

20th Asia Pacific Conference

December 3 (Sat) – December 4 (Sun), 2022

Parallel Session1 | Pre-formed Session | English Session

Arab-Islamic Traditions in the Modern World

Chair:Toshiyuki Takeda(Ritsumeikan University)

F107

[1F10701-01] The Orthography of the Qur' an in Islamic Literary Tradition: Between the West (al-Maghrib) and the East (al-Mashriq) in the Arab World

*Toshiyuki Takeda¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

The study of the Qur' anic orthography, which is known as 'ilm al-rasm, was established in the 11th-15th centuries by Maghribi and Andalusian scholars such as al-Dani, Ibn al-Najah and al-Kharraz. The purpose of this presentation is to summarize the historical development of this knowledge and to discuss how its norms have influenced Arabic today, with a focus on the differences in orthographic usage between the West and the East in the Arab world. The following two topics will be discussed. (1) The relationship between the recitation of Warsh (prevalent in Morocco nowadays) and al-rasm; I will illustrate the rules of wasla/ibtida/ naql in the Qur' anic orthography and discuss how they differ from those of modern standard Arabic. (2) The influence of the Maghribi school of al-rasm on current printed Mushafs (Qur' an in printed forms); I will point out the differences, with regard to the position of /an/ tanwin mark and the style of Lam-Alif spelling, between the Mushaf of the Hafs recitation (mainly prevalent in the East) and the Mushaf of the Warsh recitation. It is observed that the former is closer to the norms of modern standard Arabic, while the latter is strongly influenced by the Maghribi al-rasm tradition.

[1F10701-02] Islamic Construction of Rulings on Biological Death, Funerals, Burials, Life in the Grave, and the Afterlife: Mainstream Jurisprudence vs Salafism

*Yasushi Kosugi¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

The traditional understanding of the Islamic creed and legal rulings has been based on the Qur' an, the Sunnah (Prophetic Tradition), and their interpretations. The methodologies of legal interpretation were established and systematized in Islamic jurisprudence, or 'Ilm Usul al-Fiqh. What is called " traditional legal schools" incorporate these methodologies, in which the schools share some common elements and differ in others. Accordance and differences among them constitute the Islamic legal tradition as a whole. Since the 18th century C.E., however, Salafism has arisen in the Islamic world for various reasons. One of the reasons was the inferior position of the Dynasties based on the Islamic tradition vis-à-vis the Western power. Salafism called for reform and claimed that it was based on the Qur' an and the Sunnah in a direct manner. This claim is tantamount to ignoring the traditional interpretive methodologies and opening the gate to arbitrary interpretations. This presentation demonstrates the difference between the two streams of legal thought, highlighting the differences in an important field for any religion, that is, end of life or death, funeral rites, and eschatology as well as the so-called veneration of the (deceased) saints.

[1F10701-03] What is " Official Islam" in the OIC Member States? Analyses of the Institutional, Political, and Legal Implications

*Fukiko Ikehata¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

A field of research has emerged that analyzes the actions of the Islamic state in modern times as representative of "true Islam," which we call "official Islam." Such official religious norms are not randomly selected by a state authority, but there have been no studies that have analyzed their formation process in detail. In this presentation, I will focus on the systems involved in the formation of religious norms in Islamic countries such as councils that issue Islamic legal opinion officially (fatwa councils), official ulama (Islamic scholars) posts or organizations, whether or not there is an official advisory body by which ulama give advice to politicians or kings. I attempt to clarify the religious norm formation process in each state system in detail, conducting an exhaustive survey of state systems in the member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (the OIC) and make a

comparative study. This presentation reveals that even within the same concept of “official Islam”, there is a wide range in the process of its formation.

[1F10701-04] Islamic “Tradition” and “Authenticity” in Contention: A Discourse Analysis of Salafist Actors in Contemporary Egypt

*Yusaku Yoneda¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

This study analyzes the discourse of Salafist actors in contemporary Egypt and reveals one aspect of the dynamics of a contest over "tradition" and "purity" among the currents of Islam. In the modern Middle East, a conservative religious, ideological current: i.e., Salafism, is rapidly rising. Due to this trend, numerous analyses and explanations have been made in the mass media and academia. However, the understanding of Salafism in previous studies is not necessarily sufficient. Behind it lies a problem on the side of academia, which has lacked the attitude of "understanding what Salafism is from the inside of the current context of Islamic thought." In this study, using al-Da' wa al-Salafi ya in Alexandria, the largest Salafist organization in contemporary Egypt, as the primary case study, I will illustrate the contestation between Salafism and other Islamic currents of thought, as well as within the same Salafist intellectual currents. Through this process, I will analyze the content and quality of the current contestation, aiming for a more precise understanding of Salafism of today.

