に生きているものとして変化し続ける重要な文化であり、各言語間では多くの共通点や相違点が観察されうる。その中、「指示語」がただ物差しの機能を超え、引用の表示として使われるようになってきているのは多様な言語で観察されている現象である。本研究では、引用文における「類似会話修飾節」的な現象について、日本語の「指示語+ふう」と韓国語「指示語+sik」が使用された「類似引用構文」の対照を通して分析を行う。具体的には、両言語において「類似引用」的な発話行為が果たしている語用論的、社会言語学

的な機能を明らかにすることを目標としている。

調査の結果、日韓の「指示語+sik(韓)、ふう(日)」が用いられた類似引用構文は、文の中に会話文を挿入することで臨場感をもたらすという点では共通しているが、韓国語の方は他者の言動に対しての否定的な判断を表現する際良く用いられる傾向があり、引用される対象も両言語間で多少の違いが観察された。つまり、「類似引用」的な行為のために引用文を使用する機能とその目的に対する「社会的な評価」には差があると判断される。

4. **KIM, Chan Hoe, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan**

Title: 無形文化遺産（口承伝承）としての韓国の「本解（ぼんぷり）」と文献神話

Abstract:

韓国の「本解（ぼんぷり）」は、長い間、シャーマンによって口頭で語り継がれてきた大事な無形文化遺産である。その「本解」は、地域レベルでは村共同体の祭りを伴っているものもあるが、現代社会ではその意義が薄れ、衰退または崩壊の危機に直面しており、その保存継承や文化財としての知的財産権問題等が課題となっている。それは神々に関する物語（神話）で、儀礼を伴う生きた機能を持つ「生きた神話」であり、民間の巫覡によって伝承されるところから「民間神話」とも呼ばれる。研究者によっては韓国本土に伝承される祭文は「叙事巫歌」、済州島に伝承される祭文は「本解」と使い分けをする。本解の内容は、異常誕生の主人公の遍歴苦難を語るもので、主人公は神の子であったり、継子であったりと、いずれも異常な誕生をする人物が主人公となっている。また、その主人公は必ず流浪・遍歴・苦難を体験し、その多くはそれを克服し、やがて神々として示現するという叙述を持つ。その無形文化遺産としての「本解」と日本の「文献神話（中世神話、お伽草子）」との間にはしばしば共通する内容のものが見られる。本発表では両者の関連について詳しく述べたい。

Panel Session 16 (F-109)

Women's bodies and culture from the point of view of reproductive health and rights: The case studies of practices of FGM/FGC and fistula in Africa

Chair: Associate Professor **MIYACHI, Kaori**, Institute of Kyushu Technology, Japan

Discussant: Professor **TODA, Makiko**, Kyoto Women's University, Japan

1. **TODA, Makiko**, Kyoto Women's University, Japan

Title: The experience of African women from birth to death: Female infanticide, female genital mutilation/cutting, early marriage, maternal death or fistula

Abstract:

This report will show that once a girl was born in an African village, she may encounter the life-

threatening danger many times. Even she was born safely (Maternal mortality rate is high in many African countries), she may be killed by her parents. Because of the patrimonial value, lack of social security and poverty, parents tend to prefer a baby boy to bring up. The next stage is FGM/C. She may die as a result of excessive bleeding after undergoing FGM/C or become infected with HIV. Many women describe FGM, even type I, as a traumatic event. A traumatic experience in childhood causes a threat to safety in our lives. Survivors of FGM/C will be forced to get married when she becomes around 14 years old (in Kenyan Somali's case). She has to leave school. Pregnancy at an early age is very risky because the girl's body has not been fully matured. Sometimes prolonged vaginal delivery kills mother and child or causes "obstetric fistula." The connection between FGM/C and fistula is also pointed out.

How we can protect women and girls from harmful traditional practices will be discussed.

2. **MIYACHI**, Kaori, Institute of Kyushu Technology, Japan

Title: Why anti-female genital mutilation/cutting activities are not changing people's attitudes? —The case from western part of Kenya

Abstract:

Since the 1990s, there have been so many activities in order to eradicate Female Genital Mutilation (or Female Genital Cutting/Operation, Female Circumcision) internationally. In Kenya, it has been a long history of the anti-FGM activities, which were carried out by missionaries from the UK and the colonial government since the 1920s. Currently, so many organizations operate programs towards girls, families, community leaders and other stakeholders, but it seems not so much influence to eradicate FGM in some area. Since the law to prohibit FGM in 2011 in Kenya, local people stop talking openly about FGM; however, it seems still recognized as the important rite of passage among the community people.

In this presentation, I would like to show the people's attitudes toward anti-FGM activities, the case of Gusii in the western part of Kenya and then to consider other examples, which seems to change people's attitudes from other area and countries cases.

3. **HAYASHI**, Manami, Osaka Prefecture University, Japan

Title: Inheriting female genital mutilation/cutting in secret: The transformation of cultural body modification in Kenyan Maasai

Abstract:

This paper explores the practice of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) in Kenyan Maasai society with a focus on the medicalization of male circumcision and the disappearance of other cultural body modifications.

In Kenyan Maasai culture, people mark the transitions between life stages on their own bodies.

Children have some of their teeth pulled out in early childhood. After that, girls and boys scar themselves by burning a mark on their own body to show their parents that they are mature enough to become adults. Then, they get their ears pierced to show the community that they are ready to undergo the ritual of male circumcision or FGM/C.

In the latter half of the 20th century, some ethnographic studies (Spencer 1988, Talle 1988) studied Maasai cultural body modification. The author's own field research from 2012 to 2016 also confirmed the practice of these customs in Maasai society. However, some body modifications, such as piercings, were found to be practiced only by elderly people in the area. In addition, while almost all boys are circumcised in clinics, FGM/C is carried out by local "circumcisers" in secret because of the 2001 FGM/C ban.

4. **OGASAWARA**, Ayako, LaLaEarth, Japan

Title: The promotion of women's reproductive health and rights in Ethiopia: The case of treatment for the women of fistula

Abstract:

It has been a long time not to be given so much special attention on this issue, "obstetric fistula," as the women's reproductive health problems. That is a complication caused by prolonged labors, and it often happens in developing countries, such as African countries and South Asian countries.

According to the statistics of UNFPA, it is estimated 100,000 new patients every year, who have suffered from the complication medically and to be discriminated in societies, because of the smell of side effects of fistula, socially.

The purpose of the presentation is to show "what is fistula?" through the field observation and to examine the activities in the hospital to treat those female patients in Ethiopia.

In addition, I would like to show not only the example of the treatment at the hospital in Ethiopia, but also social activities for women's empowerment, which is also very important, such as income generation. In addition, not only in Ethiopia, I would like to introduce how we can support from outside to such women and share the ideas with the audience.

Panel Session 17 (F-110)

Environment and disaster

Chair: Associate Professor **JONES**, Thomas Edward, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **YAMAURA**, Koichi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Analysis of indirect impacts on regional economy and recovering water quality in Fukushima forest watersheds after the Fukushima disaster

Abstract:

The objective of this study is to assess regional indirect effects of recovering water quality in Fukushima forest watersheds after the Great East Japan earthquake and the Fukushima disaster under multiple socio-economic scenarios. Our original computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, Evaluation Model for Environmental Damage and Adaption (EMEDA), was used to simulate indirect socio-economic impacts of environmental policy and its direct recovery. Simulated EMEDA results show that service sectors receive large benefits, approximately 58 million dollars. This indicates that indirect effects of recovering forest watersheds are large in agriculture, especially multifunction of agriculture using forest watersheds and their rivers. These findings are useful knowledge for policy makers, especially for sustainable governance after varieties of disasters.

2. **MOMOTAZ**, Ms, Hokkaido University, Japan

Title: Mainstreaming farm mechanization towards agricultural development along the Padma river at Ganges floodplain of Bangladesh

Abstract:

Since food supply-demand are becoming less stable because of increasing demand and less production, crop production is now an important policy issue as a subject of intense research. Bangladesh being an agro-based economy, vast majority of the farmer depends on traditional method in cultivation for example hand transplanting, harvesting, sowing seeds and canal-based irrigation system. A cost-benefit analysis of rice cultivation for the study area (lower administrative boundary of Bangladesh) was undertaken by farmer judgment. Most of the farmers use traditional cultivation instruments except plowing. It showed that rice production is 1.5 times higher than previous years where farmer use new technology in cultivation. It also observed that where government organization like Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC) has intervention in cultivation, rice production is higher than other areas. Nowadays, farm mechanization is well accepted by large scale land holding farmer but due to proper training and capital to buy modern agricultural instruments for farm mechanization is going on dawdling motion particularly at Char land and River Bank Erosion area of Bangladesh. This research will be helpful to draw attention of government decision maker to foster the production of agriculture as well as agro based economic development of Bangladesh.

3. **REBUGIO**, Jesamine, Pangasinan State University, Philippines

Title: Using environmental paradigms framework in contextualizing the recreational values of Philippine coastal ecosystems

Abstract:

Coastal areas contain some of the world's most diverse and productive resources such as the coral reefs. Coral reef ecosystems are among the most diverse ecosystems in the world generating multiple

ecosystem services. They are important for subsistence, fisheries, tourism, shoreline protection, and yield compounds that are important in the development of new medicines. In this study, an integrated disciplinary perspectives approach on the value concept will help illustrate the value of nature experiences provided by the coral reef ecosystem. In the coral reef ecosystem, it is important to understand and measure cognitions such as value orientations (e.g. protection–use, biocentric-anthropocentric) because they can influence behavior towards coral reefs. However, little is known about value orientations toward coral reefs in recreation and tourism settings. The relationship between these constructs could be understood by examining whether environmental paradigms has a statistically significant impact on the recreational benefit value of coral reefs in varying institutional arrangements. The implications emanating from this study aim to support environmental management decision-making in the context of supporting the tourism industry of the blue economy.

4. **WATANABE**, Hiroki, Okayama University, Japan; **UBUKATA**, Fumikazu, Okayama University, Japan

Title: International environmental certification and the change of local production and trade practices: A Case study of shrimp farming in Southern Vietnam

Abstract:

International environmental certification schemes are one of the examples to aim collaborative environmental governance in the global commodity chain. The application of such schemes more or less expects changes of the existing local production and trade practices. How these certifications alter the local practices therefore have been a key question in order to make commodity chains sustainable and pro-poor. This study examined the changes of shrimp production and trade practices after the introduction of an international certification in the mangrove area of southern Vietnam in 2013. The series of interviews to the stakeholders, such as farmers, traders and NGOs, were conducted in Ca Mau province during 2016-2017. Results showed, first that there was no change in production method. It was easy for farmers to satisfy certification standards since they had conserved mangrove forest and practiced extensive farming. Second, existing trade relationship in the upstream was based on strong personal network, which made the transactions robust and long-term. Whether the shrimp was traded as certified therefore depended on whether the certified farmers' trading partners got certification or not. This means the international certification did not impact local practices in this case, but rather existing local practices prescribed its success or failure.

5. **KURATA**, Noriko, Kyoto University, Japan

Title: Movement of evacuees by Fukushima nuclear accident

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to clarify the movement process and background of the evacuees due to

the Fukushima nuclear accident, which occurred on March 11, 2011, and to elucidate the loss of evacuees' hometown from the movement process. Evacuees to Kyoto Prefecture and Okuma Town were selected as study sites.

It was revealed that there were 1 induction type, 2 decision type, 3 push type and 4 movement type as evacuation pattern to Kyoto. As a factor of hometown loss to evacuees in Kyoto Prefecture, (1) evacuation process and its background, (2) satisfaction level of evacuation life, and (3) change of family relationship and disagreement over evacuation are greatly affected.

Okuma Town, which was evacuated throughout the town, implemented a temporary town in Aizuwakamatsu City because there are closed schools that can resume schools. The early decisions and the resumption of school became a force of coercion, and Okuma townspeople who had evacuated to a wide area including foreign countries were attracted to Aizuwakamatsu city so that 3,700 people of Okuma towns lived at one time. However, as the evacuation life was prolonged, many residents returned to the beach where they originally lived, and travel to Iwaki City increased.

Panel Session 18 (F-111)

Finance and macro economy

Chair: Professor **ZHANG**, Wei-Bin, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **KAWAZOE**, Satoshi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Central bank cooperation in the Asia Pacific region

Abstract:

As economic and financial interactions between economies have increased dramatically in recent years, the desire to influence such exchanges for the better became stronger, leading to attempts in establishing global economic governance, from the emergence of the "Group of Seven" among the industrialized economies in the 1970s to the more recent G20 grouping following the Global Financial Crisis. In parallel to these global developments, there also appeared efforts to enhance regional economic governance, and the Asia Pacific Region was no exception. This paper surveys and reflects on one such development, central bank cooperation among Asia Pacific economies, which began in the 1990s and has evolved into an important, if not well-known, pillar of economic governance structure of the region. Through the examination of what such efforts have accomplished to date, the paper attempts to identify avenues of further monetary cooperation in the region, which could become more important, considering the potential for instability arising from the disconnect between the shifting center of global economic activity to the Asia Pacific region and the center of gravity of global financial activity remaining in the North Atlantic Basin.

2. **NGUYEN THI NGOC**, Thuy, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Evaluating the hedging effectiveness of futures contracts: An analysis of the VN30 Index Futures in Vietnam

Abstract:

The more stock markets develop, the more potential risk investors face due to significant fluctuation of stock prices. Investors need financial instruments to protect investment portfolios and hedge the systematic risks on stock market. Stock Index Futures play an essential role as risk hedging tools by optimizing asset allocation, minimizing risks, and leading to the sustainability of stock market. However, some investors have raised doubts about their hedging effectiveness. Moreover, there is lack of in-depth analysis of both theoretical and empirical literature about Futures and its effectiveness in Vietnam. This research is the first to provide empirical evidence about the risk reduction of VN30 Index Futures. Hence, this study aims to analyze the hedging effectiveness of VN 30 Index Futures, which are financial products based on the price index of 30 listed companies with the highest market capitalization and liquidity on Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange. By using selected mathematical models and data collected from Hanoi Stock Exchange and Bloomberg, the study shows a hedge ratio of VN30 Index Futures is 77.40%, and their hedging effectiveness is 79.52%. Although the results are not high compared to those in developed markets, the outcome would be potential and greater than themselves in previous periods. The finding would allow investors to increase more advisable investment awareness about the level of risk prevention of VN 30 Index Futures.

Keywords: Vietnam, VN30 Index Futures, hedging effectiveness, hedge ratio

3. **SALIMOV**, Muhammad, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Inflation determinants in the inflation and non-inflation targeting countries

Abstract:

In the period of rapid capital markets development and the emerging numerous financial innovations, issues with pegging exchange rates, the problem of ineffective monetary aggregate targeting and modernization of central bank policy frameworks, IT appeared as an optimal policy path. The research investigates the effect of key macroeconomic variables on inflation in the inflation targeting and non-inflation targeting countries among industrial and developing–emerging market economies. Fixed effect model, random effect model, between effect model and first difference model would be used to find out the overall effect of GDP growth, GDP per capita, broad money (m2), and international reserves on the month of imports and deposit interest rates. Propensity score matching would be used on identifying the increase of inflation in inflation targeting countries to compare with non-inflation targeting countries. The aim of the research is to find out the performance of inflation targeting and non-inflation targeting countries.

4. **RESTITUYO VASSALLO**, Francisco Apolinar, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Virtual currencies and cashless payments: The economic impact of today's financial payment tools

Abstract:

The adoption of cashless forms of payments has been one of the great projects of the world economy in the latter half of the 20th century, and the beginning of the 21st. Mobile payment systems have been the latest revolution in payment finances in recent years. Traditionally developing countries have lagged behind the adoption of cashless systems; however, in this latest technological step it has been developing countries such as China that have pioneered the widespread adoption of mobile payment systems. This has been the case even after considering the multiple normative benefits of adopting these new forms of payment. This paper will propose a systematic analysis of the economic effect of the adoption of cashless payment systems, with a focus on mobile payment systems, by looking at 4 dependent variables; Real GDP, Consumption Spending, Tax Revenue generation, and Velocity of Money. Variables that, from the literature, should significantly be affected by the widespread adoption of cashless payment systems, all within a panel database consisting of 43 countries, with data extending from 2000 to 2017, with the aim to enrich the empirical literature on this financial piece of innovation, as well as test empirically theories on the value of virtual currencies.

5. **HARYMAWAN**, Iman, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

Title: Political connections and overinvestment in Indonesia

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to investigate the association between political connections and overinvestment in Indonesia as a democratic, multi-party and developing country.

This study uses a sample of 1,044 and 543 firm-year observations from listed firms on the Indonesian Stock Exchange from 2012 to 2017. A two-stage model is used to address overinvestment which used two different measurements, then continued by ordinary least square regression to establish the main analysis result.

This study finds that political connection is negatively associated with overinvestment in Indonesia. We also find that this negative association is increasing due to the existence of a governance mechanism from both external and internal parties of the firm.

Our results indicate that the significant negative associations between political connections with overinvestment, which later is strengthened by governance mechanism might be caused by several differences in the institutional setting and/or political connections benefits between the previous research in China and with the place where this research is taken.

This paper could give insights in decision-making for stakeholders to anticipate certain harmful issues to the companies that might be occurred by their politically connected top management like directors and commissioners.

6. **NGUYEN**, Phuong Mai, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Stability of ASEAN stock markets in time of financial globalization: An evaluation with quantile regression approach

Abstract:

The consequence of the 2008 global financial crisis raised many concerns about the stability of the financial system. Financial instability occurs periodically with the influences of systematic and systemic shocks in normal and extreme market conditions. There is an amount of research using econometric frameworks for the evaluation of stability, but research using quantile regression model is rare and does not focus on the stock markets in ASEAN. This paper analyzes stability in a stock market context in ASEAN, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines, and Vietnam, from 2013 to 2019. ASEAN stock markets were chosen because they are considered one of the fastest growing markets and suffered from huge fluctuations during the crisis. The quantile regression model was used to evaluate and compare stability in normal and extreme market conditions among six markets. The FTSE All-Share indices, which represent more than 95% of market capitalization of the respective markets, were used for the evaluation. Empirical results demonstrate that systematic shocks have an influence on all the stock markets in ASEAN, but the level of influence is different from each market. Among the markets analyzed, the Indonesian stock market witnesses the most unstable situation revealed by a u-shaped pattern.