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Financial Institutions and Capital Flights: Some Management and Performance Issues in the Post-Covid-19 Environment

Chair:Gour Gobinda Goswami(North South University), H M Jahirul Haque(Canadian University of Bangladesh)

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[1F10801-01] Measuring Intercountry Pattern of Capital Flight: An Introspection

*Gour Gobinda Goswami¹, Tahmid Labib², Mostafizur Rahman² (1. North South University (Bangladesh), 2. Independent (Bangladesh))

Capital flight is a burning issue of open economy macroeconomics recently due to the increased use of this channel to siphon off money from one country to another, bypassing the official channel. This paper uses the residual-based measurement technique developed by the World Bank (1985) to estimate capital flight across borders for countries drawn from the list of developing and developed parts of the world. This method uses the residual difference between capital inflows and recorded foreign-exchange outflows to calculate capital flight. The following equation is used to estimate capital flight for country *i* in year *t*. Capital Flight=Change in Country's Stock of External Debt+Net Direct Foreign Investment+Current Account Surplus+Change in the Net Stock of Foreign Reserve. The main aim is to examine the thesis that capital flight is not just a matter of the developing world. It may come even from the developed countries through some leakages in the system. We will use quantitative and qualitative methods to examine the issue.

[1F10801-02] The Health of Banking Sector in Japan and South Korea: A Comparative Study

*Munim Kumar Barai¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Both Japan and South Korea have developed a vast banking sector to facilitate the smooth functioning of their economies. This sector in both countries faced the burden of various crises, including the East Asian Financial Crisis (mainly SK), economic depression (mainly Japan) and the financial crisis of 2007-08 (both). To address crises of internal and external origins, Japan innovated with Quantitative Easing (QE) monetary policy and lowered interest rates to impact the financial performance of banks. On the other hand, South Korea went for financial restructuring and digitalization of the banking sector, which intensified competition. However, the decline in demography is affecting the entire banking system as this decrease is lowering their bankable customers. Now Covid-19 has again posed a huge challenge to the banking health of both these countries. This study proposes to examine the banking health of Japan and South Korea for the *ex-ante* and *interim periods* of Covid-19 in a comparative setting. The study will be based on performance indicators like productivity (return on assets and return on equity), profitability (net income, net interest margin), and efficiency (operating income-expense ratio and non-performing loans) of the banking sectors of both countries.

[1F10801-03] Digital Revolution in Financial Inclusion, the Future of Microfinance Industry

*Helal Uddin¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Bangladesh has become synonymous with microfinance since the founding of the Grameen Bank by Professor Yunus in 1982. Since then, hundreds of Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) have been established in Bangladesh to combat poverty and empower underprivileged individuals. However, there are debates over the contribution of microfinance. Moreover, banks and MFIs do not offer finance to the poor because of their remote locations and high transaction costs. In this context, FinTech innovation has provided the banking industry with a new resource for expanding their services nationwide. This may, in a way, pose challenge to

microfinance business soon. However, if the MFIs adopts FinTech in a timely manner, it might open a gate of opportunity for them in Bangladesh. The objective of the study is to investigate 'to what extent the microfinance business is prepared to adopt FinTech' through the application of 'Disruptive Innovation Theory and Classical Diffusion Theory'. This study is expected to find that a few microfinance institutions in Bangladesh are financially and technologically sophisticated enough to adopt FinTech. While this will significantly reduce their running expenses, profitability and sustainability, the remainder has the possibility to fall into 'innovation block hole'.

[1F10801-04] Inclusive leadership a way to fight against management crisis during Covid-19: evidence from the finance inclusion industry

*H M Jahirul Haque¹ (1. Canadian University of Bangladesh (Bangladesh))

The concept of inclusive leadership has been nascent and has generated increased attention in the field of management. Though authors in the current literature have defined inclusive leadership in different ways, there is still a space for a commonly accepted definition of inclusive leadership. Nevertheless, researchers have been investigating how inclusive leadership aids in the management of pandemics, particularly Covid-19. In this regard, some research has focused on banks, manufacturing, and the service industry. However, little has been done so far in the financial inclusion industry, particularly in microfinance.

This research aims to look at the role of inclusive leadership in the microfinance industry during Covid-19. A new theoretical framework has been developed based on current literature for this research. Moreover, a semi-structured questionnaire will be used to interview the top, mid, and operational level employees of the microfinance industry to identify management crises during Covid-19. It will then examine how an inclusive leader wanted to address management crisis during the pandemic in three areas: job security, health security, and financial security. The thematic analysis process (TAP) will be used to quantify the qualitative data. The findings will be thoroughly analyzed to make policy recommendations.

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International Relations #1

Chair:CHEN Ching-Chang(Ryukoku University)

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[1F11101-01] INDIA, JAPAN AND THE INDO-PACIFIC: EMERGING AREAS OF COOPERATION AMIDST CHINA CHALLENGE

*Esha Banerji¹ (1. Savitribai Phule Pune University (India))

With the rise of new powers, growing power disparities, and the resultant challenges to regional security, the geopolitical landscape in the Indo-Pacific region has undergone unprecedented changes. This changing and complex regional security environment, has resulted in a remarkable turnaround of relationships between the major powers, especially the Indo-Japan relations. As a result of convergence in regional and global geopolitical and security concerns, recent years have seen India-Japan relations mature into a robust and mature partnership. This paper explores the various emerging areas of cooperation between these two Asian giants, amidst mounting security concerns due to China's growing regional presence. In the first part, it reviews existing work done on Indian and Japanese aspirations in the Indo-Pacific region and the creation of a security dilemma due to rising Chinese assertiveness. In the following section, the paper examines the necessity of cooperation between the two nations. Japan plays a critical role in enhancing India's strategic autonomy aspirations and due to India's strategic location in the Indian Ocean, engaging New Delhi in maritime security sector is beneficial for Japan. The paper attempts a qualitative, empirical assessment of the various joint initiatives the allies have undertaken, like QUAD, signing of the ACSA, the Supply Chain Resilience Initiative, among others. The study has been conducted using data collected from government records, External Affairs Ministry database and other available literature. The paper also touches upon the creation of a "Strategic Triangle" between India, Japan and Australia aimed at containing China. Lastly, the paper assesses the success of the India-Japan Indo-Pacific Vision 2025 and attempts to predict the future of this "Special, Strategic and Global" Partnership which has far-reaching strategic implications for the region.

[1F11101-03] Factors behind the different responses of Indonesia and the Philippines in the South China Sea territorial dispute

*Irvan Nasher Alimi¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

In the South China Sea territorial dispute, Indonesia and the Philippines have been engaged against China in varying degrees of confrontation. Despite their similarity, both states showed different responses to China's claim to the region. Using the basis of constructivism and neoclassical realism theoretical ideas, this difference in response might be the result of several factors. Three factors will be discussed. The first is international trade and investment. The idea of this factor is that trade and investment might affect the opinion of the recipient state. The second is regime type and state leader. Regime type and state leaders affected the degree of autonomy in deciding a state's security policy. The third is the territorial claim and public opinion. The significance of the territory claimed and the attachment of the population to that particular area can affect the security policy chosen for the area. All three factors are believed to have contributed to the different security stances adopted by Indonesia and the Philippines.

[1F11101-04] Japan's approach to security in the South China Sea: Drivers of strategic partnerships in Southeast Asia

*Trinh Linh Ha¹ (1. International Christian University (Japan))

This master's thesis aims to provide a qualitative analysis of the driving forces behind Japan's approach to security in the South China Sea through strategic partnerships in Southeast Asia under the second Abe administration (2012-2020). By assessing government documents, news, and scholarly papers as well as acquiring information and opinions of experts through webinars and online interviews, the researcher attempts to explain Japan's strategic partnership approach through the lens of hedging that suggests return-maximization and risk-contingency (Kuik, 2016). The hedging behavior derives from Japan's awareness of its deep economic ties with China and close security alliance with the United States. The growing competition between China and the U.S. has put Japan into a dilemma like many Southeast Asian countries that do not want to take sides with any great power. While the hedging tool is viewed as the prevalent option for small regional states in response to the Sino-U.S. competition, it has become contentious when applied to the case of Japan. The originality of this thesis is highlighting different views about the comprehension of Japan's strategic partnership as a hedging or balancing act through the analysis of three factors regarding China, the U.S., and Abe. More importantly, the author attempts to incorporate her own interpretations and analysis of these views based on personal observations and experiences.

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Human Security

Chair: Oscar A. GOMEZ (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University) Discussant: Jemilah Mahmood (Sunway University)

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[1F11201-01] Special protection for children in conflict-affected areas: children as zones of peace policy in the Philippines

*Giselle Lugo Miole^{1,2} (1. Waseda University Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies (Japan), 2. United Nations University (Japan))

International agreements have made recent developments on the agenda of children involved in armed conflict after criticisms of their limitations. However, there remain contentious debates relating to the provision of their special protection. The Philippines, being a signatory of the Convention of the Rights of the Child and relevant humanitarian laws, has recently enacted a law that provides special protection for children in situations of armed conflict in 2019, declaring them as "zones of peace". The law also prioritizes their rights, treating them as victims despite their voluntary engagement in the state and non-state armed forces. This study analyzes the international and domestic factors which influenced the state to develop and enact the law that utilizes the children as zones of peace framework in that year. Through a qualitative meta-analysis of policy documents and previous literature supplemented with interviews, the passage of the law was peacebuilding and humanitarian strategy to culminate the ongoing Mindanao peace process assisted by various international interveners. The law also resulted from several democratic movements of coalitional efforts from an entrenched network of advocates for child rights. Despite the robust legislative measures, a full de facto implementation must be ensured for effective protection.

[1F11201-02] Foreign Aid and Democratization: The Case of Myanmar

*Taufiq E Faruque¹ (1. Waseda University (Japan))

There is a debate in academia over the effect of foreign aid on democratization in non-democratic countries. Some scholars have argued that foreign aid has a direct and substantial impact on democratic transition, whereas others claim that foreign aid has limited or no direct impact on facilitating democratization in a non-democratic country. Considering the existing academic debates, this paper explains why foreign aid has failed to democratize Myanmar successfully. Following a qualitative single case study method, this research shows the challenges to democratization in Myanmar by exploring the country's deep-rooted political economic structure. This paper argues that the foreign aid given from the early 2010s was not adequate enough to reduce the Myanmar army's political-economic interests and, as a consequence, the Myanmar army (Tatmadaw) staged a coup on February 1, 2021, that stopped the country's democratization process. This research will be a significant academic contribution as will focus on the contemporary democratization and foreign aid related challenges in non-democratic and democratizing countries.