Panel Session 19 (F-207)

Waste management

Chair: Associate Professor **QIAN**, Xuepeng, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **BABALOLA**, Micky Amune, Hiroshima University, Japan

Title: An analytic hierarchy process based benefit-cost analysis of food and biodegradable waste treatment alternatives: The case of Oita City, Japan

Abstract:

As the creation of food and biodegradable wastes increases, the handling of waste becomes increasingly significant concerns for municipal government. In Japan, a substantial fraction of Food and Biodegradable Waste (FBW) ends up in the incinerator. This study compares different FBW treatment technologies by assessing their benefits and costs in Oita City. Thus, an Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) Benefit-Cost Analysis approach is used to evaluate and select the most appropriate FBW treatment technology. The four FBW treatment options considered are recommended by the Food Waste Recycling Law: Anaerobic Digestion (AD), compost, landfill, and incineration which is

currently in use. The fundamental AHP is separated into two-hierarchy structures for benefit analysis and cost analysis. The criteria used into these two analyses are value added, safety, efficiency, and social benefits for benefit analysis, and cost of energy, cost of operation & maintenance, environmental constraints and disamenity for cost analysis. The result illustrates that AD has the highest overall benefit while composting has the least cost overall. The benefit-cost ratio result shows that the most suitable treatment alternative will be AD, followed by composting and incineration and landfill being the least favored. The study recommends that composting could be combined with AD to get the optimal FBW management option in Oita City.

2. **RIÑO**, Norman, International Christian University, Japan

Title: An institutional approach to analyzing the implementation of ecological solid waste management policy: A case of Cabanatuan City, Philippines

Abstract:

Under the Philippines' Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, all barangays in cities and municipalities play a crucial role in the implementation of solid waste management policies within its territorial jurisdictions. Cabanatuan City is one of the cities in the Central Luzon Region which has implemented solid waste management plan and policies. However, many barangays remain non-compliant with the policies such as mandatory segregation wastes, establishment of materials recovery facilities, and the implementation of no littering rule and other related ordinances. There are studies which suggest various factors or reasons why a policy is poorly implemented. These may be due to organizational incapacity, inter-organizational relations, weak linkages for cooperation, and institutional arrangements. The cross-sectional quantitative study seeks to find out and explain why some barangays are more successful than others in implementing solid waste management policies. Specifically, this study aims to determine the relationship between the performance of barangays, measured in terms of solid waste management policy implementation and of institutional factors. The performance of barangays in this aspect is influenced by the interaction between the actors involved in the implementation process. Barangays that have developed institutions for repeated interaction enjoy better conditions for cooperating than those barangays where such institutions are not as well developed.

3. **ATIENZA**, Vella, University of the Philippines, Philippines

Title: Inter-municipal cooperation in solid waste management: The case of the Philippines

Abstract:

On January 26, 2001, the Philippines' Republic Act 9003 (RA 9003), also known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000, came into force in response to the growing problems on waste in the country. The law mandates the local government units (LGUs) as the main implementers of the

Act. This has posed a huge challenge to the LGUs considering their limited technical and financial capacity. Hence, this report explores the possibility of the inter-municipal cooperation on waste management in the country. Based on the results, the common challenges in this kind of collaboration include the political and social issues such as the terms of office of local government officials and the not-in-my-backyard (NIMBY) syndrome for hosting the facility. But there are also some initiatives already among LGUs to form a cluster particularly in the construction of the waste disposal facilities. The two common types of cooperation in managing solid waste in the country are the inter-government or inter-LGU partnership; and the private enterprise utilized by LGUs. The study concludes that considering the capacity of the LGUs, forming a partnership between LGUs and non-state actors can contribute to a more responsive and effective delivery of waste management services.

4. **GALANGA**, Mekhala Vijayalakshmi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Identifying the balance accumulation of capital, credibility, customer, capacity and consideration (5Cs) as the mechanism for SME growth in Sri Lanka

Abstract:

SMEs contribution is a critical element in economy in developing countries. The failures rate of SMEs is much greater than their booming and growth. Academic literature focuses on element such as capital, market and technology as major constraints for SMEs growth and introduces solutions from external mechanisms. The main purpose of this research is to identify the constraints internally and collectively. Hence it introduces the balanced accumulation of capital, capacity, consideration, credibility and customers (5Cs) as a key for the growth in SMEs.

The research used survey data of 20 SMEs located within Kandy region and interviewed owners and managers of them as primary data.

Imbalance accumulation of 5Cs lower the readiness of entrepreneur, hence they miss the opportunity encountered. The balance accumulation of 5Cs shows the strength and increases the capacity for timely response for opportunities. The researcher suggests to utilize the 5Cs model as an internal mechanism to detect the level of accumulation of 5Cs and the harmfulness of them for effective solutions. Rather the perfect accumulation, balanced accumulation of 5Cs is significance on enhancing the growth of SMEs.

Tourism: environment and development

Chair: Associate Professor **BUI**, Thanh Huong, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **MORROW**, Jeffrey, Prefectural University of Kumamoto, Japan

Title: Environmental awareness in ecotourism destination management

Abstract:

Ecotourism has been growing remarkably during the past decade. There are now more ecotourism destinations than ever before, and the traveling demographic has expanded. Tourist demand has also increased; many educated eco-travelers are traveling for educational purposes as well as enjoyment and recreation. This being the case, ecotourism destination employees and guides must possess in depth knowledge of all the attributes and positive traits that a destination has to offer. However, it has been found in research by the author in the Aso-Kuju National Park in Japan that some employees lack adequate environmental knowledge, leading to uninspiring ecotourism experiences. Aso-Kuju has great ecotourism potential but it is little-known and gets few repeat customers. To understand why this is so, the author conducted a study with employees, managers, owners, and guides in ecotourism related businesses on their level of interest in the environment and awareness of environmental aspects in Aso-Kuju. Through face to face interviews, the study found that the majority of employees and owners participate in conservation efforts such as recycling, but are not fully aware of ecotourism. Employees, however, possess some knowledge of sustainability and its significance in ecotourism and want to increase their own environmental awareness and knowledge.

2. **WICKRAMATUNGE**, Tihani, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Rural development in Japan through tourism

Abstract:

Tourism is being used to develop economies; therefore, it is considered a development tool. Rural development studies include areas like population, poverty eradication, economic development, resource management. This paper aims to find the role of rural tourism in rural development in the case of Japan. The impact of tourism on livelihoods and environmental resource management can be different due to different need of local population and their needs. Rural Japan face many challenges with depopulation, aging together known as “genkai shuraku,” unmanaged resources, and landscapes. Tourism development should be able to attract the youth to return back to their home and bring life to the marginalized areas. The literature will be bringing together the development studies and rural tourism in Japan to create a conceptual map. The paper expects to bring examples from different case studies around Japan through direct observation and survey activities looking at each of their tourism objectives and strategies and how they have adopted tourism. Thus, the expected outcome is to find sustainable policies and strategies to assist in solving the current problems in rural Japan.

3. **MOHSIN**, Aliasger, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Challenges and sustainability of future tourism in Zanzibar

Abstract:

Tourism in these recent years has been the second major contributor to the economy of Zanzibar but still has room to expand to boost the growth of the country. ICT innovation to this fast-booming sector has been a bit stagnant limiting it from speeding up as expected.

The purpose of the study outlines key challenges and measures towards future sustainable tourism in ZANZIBAR. In the last decade, the tourism sector immensely contributed to the economic and social development, however, due to the limited capacity of beaches, sightseeing, and promotion of end to end customer awareness; this has affected the number of inbound visitors into the island.

The study is expected to use survey modalities to gain experience and views from various visitors of the island. The expected outcome of the study is aimed at finding key challenges and to provide recommendations or remedies for improving sustainable development in the current tourism sector in ZANZIBAR

4. **FERNANDEZ**, Patricia Katrina, Hitotsubashi University, Japan

Title: Conserving Mt. Fuji: Alternative forms of tourism in the Mt. Fuji area

Abstract:

The tourism industry contributed approximately ¥4 trillion to Japan's economy in 2018, and is expected to further grow by 3.6% (World Travel & Tourism Council [WTTC], 2018). However, an increase in tourism can have both positive and negative consequences to the environment, such as, the protection of valued places or the deterioration of natural resources (Baysan, 2001), particularly, when dealing with nature-based tourism. In 2013, the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO declared Mt. Fuji a World Heritage site, and this has led to a surge in tourists wanting to visit the Mt. Fuji area and/or climb Mt. Fuji. This rise in popularity has also led to environmental problems, such as, increased congestion, garbage and waste, especially during the hiking season (Belson, 2013). Considering these, Japan's high expectations for sustainable tourism, and the rising interest in environment conservation (Shikida, Yoda, Kino & Morishige, 2009), what can be done to ensure sustainable and eco-friendly tourism in the Mt. Fuji area? With data gathered through semi-structured interviews, the current study presents two cases of alternative tourism: eco-tours in Fujinomiya and agri-tourism in Kofu, and discusses the possibilities and challenges in these alternatives.

Regional Cooperation: General

Chair: Professor Professor **CORTEZ, Michael A.**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Professor **TRINIDAD, Dennis**, De La Salle University, Philippines

1. **NAGY, Stephen R.**, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Middle powers and the free and open Indo-Pacific region: Investigating Japanese and Australian hedging and balancing strategies

Abstract:

The Indo-Pacific represents a new geopolitical arena of competition and influence between the U.S. and China. Both are deploying infrastructure projects, advocating norms and attempting to tighten their relationships with states in the region to cement their influence in the region. Regional middle powers such as Japan and Australia must negotiate this competition to ensure that their interests remain intact. At the same time, they must prevent being negatively impacted by deepening Sino-US competition in the region. This paper explores the hedging strategies of these two middle powers in the Indo-Pacific. It finds that each case study is engaged in various forms of hedging and soft/hard balancing informed by the robustness, the nature of their pre-existing bilateral relationship with the U.S. and the degree of economic interests they have in the region and with China. Findings suggest that there is an emerging convergence in middle power interests in the region centered on establishing clear norms of maritime behavior, adherence to international law and the investment in regional institutions such as the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue to protect the interests of middle powers in the region.

2. **GOMEZ, Oscar A.**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Localization or de-globalization? ASEAN+3 and the dismantling of international humanitarianism

Abstract:

The urge for localization of aid is the outcome of 2016 World Humanitarian Summit that has received the most attention. Localization is described as giving more support to national first responders, making humanitarian aid 'as local as possible and as international as necessary.' Giving particular attention to southern-based civil society organizations, localization is in principle an attempt to reconfigure the power relations underlying the international humanitarian order, dominated by Western donors, a handful of international NGOs and United Nations agencies. While commendable prima facie, the purpose of this paper is to show how localization conceals fundamental transformations taking place in the way humanitarian crises are governed globally. Reviewing the history of humanitarian crises, institutions and action in the ASEAN+3, I suggest that more than

localization, a process of de-globalizing, “de-multilateralizing” aid is well underway in the region, putting into questions the foundations of humanitarianism as we know it. The research builds up on a regional qualitative survey and case studies to critically examine the rise and fall of humanitarianism, as well as to highlight some future challenges.

3. **FABIANI**, Diletta, Waseda University, Japan

Title: Work with the enemy: The importance of rivalry and consensus in the ASEAN Regional Forum

Abstract:

Why do states stay in security-oriented inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) even when such IGOs are labeled as ineffective? Are there any factors that increase the value of these organizations for states, thus making membership more “sticky”? This research postulates that two factors—a consensus-based voting system and membership including states that consider each other as strategic rivals—will contribute to a long-lasting interest in IGOs perceived as ineffective. A case study of the U.S. and Japan’s membership in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) is used to demonstrate this claim. This research argues that despite complaints about its effectiveness, both countries often used the ARF to evaluate a rival’s strategy, engage with it in times of crisis, and express criticism alone or collectively; in addition, the consensus-based voting made membership riskless even in the presence of a rival. This study can help understand IGO membership’s persistence and re-evaluate ARF’s importance for its member states and the Asia-Pacific, and help shed light on an understudied factor, the presence of rivalry among members of the same IGOs.

4. **KRATIUK**, Barbara, University of Warsaw, Poland

Title: Imagined community? ASEAN and Security community

Abstract:

ASEAN has been working to create a security community for years to ensure peace and stability in the region of Southeast Asia. As Amitav Acharya writes, security community is usually created in opposition to an outside actor. Yet ASEAN is attempting to build the security community based on common values and, more importantly common goals. The end of ASEAN has been hailed since the end of Cold War and the introduction of Vietnam into the organization. Many point out the shortcomings of the ASEAN project from the inability or unwillingness to put pressure on Myanmar to the issues regarding South China Sea. Yet the project persists and keeps evolving in an environment, that is politically difficult to navigate.

The research puzzle here is as follows: ASEAN has built a security community among so many divisions and it is not yet a finished product, but rather a project in a nascent stage, that has yet to reach its full potential.

Revisioning the state of governance over local communities: Developing critical inquiries about culture and society in global Asia

Chair: Associate Professor **HAMANO**, Takeshi, University of Kitakyushu, Japan

Discussant: Dr. **YU**, Hsiao Min, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

1. **YU**, Hsiao Min, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Title: Chinglish to be eliminated? A drifting border of local identities as reflected in the English language enhancement workshops in a Hong Kong college

Abstract:

Influenced by the historical background of Hong Kong, language education seems to be reduced as an instrument of enhancing the ‘international competitive capability’ of students rather than for integrative goals and cognitive and aesthetic value in the language itself. There is a general perception that English with a hegemonic social status is essentially a device for economic growth as well as for cultural and socioeconomic capital so to avoid being eliminated by other international city competitors. This assumption is translated into the marginalization of “Chinglish” as a variety of English in the institutional context. As the current political climate puts Hong Kong under the shadow of China’s sharp power, localized Chinglish has turned into a significant sub-cultural representation of “localness” of Hong Kongers. The transforming attitudes towards language usage indicate the tensions of establishing self-identities with local culture alongside the complexity and dynamics of sociopolitical change of Hong Kong in recent years.

This paper presents a localized case of a college workshopping series entitled “Eliminating Chinglish from your English” where Hong Kong students reflect on how they interact with the attitudes and representations of Chinglish and “proper English” in the academic context as well as everyday practices. It examines the significance of such workshops, intended to “eliminate” Chinglish, becoming a stage of dialogue among local youth on the course of life narratives beyond political and institutional borders. It also invites audiences to re-imagine underlying challenges and the desires for self-empowerment which shapes the connections of people sharing a common fate in the global sociopolitical context.

2. **LEUNG**, Yu Hung, Independent Practitioner-researcher, Hong Kong

Title: Revitalization or privatization of built heritage? Public engagement in heritage conservation policy in Hong Kong

Abstract:

Heritage conservation in Hong Kong has gained increasing attention and interest of the general public

in the past decade along with the Government's promulgation of Heritage Conservation Policy. Despite of the sacred land resources, some 8,800 buildings are recorded as built heritage established before 1950, where the historical, architectural and social significance embodies and connects the past and present of the city's cultural identity. On the list of recorded built heritage, items with higher heritage value have been selected for assessment and grading. In recent years, the change of government policy on conservation measures of these items has aroused criticism from public on heritage 'revitalization' schemes in the context of developer hegemony. This paper presents localized case studies on how stakeholders, including architectural practitioners and citizens from other sectors, expect and evaluate on the effectiveness of these revitalization projects. As the results of this survey research indicate a mismatch between the institutional intentions of heritage conservation and the commercialized products with limited public access to the heritage upon implementation of these revitalization projects, the paper invites audience to reimagine the extent of public engagement of policy initiatives where the elitist nature of policy making has been questioned. Further discussion on the significance of public engagement in empowering the cultural 'life' of built heritage in line with community cultural development is intended.

3. MATSUOKA, Masakazu, Rikkyo University, Japan

Title: Memories of postwar reconstruction in Singapore: The 'Legacies of War' as they appear in a war museum

Abstract:

The exhibition 'Surviving the Japanese Occupation: War and Its Legacies' opened at the Former Ford Factory in Singapore on 15th February 2017, the date when the city-state fell to the Japanese Army 75 years earlier. This paper describes the display and reports the narrative recounted in the last zone which focuses on the postwar reconstruction of Singaporean society. The Singaporean Government has presented a single official narrative of the 'Singapore Story' as the history of the nation to integrate its people. In contrast, a new historical narrative has emerged which differs from the 'success story' projected by the People's Action Party. This version highly values the role of the left wing parties.

The museum exhibition employs the approach of social history and focuses on the experiences of ordinary people through documents, photographs, films and oral testimonies rather than on the achievements of political and economic leaders. By contrast, it carefully removes historical sources that may cause ethnic division and may detract from the legitimacy of the 'Singapore Story.' The exhibition seems to embrace various accounts of Singaporean history but it eliminates stories that may affect national integration or lead to a questioning of the official narrative.

4. **HAMANO**, Takeshi, University of Kitakyushu, Japan

Title: The prevention of international parental child abduction in Japan: Looking at the future of transnational joint-parenting in Asia and beyond

Abstract:

With the increase in the number of cross-national marriages (and the according increase in the breakdown of such marriages), international parental child abduction has recently come to be recognized as the most important children's issue in regard to transnational families in Asia and beyond. Although parental child abduction has long been an issue in Japanese society, not until recently have the voices of parents left behind in Japan attracted wider public attention. By finally ratifying the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction in April 2014, the Japanese government put into force an international system to prevent international child abduction over borders. This international convention was implemented in the expectation of discouraging international parental child abductions in the future. However, the implementation of the convention had other effects related to the increase in the diversity of cross-national families and the countries in which they reside; this yielded several critical insights. Under these circumstances, in Japan, once the Hague Child Convention was ratified, it immediately led to claims being filed by not only parents of international cases, but also by domestic parents whose (ex-) partners had abducted their children in Japan. The domestic claimants argued that Japanese courts and Japanese family law had seldom considered the best interest of the child or the right to joint parenting after divorce, which are guaranteed in the Hague Convention as well as in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

By considering the social circumstances of these Japanese cases, including the context of international conventions, the role of global NGOs, and digital media technology, this paper examines the ways in which relevant frameworks have been launched in Japan and beyond. In addition, this paper argues that the present foundation and ideas in regard to international child abduction must now necessarily be scrutinized in order to address the challenges of transnational joint parenting faced by alternative transnational families in which the parents have divorced.

CIL SPECIAL SESSIONS

Saturday, November 30th, 2019

CIL Special Session 1 (H-202)

Emerging topics in inclusive leadership

Chair: Associate Professor **SHINOHARA**, Yoshiki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **ALCANTARA**, Lailani Laynesa, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **SHINOHARA**, Yoshiki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Reinventing business education through diversity and inclusion

Abstract:

Diversity and inclusion have been a target of the business sector in recent years. Its business and social impact have been advocated by business leaders and scholars. The need for business schools to not only educate future leaders about the importance of diversity and inclusion, but also to practice and serve as a role model for creating an inclusive organization is paramount. In this session, we will present how diversity and inclusion can be discussed and practiced in a university setting. We will also provide cases of business schools where diversity and inclusion are embedded in their mission, strategy, and curriculum.

2. **KIM**, Rebecca ChungHee, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Driving business inclusive leadership by embracing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Abstract:

The way of leadership what business are doing in shareholder capitalism is not sustainable. Corporations have been mainly searching for exclusiveness of maximizing shareholder return by accomplishing financial goals, but ignores the necessity of inclusiveness of stakeholders and communities where they are in—it is not sustainable. The study aims to tackle this gap by analyzing the case of Korean chaebols' leadership. It investigates whether the UN SDGs can be utilized as a useful tool to drive their inclusive leadership and suggests how chaebols build the inclusive leadership for sustainable business by building a model of business inclusive leadership.

3. **ACKARADEJRUANGSRI**, P., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Exploring the determinants of young inclusive leadership in Thailand: A research overview

Abstract:

This research aims at clarifying the definition of young inclusive leadership that could be diverged, distinct, or explicable from the general inclusive leadership, specifically in the Thai context. This research also aims to explore and determine the special traits, characteristics, skills, behaviors, and

attitudes of young Thai inclusive leaders who have pivotal roles in different sectors/industries. With semi-structured interviews with at least 12 influential young Thai leaders (under 35 years of age) and exploratory qualitative analysis, the research finding would help identify the theoretical framework of the various and important dimensions of young inclusive leadership that may shape organizational performances.

4. **JONES**, Thomas Edward, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Towards inclusive leadership in national parks: Taking stock of efforts by Japan's Ministry of Environment to improve diversity in visitor management

Abstract:

The number of international arrivals to Japan increased from 3.8 million in 2003 to 23 million in 2018, encouraging visitors' spatial diffusion away from the urban hubs to remote rural regions, including popular national parks. Visitor demographics have also diversified away from de facto domestic templates, posing challenges for park management whose profile remains dominated by middle-aged Japanese males. This paper presents efforts underway to overcome a range of visitor management constraints related to transport, language and cultural barriers. Heightened diversity, specifically more female or foreign rangers, could improve meaningful management interventions vis-a-vis the increasingly heterogeneous spectrum of inbound visitors.

5. **COOPER**, Malcolm J. M., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The development of inclusive leadership in the medical and tourism industries in Oita Prefecture

Abstract: This study is designed to discover and test the elements of an inclusive model of healthcare hospitality leadership for the development of Oita Prefecture. We will develop a methodology that will contribute to sustainability as part of an inclusive leadership-training model. We start from three sets of information and experience: 1) Oita Prefecture, Japan, 2) Institute for Tourism Leadership, Australia, and 3) Practical Training, France. We will benchmark this experience by comparing 3 country sets of data and developing tools and educational materials for the leadership development task.

CIL Special Session 2 (H-202)

Empowering minorities through inclusion

Chair: Professor **ALCANTARA**, Lailani Laynesa, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **TAKAHASHI**, Yuko, Tsuda University, Japan

Title: Tsuda Vision 2030 and inclusive leadership research

Abstract:

This presentation is about Tsuda University and its hub for inclusive leadership research including

projects initiated by the Diversity Center for Inclusive Leadership. Tsuda University was selected to be a part of the FY2018 Private University Research Branding Project of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Our theme in this project is to “create a hub of inclusive leadership research that aims to foster women who make a difference.” The Diversity Center promotes studies of inclusive leadership to enhance diversity, and seeks global development beyond the borders of ethnicity, gender, and religion. Our goal is to realize an inclusive environment in which women can be empowered and active leaders.

2. **NAGASE**, Osamu, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Disability, diversity, inclusion—Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities

Abstract:

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), adopted in 2006, not only emphasizes inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities, who experience difficulties due to barriers, but also “respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity,” promotes non-discrimination, and defines the lack of reasonable accommodation as discrimination based on disability. The concept of reasonable accommodation was created in the context of prohibiting religious discrimination in 1970s and has been used in other areas such as disability, gender/sex and marital status. Reasonable accommodation can be a useful tool to promote inclusion.

3. **SHINOHARA**, Yoshiki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **ALCANTARA**, Lailani Laynesa, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Inclusivity in social entrepreneurship strategy

Abstract:

This study examines the typology of social entrepreneurs’ strategies, to what extent they focus on inclusion issues and gender differences in a strategic formation process. The result of text mining with 3,133 social entrepreneurs from Ashoka Fellow database shows that they develop seven different strategies and 26% of them develop their strategies related to inclusion. The result also shows that female social entrepreneurs focus more on inclusion than male social entrepreneurs. Implications, contributions, and limitations of this study are discussed.

PANEL SESSIONS

Sunday, December 1st, 2019

Panel Session 23 (F-108)

Educational standards and socio-linguistic diversity

Chair: Professor Emeritus **CHOE**, Jae-Woong, Korea University, Korea

Discussant: **KIM**, Hye-Sook, Retired Professor of Konyang University, Korea

1. **KIM**, Inhye, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: A textbook analysis of Korean language and culture in the 19th century

Abstract:

Learning the language and culture of Korea is the sine qua non when wanting to interact with Koreans and learn about the country itself. This study attempts to analyze the cultural density in the Korean language textbooks in the 19th century where Korea opened up to the outside world. The 19th century's textbooks from several authors will be introduced and analyzed by using the framework to classify the cultural factors in the textbook. This research may also briefly discuss the pedagogies, methods and objectives that largely influenced the textbooks.

Keywords: Textbook analysis, Korean language education, Second language education, 19th Century Korean language textbook

2. **DUVERNAY**, Nicholas, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Korea

Title: L2 learner strategy usage and correlations to career choice and motivation factors

Abstract:

The goal of this study is to expand upon previous research—which has investigated the correlative effects of language learning strategy usage for EFL classroom students in personality types, gender and learner aptitude (Duvernay & You, 2018)—by including the factors of career goals and motivation for learning. Survey data collected from 189 subjects taking the second semester of an English discussion course were analyzed using the Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (Oxford, 1990) and further categorized based on the two additional factors. This study hypothesizes that career goals and motivation have a positive correlation on differentials in strategy usage, as has been evidenced with other factors in the previous studies (Duvernay, 2018; Duvernay & You, 2018). The primary tool for survey, the Strategy Inventory for Language Learning, is administered once at the start of the semester and once at the end, before final examinations. In addition to the SILL, subjects are given a career choice and motivation essay task as their final examination, which is subsequently used to measure the aforementioned factors. Following collection of both surveys, the data is analyzed for significance and correlation in connection to the two learner type factors and observations are made

as to the significance of specific individual strategy items in the SILL. Using the results obtained from this study, the factors of career choice and motivation, as well as their impact on language learning strategy use, will allow for future research into the types of strategies that are best suited for specific jobs and motivation styles. Along with the previous research done on the Collaborative Group Discussion method (Duvernay & You, 2018), this study aims to use its findings to increase the effects of group discussion formats and their customization based on new learner types.

Key words: Strategy Frame Shift (SFS), Collaborative Group Discussion (CGD), language learning strategies, learner type factors, individual variables, peer-collaboration, peer-assessment, peer-monitoring, career choice, motivation

3. **PARK**, Kwonsik, Korea University, Korea

Title: Identifying the authenticity of sentences using the deep-learning techniques: Classifying sentences into native and learner sentences

Abstract:

This study addresses how to analyze learner data using deep learning technology. The goal of this research is—using the deep-learning techniques—to identify the sentences written by native speakers and non-native EFL learners. To this end, this article conducts a quantitative study of the Yonsei English Learner Corpus (YELC) and Gacheon Learner Corpus (GLC) as EFL learner data, and the English Gigaword Corpus and the Europarl Corpus as native data. Utilizing a deep-learning technique of binary classification, the DL tool can classify sentences into two types—native and EFL learner data—with high accuracy of 96%. Furthermore, this study hypothesizes that differences or similarities will be found between an A.I. and human judgment of a well-formed sentence. As the deep-learning tool is designed to focus on just lexical items and the sequence of them, it doesn't consider all of the grammatical factors when judging the authenticity of sentences. However, in terms of lexical items and their co-occurrence in sentences, there are some similarities between the deep-learning tool and us as language users such as semantic prosody and the position of adverbs.

Key words: deep-learning technology, learner corpus, binary classification, error analysis, EFL

4. **SONG**, Sanghoun, Korea University, Korea

Title: On Korean speakers' knowledge of unaccusativity in English

Abstract:

The unaccusative-unergative distinction is presumably universal, but languages vary as to the syntactic and morphological reflexes of such a distinction. Given the cross-linguistic variation, a learnability problem naturally arises for the L2 acquisition of unaccusativity. This talk addresses Korean speakers' knowledge of unaccusativity and unergativity in L2 English. More specifically, this talk will address the questions of (1) whether Korean speakers are sensitive to the unaccusative/unergative distinction in English; and (2) whether they are able to distinguish unaccusatives from transitives. In order to

investigate the two questions, we employed the toolkit OpenSeame and used a 5-point Likert scale. 173 adult Korean speakers (31 beginners/ 59 intermediates/ 31 advanced) participated in the study. Three types of verbs were employed in the task: unaccusatives, unergatives, and transitives. Each type was represented by seven verbs, which were selected based on frequency analyses of learner corpora. Korean learners' knowledge of unaccusative-unergative distinction was tested, using diagnostics such as overpassivization, causativization, and compatibility with a purpose clause. This talk also considers two semantic properties, telicity and animacy, which are frequently argued to be associated with unaccusativity/unergativity.

Keyword: unaccusativity, unergativity, overpassivization, experimental syntax

5. **KIM**, Hye-Sook, Konyang University, Korea; **CHOE**, Jae-Woong, Korea University, Korea

Title: On the usage trends of the 'purified' foreign terms in the Korean language: A corpus-based analysis

Abstract:

There have been continuing efforts in (South) Korea to control foreign terms in everyday use of the Korean language. One of the main activities of the National Institute of the Korean Language (NIKL), a governmental organization, has been to construct "an exhaustive dictionary of refined (purified) language." The list grows continuously every year, as more and more foreign words flood into the Korean society following the shifts and changes in many aspects of life, national and/or international. But the question of how successful or effective the efforts are has rarely been addressed in a systematic fashion.

In our presentation, we show the trends in the usage of each pair of the 'purified' word—'to-be-purified foreign word.' Of the NIKL list of 332 pairs, the ones that appear in the WAVE21 corpus were extracted. The corpus consists of all the text from four major newspapers from 2000 to 2013. The result shows that the majority of the 'purified' words fail to be used in the media, which indicates they were not successful in attracting the attention from the general public. In the presentation we show and discuss several representative cases for each pattern.

Panel Session 24 (F-109)

「アジア太平洋学構築の模索に向けて」第5弾 「帰納的方法による〈アジア太平洋学〉の提案に向けて—人文社会系専門における個別研究からの試論」

Chair: Professor **SEIKE**, Kumi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Professor **SASAGAWA**, Hideo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **SEIKE**, Kumi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 社会科学における〈対象〉把握についての一試論—批判理論・新実在論・構造主義の比較研究

Abstract:

社会構築主義をめぐる問題については、少なくない研究者が調査現場においてその限界に自覚的であるものの、直接的な議論対決をすることなく経験社会学やライフヒストリー法という人類学に接近した方法を選択しつつ、問題を曖昧なままにしている。本発表では、フランクフルト学派のアドルノにおける批判理論に見られる対象化、新實在論、構造主義における対象化、という三者の比較を通じて、その問題に迫る

アドルノに見られる批判理論の場合、〈ミメシス〉という概念によって、自然との宥和をイメージするが、それは社会批判としての原初形態のあり方についての議論であるものの、〈対象〉の接近の仕方についてはそれを理想としているとも考えられる。新實在論を展開する M.ガブリエルは、意義領野を対象とし、アドルノの接近の仕方に類似する方法により、構築主義を批判する。構造主義においては、レヴィ＝ストロースは、自覚的でないにしろカント主義は全体に通底する方法論であり、構築主義にカテゴライズされるわけではないが、思考の構造に依拠するのは構築主義の前提になっている対象把握の方法と同様であり、前二者とは異なる。構築主義と構造主義の共通性の抽象と、その問題点を暴きながら、前二者の意義を新たな思想展開において位置づける。

2. YOSHIDA, Kaori, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Mobilizing affect: The mechanism of memory-making of war through educational dark tourism (shūgaku ryokō) in Japan

Abstract:

More than seventy years have passed since the end of WWII, and those who experienced the war firsthand have been dramatically disappearing. In this circumstance various tourism operations, such as “dark tourism” (Lennon & Foley 2000), play an extremely important role in articulating collective memories of the war, especially among younger generations. In Japan, just like other countries, the affected sites, such as Hiroshima and Nagasaki, began to put fairly intensive efforts to explore different means and approaches to pass down the war records and experiences.

This paper, viewing war-related sites including museum space and tour materials as texts that articulate particular war narratives, attempts to explicate the memory-making mechanism that operates between text and its viewer/visitor, as well as among viewers/visitors. Focusing on educational tourism (shūgaku ryokō) included in the formal school curriculum from elementary to high schools in Japan, the paper analyzes guiding materials provided to school teachers and students prior to their visits to “dark” destinations in Okinawa, Nagasaki, and Hiroshima, and “reads” the space of war museums as a story-teller about the war. More specifically, it applies the concept of “affect” (Massumi 2015) to explain how narratives articulated in guiding materials and museums through the entire tour package may contribute to shaping particular collective war memories in postwar Japan.

3. HASUDA, Takashi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 歴史教科書における朱印船貿易・日本町関連地図：「衰退期」における歴史・地理教育

Abstract:

16世紀後半～1630年代末までの約100年は、日本人が南シナ海域に進出した前近代で唯一の時代である。現地には日本町が形成され、後半には徳川政権の許可証を受けた貿易船が日本と南洋とを結んだ（朱印船貿易）。現在でも中学社会科の歴史分野、高校日本史・世界史の教科書に記述があって、その多くに地図が併載されている。

ところが、各社教科書の地図を見比べてみると思いのほか食い違いが多い。また、近年の研究成果が反映されていないだけでなく、ごく初歩的な誤りも散見する。これらの誤りの原因は単に執筆者の怠慢に帰されるべきものではない。日本町や朱印船貿易の研究は日本史と世界史をつなぐ重要な領域であるがゆえに、史料言語も研究言語も多岐にわたり、研究状況を鳥瞰することが難しく、自信を持って修正を施すことが困難なのだ。

本報告では共同研究者との研究成果を踏まえて、誤記生成の構造を確認した上で、地図を用いる文脈や補助テキストの重要性を指摘する。

4. LE, Hoang Anh Thu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Doing Bodhisattva work: Buddhist charity and social experience of old age in southern Vietnam

Abstract:

In this paper, I explore charitable work of Buddhist practitioners in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) and southern Vietnam's provinces. These practitioners, who mostly are women of post-retirement age, raise funds among themselves and their personal networks to build bridges and repair roads in poor rural villages, donate gifts to the needy, and cook for poor patients in hospitals. Data presented in this paper was collected during my field research in Vietnam in 2013 and 2019.

Unlike any other life stages, old age in Vietnam is an ambiguous time in life when a person is not expected to take on any visible social roles. Consequently, social platforms and activities for Vietnamese elderly are few. Analysing elderly Buddhists' interpretations of their charitable activities as Bodhisattvas' "works" in this world, this paper sheds light on how socially-engaged Buddhism provides elderly practitioners with a social space to negotiate their experience of being old in Vietnam's society.

Drawing on Andrea Muehlebach's (2012) concept of "moral citizenship," this paper highlights the significant roles of faith-based groups in constructing socially meaningful old-age experience and in shaping senior citizenship in rapidly ageing Vietnam.

Japan and Indo-Pacific

Chair: Professor **SAKAI**, Hidekazu, Kansai Gaidai University, Japan

Discussant: Professor **MIYASHITA**, Akitoshi, Tokyo International University, Japan

1. YENNIE LINDGREN, Wrenn, Stockholm University, Sweden

Title: The free and open, the hard and soft: Japan's renewed aid diplomacy in Myanmar

Abstract:

Since the 2016 announcement of Japan's Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) strategy, ASEAN countries—the hub and geographic heart of Japan's FOIP—have witnessed increased engagement emanating from Tokyo, including diplomatic visits, port calls and capacity building by the Coast Guard and development aid infrastructure projects. Often framed as “the last frontier,” Myanmar, given its strategic and geographic location as a logistic hub connecting Asia and Africa, is the fulcrum of Japan's FOIP vision and call for regional connectivity through soft and hard infrastructure projects. As Tokyo's assertive reengagement in the region coincides and clashes with Yangon's support of Beijing's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and projects under the auspices of the China-Myanmar Economic Corridor, Japan has had to adapt its policies in terms of magnitude, temporality, span and content. Drawing on expert interviews, this paper: (I) contextualizes Tokyo's renewed aid diplomacy in Myanmar within the broader FOIP strategy and (II) investigates how status concerns and incentives, and competition with China, are integral to a number of megaprojects undertaken by Japan. It finds that Japan navigates the competitive dynamics in a location of key geostrategic value through foreign policy repertoire adaptation and deeper regional engagement.