Keywords: Myanmar, Democratization, Foreign Aid, Military Coup

[1F11201-03] Bridging the Gap and Addressing Insecurity: Realizing a Community-based Envisioning of a Demilitarized Security Reality

*Yumi Kobayashi¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Countering the dominant security narrative, women-centered anti-base movements have been calling for United States' demilitarization and exposing the insecurities produced by current practices. As evident in their demands, transnational networks of activists and scholars have been imagining a society where policies and practices genuinely and holistically reflect 'security' in every landscape – local to international. Given that the Asia Pacific is heavily populated with U.S. military facilities, this research will focus on the militarized realities of base-adjacent communities in Japan and South Korea, which have the highest numbers of U.S. bases in the region and are in the top three globally. The following questions are explored: What are the implications of a demilitarized security reality or 'security' without militarism, and what role do *dissident* communities play in realizing this unconventional perception of security? Through a strategic combination of in-depth case analyses and narrative-based interviews, this research will contextualize then synthesize community visions of *genuine* security. Their collective vision will become the groundwork in redefining thus transforming society's perception of security, where the well-being and safety of all peoples are equally valued regardless of differences in gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, and so forth.

[1F11201-04] What can human security propositions learn from humanitarian action? Towards transformative protection practices

*Oscar A. GOMEZ¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Since its initial proposition in the nineties, the operationalization of human security ideas has been a contentious issue. Efforts to illuminate human security practice have focused on critically assessing traditional security providers and means, usually in contrast to alternative approaches that partially draw from partner concepts of human development, human rights, and human needs. Paradoxically, humanitarian action has received scant attention in these efforts. This lack of awareness seems a significant omission, given the well-established practices of humanitarianism. Humanitarian coordination became a pillar of the United Nations around the same days that human security ideas started receiving attention, and by 2016 humanitarian activities had overtaken development as the main area of UN expenditures allocation. This paper aims to bridge the gap between these two approaches to protection, offering some clues to improve human security propositions. The argument is divided into three sections: I first describe the common ground between the human security approach and humanitarian action; then, I discuss the strengths of humanitarian action and their relevance for future human security proposals. Finally, I explore the weaknesses of humanitarianism and how they speak to human security practice. The paper closes with some reflections on how a distinctive human security practice can be promoted in the short and long term.

Parallel Session1 | Pre-formed Session | Japanese Session

社会学 / 社会学理論の可能性を問う

Chair:Kumi SEIKE(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University) Discussant:Jun Aizaki(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

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[1F20501-01] 現代における支配的な知の相対化の模索—「描像」の視点から

*Kumi SEIKE¹, Jun Aizaki¹, Kanako Kuboyama², Kotomi Katayama² (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan), 2. Hitotsubashi University (Japan))

新實在論はわれわれに、ないしはわれわれの社会に何を提案しようとしているのかという問題意識のもと、哲学史における實在論と観念論の対立という伝統的な問題系の反復として現在の實在論的転回を捉えるということを試みる。H. Dreyfus & C. Taylor (2015) の接触説 / 媒介説という枠組みを通して實在論的転回の動きを眺めてみると、近代哲学史において接触説を基本とするシェリングが媒介説を主張するカント

哲学を超越しようとしたことを、ガブリエルは現代において、媒介説を基本とした社会科学の知のあり方を接触説のシェリングに依拠して批判し乗り越えようとしていると言えるのではないだろうか。つまり新実在論は、現代の知において支配的な媒介説に依拠した対象によって構築された世界観として考えるのではなく、接触説に基づき、直接接触することができるものとして対象を捉え得る世界観を提案していると結論づけられる。

[1F20501-02] 日本における性的マイノリティをめぐる差別 / 排除と運動に関する一考察

*Kotomi Katayama¹ (1. Hitotsubashi University (Japan))

1980年代、エイズ・パニックを契機として生まれた日本の同性愛運動は差別是正を目指しながらも、二項対立の強化、アイデンティティの規範化といったアイデンティティ・ポリティクスの限界を抱えていた(伊野, 2005; ヴィンセントほか, 1997)。現在では、性的マイノリティの権利や承認に関してプライドパレードの開催やパートナーシップ制度の成立など、性的マイノリティをめぐる状況や社会運動も1980年代から変わっている。しかしそこには「再アイデンティティ化」(赤川, 2017)、企業による社会運動の「市場化」(新ヶ江 2021)、「性の多様性」という言葉の「生の一様性」への転化(志田, 2019)などの問題が存在している。本研究は、現在の性的マイノリティをめぐる社会運動も過去のものと同様に、しかし違った困難を抱えており、その問題を解決するものとしてどのような新しい政治的実践があるのかを考察することを目的とする。

Parallel Session1 | Pre-formed Session | English Session

Beyond Capitalism? Critical Debates from Philosophy and Economics

Chair: Ammar Khashan (Ritsumeikan University)

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[1F20601-01] Islamic Welfare in the Post-Neoliberalist Era: Infaq in the Qur'an, Hadith, and Legal Recourses, and its Transformation in Contemporary Indonesia

*AMMAR KHASHAN¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

Since the fall of the New Order regime in 1998, Indonesian Muslims have been engaged in a heated debate about how Islam should be interpreted and applied to society and politics. This has resulted in a resurgence of Islamic intellectual discourse and a reconsideration of Islamic scriptures and customs. One area that has received significant attention is Islamic welfare and its components such as waqf, Zakāt, and infaq. The term infaq refers in the original text of Qur'an and Hadith to meaningful spending, and in its primary use it is either a descriptive characteristic of the righteous Muslims or an imperative directed to the prosperous believers in general. In contemporary Indonesia, the concept of infaq has taken on a new meaning. Many Muslims now see infaq as a way to address the problems of poverty and inequality in Indonesian society. This transformation of the concept of infaq is significant because it shows how Islamic ideas can be adapted to meet the needs of contemporary society. The term infaq in the original text of the Quran and hadith will be studied in this paper, as well as its range of meanings and applications in the Indonesia's post-neoliberal welfare sector.