2. DEBROUX, Tatsuro, Pompeu Fabra University, Spain

Title: Prime Minister Abe's foreign policy about the Senkaku/Diaoyu islands between 2012 and 2019

Abstract:

The paper examines Japanese prime minister Abe Shinzo's perceived roles about the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands. Before assuming the office in 2012, Abe repeatedly claimed that he would order official workers be permanently stationed at the islands to show Japan's effective control. However, he has not strengthened the control over the islands since he started his second premiership, leaving the islands untouched. This is because he has to consider neighboring countries and his coalition partner the New Komei Party (NKP). Otherwise, Japan's diplomacy would be much more unstable. In the paper, the word ‘the Senkaku Islands’ used in speeches, interviews, and remarks on the press by Abe, the NKP's leader, and the U.S. and China's political leaders are analyzed. Role theory can be used to analyze decision-makers' cognitive dimension, their foreign policy behavior and others' expectations. Then, these leaders' roles and expectations are discussed in connection with Abe's diplomatic concepts

such as ‘proactive pacifism’ and ‘values-oriented diplomacy.’ Although there are many analyses focused on Abe’s foreign policy, there is not much research on the territorial dispute under the Second Abe administration and thus it has to be explored to clarify the feature of Abe’s foreign policy about this topic.

3. **UZOIGWE**, Kingsley Chukwuemeka, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Japan or China? Foreign policy and the bureaucratic politics of African countries towards East Asia

Abstract:

For countries in Africa, with high deficits in human capital development, housing, electricity, to attain the 21st-century demand for industrial development, needs the cooperation of East Asian Countries, particularly Japan and China. The “active” and “low-profile” diplomacy of Japan and China to Africa are significant, which has led to the takeover of some African countries’ national assets by Chinese government/corporation, because of inability to repay loans, (Anoba, 2018). The problem thereof is what shapes Africa’s strategic approach towards East Asia. Who influences Africa’s foreign policy decisions, bureaucrats or the political leaders or rather business corporations? What are the roles of these three government agencies (Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade), it is with a general belief that these three agencies of government shape the foreign policy of countries in the 21st century, if not earlier. In 2014, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe appealed to African leaders to choose Japan as its partner, citing that Japanese assistance and organizational culture that values human resources are what is necessary for “African development,” (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 2014).

This research empirically examines the impact and the roles of the earlier mentioned three governmental agencies in foreign policy decision making towards Japan and China. Also, how these roles have affected and influenced actively or otherwise, Africa’s development and partnership with Japan and China.

A qualitative research approach will be central through a focus group and individual interviews method. The relevance of this research is that it will provide the diplomatic consequences of active or low-profile of Japan and China strategic approaches towards Africa and the roles of government bureaucrats in Africa on foreign policy decision making towards East Asia countries of Japan and China.

The novelty of this research, however, will indicate unreported roles/influence of African bureaucrats in foreign policy decision making, and how elected politicians/bureaucrats partner or compete in foreign policy decisions.

Keywords: Africa, Bureaucratic, China, Development, East Asia, Foreign Policy, Influence, Japan, Politics.

Panel Session 26 (F-111)

Development, trade, and investment

Chair: Professor **KIM**, Sangho, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **MORI**, Tomoya, Yamaguchi University, Japan; **KIN**, Shouka, Kanto Gakuen University, Japan; **INDAVONG**, Viseuy, National University of Laos, Laos; **SINPASEUTH**, Canda, Lao Customs Department, Laos

Title: Cross-border trade and the relationship between Laos' policies and those of other countries

Abstract:

Natural resources in Laos are increasingly exported into neighboring countries with illegal trades. Because the neighboring countries, especially China and Vietnam, adopt strict forestry policies, companies located in their countries extract natural resources in Laos and then convey them from Laos to their countries. This paper questions if their countries can contribute to regional or global environmental condition. Previous research did not tackle cross-border trade and the relationship between Laos' Policies and those of other countries. Therefore, this paper analyzes this problem based on approaches discussed in the field of economics.

This research will explain the policy to protect and preserve in Laos and the surrounding countries, especially China and Vietnam, the regulation upon entry and the agreement between Lao and their countries. Second, we will focus on the change in the trade of natural resources between Lao and them and monitor the current situation on illegal exports.

We need to evaluate the effectiveness of the environmental policy not only in one country, but also on a regional or global scale. We will discuss the plan for the inter-regional cooperation for the protection and preservation.

2. **BARAI**, Munim Kumar, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Bangladesh's development surprise: The construct of the development model

Abstract:

The economic and social progress Bangladesh has achieved so far is often referred to as a development 'Surprise' or 'Unexpected Success' or even 'miracle.' This paper reviews and finds that none of the competing development theories can particularly explain the economic development of Bangladesh. In the process, the paper explores how the factors like access to finance, poverty reduction, women empowerment, Non-government Organizations' (NGOs) role for development, sun-rising garment industry, etc., have helped Bangladesh's development. However, the paper finds that existing studies have failed to examine the developmental impacts of some of the demographic and social elements such as the density of population, proliferation of quick mass communication technology for sharing of knowledge and movement of resources at no or a low cost, financial help from the peers or relative or clan at the time of need, etc. existing in Bangladesh.

This paper employs both quantitative and qualitative methods to conduct the research. The paper expects to find that though there was a little conscious endeavor to coordinate various activities toward the development path, they somehow manifested to produce synergized outputs in various indicators of development and may have constructed a development model. It may be even plausible to conclude that Bangladesh per se can offer a development model to the rest of the developing countries in the world.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Development Model, Quantitative and Qualitative Methods.

3. **SOLIEV**, Farukh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Trade facilitation and export promotion: Challenges for Tajikistan

Abstract:

Tajikistan, as a new independent state, continues to search for its unique place in the world economy. The widespread availability of Tajik goods in world markets and store shelves can tell consumers better than anything about a beautiful sunny country, with ancient traditions, located high in the mountains of Central Asia. But to achieve this lofty mission, it is necessary to organize the production and delivery of Tajik goods so that Tajikistan can occupy a specific niche in highly competitive markets. Logistics is one of the essential aspects of the competitiveness of exported goods, and its role can not be overestimated. Well-organized logistics chain designed to facilitate the rapid delivery of commodities to end-users without a critical increase in the initial cost of goods. On the other hand, a poorly organized logistics chain places a heavy burden on the financial attractiveness of the goods, and in the case of agricultural products, it can cause severe product losses. In the case of Tajikistan, these risks increase due to lack of access to the sea.

Therefore the objective of this paper is to address the trade facilitation matters in Tajikistan and challenges with access to foreign markets. Special attention is paid to the analysis of the logistics chain of Tajik dried fruits export to traditional markets. For the analysis of the logistics chain, data obtained from a field study conducted in Tajikistan are used.

Keywords: Trade facilitation, Logistics chain, Tajikistan, export promotion, newly independent states, landlocked countries

4. **IWAYAN**, Gretchen, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Employment in the business process outsourcing in the Philippines: How decent?

Abstract:

Over the last two decades, the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) industry of the Philippines has grown rapidly, providing numerous opportunities for work and employment. Today, it is considered as one of the country's key employment generators. This rise of the industry has been associated with the low labor cost in the country, the Filipinos' excellent command of the English language and good work ethics. While it appears to be high-skilled and high-paying, scholars have recently reported issues

of concern in the industry such as precarious employment, stressful work environments, safety and health risks and absence of organized activities (Verzola, 2006; Ferrus-Camelo, 2008), among others. As such, this study asks, does employment in the Philippine BPO industry translate to decent work? Using empirical evidence from survey and semi-structured interviews as well as analysis of government reports, this paper investigates how decent employment is in the BPO industry from a tripartite standpoint—government, management and labor. The study suggests that if the government intends to sustain the BPO industry's growth without compromising the rights of its labor, it has to facilitate and support organized activities for workers to negotiate and achieve better work and employment conditions.

Panel Session 27 (F-207)

Fiscal policy and infrastructure

Chair: Professor **OTSUKA**, Kozo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **RAI**, Shakuntala, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Implementation status of gender responsive budgeting in Nepal: An analysis from the beneficiaries' perspective

Abstract:

Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) is a widely adopted tool to bridge the gender gap since women have less opportunities than men in socio-economic and political life. Mostly, they have less access to engage in economic activities and receive less wages, benefit and recognition than men. Various studies illustrate that more than 80 countries around the world have adopted GRB as a successful tool to promote gender equality. Scholars argue that GRB helps to address gender needs and benefit women. Nepal has also adopted GRB since 2007. Government reports demonstrate that there is a gradual and considerable increment in allocating directly gender-responsive budget which suggests progress in GRB implementation. However, there has been less GRB analysis from the beneficiaries' perspective. This qualitative study explores the beneficiaries' perspective of rural municipal women and also includes the viewpoint of concerned government officials and NGOs. Using empirical data derived from semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions, this study will find out the viewpoint of targeted beneficiaries and other stakeholders to assist policymakers and GRB practitioners for incorporating actual gender needs in policy and budgetary process and improve the effectiveness of GRB.

Keywords: Gender Responsive Budgeting, Nepal, gender perspective, beneficiaries' perspective,

2. **NOORZAI**, Ahmad Yama, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Evaluation of value added tax and its special effects on revenue generation in Afghanistan

Abstract:

Purpose of this paper is to examine how effectively implement Value Added Tax (VAT) in Afghanistan and its effect on domestic revenue generation, Afghanistan, similar to other developing countries which has trouble with development tax revenue to the level that could cover public expenditure. Currently, the government budget mainly depends on international donor aid. Replacing donor funds with domestic tax revenue and increasing self-sustainability require commitment to focus on those factors that positively contribute to government budget. Thus, Afghan government is going to implement VAT in 2021. The adoption of VAT is very difficult and complicated as it requires standardized technology and professional human capacity. Therefore, this research attempted to examine the effective role of VAT, human capacity, standard management information system on improving tax collection in order to increase national revenue. This paper uses a quantitative approach of research which will use both primary and secondary data collection, the primary data will be collected by using questioners and secondary data will be obtained from three main systems of a Ministry of Finance. My research topic will be able to recommend an effective model, procedures, and system for successful VAT adoption and implementation.

3. **SAFFAY**, Mohammad Haroon, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The effect of tax audit on revenue collection in Afghanistan revenue department

Abstract:

The main objective of the study is to establish the effects of tax audit on revenue collection in Afghanistan Revenue Department (ARD). The study employed a quantitative approach. It adopted a descriptive approach because it used descriptive statistics to describe the relationship between tax audit and revenue collection. The data covers 46 private companies registered in ARD, audited in 2016, and reported their tax liabilities of 2017. The study used secondary data only which is collected from ARD audit report summaries and monthly and yearly reports. The collected data is analyzed through SPSS. The significance of the findings was tested by the paired t-test. The results show that there is no statistical relationship between tax audit and revenue collection. It doesn't mean that there is no correlation between tax audit and revenue collection, rather it means that tax audit doesn't have a strong and significant relationship with revenue collection in ARD. The weak relationship could be linked to low quality of tax audit, less experienced and professional tax auditors, different practice of tax audit, corruption, and insecurity.

The study recommends that the quality of tax audits should improve, enhance tax auditors' ability in order to improve compliance rate which directly linked to increase revenue, decrease the dependency on foreign aid, and meeting the current UN requirements.

4. **WAHDATI**, Abdul Rahim, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Aid effectiveness in the education sector of Afghanistan

Abstract:

The main aim of this research paper is to analyze the relationship between aid and the education sector in Afghanistan. The research uses the fixed effects model, random effects model, and Hausman test to empirically analyze aid effectiveness for the educational outcome. The research findings show that aid has a positive and significant effect on the literacy rate in Afghanistan. However, government expenditure in the education sector has a positive but insignificant effect on the literacy rate. Furthermore, the population and teacher-student have a negative but significant effect on literacy rate. Overall, aid has a positive effect in the education sector of Afghanistan while to make it more efficient the government of Afghanistan should take important steps in governance and management.

5. **RAHMAWATI**, Alfi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: How electronic toll collection deployment affects transport system efficiency—study of Indonesia toll road network

Abstract:

Traffic congestion represents a significant threat to accessibility and mobility in Indonesia. In the case of the toll road, the stop and go movement along the toll road plaza as the effect of the payment mechanism often causes the delay at toll gates, which results in traffic congestion. As the situation becomes more serious, a technology innovation called the Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) has been deployed in Indonesia toll road network to curb the transaction time in toll payment and thereby increase the level of service. Previous research indicated that the ETC implementation brings benefits for both toll road users and operators in many ways. The study utilizes a quantitative method of econometric panel regression using data from selected toll gates in the Indonesia toll road network from January 2017 to December 2018 to analyze how the ETC deployment affects transport system efficiency. The findings indicate that the intervention of ETC implementation significantly decreases the transaction time in toll gates by 93.5%, *ceteris paribus*. Thus, the intervention eases the accessibility and yield efficiency in transaction time. Furthermore, an adapted strategy after the implementation could be considered, especially regarding the trend of surging traffic on toll roads that may cause bottlenecks after entering toll gates.

Keywords: transport efficiency, accessibility, electronic toll collection, toll payment method, congestion, regression

JEL Classification: D62, R41, R48

Health, tourism, and aging

Chair: Professor **COOPER**, Malcom J.M., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **PERLAKY**, Denes, Yamaguchi University, Japan

Title: The decay of a Japan's rural destination, the challenges of inbound tourism in an aging community

Abstract:

The Japanese government's policy to ease the stress on the main tourism cities by leading foreign tourists into rural Japan is encountering problems. Once successful small destinations are in decay, and might not be able to accommodate an influx of tourists.

Tsuwano, a small samurai heritage town in Shimane Prefecture, is selected for the case study. A thorough analyses is carried out, aiming to identify the key factors of rapid growth and success of the tourism industry in the second half of the 20th century. Similarly, the reasons for the slow decay of the destinations in the past 30 years is explored, through tourism data analyses and interviews with the stakeholders.

Tsuwano is an example of many small destinations that are under stress of ageing population, changing industry environment and the challenges of inbound tourism. Risk of dependency on tourism and infrastructure is also evident from the past year's natural disasters, temporarily crippling the local industry.

While the town hall is starting projects to counterbalance these problems, there is no comprehensive coordination of actions, especially in terms of inbound tourism. A change of mindset is needed in order to maintain a sustainable level of service in the tourism industry.

2. **HORI**, Keiko, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Issues in internationalizing Japanese medical services: Towards the promotion of health tourism

Abstract:

Health tourism is being discussed in Japan. Japan Tourism Agency and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry started surveys on medical tourism projects from 2010 (Shigematsu, 2011). The Japanese Society for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (2006) found rising interest in alternative medicine caused by advanced information society. On the other hand, Japan Medical Association (2010) opposed organizational medical tourism, which commercial companies get involved. Medical service providers cooperate in measuring effects of health services, therefore cooperation with medical services is necessary for sustainable health tourism. However, Japanese medical service providers hold negative feelings toward health tourism even though inbound tourists have been increasing rapidly in

Japan. Purpose of this research is to reveal issues in internationalizing Japanese medical services and suggest possibility of cooperation between medical services, alternative healthcare services and tourism services. We collected data by interviewing medical coordinators, the organization promoting globalization of medical services as a public and private partnership and the organization qualifying hospitals for accepting international patients. Issues related to the present capacity were revealed regardless of hopes for protecting international patients and Japanese medical services. Making rules to protect Japanese medical services is priority, and it could motivate cooperation.

3. **KHANKHELL**, Raz Mohammad Khan, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Factors influencing utilization of Postnatal Care (PNC) visits in Afghanistan: An analysis of 2015 demographic and health survey data

Abstract:

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines the postnatal period as the first six weeks (42 days) after delivery. In order to enable early detection and treatment of complications that may occur in this period and lead to maternal and neonatal death, WHO recommends four postnatal care (PNC) visits to all women giving birth to a child. However, a low utilization of postnatal care visits by Afghan women has contributed to a relatively high mortality. This study aimed to identify factors influencing the utilization of PNC visits among Afghan women by sampling nationally representative data from Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey (AfDHS), 2015. A logistic regression model was used to measure the adjusted odds of utilizing PNC services among the women. A 95% confidence interval (CI) with a p-value of <0.05 was chosen for statistical significance. The analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23.0. The study found that the utilization of PNC visits in Afghanistan is low (44%). Among 8,581 women (44 %) who utilized PNC visits and 10,924 women (56 %) who didn't utilize PNC visits, the women's age, place of residence, parity, education, occupation, number of ANC visits, place of delivery, exposure to media, decision making on healthcare, and needing permission to seek healthcare were examined and found to be associated with the level of utilization of PNC visits. Based on the results of the study, health promotion and behavior change interventions to raise awareness and utilization of PNC visits may be recommended. The current community-based maternal and child health programs including the use of Maternal and Child Health Handbook (MCH) could also help integrate postnatal care as a mandatory part of healthcare for women.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Afghan women, Health Surveys, Healthcare utilization, Postnatal care (PNC).

4. **SALIHY**, Sultan Mohammad, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Knowledge on modifiable and lifestyle risk factors among cardiovascular disease (CVD) patients in Kabul, Afghanistan

Abstract:

Knowledge of CVD modifiable risk factors and healthy lifestyles is of primary importance for prevention. Most of CVD patients are likely to lack a good knowledge of CVD modifiable risk factors. Therefore, the goal of this research is to investigate the lifestyles of CVD patients and their knowledge level of modifiable risk factors in Kabul, Afghanistan.

A hospital-based cross-sectional study was conducted in quantitative form from 17 Feb 2018 to 16 Mar 2018. The study was designed in descriptive form to investigate the knowledge level of CVD patients on modifiable risk factors and healthy lifestyles.

The results of the study show that almost 50% of the study participants had lack of knowledge of CVD modifiable risk factors and (75%) had an unhealthy lifestyle. The findings of this research confirmed most of the hypotheses of the study and showed a common lack of knowledge of CVD modifiable risk factors and unhealthy lifestyles among the patients.

Keywords: Cardiovascular disease, knowledge, risk factors, lifestyle, Kabul

5. **BUDIPRAMONO**, Radesa Guntur, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Contemporary governance of HIV/AIDS response: A cautionary tale from Indonesia

Abstract:

The inauguration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), coupled with the looming decrease in donor funding brought a normative impetus for countries to shift from the so-called “vertical” model and integrate HIV/AIDS response into Universal Health Coverage (UHC). This study aims to examine the prospects of such shift by looking at the case of Indonesia, a country that had recently integrated its HIV/AIDS response into a public health system that is undergoing a transformation into UHC model. Narratives collected through in-depth interview with stakeholders as well as analysis on existing academic literatures, policy papers, official documents and news articles suggests that Indonesia’s integration of HIV/AIDS response has less to do with the aforementioned impetus, and more to do with a broader bureaucratic reform under President Joko Widodo. The findings from this study also highlights the shortcomings of Indonesia’s UHC scheme and how it jeopardizes the country’s HIV/AIDS response, reinforcing the argument that integrating HIV/AIDS response into UHC scheme as envisioned by SDGs is, at present, risky and more aspirational than it is realistic. All in all, this study serves as a cautionary tale and to inform future policy decisions regarding the integration of HIV/AIDS response into UHC.

International relations

Chair and Discussant: Professor **DE CASTRO**, Renato Cruz, De La Salle University, Philippines

1. **LAK**, Chansok, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Small state diplomacy: Cambodia's hedging strategy between Japan and China

Abstract:

Cambodia has had a good relationship with Japan and China especially since the post-Cold War 1990s. Over the last two decades, Cambodia has enjoyed massive ODA and large volumes of trade and investment with both countries. China's grant aid to Cambodia has steadily increased since 1993, reaching a total of around US\$7 billion. A large part of China's financial aid was pledged in terms of technical assistance to fund its development projects, to train Cambodian armed forces, and to provide the Phnom Penh government with huge amount of military equipment and other facilities. As to its trade and investment, China has traded with and invested in Cambodia, reaching a total of US\$5 billion and US\$6.7 billion. Japan's cumulative ODA between 1992 and 2016, on the other hand, amounted to about US\$2.9 billion including loans, grant aid and technical assistance for Cambodia's rehabilitation and development. Japan's trade and investment in Cambodia amounted to US\$1.37 billion and US\$1.6 billion respectively in 2016. Thanks to these substantial politico-economic relations, Cambodia enhanced its diplomatic ties with both China and Japan to "strategic level" in 2010 and 2013 respectively. Some International Relations theorists and scholars suggest that as one of small states, Cambodia should adopt "bandwagoning" or "balancing" strategy in its bilateral relations with major countries, particularly Japan and China. Others suggest that Cambodia should opt for "hedging" strategy against those bigger powers to maintain its national interests. Therefore, this paper aims to reconceptualize "hedging" as a "model" in International Relations Theory (IRT) and to study how such a theoretical discourse has thus far been translated into Cambodia's foreign policy towards Japan, China and other actors in the region.

2. **PARK**, Seohee Ashley, Tohoku University, Japan

Title: The interaction between individual and state level of rationales in foreign policy

Abstract:

The objective of this research is to explore how individual level and state level of rationales interact in the foreign policy-making process. This research will investigate what factors make politician/bureaucrat roles diffused using Aberbach et al. (1981)'s pure hybrid model (Image IV) of policymaking. Also, within the framework of Nested Game Theory proposed by Tsebelis (1990), the researcher will study what factors explain state-level rationales suppress sub-state level of interest and vice versa will be studied.

The goal includes doing a comparative study in case Korea and Japan regarding the Comfort Women Agreement concluded in 2015. This study aims at 1) comparing rationality of Korea and Japan as states, and policymakers who were involved in and 2) defining how the multiplicity of games leads actors to make suboptimal decisions. Based on their rationales, three difference games—games in Japanese domestic politics, Korean domestic politics, and the negotiation between the Abe cabinet and the Park Geun-Hye administration.

3. **PANDIT**, Chandrika, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Investigating Nepalese foreign policy patterns: Bandwagoning, balancing or hedging?

Abstract:

This paper aims to explore foreign policy patterns of Nepal as part of Kathmandu's efforts to balance its relationships with China and India. Reorientation of foreign policy is a significant area of interest within the field of Nepal's foreign affairs because a landlocked Nepal is positioned between two rising economic and strategic powerhouses. Moreover, historical, political and socio-cultural ties bring Nepal close to India. Similarly, the economic rise of China creates an opportunity for Nepal to foster its economic development. Notwithstanding, the security concern of the two neighbors imbricates in Nepal. The existing literature focuses on the theme of Nepal foreign policy approach namely, neutral, equi-distance, equi-proximity, and balanced policy towards immediate neighbors. Several studies suggest that Kathmandu should adopt a balanced relation with New Delhi and Beijing. However, research to date has not determined the policy beyond the balancing approach. This paper examines how the change in domestic politics at critical junctures and a shift in power distribution of rising powers affects the foreign policy choices of Nepal. Employing hedging theory and path dependence's critical juncture theories this paper will elucidate the degree of Nepal leans towards India and China.

Keywords: Nepalese foreign policy, bandwagoning, balancing, hedging

4. **NGUYEN**, Hanh, International Christian University, Japan

Title: U.S.-Vietnam relations: Deepening cooperation through recalibrating hedging strategy

Abstract:

Relations between the U.S. and Vietnam have been strengthening rapidly since 1995 with extensive cooperation in trade, diplomacy, and security, even though bilateral relations have only developed to the level of comprehensive partnership, which could be seen as underwhelming considering that Vietnam already established strategic partnerships with other regional powers. However, the reemergence of China as dominant regional power and the U.S. response with the Indo-Pacific Strategy might prompt Vietnam to recalibrate its hedging strategy, thus leading to significant changes in U.S.-Vietnam relations. This paper examines the factors motivating Vietnam and the U.S. to deepen bilateral relations and accelerate cooperation while identifies barriers preventing a closer relationship. The finding shows that security cooperation will gain greater importance in U.S.-Vietnam relations as Vietnam continues to pursue its hedging strategy with an enhanced focus on soft balancing.

Keywords: U.S.-Vietnam relations, hedging strategy, soft balancing, security cooperation, Indo-Pacific Strategy

5. **CHADHA**, Astha, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: India's foreign policy towards Japan: Strategic partnership amid regional transformations

Abstract:

India and Japan have upgraded their cordial relations to a special strategic partnership. The deepening of this relations is particularly evident since 2014, since Modi was sworn in as the Prime Minister of India, thus leading the nation to embark on a new journey of consolidating regional influence and establishing itself as a regional power amid rise of China and regional transformations. India is very keen on furthering the special partnership with Japan, which not only allows Indian presence in regional strategic and security architecture, but also does not hinder the Indian autonomy. This paper, through the analysis of India's Japan strategy, security and infrastructure agreements, especially since 2014, seeks to address how India's foreign policy towards Japan has undergone changes to allow for India's greater role in Asia and what factors have led to these changes in India's Japan policy. The paper argues that realist perspective of balance of power in the backdrop of the rise of China as well as constructivist perspective of India's principle of non-alignment (despite strategic friendships), have been the base of India's Japan policy under Modi government, to pursue and promote greater Indian presence in geo-political and geo-strategic spheres.

Panel Session 30 (F-108)

フィールド研究と大学教育： 地域コミュニティ参画を通して (Research and university education through community engagement)

Chair: Associate Professor **ABE**, DN Naoki, Oita Prefectural College of Arts and Culture, Japan

Discussant: Professor **ANUSORN**, Kunanusorn, Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna, Thailand

1. **ABE**, DN Naoki, Oita Prefectural College of Arts and Culture, Japan

Title: 情報社会学の視点による破壊的イノベーションの考察—マレー半島東海岸、イスラム文化において—

Abstract:

筆者が研究フィールド、かつ学生教育の場としているマレー半島東海岸は、マレーシアとタイの国境を横断して、旧パタニ王国が隆盛を極めた地域である。太平洋戦争開戦当時の痕跡を各所に発見できるとともに、マレーシア側では住民のほとんどがマレー系であり、色濃い原初的マレー文化・イスラム文化の中にある（タイ深南部側も同様）。

これらの地域の一般的なイメージは、イスラム教・シャリーア（イスラム法）によるハラル／ハラム等、文化的な規制が強い保守的な地域だというのが一般的な印象であろう。確かに娯楽施設や商業施設などは、旅行者のレベルでもわかるレベルで特殊さである。

しかし興味深いことに、反面で、直近の6~7年、人々が使用している情報メディア技術の

急発展は、日本を遥かに上回っている。

特に IOT、マッチングサービスの急発展は、破壊的イノベーションといってもよい。

本報告は、こうしたコントラストについて分析してみたい。

2. FUJIMOTO, Tokihiko, Shizuoka University, Japan

Title: 「農と食の地域自給圏」の感性評価手法—「日本で最も美しい村」由布市塚原地区(大分県)の審査を事例として

Abstract:

報告者が静岡大学農学部で担当する講義「農村資源計画学」では、その地域に関心を寄せる人々が中心となって、自然や土地、生業、文化等の地域資源を磨き、地域社会を持続的なものにするために活用する戦略を講述している。では「地域資源」をどのように捉え（どのように評価し）、磨き上げるか。

NPO 法人「日本で最も美しい村」連合は、2005 年の設立以来この課題に取り組んできた。報告者も審査委員の一人である。本報告では、2017 年 11 月の大分県由布市塚原地区の再審査（加入 5 年目の品質管理）を事例に、「地域資源」の感性評価手法を論じ、地域住民が主体となって、自らの暮らす地域をより美しく、魅力的な場にしていくコミュニティ参画の方法について考えていく。

3. KAMEI, Akane, Tohoku Institute of Technology, Japan

Title: 宮城県亘理町および栗原市におけるアクティブラーニングと地域創生

Abstract:

報告者は、大学生の社会的・職業的自立に向け、産学連携の実践教育を通じて社会経済活動において基盤となる能力や態度を涵養し、キャリア発達を促すことを目的として、宮城県内においてプロジェクトワーク（アクティブラーニング）による教育に取り組んできた。

本報告は、東日本大震災の被災地における「亘理町復興プロジェクト」、人口減少問題を抱える県北地域における「栗原市築館地区シャッター通り商店街活性化プロジェクト」の教育・研究成果についてとりあげる。

学生はプロジェクトワークを通じて、社会課題の問題構造分析、主原因の抽出、およびビジネスの手法を用いた社会課題の主原因解決事業の立案し、最終的には実際に支援活動を行っている団体・事業者への提案に挑戦している。その成果として、学生はより良い社会をデザインするための思考力、分析力、企画力、実行力、およびプレゼンテーション能力を身につけていると考えている。

4. **KUBOYAMA, Rikiya**, National Institute of Technology, Oita College, Japan

Title: ゲーミング×法(法整備)×教育—コミュニティへの参画の在りようを問う—

Abstract:

いわゆる法整備支援はひととひと、ひとと社会のつながりその視野におさめつつも、具体的に実効性のある成果をおさめているのであろうか。ここでは、法の教育が重要な焦点となる。とくに外国人労働者が相当数増加することにより日本社会は今後大きく変化していくことになるが、本報告では、外国での法の教育事例も参照しながらコミュニティへの参画の在りようについて検討する。法制度や社会の異なるひとをいかにつなぎコミュニティを形成させるかにつき、ゲーミング手法を用いた方法論の価値もあわせて議論したいと考えている。

5. **ANUSORN, Kunanusorn**, Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna, Thailand

Title: How corporate environmental performance can influence competitive performance? A case of SMEs in the food industry

Abstract:

This research studies the effects of environmental performance, green corporate image, and corporate competitive performance on the food production industry in the Bangkok Metropolitan area. Using a multistage sampling method, 400 questionnaires were distributed by mail to SMEs in the food production industry with a response rate of 94.5 percent. Data was analysed by structural equation modelling using the AMOS program to evaluate the significance of relationships between environmental performance, green corporate image, and corporate competitive performance. Environmental performance, an antecedent variable, was found to have a very moderate positive indirect effect on corporate competitive performance via green corporate image. Sixty-four percent of the variation in the dependent variable is explained by the antecedent variables, indicating significant mediating effects on marketing performance of SMEs in the food industry. Corporate competitive performance was found to be directly affected by corporate environmental performance, suggesting that the industry would benefit from increased concern with environmental performance.

Panel Session 31 (F-109)

Diverse approaches to seed governance in Japan and beyond

Chair: Professor **NISHIKAWA, Yoshiaki**, Ryukoku University, Japan

Discussant: Dr. **TAMURA, Norie**, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan

1. **NISHIKAWA, Yoshiaki**, Ryukoku University, Japan

Title: Seed saving as expression of endogenous development using local commons

Abstract:

Many studies on seed saving activities relate such activities to 'seed sovereignty' and the 'right to food'

frameworks. In this presentation, however, I will show seed saving practices in Japan's rural areas which are deeply rooted in the understanding of its surrounding nature and mankind as a part of it. I will draw on 'Endogenous development Theory' proposed by Tsurumi, a Japanese sociologist, to evaluate these cases as common resources for development. Contrary to the mainstream economic development paradigm, which emphasizes quantitative growth of wealth, endogenous development emphasizes values which are not necessarily directly related to economic growth. Tsurumi's theory on endogenous development explains that each case of development has a common goal of seeking contentment, but the way in which it is achieved, the models of societies that achieve the goal, and the changes brought about by the achievement varies.

2. **KAWAI**, Ayako, Australian National University, Australia

Title: Motivations and values for informal management of seeds in Japan

Abstract:

Farmers' continued seed saving on farm is vital for the conservation of crop diversity. This presentation explores differing motivations and values among farmers in rural Japan to engage in seed saving, comparing traditional, local, organic, and lifestyle farmers. I took a qualitative case study approach and collected data through semi-structured interviews, participant observations, and oral history interviews. Farmers presented a range of values and motivations associated with seed saving. Traditional farmers, in general, considered seeds as ancestral heritage and felt a responsibility to maintain seeds. Local farmers often associated local varieties with local culture and identity and were motivated to engage in the conservation of diversity. Organic farmers were emotionally attached to seeds that they save and felt responsible for managing them in good condition. Lifestyle farmers viewed seeds as a life entity similar to humans and enjoyed being surrounded by other lives including crops. While farmers' motivation varied among different types, there was a common thread in which farmers found intrinsic value towards their crops and felt intimacy to them (although some local actors were viewing seeds as more of a tool for local revitalization).

3. **KOBAYASHI**, Mai, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan

Title: Kyoto No.1 seeds in Bhutan: Exploring the coexistence of diversification and mainstreaming and seed commodification in Bhutan

Abstract:

This paper attempts to re-examine Bhutan's transitioning agricultural sector through examining the history of the formal seed procurement systems through government initiated production and distribution programs, and its influence, both economic, social and cultural, on farming households in western Bhutan. The analysis is based on a household questionnaire survey and interviews initiated in Bhutan and in Japan in 2014. Emphasis is placed on Japan's influence on the formal seed system,

notably through the introduction of improved vegetable seed varieties in the mid-1960s, and hybrid vegetable seeds since 2006, and how it co-existed with more informal seed procurement systems.

4. **KOBAYASHI**, Kunihiko, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan

Title: Misunderstandings of the international legal framework in political movements in Japan

Abstract:

It is a well-known fact that political movements are conducted by various groups such as NGOs, industry groups, civil society and unions. However, it is often confirmed that the movement developed by such groups lacks an understanding of the facts, laws, and systems that support the argument of the claim. Therefore, this paper aims to analyze the misunderstandings regarding the UPOV Convention on Protection of New Plant Varieties and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture from legal point of view in the political movement to abolish the Seed Law. Through this analysis, I would like to clarify how such misunderstandings were recognized in the legitimacy of the formation procedure. As a tentative conclusion of this paper, argument based on the misunderstanding of the law may not contribute to the formation of legal system in the decision-making process.

5. **TAMURA**, Norie, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan

Title: The abolishment of the seed law in Japan—an analysis of public discourse from a perspective of communal resource management

Abstract:

The Main Crop Seed Law of Japan aims to promote the stable production and distribution of high quality seed for major crops such as rice, wheat, and soy.

The law was established in 1952, but there has been no visible public discussion for the last 30 years. In February of 2017, the government decided to abolish this law. After this decision, public discussion became gradually more active, and several civic food networks formed to react to the decision. Some of the civic discussions were influenced by the critical discourses on global agrifood systems. On the one hand, the local governments, which are in charge of the practical elements of seed governance, did not always share the same sentiment as the more critical civic networks. This research reviews the reactions to the abolishment of the law among several sectors and actor groups, and speculates as to an ideal seed governance for the future.

Japan: General

Chair: Professor **TODOROKI**, Hiroshi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **KANAI**, Shusuke, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: A study on the mechanism of customer value creation in Japanese small local cinemas

Abstract:

While multiplex cinemas have been increasing, since its introduction in 1993, traditional small cinemas dramatically decreased in terms of its number in Japan. Small local cinemas seem to be in disadvantage in terms of product, promotion, place, and probably price or cost compared to multiplex cinemas. However, there are some small cinemas making profits for years. Without creating customer value, it is impossible to have competitive advantage (Woodruff, 1997). This study aims to find the mechanism of customer value creation in small local cinemas.

The procedure of data collection is mainly interviews and observations. Some small local cinemas making profits are selected as the cases based on literature reviews, relevant document research, and field studies. Then half-structured interviews to the owners of small local cinemas and participant observation to relevant promotional events took place. Then the theory of customer value creation is built in multiple ways (Eisenhardt, K. M. 1989, Eisenhardt, K. M., and Graebner, M. E. 2007, Corbin and Strauss, 2014, etc.).

As a result, this study discusses that customer value can be co-created between the firm and the customer. They would increase the chance that small local cinemas can be profitable by marketing strategy of customer value co-creation.

2. **BISSET**, Ian, Fukuyama University, Japan

Title: Government policy on workers taking paid holidays in Japan: Are there lessons to be learned from the financial industry?

Abstract:

Although Japan has among the highest number of annual holidays, the rate of taking paid vacation by workers is among the lowest in the world. There are downsides to this as overwork remains a serious problem and work-life balance issues lag behind other countries. Because workers can be counted on to be at their desks every day, daily work can be highly specialized, leading to being exposed to the risks of sudden loss of employees. Both of these issues are material to recent focus on the ESG principles (Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance.)