[1F20601-02] The Genealogy of "Common Sense" in and Beyond Capitalism: Its Formation between Ecology, Labor, and Technology

*Nobuyuki Matsui¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

Capitalism has been a transforming system of producing our common sense, since the 18th century, the age of Adam Smith. In this presentation, I will try to grasp the meaning of post-capitalism in terms of "common sense" based on three points: ecology, labor, and technology, the three axis of capitalism. Smith tried to balance the expanding marketization and morally common basis in social relationships. Clearly, although Smith's idea of the *moral sentiment* does not refer to the outside of capitalism, but rather internally to marketizing society, thinkers at that time or after Smith tried to envisage the moral basis for humanity beyond the logic of modern capitalism. However, on the one hand, today in the so-called age of neo-liberalism, the social basis of morality has decayed, and socially shared understanding regarding role taking, life-course, and responsibility as a political actor has become more and more fragmented. On the other hand, as Wendy Brown (2015) argued in her warning book, *Undoing the Demos: Neoliberalism's Stealth Revolution*, capitalism especially in the neoliberal form is the regime of making social common sense. Capitalism networks society through various social institutions and information that adapt us to the behavior and imagination that naturalize capitalism as if it will last forever. Through pointing out this view, this presentation will shed light on the question: how the three axis of capitalism (ecology, labor, and technology) can make other forms of common sense.

[1F20601-03] Implications of Success in the Halal Industry: Malaysia's Global, Regional, and Domestic Contexts

*Midori Kiriwara¹ (1. Postdoctoral Fellow of JSPS (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science) (Japan))

This presentation will discuss the implications of the success of the Halal-related global initiatives by Malaysia, including Halal standardization and promotion of the Halal industries. Specifically, I will identify the contexts in which Malaysia succeeded in bringing new values to its national and Islamic policies. Today, the halal industry in Malaysia has grown and become an important

part of the national economy. The word “halal,” a term in Islamic Jurisprudence that refers to what is “lawful” or “permissible,” has become an international coinage, either being a Malay word or an Arabic word. For Japan, it is a Malay word. The main implications are summarized in three points. First, Malaysia under the UMNO administrations promoted the empowerment of Malay Muslims under the tide of global Islamic revival after the 1970s, and Halal initiatives rode on this tide; Second, it also created a positive value in promoting multicultural coexistence, which is essential for Malaysia’s national integration and subsequent development. Third, through promoting “Islamic development,” Malaysia was able to position itself as a global Islamic leader, whereas previously the Middle East had been unrivaled. Additionally, it led to the idea of improving the nation’s food security and self-sufficiency ratio.

[1F20601-04] Tosaka Jun’s Concept of “Common Sense” in the Context of Contemporary Capitalism

*Fernando Gustavo Wirtz¹ (1. Kyoto University (Japan))

In the following paper I will seek to introduce the concept of “common sense” in the work of Tosaka Jun (1900-1945). Tosaka was an original thinker within Japanese Marxism. His philosophical training influenced by Nishida Kitarō and Tanabe Hajime gave him conceptual tools to re-signify aspects little studied in orthodox materialism, such as culture and technology. While common sense is normally understood as the mental structure formed from the ideology of the dominant class, Tosaka rehabilitates it and proposes that “everydayness” and common sense can be sources of social change. After presenting Tosaka’s central concepts, “everydayness” and “character”, and showing their articulation with the concept of common sense, I will try to re-signify the role of Tosaka’s thought in the postwar period and re-evaluate the relevance of his thought in the current critique of capitalism. I will try to show that it is possible to think of a common sense that arises from the collective action of individuals, that it is capable of generating change, and that this common sense is not limited to existing only within social networks or on the streets, but is capable of existing simultaneously in both dimensions.

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In Search of Lost Time: Unsettling Memories in Japanese, Taiwanese and Mexican-Spanish Visual Narratives

Chair:Kaori Yoshida(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

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[1F20701-01] Haunting Memories from the Battlefield: Analysis of the Grotesque in War Manga

*Kaori Yoshida¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Manga, as a form of expression, is one of the most effective media to shape public war memories, along with films, museum displays, and memorials. While many studies of war manga have been done, they tend to focus more on representations than forms of the medium. As Lamarre (2011) points out, in discussing manga dealing with historical events such as *Barefoot Gen*, we should not downplay the importance of forms of expression, providing it significantly inform the reader’s interpretation on conscious and unconscious levels. Recognizing manga as a potential tool for historiophoty of WWII in postwar Japan, this study examines (anti)war manga by well-known manga artist, Shigeru Mizuki, who experienced WWII and used the medium to reconcile images of Japan as victim of their own military and victimizers of (Asian) others. Employing manga *hyogenron* (theory of manga expression), coupled with concepts of affect and spectrality, the paper attempts to demonstrate how the grotesque and animalization manifested in his works bring about affective effects that lead to particular war narratives in the context of postwar Japan.

[1F20701-02] Our Collective Memory Matters? Reading Plurilingualism and Nostalgic Pop Culture Influence on Taiwan from *Our Times* (Frankie Chen, 2015)

*Yu-Ting Christine Hung¹ (1. APU (Japan))

The film, *Our Times* has been a big hit because of its portrait of the nostalgic popular memory among people in the 1990s high schools in Taiwan. It has detailed not only the local culture but also the foreign pop culture from Hong Kong and Japan. I argue that the use of the pop culture has aroused people’s collective memory so that the film could be one of the best sellers. Plurilingualism is also worth mentioned because of its political ideology. At that time, standardized Mandarin was used by extremely strict school officers, which was different from people’s daily conversation in Taiwanese Chinese. While Hokkien was used among some families of Hokkien speakers as well as gangsters (to show masculinity) in Taiwan. As a result, cultural hegemony was shown clearly in the film, which portrays the phenomenon right after the lift of martial law in 1987. In conclusion, I argue that *Our Times* could not be simply read as a romance because of the embodied political ideology to show the transformation of Taiwan from many aspects.

[1F20701-03] Analyzing magical realist narratives through the Freudian uncanny: decontextualized memories in Guillermo del Toro's *Pan's Labyrinth* (2005)

*Jose Rodolfo Aviles Ernult¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

In its most basic use as a term, uncanny describes the experiences of eeriness, anxiety, ambiguity, confusion, and cognitive uncertainty (Windsor, 2019, p. 2). Freud's definition of uncanny as ' something which ought to have been kept concealed but which has nevertheless come to light' (1919, p. 224), positions the uncanny close to his other concepts of anxiety and repetition compulsion. Similarly, magical realist cinema is a nascent genre, to address fantastic fiction which partakes in the convention of literary realism. However, the lack of a delimited corpus of films ascribed to the genre has limited its adoption as a theoretical/analytical concept. The paper, thus, addresses the theoretical incompleteness of Freudian uncanny and magical realism. To investigate how the uncanny cycle of trauma is embedded in magical realist narratives, this paper looks at Guillermo del Toro's *Pan's Labyrinth* (2005) with the objective of identifying memories/tokens of trauma as intertextual images decontextualized from their original time/space and intruding/perceived as unsettling. The paper demonstrates how images manifest in narratives as Déjà vu, doppelgangers, and ghosts; a staple of uncanny narrative which, by their lack of meaning and their reticence to being recontextualized, disrupt the cognition of new experiences.

Special Session (CIL) | Pre-formed Session | English Session

Inclusive perspectives on leadership and higher education pedagogy

Chair:Yoshiki SHINOHARA(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University), Petrus Willem ROUX(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F209

[1F20901-01] The role of ethical leadership in mitigating migrant workers' perceived social exclusion and promoting their well-being: The case of the hotel industry in Japan

*Hiroaki SAITO¹, Sho KASHIWAGI¹, YOO Kate Inyoung³, Tom BAUM⁴ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan), 2. Kanagawa University (Japan), 3. Kansai Gaidai University (Japan), 4. University of Strathclyde (UK))

In Japan, the development of the tourism and hospitality sectors has become one of the key strategies for the nation's economic growth. However, the sectors have been experiencing labour shortages due to the aging population, high turnover rate, and outflow of workers to other industries. As the growth of inbound tourism for the post-pandemic, yet the number of domestic workers is anticipated to decline due to the aging population, the sector is urged to attract and employ migrant workers. However, workplace discrimination towards migrant workers and their experience of social exclusion at work has been widely publicised. To take competitive advantages through effective deployment of migrant workers, it becomes crucial for the sectors to understand how hospitality managers play an important role to mitigate migrant workers' perceived social exclusion and improve their well-being. This study aims to examine the role of ethical leadership in mitigating the effects of migrant workers' perceived social exclusion on their subjective well-being. The study adopts an online survey to collect data from 400 international students working at hotels in Japan. The result helps better understanding of the role of ethical leadership in mitigating migrant workers' perceived social exclusion and improving their well-being at work. The study also gives a practical insight into the promotion of an inclusive workplace for hospitality workers, which contributes to attracting and retaining talented migrant workers to the tourism and hospitality industry in Japan.

[1F20901-02] Inclusive Business Leadership: Asian Perspectives

*Rebecca Chunghee KIM¹, Hiroo TAKAHASHI² (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan), 2. JABES (Japan))

We will seek to find the potentials of inclusive leadership of business, especially in Asian society. Asia has very strong values throughout the history. But, Asians tend to forget about it for the economic growth in contemporary capitalism. We insist that it is crucial to recall the potential leadership of Asia. In this light, by diagnosing diversity dynamics of Asian values and Asian CSR (Kim and Moon, 2015), we are planning to intervene to create the inclusive leadership approach for Asian business in order to perform to their highest potential. The work, therefore, has wide applications to global society by suggesting inclusive leadership model of Asian business and society.