This paper examines the existing literature from the various fields to frame the problem and uses comparative analysis to view the entirety of the Japanese workforce through the lense of that of a

financial sector worker. For those in the financial industry there is something called “compliance leave” where, depending on the risk and responsibility of the position, workers are required to take one or two consecutive weeks holiday.

The paper concludes that as this policy is in effect and followed in on sector of the workforce in Japan, that it is then feasible on a more national scale.

3. **TAKEKAWA**, Shunichi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Anti-mass media sentiments as populism: Why has Asahi Newspaper been attacked?

Abstract:

For the last two decades in Japan, the mass media, mostly major newspapers and news shows on major TV stations, have been severely criticized by a variety of people. Those media outlets are considered to be providers of fake news stories or “a pile of trash news” or “mass gomi” in Japanese, which comes from “gomi” in Japanese as trash in English and “masu komi” in Japanese as an abbreviation of mass communication. One of the major targets for criticism has been Asahi Shimbun newspaper. Asahi can be considered to be one of the most prestigious media outlets in postwar Japan; however, it has been criticized by neo-conservatives since the 1990s and been attacked by ordinary Internet users along with the rise of blogs and SNSs since the 2000s. This paper examines discourses that criticize and attack Asahi in publications by neo-conservatives since the 1990s and blogs and others in the Internet in recent years and attempts to clarify the trajectory of anti-mass media sentiments along with the rise of conservative populism and the Internet. The paper argues that anti-elite sentiments, neo-conservatism, and anti-Asahi sentiments are intertwined and result in populism.

4. **KIDA**, Dani Daigle, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Political marketing in Japan and Thailand: A comparative analysis

Abstract:

In the spring 2019 parliamentary election, 77 parties vied for electorate attention and seats in the Thai lower house. In the 2017 Japanese lower house elections, newly formed parties comprised of former opposition DP/DPJ and LDP party members struggled to hurriedly introduce themselves to the electorate in time for a snap election. In both countries, the candidates and parties, with limited time in politics, were required to use techniques beyond traditional campaigning methods to carve out a slice of the electorate away from the ruling LDP party in the case of Japan, and to distinguish themselves from an overcrowded field, as experienced in Thailand.

This paper examines the political marketing methods utilized to identify markets, brand political actors and/or issues, and facilitate communication between political actors and the electorate. Though political marketing might be perceived as merely a way of “selling” a carefully crafted political image, it can also be used as a technique to empower the electorate and encourage political participation by identifying markets in the forms of political issues and electorate groups that would otherwise receive little political attention.

5. **HIRAI**, Tatsuya, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **SUZUKI**, Kanichiro, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Qualitative analysis of the characteristics of Japanese global leaders and their developmental processes

Abstract:

Main purposes of this study were to extract the characteristics of Japanese global leaders and to clarify facilitating factors in their leadership development. Twenty-three Japanese global leaders were selected based on the Peer Nomination Method (Jennings & Skovholt, 1999), and they were invited for an in-depth interview for about 90 minutes. Interview contents were qualitatively analyzed, using Grounded Theory Approach (Strauss & Corbin, 1998) and Consensual Qualitative Research Method (Hill et al., 2005). Characteristics of Japanese global leaders were categorized into three main domains; self-enhancement, competences, relationship building competences, and global change agent competences, along with various subordinate categories under these domains. In addition, stage model of Japanese global leader development was hypothesized based on the interview data.

Panel Session 33 (F-111)

Industrial development and global value chain

Chair: Professor **NATSUDA**, Kaoru, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **PORMON**, Miah Maye, University of the Philippines Visayas, Philippines; **PARCON**, Cristabel, University of the Philippines Visayas, Philippines; **IBABAO**, Rhodelia, University of the Philippines Visayas Philippines; **CATEDRILLA**, Aljhon, University of the Philippines Visayas, Philippines; **JINOO**, Errol, University of the Philippines Visayas, Philippines

Title: Change drivers across supply chain: The case of the small-scale fisheries in the Philippines

Abstract:

Small scale fisheries contribute about half of global fish catches and employ 90% of the world's fisher folk, fish workers, and around half of whom are women (Food and Agriculture Organization as cited by Cepeda, 2015). This sector led a vital role in ensuring food security and source of income for people globally. However, in the recent decades, there is a significant drop on the municipal fisheries production as a result on the development of the whole fisheries sector that led to the overexploitation of natural resources. Factors such as disaster risks, climate change, fishing sector policies and availability of institutions play an important role on the evolution and changes of the fish production. This paper describes the small scale fishers supply chain management in selected areas in the Philippines. The data used in the study was collected through a survey of fishers engaged in marine and inland municipal capture fisheries in thirteen provinces in the Philippines. The 500 study

participants were selected through stratified sampling. Supply chain analysis was utilized to understand the policy environment in terms of efficiency in the allocation of resources within the domestic economy. Results of the study show that small-scale fishers were receiving small economic benefits for their products mostly due to changes of weather. Increased trade also poses a significant risk to valuable ecosystems; however, it is seen as a source of needed income for these local fishing communities. Trade enhances employment and income generation for these small fishers. The fishers also lacked knowledge on the available institutions and on current fisheries management undermining their production and increasing their costs. Government institutions could strengthen the existing links on these fishing communities that may lead to sustainable livelihoods at the community level and create beneficial external and domestic trade.

2. **NATSUDA**, Kaoru, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Industrial policy and the development of the automotive industry: A comparative study of Thailand and Czechia

Abstract:

This study analyses the development of the automotive industry in Thailand and Czechia in comparative perspective in terms of history, state capacity and industrial policy, and industrial and trade structures. The automotive industry in both countries has grown rapidly in the last two decades. Although the development of the industry in both countries is primarily relied on FDIs, Thailand and Czechia have been pursuing a different model of industrialisation. The neo-developmental state of Thailand introduced a series of vertical (sector-specific) industrial policies, pursuing a proactive industrial development strategy with state-intervention, while the embedded liberal state of Czechia has employed mostly horizontal (non-sector-specific) industrial policy with less state-intervention.

3. **MAXUDOVA**, Oliya, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **MIRZOAKHMEDOV**, Fakhridin, Tajik State University of Finance and Economics, Tajikistan

Title: Analysis of the potential impact magnitude of the extractive industry on the economic growth of Tajikistan through input-output model: Introducing good governance in managing extractive industries sector of Tajikistan

Abstract:

It is believed that the 21st century is the era of promoting humanity and marching towards globalization hand in hand with the global nations. Even the most seemingly remote regions of the world have felt this effect of globalization and Tajikistan is no exception. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, Tajikistan gained its independence however, suffering and difficulties awaited and remained for a very long time. To overcome these, reorganization of the political system and economic transformation was initiated nonetheless these gave more negative results than positive ones.

Tajikistan should determine the scope of its participation in the processes of globalization and regional integration, taking into account the maximum extraction of economic, social and political benefits not only as a supplier of raw cotton and aluminum in the world, but also to start the process of development and promotion in extractive sector strengthening the industrial infrastructure of the country as a whole (industrialization). Moreover, it is important for the country to be able to effectively manage its natural wealth for the benefit of the people or will it lead to resource curse, Dutch disease or environment catastrophe?

The purpose of this paper is to conduct an analysis in the field of extractive industry with the aim to understand its potential impact magnitude and economic opportunities for the development of the country's economy and ensure its sustainable growth. It is aimed to present how principles of good governance can contribute on sustainable management of non-renewable natural resources of Tajikistan.

The methodological framework of the given research is based on Input-Output analyses. Inverse Matrix is developed and elasticity calculated for future potential growth of the extractive industry through multipliers was estimated. Based on conducted interview among of was prepared policy recommendation for introducing principles of Good governance in Tajikistan.

Keywords: globalization, Tajikistan, extractive industry, economic growth, Input-Output analysis, Good Governance

4. **THAW**, Theingi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Industrial policies and industrial development

Abstract:

Industrial policies were once considered as necessary elements for developing countries to adopt in order to gain industrial development in the country. Likewise, today developed countries adopted industrial policies to advance their economies. However, under multiple trade agreements, the role of industrial policies in economic development seems to be faded away. Similarly, with the constant promotion of neoliberal doctrines through Washington Consensus, the industrial policies are difficult to be implemented by the developing countries. At the same time, the developing countries are asked to follow open market system which is said to be the optimal path to growth by neoliberal advocates. This paper first examines the industrial policies pursued by NICs in the 1980s. Later, it analyzes the role of multiple trade agreements in industrial development of the developing countries. After that, the paper investigates the policy options which the developing countries can use to enhance their economies. This paper is conducted based on a wide range of secondary data. The findings show that although a majority of policies which geared towards development of NICs are not able to be applied by the developing countries, some policy options are still available to the developing countries.

5. **SHUKUHIDDIN**, Abrori, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Consideration of the actual performance and full potential of Tajikistan's cotton industry

Abstract:

During the 1980s Tajikistan had high productivity of cotton and made about a million-ton cotton in a year and in a quite short period upgraded from a straightforward producer of raw cotton to a provider of the best apparel and clothing products. However, due to losing of traditional cooperation links, Tajikistan experienced a considerable decline in the production in all sectors of the economy, including cotton production and development value-added stages in the textile/apparel industry. During the last two decades, Tajikistan made strategic steps to recover the sector's potential, developed whole value chain activity from the ginning stage to ready products. But there is still a huge gap between its actual performance and full potential. This paper aims to look at Tajikistan cotton industry performance during the transformation period and up to the present time. The focus is given to outline the reasons behind the existing gap between actual performance and the full potential of cotton processing and value chain activities. Moreover, the given paper investigates the issue about how has the transition period affected the cotton and apparel value chain activity in Tajikistan, and what is the area needed to be upgraded? Based on analysis techniques using the secondary data and additional data from interviews conducted during field research, this paper argues that the fundamental problem is the lack of advanced domestic textile industry. It concludes that logistics, access to affordable finance, promotion of technology, and enhance human potential (training) must take priority to upgrade.

Keywords: Tajikistan, cotton, apparel, value chain, upgrading

6. **TENNAKOON MUDIYANSELAGE**, Shyamali Kanchanamala Tennakoon, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Global value chain analysis of floriculture industry as a livelihood approach for rural poverty reduction in Sri Lanka

Abstract:

Global value chain analysis has been identified as a viable tool for poverty reduction through international trade and value addition. According to the Department of Census and Statistics in Sri Lanka, among poor population under poverty head count index, 82.2% stands for rural sector which mainly depends on agriculture. Though current contribution of floriculture industry is negligible for the national economy, it has been identified that there is a potential to increase its contribution for the local economy. This research will study about the potential for poverty reduction of rural agricultural communities through global value chain analysis; specially focus on floriculture sector since it is an emerging sector of global market. Primary and secondary data will be used for value chain analysis and primary data collection will be done through surveys. Statistical analysis will be used to identify the potential for poverty reduction. It is expected that the findings could be used as a referring material for livelihood development of rural farming communities through modernizing and globalizing, hence contribute to the national economic development.

Keywords; value chain, floriculture, poverty, livelihood, economy

Social development

Chair: Assistant Professor **LE**, Hoang Anh Thu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **WANG**, Zhuyun, International Christian University, Japan

Title: A study on causes of income inequality in China

Abstract:

Abstract

This research investigates the problems encountered by policy analysts in China, Japan, and Korea when they are required to analyze the relationship between consumption, income, and wealth. China is one of the most increasingly developing countries while Japan and Korea are two developed countries in Asia. I illustrate whether Japan and Korea's today will be China's tomorrow. This paper regards consumption as the dependent variable, disposal income and housing price as independent variables, and policy dummy as a dummy variable. My basic model is $C = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 D_1$. I use power-law distributions in my empirical panel data and check whether it fits power law. Then I categorize data to urban and rural, moreover, adopt semiparametric censored regression models. Results are that if analysis of these data implies convergence in the income of urban and rural people during the 2010s, it verifies the inequality has shrunk. The expected conclusion is that firstly, the policy may give a bigger shock to the urban income than the rural including both earning and financial assets, especially the top quartile richest people; secondly, the urban-rural income convergence is statistically significant, and the main factor is poverty alleviation policy.

Keywords: Consumption, Income, Wealth, power-law distributions, semiparametric censored regression models.

2. **WALPITA**, Waruni Apsara, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Influence of social capital on poverty reduction: A case study of social groups involving in implementation of public policies in rural areas of Sri Lanka

Abstract:

Poverty is a common phenomenon both developed and developing world have to be eradicated. There are different approaches practicing by the relevant stakeholders to mitigate poverty. Implementing social welfare programs is one of these and governments use several channels to implement their policies. Social capital is one of these. The main purpose of this study is to identify the relationship between social capital and poverty reduction in rural areas of Sri Lanka and other purposes are to identify the determinants of poverty, the impact of involvement in social capital by social groups, role of social capital performed in rural areas and impact of implementation of public policies through social capital on poverty reduction. It is planned to use both primary and secondary data and the primary data will be gathered through the field surveys conducted in rural areas where social capital

is highly operating and not operating. Household income and expenditure data, annual government expenditure data and various publications will be used as secondary sources. Data will be analyzed using econometric models to get results. Findings of the study would be presented to the relevant authorities to be considered while implementation of poverty-related programs.

Keywords: poverty, social capital, public policy

3. NUNEZ, Donna Ruz, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Exploratory study on leisure, happiness, and life satisfaction of Overseas Filipino Workers in Japan

Abstract:

This exploratory study will examine how leisure participation relates to the perceptions of happiness and life satisfaction among overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) in Japan. Quantitative and qualitative research designs will be adopted and will involve the Philippine Happiness Index (PHI) and Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS), as well as semi-structured in-depth interviews with OFWs and members of Migrante International, to investigate whether leisure participation truly elevates their happiness and life satisfaction. This study intends to (1) look into the levels of life satisfaction and domains of happiness of Filipino migrant workers, and their leisure patterns and practices, (2) examine the relationship between leisure, happiness, and life satisfaction, and (3) identify possible determinants that cause significant variations in leisure patterns and practices, domains of happiness, and life satisfaction, and seeks to gain an insight on the best practices of coping and adapting to foreign work cultures among OFWs in Japan.

4. ADRIANA, Rebekha, Leiden University, Netherlands

Title: Indonesian diaspora in the Netherlands and their interpretation of the concept of charismatic leaders in Indonesia's 2020 Presidential Election from the Netherlands

Abstract:

The trend of global populism varies in every country, yet it requires the presence of a charismatic leader to appeal to the crowd. This research aims to analyze to what extent the image of charismatic leader plays a role in Indonesia's democracy from the society's perspectives by drawing a case study from Indonesia's 2019 Presidential Election from the context of Indonesian diaspora in the Netherlands. This study is conducted by interviewing Indonesian diaspora, observing the election campaign events that are organized in the Netherlands, and analyzing discussions on elections in a Facebook group of Indonesian diaspora. This study concludes that public image of the charismatic leader is indeed an influential factor for Indonesian diaspora to determine their choice of president and that the canonization of the charismatic leader is constructed both online through social media posts and offline through performances such as flash mobs or songs created by the supporters to exhibit their supports and devotions for the candidates. In a diverse nation such as Indonesia, ideologies of the center and right populism were translated by the citizens into persona of the leaders to facilitate the process of identification with the candidates and finally make their choice in election.

China and development assistance

Chair and Discussant: Associate Professor **VYAS**, Utpal, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **INADA**, Juichi, Senshu University, Japan

Title: The impact of Chinese aid and the “Beijing consensus”: A comparative study of Cambodia and Angola

Abstract:

There are some post-conflict countries in which an election system involving multiple parties has been introduced after a ceasefire following internal wars but the authoritarian nature of the ruling parties has been expanding in parallel with the stagnation of democracy. This article examines two typical post-conflict countries of Cambodia and Angola, which have similar post conflict process. These two countries have shown relatively better economic performance and the increasing power of the ruling parties under the nominal democratic system.

Besides, we can find the overwhelming influence of Chinese aid both in Cambodia and Angola. This paper considers how China’s expanding foreign aid is increasingly impacting developing countries. Some argue that the spread of the “Beijing Consensus” in contrast to the “Washington Consensus” is the common factor behind the phenomenon. Is it possible to argue that China has provided their development model? (Hypothesis of the diffusion of the so-called “Beijing Consensus”) The main subject of this article is to verify the applicability of the model of “developmental states,” and influence of the “Beijing Consensus,” by comparing and analyzing the political and economic realities of Cambodia and Angola.

2. **MONACO**, Edoardo, Hong Kong Baptist University-Beijing Normal University United International College, China

Title: Bamboo value chains, SDGs and trilateral cooperation: Opportunities for pro-poor green growth in Ethiopia via Ducth-Sino-East Africa Project 2016-19

Abstract:

Bamboo is a versatile non-timber forest resource widely available across the Global South. If properly managed, most of its species could contribute to the achievement of both Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Agreement’s objectives. In particular, bamboo’s multiple uses and related value chains could promote poverty reduction (SDG1), clean energy use (SDG7), sustainable housing (SDG11), efficient and sustainable consumption and production (SDG12), climate action (SDG13), life on land (SDG15), global partnerships (SDG17).

In an expanding global market worth around USD60bn, China is the leading producer and exporter of bamboo and rattan products. East Africa is naturally rich in bamboo resources, with Ethiopia enjoying the largest endowment in the region. Yet, local assets are largely untapped and bamboo-related sectors

significantly underdeveloped.

This study—based on both primary and secondary sources and conceived as a value chain and market assessment—highlights the inclusive green growth opportunities that the development of bamboo value chains in Ethiopia represents, within the context of the trilateral “Sino-Dutch-East Africa Bamboo Development Programme 2016-19” brokered and implemented by the International Network for Bamboo And Rattan, Beijing-based intergovernmental organization promoting knowledge and use of bamboo and rattan for sustainable development worldwide.