[1F20901-03] Exploring gamification theory and practice for cultivating diversity and inclusion in classrooms

*Santiago RUIZ-NAVAS¹, P. ACKARADEJRUANGSRI¹, Laynesa Lailani ALCANTARA¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Educating in inclusivity and diversity is a latent need of our society. The heated discussions around Black Live Matter, #me too, white privilege, and male privilege; prove how much this discussion needs to happen and the need to train the new generation of leaders in inclusivity and diversity. However, to bring inclusivity and diversity into the classroom, traditional passive learning techniques can prove ineffective due to hybrid learning environments and broader exposure of students to active learning

activities. One possible solution is using game design elements in non-game contexts, namely, gamification, to improve student engagement and learning in face-to-face and hybrid settings. However, there is little research and evidence of how useful gamification is for cultivating inclusivity and diversity in the classroom. Therefore, this project looks to fill this gap by implementing a mix of expert consultation and state-of-the-art computational techniques, particularly a bibliometric analysis of scientific papers

[1F20901-04] Designing an Inclusive Pedagogy for Environmental Citizenship Education: Results from a Learning Analysis at an International University in Japan

*Faezeh Mahichi¹, Petrus Willem Roux¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Unprecedented challenges arising from climate emergencies require higher education institutes (HEIs) to give serious pedagogical attention to cultivating environmental citizenship (EC) for a sustainable and inclusive future. Multi-disciplinary approaches for undergraduate EC education however, remain underdeveloped (Mahichi, Roux & Alcantara, 2022; Teleš iene, Boeve-de Pauw, Goldman & Hansmann, 2021; Hadjichambis & Reis, 2020). As part of a larger project to develop an inclusive pedagogy for EC education at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU), we present results of educational interventions in two environmental studies courses. An earlier report utilizing the Environmental Citizenship Questionnaire (ECQ) (Hadjichambis & Hadjichambi, 2020) in a pre-/post-course format showed statistically significant differences among learner groups, indicating strong support for the course content (Mahichi et al., 2022). The current report expands the analysis of the ECQ assessment, which showed a measurable impact on pre-/post-course knowledge, thus indicating potential changes in some of the practices, beliefs and values inherent to EC development. Results pertaining to gender and nationality are presented to illuminate the differences in effect size. Overall, findings support the larger project and provide insights for developing an inclusive EC in undergraduate education. Research implications are discussed with a view toward EC development in HEIs and the local Japanese context.

Keywords: environmental citizenship education, inclusivity, sustainability, learning design, higher education pedagogy

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Parallel Session1 | Pre-formed Session | Japanese Session

地方で働く外国人労働者の語りから見えるキャリア観

Chair:Toshinari ITO(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F212

[1F21201-01] あるベトナム人地方定住者のキャリア観の形成の特徴

*Wakana WATANABE¹, Toshinari ITO¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

「日本再興戦略改訂2016」において、政府は外国人留学生の国内での就職率を3割から5割へ向上させる閣議決定をした。大都市だけでなく地方でも人材不足解消や地域活性化のため、高度外国人材の就労が促進されているが、地方で就労する留学生は少ない。筆者らの勤務校でも地方や地元企業への就職に関心を示す留学生はほぼいない。一方で、勤務校の卒業生で地元企業に就職し、地元で定住をしたベトナム人Aがいる。Aは大分に定住して9年になる。本研究はAが日本入国前から留学、就職、結婚、転職、そしてフリーランスとして働くまでの過程の中で、どのようにキャリア観を形成してきたのかをSCAT (Steps for Coding and Theorization) を用いて分析し、Aのキャリア観の形成に何が影響を与えたのか、地方に高度外国人材が労働者として定着、定住するために何が必要なのかについて考察する。

[1F21201-02] フィリピン人 EPA介護福祉士のキャリア観変容と職場への定着プロセス

*Eiichi INADA¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

本発表は、経済連携協定 (EPA) に基づき来日したフィリピン人介護福祉士を対象に行った、日本におけるキャリア構築の様相と職場への定着プロセスに関する調査結果を報告するものである。調査の目的は、日本で働く外国人の就労経験の一例を知り、今後必要な言語教育及びキャリア支援がどのようなものかを議論するためのリソースを提供することである。そのために、1名のEPA介護福祉士にインタビューを行い、複線径路等至性アプローチ (TEA) により対象者の介護現場での出来事と、その経験から生じたキャリア観変容をモデル化する。対象者が捉える日本におけるキャリア実現とそこに至るまでに介護現場が与えた影響をTEAにより可視化し、日本での成長と職場への定着の特徴を探っていく。そして、得られた結果をもとに、外国人労働者に必要な支援のあり方を議論したい。

[1F21201-03] 日本の地方都市で働くインドネシア人介護福祉士の言語使用に関する意識についての考察
— TEM (複線径路等至性モデリング) で見る職場での方言使用における意識変容とアイデンティティの形成—

*Mie SASAKI¹ (1. Oita University (Japan))