3. **FUKASAWA**, Mitsuki, Toyo University, Japan

Title: Defining China’s influence on trade and investment in South Asia

Abstract:

The economy of South Asia has been rapidly expanding and, without a doubt, will continue growing in the future. South Asian countries have developed strong economic ties with China, particularly since the 2000s. It can be said that China is indispensable to the South Asian countries both politically and economically, especially since the emergence of China’s Belt and Road Initiative. This paper aims to define the economic relationships between South Asian countries and China, mainly by analyzing the statistics of trade and investment. The statistics compiled on South Asian countries reveal a significant leap of trade volume and investment inflows since the 2000s. Thus, when examining this increase, China was found to be the dominant player that boosts international trade and investments in south Asia. Consequently, China has gained a powerful position in South Asia which has accelerated India’s pursuit in gaining more economic and political influence in this region. This is observed by analyzing the bilateral economic relationships between India and its surrounding countries. As a result, the “new normal” of international trade and investment in South Asia can be revealed by examining China’s economic influence on South Asia.

4. **GLORIA**, Enrico, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Philippines

Title: Belt and road as image-building: A social identity analysis of Chinese foreign policy narratives on the maritime Silk-Road initiative

Abstract:

This paper seeks to provide a Social Identity Theory (SIT) analysis of China’s major power identity as presented in the official foreign policy narratives and discourses on China’s Maritime Silk Road Initiative (MSRI). By adopting a SIT analysis of China’s official discourse with respect to the MSRI, this paper argues that the China's official narrative with respect to the grand initiative is an example of a major power adopting a Social Creativity Strategy to develop a positive and distinct identity of itself as a major power. More specifically, based on the MSRI narratives and discourses of China, MSRI is one of the specific engagements where China can concretely present a peaceful power identity of itself relative to traditional Western powers. Taking into consideration the core assumptions of SIT

as theoretical framework, the paper specifically adopts an interpretivist discourse analysis of official documents, speeches, and white papers related to the grand initiative. The paper is both relevant in terms of providing a systematic analysis of China's image and status building project, and also in terms of providing an alternative framework borrowed from Social Psychology to make sense of how major powers perceive and present themselves to its neighbors and beyond.

5. LI, Cong, Kobe University, Japan

Title: China's position and change in international development cooperation regime: The sub-regime of environmental consideration norms

Abstract:

This research is to consider a question where China is positioned in the international development cooperation regime and whether it is changing. It examines China's compliance in its development cooperation with the international norms in the sub-regime of environmental norms, as well as the facts and reasons behind the behavior. This study understands the issue of environmental consideration as a sub-regime under the development cooperation regime, conducted by document review, based on a disciplined interpretive case study.

The study finds that China has a change being more positive in compliance with norms. Also, China is approaching traditional donors in numerous related norms. The extent of China's compliance is related to the recipient countries' governance and development of the legal system. China's compliance acts as a means to raise China's competition capacity to acquire more contracts in the international market.

This research's conclusions are two-fold: (1) there is compliance with the environmental international norms in China's behavior in its development cooperation. This entails China approaching the development cooperation regime. (2) The nature of this compliance is that it does not have a complete standard and lacks consistency.

Keywords: international regime, China's development cooperation, environmental consideration, norm compliance

UNDERGRADUATE SESSIONS

Saturday, November 30th, 2019

Undergraduate Session 1 (F-208)

Management and IT

Chair: Mr. **HAC**, Nguyen Nghi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **HU**, Chinwen, National United University, Taiwan; **CHEN**, Huichiu, National United University, Taiwan; **HSU**, Chianing, National United University, Taiwan; **LIU**, Yuhsi, National United University, Taiwan; **YANG**, Nientzu, National United University, Taiwan

Title: The factors affecting mobile payments usage rate

Abstract:

In this study we collect relevant information on mobile payment and investigate what factors affect mobile payments usage rate. We also analyze the impact of government policies, excitation, incentives, special offers and regulations on the mobile payments usage rate. We compare the business model of mobile payments in Taiwan with countries of high mobile payment rates. This study is expected to be helpful for Taiwan's mobile payments development and provide more support to improve the business model of mobile payments for Taiwan's government and industry.

Keywords: mobile payment, mobile payments usage rate, mobile payment mechanisms, security mechanisms, policies and regulations.

2. **HUANG**, Kuan Hua, National United University, Taiwan; **LIAO**, Pen-Yuan, National United University, Taiwan; **LIN**, Chun-Yu, National United University Taiwan; **CHIU**, Yu-Ting, National United University, Taiwan; **CHIU**, Chung-Fan, National United University, Taiwan; **WU**, Zhen-Yi, National United University, Taiwan

Title: Abusive supervision and employee behaviors: The mediating role of transactional psychological contract and psychological contract violation

Abstract:

This research uses abusive supervision theory and psychological contract theory to develop a model of the processes linking abusive supervision to organizational citizenship behavior, organizational deviance, and supervisor-directed deviance. This study will test whether abusive supervision is positively related to both transactional psychological contract and psychological contract violation. This study will also test whether transactional psychological contract and psychological contract

violation mediate the relationships between abusive supervision and the three outcome variables of organizational citizenship behavior, organizational deviance, and supervisor-directed deviance. This study will collect the data at three time points to reduce common method bias. Abusive supervision will be collected at Time 1 and transactional psychological contract and psychological contract violation will be collected at Time 2, one month after Time 1. Moreover, organizational citizenship behavior, organizational deviance, and supervisor-directed deviance will be collected at Time 3, one month after Time 2. Implications will be discussed.

3. **YANG**, Yu-Xuan, National United University, Taiwan

Title: Abusive supervision and job attitudes: A self-concept perspective

Abstract:

This study uses abusive supervision theory and self-concept theory to develop a model that links abusive supervision and employee job attitudes. This study tests whether abusive supervision negatively relates to organization-based self-esteem and general self-efficacy. This study also tests whether organization-based self-esteem and general self-efficacy mediate the relationships between abusive supervision and job satisfaction, job involvement, and affective organizational commitment. In order to reduce common method bias, this study uses three-wave survey with one month time lag between each wave. Theoretical and managerial implications will be discussed.

4. **LUU**, Ha Anh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Censorship in Vietnamese television show: A case study of *Táo quân* and the image control over the show

Abstract:

During the past 20 years in Vietnam, the Internet and social media usage witnessed a rapid growth (Abuza, Z. 2015). In order to oversee this phenomenon, the Vietnamese government increasingly put in place restrictions to these platforms, even to the point of creating an army of Internet censors. As a result, Vietnam is placed as the most repressive country for Internet freedom in Southeast Asia (Shahbaz, A. , 2018). While there is a lot of literature about Vietnam's strict control of social media, there is not much about Vietnam's control of a traditional media platform like television. This paper will analyze deeply how the Vietnamese government is governing society through the year-end-gathering show: *Táo Quân*. This show is a comedic report of the country's achievements in the previous year. In addition, it has become somewhat a tradition for the whole family to gather and watch the show together. Meanwhile, as a governance tool, *Táo Quân* has been censored more and more in the past decade, which demonstrated a process of image control in Vietnam. The paper uses cognitive theory and quantitative analysis (through interviews) in order to reveal specific strategies that the Government's management of this show followed.

Globalization, employment, and industry

Chair: Professor **YAMAGATA**, Tatsufumi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **CHANG**, Yu-Yu, National United University, Taiwan; **CHANG**, Hui-Wen, National United University, Taiwan; **CHANG**, Chih-Chien, National United University, Taiwan; **LIN**, Hui Chi, National United University, Taiwan

Title: The factors that affect the import and export

Abstract:

This study investigates factors that affect the import and export. Those factors include exchange rate, capital, income and the international events. A regression will be conducted to analyze which factor has the most impact on import and export. The affecting factors are similar in different countries in the short-term. In the long-term, government policies will have slight impact. It is hoped the result will be helpful for the development of Taiwan's import and export industry.

Keywords: Import, Export, African Swine fever, Sino-US Trade War, International Events

2. **FAYYAZ**, Sadman, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: How the political economy of developing countries can influence the international trade: A case study of Bangladesh

Abstract:

Political economy in developing nations can influence multiple macroeconomic situations in several ways. In fact, developing nations acknowledge corporate governance and political economic landscape as constructive challenges to continuous development in financial sectors and overall economic growth (Sobhan, 2002). Furthermore, it should be noted that corporate governance can be a tricky subject matter for developing economies in terms of economic growth (Iskander and Chamlou, 2000). In such context, this research aims to discuss how the political economy in developing countries can influence international trade. The research investigates political economy by analyzing the case of Bangladesh, a developing country in South Asia, that has its fair share of corporate governance issues. The context of the research is based on the following hypotheses: a. Political economy mostly has negative impacts on international trade of developing countries and b. A better corporate governance system can lead to better international trade prospects. The paper undertakes a primary data based methodological approach (pilot interviews) to explore the issues of political economy in Bangladesh and then follows through with a statistical analysis of trade figures in correlation with the subject matter to comprehend the nature of the country's situation.

3. **MAHMUD**, Mohammad Naveed, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Globalization and its impact on refugees in the Asia Pacific region

Abstract:

In the postmodern era, almost every country faced some of the consequences from the refugee crisis all over the world. In the South Asian region of Asia Pacific, one of the biggest refugee camps is existing. I chose to research about refugee crisis, because we cannot globalize without understanding the circumstances that these peoples need to go through. They are a huge population who are deprived of certain human basic needs. If left alone they can turn out to be a huge disaster for the global society. I followed the qualitative method to do this study. I have attached interviews who had been living in the Rohingya refugee camp in Bangladesh for years. I asked to the human aid workers who had been working directly with the refugees in the Rohingya refugee camp about their experiences. Children refugees are deprived of education and proper health care in these camps (n.d.). Myanmar is responsible for displacement of this huge number of people from their country. But the government of Myanmar didn't even recognize this as a crisis. I also did some study on the enclave refugees of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Tibetan refugees in Nepal.

4. **XU**, Yehai, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Beneficial and costly spheres analysis: Application on the closure of Hangzhou steel company

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the structure of overlapping of costly sphere by using the specific example of hazard caused by steel industry.

The theory of beneficial and costly spheres is one of the major frameworks applied in Japan in the study of environmental sociology. It has been used to analyze development issues caused by large-scale public works by dividing the local area into beneficial and costly spheres. However, it has not sufficiently analyzed the impacts caused by the closure of the NIMBY facilities. Hangzhou steel company was built as the key industrial of the local with significant output of water and air pollution. In 2015, the industrial sectors of the company have been deconstructed because of environmental policies. The closure policy results in local discontent.

This paper aims to find the reasons and characteristics of local actions against governmental environmental project. In this paper, the sphere structure of the cases reveals the characteristics of stratified self-inflicting type according to the theory. This research supposes that the imbalance of two spheres, the loss of intensive prolocutor and economic factors plays the essential roles. The cooperation within government and public is expected to avoid conflicts.

Keywords: the beneficial sphere and costly sphere, NIMBY facilities, local conflict.

JAPANESE SESSIONS

Saturday, November 30th, 2019

Japanese Session 1 (F-211)

政治、東アジア国際関係

Chair: Professor **KASEDA**, Yoshinori, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **HARA**, Kimie, University of Waterloo, Canada

Title: 東アジア地域秩序変容と日ロ・日中「島」問題

Abstract:

1951年9月に調印されたサンフランシスコ平和条約は、同時期に締結された米国と地域同盟国間の安全保障取り決めと共に、第二次世界大戦後の東アジア秩序を大きく決定づけた国際条約である。「サンフランシスコ体制」は、地域における米国の軍事プレゼンスと圧倒的影響力を保障し、日本に民主主義と経済的繁栄をもたらした。しかし、それは東アジアの国々や人々の間に幾つもの亀裂を残し、長きにわたって対立構造が続くという代償を伴うものでもあった。この地域は今日まで経済・社会面等で著しい発展・変化を遂げてきたが、政治・安全保障面での本質的対立構造は根深く残ったままである。本稿では、日露と日中間の領土問題に焦点をあて、公開されている公文書検討を中心に、地域秩序変容と関係国政府の方針との関係、これら問題間の関連性、そして両問題の今後の展開を考察する。

2. **SAGARA**, Tomoya, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Title: 地域住民の政策満足度を醸成する要因についての検討

Abstract:

政策の評価指標のひとつとして、住民の「満足度」が行政実務で多用されるが、満足度を対象とした学術的研究は未だ多くない。満足度の規定要因を推定する野田(2011)の研究でも、諸要因の効果の大きさには言及されていない。そこで、本研究では諸変数が住民の政策満足度にどの程度効果があるか検討する。

2017年に全国13都市の住民に対するWeb調査で回答が得られたサンプル(N=3,174)について、クロス集計およびロジスティック回帰分析をおこなった。政治や社会に対する意識や行動に関する変数のうち、「地縁団体での活動参加」(OR=0.70, 95%, CI=0.57-0.86)を除く全ての項目で、不満に対し満足のOdds比が高く、「首長への信頼」(OR=8.22, 95%CI=6.69-10.11)のOdds比が最も高かった。

行政への信頼が高い人、政治参加をしている人は満足度の比率が高いが、社会参加は満足度の比率向上には寄与しない。つまり、地域内で住民が社会参加し、交流することは、必ずしも行政に対する満足度の醸成には繋がらない。

3. YOO, Jiseon, Waseda University, Japan

Title: 小泉内閣の北朝鮮政策に関する研究

Abstract:

日本の対外政策（北朝鮮政策）に関する研究の中で、「外圧反応型国家論」は重要な位置を占めている。特に日本の北朝鮮政策は米国の北朝鮮政策に拘束されており、日米同盟の従属変数とまでも言われている。その反面、日本の北朝鮮政策において日本が独自のイニシアチブを発揮した事例を挙げ、国内政治的ダイナミクスや世論が「外圧」より重要な役割を果たしてきたと主張する研究も数多くある。果たして、日本の北朝鮮政策をいかなる観点で見ればよいか。日本の北朝鮮政策の変化と継続性を説明するために最も適切な要因は何か。本研究は、日本が北朝鮮に対して独自のイニシアチブを取った代表的な例として挙げられる小泉内閣の北朝鮮政策を事例として分析する。1998年のテポドンミサイル発射、2003年の第2次北朝鮮核危機などの北朝鮮の脅威にも関わらず、小泉内閣が2回の日朝首脳会談を推進した理由は何か。また、そうした北朝鮮外交が成功に至らなかった理由は何かについて考察する。本研究は、新古典的現実主義の理論を用い、こうした過程で米国の外圧と日本の国内政治過程の関係に関する分析を試みる。

4. LEE, SeungJae, Waseda University, Japan

Title: 1980年代の韓国の学生運動と日米韓安全保障協力の変化

Abstract:

本研究の目的は、なぜ文在寅政権は日米韓安全保障協りに消極的なのかを1980年代の韓国の学生運動で見られる理念的特徴に着目して説明することである。本研究の目的のため、1980年代の韓国の学生運動の経緯と理念的特徴を明らかにした上で、学生運動の理念的特徴が文在寅政権の安全保障政策にどのように反映されたのかを分析し、その結果、日米韓安全保障協力関係がどう変わったのかを事例を挙げて説明する。

この研究における主な結論は、1980年代の韓国の学生運動で見られる「自主」、「統一」、そして「民主」という理念の特徴が文在寅政権の安全保障政策に反映された結果、文在寅政権は対北朝鮮制裁を中心とする「日米韓安全保障協力」より「民族協力」を重視し、「米国一辺倒の安全保障政策」よりも「外交関係の多角化」による対北朝鮮問題の解決を模索していることである。

5. MATSUURA, Kaito, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 日本の戦後民主主義の変遷と公共圏構築の可能性に関する一考察

Abstract:

本研究では、日本の戦後民主主義の変遷をまとめ、今日の大衆民主主義的状况がどのように形作られていったのかについて明らかにする。また、大衆民主主義の問題点を提起して、その問題を乗り越える方法として「公共圏」の可能性について述べる。

まず、日本の戦後の政治史を振り返りながら、今日の政治体制が出来上がるまでの流れを明

らかにする。そして実際の政治史と市民運動などの運動史と関連付けながら、どのような運動が政治に影響を与えたのかについて明らかにする。その連関から、「公共圏」を作り出す契機を探る。

戦後の政治を「市民社会」と関連付けながらみることで、日本的民主主義とも称される日本の政治の特徴を明らかにするとともに、問題点を提示することができる。また、その特徴を明確に示すことで、日本における「公共圏」の可能性を考察する。

Sunday, December 1st, 2019

Japanese Session 2 (F-211)

国際人口移動、国際経営、アフリカ

Chair: Professor **YAMAGATA**, Tatsufumi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **UEHARA**, Yuko, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **TSUTSUI**, Kumiko, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 難民に対する大学生の意識—「外国人」に対する意識との比較

Abstract:

UNHCR の 2018 年 6 月の発表によれば、2017 年末時点で紛争等で避難している難民は 5 年連続で増え、過去最高の 6850 万人に上った。日本でも 2011 年以降、難民申請者数は急増しているが、日本政府による難民の認定率は依然として厳しい。また日本における難民の状況、難民が来日していること自体を知らない人々も多く、難民に関する意識調査についても断片的なものしか存在しない。本研究は大学生を対象に調査を行い、「難民」に対しての意識と理解を調査し、難民問題に対してどのようなアプローチができるかについて検討する。研究方法は立命館アジア太平洋大学において、難民に関する意識調査を実施し分析する。立命館アジア太平洋大学は国際大学であり、多くの留学生がいること、シリア難民受け入れを実施していることから、国際的な課題である難民に対しての意識が高いのではないかと仮説を立てたが、日本の難民の状況について認識する学生はほとんどいなかった。

2. **WATANABE**, Ayaka, Kyoto University, Japan

Title: 国内避難民の社会統合の過程と問題点：ミャンマー少数民族の児童を事例として

Abstract:

ミャンマーは 70 年以上にわたり、紛争が続いている国である。北部のシャン州では未だ戦闘が続いており、国境を越えず、避難している人たちである国内避難民が多く発生している。本研究では、国連が提供したキャンプではなく、マンダレー州の寺院に避難している国内避難民、特に少数民族の児童に着目した。本研究の目的は、受入及び社会統合の過程を明らかにすることにより、数少ない当該国内における国内避難民保護の事例を提示するとともに、社会統合達成による平和構築への道筋を提示することである。

文献調査と現地でのインタビュー調査の結果、以下の点が明らかになった。

1. 仏教施設が公共的インフラの役割を担っている点
2. 寺院には確立された社会統合の方法はない点
3. 少数民族の慣習によって、避難中であっても少数民族武装集団に参加するため、自らの意思に関わらず、出身地域へ帰還する児童がいる点である。

3. AIHARA, Takaya, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 製品アーキテクチャの変遷と国際標準化が与える日本企業への影響

Abstract:

近年、グローバルマーケットにおける日本企業の国際競争力が低下傾向にある。このことは資源が乏しく、貿易成果に経済を大きく依存する日本にとって重大な問題であり、盛んに議論されている。日本企業の国際競争力の低下については幾つかの原因が指摘されている。本研究では、日本企業の国際競争力低下の主要な要因として、デジタル化の進展による製品アーキテクチャの変遷と国際標準化への対応不足に着目する。

その方法として、まず、製品アーキテクチャの変遷によるコモディティ化の進行をエレクトロニクス製品の事例を用い確認し、このことが及ぼす日本企業への影響について観察する。次に、日本企業の海外進出ビジネスにおける国際標準の重要性を確認し、国際標準が日本企業のグローバルマーケットにおけるビジネスにどの様に影響するのかを事例を参照しながら提示する。

4. OKADA, Taiki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; FUSE, Kahori, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; NAKAGAWA, Yumena, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; KIMURA, Ryosuke, Riteumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 日本の元戦闘員社会復帰プログラムとルワンダの経済成長の関係性-SDGs ゴール8の観点から-

Abstract:

この研究では、紛争のあったアフリカの国々で行われた社会復帰プログラムが、SDGs の評価軸から見て、達成できているのか否かを確認することを目的としている。具体的には、SDGs の中でも、8番にある働きがいと経済成長に焦点を当てている。そして、この観点から見て、ルワンダで行われた、元戦闘員への社会復帰プログラムについて研究を進めている。研究方法はルワンダで経済成長が起こった要因を、経済成長という事実から分析して導き出す。分析には、帰納法を用いる。社会復帰プロジェクトの結果を分析するのではなく、ルワンダの経済成長から分析を行った点が、本稿の独創的な視点である。結論として、ルワンダの経済成長には、職業訓練の面から日本が ODA を通じて行った社会復帰プログラムが関係しているといえる。これは持続可能な開発目標で定められた、ゴール8の達成にも寄与しているといえる。

JAPANESE UNDERGRADUATE SESSIONS

Saturday, November 30th, 2019

Japanese / Undergraduate Session 1 (F-211)

現代社会・思想/哲学

Chair: Professor **SEIKE Kumi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **HAMASAKI, Koya**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 「若者」と「仕事」におけるトランジションとそのあり方についての一考察

Abstract:

近年、若年労働者の早期離職や自殺等が多くみられる。この問題に対して、キャリア教育や職場環境の改善等、様々な取り組みがなされてきたが、未だに問題の完全な克服とはなっていない。

本研究の目的は、「若者」が就活や就職を通じて「仕事をする人」になる際においてどのような内的変化があるのか、また、現代における若者の意識や労働観を鑑みた場合、就活や就職というものが「若者」と「仕事」の間としてどのような位置づけであるべきかを労働社会学と教育社会学の視点から質的調査を通じて明らかにすることである。

先行研究においては、若者の自己の在り方や若年労働者の労働意識についての議論は多くなされているが、彼らの「仕事」を通じた意識の変化についての議論は未だ不十分である。また、就活や就職における議論も、制度面に注視したものが多く、若者の「仕事」を通じた内的変化に視点を向けたものが少ない。

多くの「若者」が労働観の一つとして抱いている「自己実現」は、「仕事」に対しての積極性を示している一方で、「仕事」自体を自己完結したものとみなし、会社という共同体との意識の乖離を促進させている。そのため、「若者」は「仕事をする人」となる段階で、共同体と個人における意識のギャップを大きく感じる事となる。「仕事」に対する積極性と共同体における自己の振る舞いや協調、そのどちらをも意識した就活や就職が今後必要である。

2. **SU, Hao**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 主体と自己技術—フーコーから禅へ

Abstract:

近代の主体を分析する際に、主体が知識と権力の産物で、主体性が外部に与えられると、フーコーは『監獄の誕生』において主張している。その後彼は、1980年以降、『生者たちの続

治』を始め、古代ギリシアやローマ時代における「自己技術」に関心を寄せていた。主体が単なるに受動的に構造されるのではなく、実践的な技術によって、主体は自己による統御、自己による自己の知識に基づいて、自己を主体化するという。本発表はテキスト分析を使い、『主体の解釈学』、『性の歴史』またはいくつかの文章を対象として、主体、真実と自己技術の関係性を明らかにする。さらに、ケーススタディとして、この三つの概念を持ち入り、仏教とくに禅宗における「悟り」というものがどのように言及され、追求されたのかを考察する。これによって、近年、現代中国は禅宗また座禅に関わる行為が再び盛になりつつある傾向が少しわかるのに役に立つと考える。

3. TAKAHASHI, Sotaro, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 廣松渉の「資本論」理解から見る現代の労働について

Abstract:

本発表ではカール・マルクスが『資本論』で述べた価値形態論の現代意義を探ることを目的とする。マルクスは商品の価値とは労働時間であるとする。この理論は『資本論』の大きな成果の1つとされている。しかし、現代の経済学の視座からでは、論じられることが少なくなったことは否めない。そのような中、廣松渉は『資本論』では断片的にしか示されていないかった物象化論に重点を置くことで価値形態論に新たな可能性を見出す。商品を実態として論じるそれまでの経済学に対し、廣松は商品とは関係としての観念であるとする。商品の価値は、その生産物、生産過程を司る生産者の価値である。物象化した世界では人と人との関係を物と物との関係に変え、そこに人間的な性格や感情を無くす。私は、廣松の理論を現代の失業問題に照らすことで、労働の重要性を説く。廣松の理論を現代的に探ることは資本主義社会の問題を根本的に理解することにつながると思われる。

4. TODOROKI, Mako, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 美と死の思想的変遷に関する一試論—三島文学を対象に—

Abstract:

本発表は三島由紀夫の文学を対象に、三島由紀夫の美と死に関する思想的変遷を明らかにすることである。具体的には、三島由紀夫による作品、インタビュー、対談、随筆を分析対象とする。高橋（1963）や相原（1971）による先行研究によれば、三島の死と美は敗戦というタームによって変容したとされる。美は戦時中死を忘却するために追求され、当然死ぬはずであるという死は宿命としてあった。さらに、林によれば（1994）敗戦を機に、美はより極端な古典主義へ、死は死に損なったことから美化された。しかし、三島による1960年代、つまり晩年の対談によれば、敗戦によって死に損ねたという文脈は見られず、むしろ美を模索する言説が多く見られた。これは、三島が敗戦後、自らの思想的立場を模索するうち、古典主義から、一度嫌悪した浪漫主義に回帰し、再び耽美的、国粹的傾向を強めたことにあると考えられる。加えて昭和30年頃からバタイユの『エロティシズム』に影響を受け、美、

死、エロティシズムを一本の線として考えるようになったことで、美しい死に言及するようになる。このことから、三島の美と死は、エロティシズムの完成のための条件として追及されたことがわかった。

5. KUBOYAMA, Kanako, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 障害者支援における介助関係についての研究—「自立支援センター大分」を対象として—

Abstract:

本発表の目的は、障害者支援における介助を「障害者と介助者の相互行為」とする視点から、介助関係の現状把握を行い、さらに「自立支援センターおおいた」を対象に「人格的」な介助関係の可能性を考察することである。

我が国において1970年代以降、施設や家族に抑圧された自己決定権を取り戻そうと障害者が自立生活を始め、2000年代の公的介護保障制度の成立に伴い介助は労働化した。この労働化は本来人の生活と連動する「人格的」な関係性に基づいた介助を、規範・経済的な水準で評価し、代替可能で「非人格的」な行為へと変容させ、介助者は障害者の「手足」となるよう「感情労働」を強いている(掘田,2012,森川,2015)。さらに手記や調査からは、現在障害者の自己決定が過度に要請される中で介助関係は、「当事者権力」と称されるほど障害者が優位に立ち得る状況にあり、介助関係は歪なものへ転じていることがわかる(時岡,2017)。また近年の障害者と介助者の介助関係をめぐる研究で、研究対象はほとんどが障害者であり介助者の視点が置き去りにされてきたことが指摘されるが、介助を「障害者と介助者の相互行為」とし「人格的」な介助関係を模索することは、離職率が高くストレスが多いと言われる介助労働の現場の一助となりうるだろう(前田,2008)。

そこで本研究では「自立支援センターおおいた」に質的調査を実施し、障害を持つ観光者「ゲスト」をサポートする介助者「ホスト」の関係性、すなわち介助関係にホストゲスト関係を重ねることで規範的ではない「人格的」な介助関係の可能性を見出しうると結論づけた。

Japanese / Undergraduate Session 2 (F-211)

文化・歴史・政治

Chari: Professor SASAGAWA, Hideo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. KOZAKI, Tomoka, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: カクレキリシタンにおける信仰形態の変化についての研究—生月島を対象として—

Abstract:

本発表の目的は長崎県生月島のカクレキリシタンを対象に、当該地域で近年進んでいる組

織の解散が彼らの信仰形態にどのような影響を及ぼしたのかについて、インタビュー等の質的調査から明らかにすることである。

カクレキリシタンの信仰上の特質として、祖霊信仰、女性への穢れ観念、タタリがあげられる。組織解散によって、彼らの信仰心その日を境に途絶えてしまうことはないが、高齢化や信仰の希薄化が影響し、信仰形態は変容せざるを得ない。しかし、先行研究では、これらの特徴は組織が解散したことでのどのように変化したのか明確に示されていない。

結論として、組織が解散することで、彼らは従来信仰していた仏教を通して先祖を崇拜し、女性への穢れ観念については組織解散後、時の経過とともにより薄れたものへと変化した。さらに、島内の神社で祀られている神々を拝むことでタタリを回避することが可能となった。

2. FUKUI, Yuki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 靖国問題をめぐる歴史観論争について—「新しい歴史教科書をつくる会」とその批判側の対立構造に着目して

Abstract:

本研究の目的は、新しい歴史教科書をつくる会と彼らを批判する人々を、それぞれ保守派知識人・左派知識人と位置づけ、靖国問題の歴史的事実をめぐる論争がどのような背景的思想に基づいているのかを明確にすることである。

歴史認識をめぐる研究は、主に二種類に分けられる。一つ目は、歴史的事実を明らかにする研究である。二つ目は、歴史認識の在り方そのものを問う研究である。例えば、加藤は歴史的事実をめぐる論争の原因を「わたし達ともう死んで帰らない死者たちの関係」（加藤）と述べる。しかし、彼らの歴史認識の背景にある思想を比較・分析した研究は少ない。そこで、いわゆる靖国問題の過程と論点をまとめ、そこから両者の主張から導かれる思想対立に着目する。そして、現在まで続く靖国問題の歴史的事実をめぐる論争について、論者がどのような思想に依拠しているかを明らかにする。靖国問題をめぐる論争の論点は、犠牲に対する認識の違いという思想的相違であったと結論づける。

3. YOSHII, Mitsuteru, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: C.テイラーの多文化主義思想の可能性：カナダ・ケベックの多文化共生の事例から

Abstract:

本研究の目的は、C.テイラーの多文化主義思想と多文化共生を試みるケベック州の政治モデルの有用性を明らかにすることである。近年のグローバル化の帰結として、一国家内に文化的マイノリティが生まれ、彼らのアイデンティティが多数派の規範によって抑圧されているという。本研究では、テイラーの思想の可能性を検証するため「承認をめぐる政治」の文献研究を行う。また、ケベックの政治についてブシャール=テイラー報告から考察し、テイラー思想の実践としての意義を明らかにする。テイラーは近代のアイデンティティの問題を示し、少数派のアイデンティティを正當に「承認」する重要性を述べた。そして、グローバル

化社会で少数派が抱える政治的・文化的な課題を解決しうる政治モデルを示した。さらに、テイラー思想に基づくケベックの政治モデルは現代のグローバル化社会における政治の在り方として有用になりうる。

4. KUBOTA, Yo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: アイヌ文化におけるコスモロジーの伝承に関する一考察—舞踊・儀礼・口承文芸を中心に—

Abstract:

本研究における目的は、今日においてアイヌ民族によるコスモロジーの伝承はいかにして行われているかを明らかにすることにある。地域・民族においてそのアイデンティティはいかにして記憶されているのかについて本論では見ていく。

伝承を考察するにあたり、本研究では無形民俗文化財、重要無形民俗文化財であるアイヌ古式舞踊、その踊りの中心・基底となる諸儀礼、口承文芸をみていく。研究方法として、古式舞踊や儀礼について先行研究の再考、映像やアイヌの人々への調査を行い、アイヌ民族における伝承のあり方について明らかにしていく。

文字による伝承手段を持ちえなかったアイヌにおいて、本研究で見ていった舞踊、儀礼、口承文芸は、相互関係的に現代においてもコスモロジーの伝承に大きく関係しているといえる。またそれらの変遷が現代においてもアイヌコスモロジーの葛藤と再創造に影響していると考察する。

5. KANEKO, Hibiki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 「生きづらさ」の系譜的研究 —自殺者の手記を手がかりに—

Abstract:

本研究の目的は、戦後日本において自殺した人々の手記を社会学的研究の意義を見出せる。

分析の結果、1975年頃までは戦中の総動員や地域社会からの解放を分析することで、彼らの「生きづらさ」を抽出し、その系譜と社会構造の変化がいかに対応していたのかを明らかにすることである。

日本の自殺は、件数が1970年代から20000件を超え、2006年に自殺対策基本法が制定されるなど、問題性が認知されてきた。一方、貞包ほか(2016)によると、近年、事件性の有無や死因の特定などに議論の焦点が置かれ、当事者の意志を曖昧なものとして処理してしまう傾向がみられる。しかし、真に有効な対策を行うためには、彼らの「生きづらさ」の実体を把握する必要がある。ここに、自殺者の手記を通して彼らの声をすくい上げようとする本自由が、1990年頃までは経済成長の終焉による未来に対する夢の崩壊が、現在では親密性の構造転換(見田, 2006)による居場所の喪失と雇用の流動化による個の代替可能性の露呈が各人の「生きづらさ」と関連していると考察した。また、生への意味づけの困難とニヒリズムという問題が、戦後以来一貫してそれぞれの「生きづらさ」から生じているということを明らかにした。

Sunday, December 1st, 2019

Japanese / Undergraduate Session 3 (F-211)

ジェンダー・文化・教育

Chair: Professor **YOSHIDA**, Kaori, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **ICHIMURO**, Haruna, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: ストーカーをめぐる加害者側の心理についての考察

Abstract:

本発表では、ストーカーの心理的要因を持ちながらも、ストーキング行為を行わない人がいるのは何故なのか、行う人と行わない人の差異は何かについてストーカー規制法に関わった事例 3 つ及び、ストーキング行為の典型である職場でのストーカー事例 1 つを用いて、心理学の観点からその心理的要因を明らかにすることを研究目的とする。

ストーカー問題は、男女間の交際を経て現れることが多く、また 2001 年から 2017 年の間にストーカー検挙数は 1562 件も増加している。先行研究では、ストーカーの定義や類型化については多くの議論がなされているが、ストーキング行為を行う要因については十分な研究されていない。また、同様の心理的要因を持ちながらも、ストーキング行為を行わない人との差異化等の研究もされていないことから、ストーカー加害者の心理的要因を分析しようとする本発表の意義を見出せる。

それぞれの事例を分析した結果、ストーカーにおける問題は、単にストーキングの行為者とその対象者という個人間の問題ではなく、ストーカー自身の自己の内外に対する不理解、つまり、社会的常識への理解や自己理解の欠如、また、ストーキング行為の日常化に起因することがストーカーの類型化モデルを使用することによって明らかとなった。しかし、自己の内外に対する不理解という、ストーカーの心理的要素を持っていながらも、ストーカー行為を行わない人もいる。そのような違いを作っている原因として、臨床心理学では、「人とつながる方法」を学ぶ時期及び場所となっている幼少期の家族関係において問題があったことがあげられる。

2. **OGAWA**, Atsushi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 日本における〈人づくり〉の変遷について—近代化、そして近代から現代を対象に—

Abstract:

本研究の目的は、近代化による日本人の人づくりの変化とその後の変遷を明らかにすることだ。その社会的意義は、様々な教育問題の根底に迫ることにある。研究の背景には、教育の社会史の出現がある。Ph.アリエス (1980)の研究により、子ども観や子育てのあり方は近代化の前後で大きく変化したことが明らかになった。その後、民衆の立場に拠った人づくり

の歴史、すなわち教育の社会史を探る研究が隆盛した。その影響は日本にも伝播し、特に大きな功績を残した中内（1999）は、教育制度が日本人に受容された過程と、人づくりの変化を示した。本研究では、その過程を他国と比較することで、その変化の特殊性をより明確にした。さらに、受容のその後を現代に至るまで追った。その結果、日本では周囲の目を意識する形で学校に通う意味が見出されてきたことが指摘できた。一方現代では、その意識と内在化してきた個人主義の観念の間で人々は揺らいでいることが示された。

3. MAEHARA, Tomoya, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 日本近代文学における女性の性的価値についての研究—自然主義文学と反自然主義文学の対立の視点から—

Abstract:

本発表の目的は、明治から大正にかけての文学作品における「処女」の描かれ方の考察から日本の近代において確立されたセクシュアリティの一端を明らかにすることである。具体的には、田山花袋『蒲団』と谷崎潤一郎『刺青』を対象に扱う。渡部（2007）曰く、学校制度の確立と共に出産可能だが、結婚まで純潔であるべき〈少女〉期が誕生した。光石（2006）は、この規範が快楽装置となり、処女の性的価値が浮上したと『少女病』から明らかにした。しかし、性的価値がいかに描かれていたかは、議論されていない。本発表では、両作の分析から、処女の性的価値がいかに描かれているかを明らかにする。『刺青』では、〈少女〉に刺青を掘り、「娘」が「女」へと昇華する。『蒲団』では、他の男との関係が判明した途端に、〈少女〉には価値を感じず、自分のものにできなかったことを後悔する。使用禁止の身体である〈少女〉にとって、男性の介入は、女性への昇華において必然となり、この特権性が価値として作中で描かれていた。