現在、日本政府は不足する介護人材を海外から様々な方法で導入しており、その受け入れ数は年々増加傾向にある。そのような状況下、外国人介護労働者の実態についての研究が進められ、当該外国人が抱える様々な課題が明らかになる中で日本語でのコミュニケーションに関する問題が注目されている。今回、一名のインドネシア人介護福祉士を調査対象とし、地方で就業する多くの外国人介護福祉士が職場で直面するであろう方言使用について見ていった。調査協力者が介護職という感情労働の中で方言をどのように捉え、使用しているのかを観察するとともに、職場における経験値の増加や職位の変化による方言に対する意識の変容と、その過程でどのようなアイデンティティが形成されたのかを半構造化インタビューの内容を複線径路等至性モデリングと Erikson のアイデンティティ理論を用いて分析していく。

Parallel Session1 | Regular Session | Japanese Session

Tourism #1

Chair:Fumie Ishimura (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F213

[1F21301-01] 日本におけるインクルーシブツーリズムの可能性と課題～宿泊施設に着目して～

*Anna Kawatsu¹ (1. Rikkyo University (Japan))

本研究は社会的弱者が観光を行う上で社会的包括されるために必要とすることについて、宿泊施設のホテルに焦点を当てた研究である。今まで観光分野の研究において社会的弱者の対象となるのは障害者や青年、生活困難者であり、性的マイノリティと宿泊施設を対象とした研究は無い。そこで本研究は、新宿区にある日本初のダイバーシティホテルを研究対象地とし、宿泊施設と性的マイノリティの両方に着目した事例研究を行った。インクルーシブツーリズムを実践することでジェンダーに捉われず、より多くの人が安心・安全に観光を行うことができるようになれば日本の観光においてインバウンド市場の拡大につながるだけでなく、一人一人が自分らしい姿、振る舞いで観光行動をとることができるようになる。その結果、観光の側面から「誰一人取り残さない」という持続可能な開発目標 (SDGs) のモットーを達成し、さらなる持続可能な社会の発展に寄与できると考える。

[1F21301-02] アイヌ文化伝承活動における民族観光の役割 ～外部からの担い手に着目して～

*Michika Kodama¹ (1. Rikkyo University (Japan))

国連の「先住民族の権利宣言」採択 (2007年) やアイヌ古式舞踊のユネスコ無形文化遺産登録 (2009年) というふうにより、2000年代に入りアイヌ文化への興味・関心が高まっている。北海道開拓以降研究されてきたアイヌ文化だが、民族観光におけるアイヌの定義が明言されている近年の研究は無い。本研究では誰に文化を語る資格があるのか、という視点からアイヌ観光を観光人類学的に探求し、文化伝承の場で活躍している外部からの担い手がコミュニティに受け入れられる過程や、伝承への携わり方を明らかにすることを目的とする。フィールドワークを通し、アイヌの定義は血縁などのアイヌルーツだが文化を語る資格とは別であり、重要なのはコミュニティへの根ざし方であることが分かった。現場では民族観光の定義や可能性は広くコミュニティ内で完結しているわけではないため、民族概念を再考し隔たりなく振興していくことが文化の持続性に重要だと言える。

[1F21301-04] 防災の取り組みにおける地域レジリエンスと外国人住民の関わりの一考察—大分県別府市のケース—

*FUMIE ISHIMURA¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

本研究では、防災に関わる地域レジリエンスをソーシャル・キャピタル (「信頼」「互酬性の規範」「ネットワーク」) の理論から考察した。特に地域におけるネットワークに着目し、個人・地域のつながりに焦点をあてた。その目的は、災害直後・復興に重要な「つながり」の特徴を分析することで、今後の防災活動に取り組む際のソーシャル・キャピタルの醸成に関わる要素を示唆でき、地域のレジリエンス能力を向上することにつながると考えたからだ。大分県別府市の3つの地域において地域住民へインタビューを行い、そのデータのネットワークに関わる発話をコード化し、質的分析を行ない、その特徴を抽出した。その結果、個人レベルにおいて【地縁によるつながりの強さ】とともに地域住民を助けようとする【使命感】や【人や町を守りたい】といった特徴がみられた。しかし、それと同時に地域に住む外国人住民とのつながりの希薄さが明るみになった。

Parallel Session1 | Regular Session | Japanese Session

Humanities and Social Sciences

Takashi Hasuda (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F214

[1F21401-01] グローバル・ポリシーとしての「安保理決議1325号 女性、平和、安全保障」の発展

と課題に関する考察

*Chigumi Kawaguchi¹ (1. Toyogakuen University (Japan))

武力紛争に対する平和構築、自然災害に対する予防的災害リスクの削減 (Disaster Risk Reduction) を含めた防災など、危機の種類に応じて、様々なアクターが協力し、包括的に対応するための取り組みがグローバルなレベルで形成されてきた。本発表は、国際的な規範や約束だけでなく、危機が生じた際に如何に対応するかという具体的な活動のルールや制度が整備されている危機対応を、グローバル・ポリシーと位置づける。その上で本発表では、人道危機対応のグローバル・ポリシー化が進展している例として、2000年に国連安全保障理事会において採択された1325号「女性、平和、安全保障」を取り上げ、グローバル・ポリシーとしての発展と課題について考察する。

[1F21401-03] マンガの読書経験とテキストの意味の拡大―震災の記憶と大学教育の実践から―

*Sayoko Teshima¹ (1. Doshisha University (Japan))

本発表では、マンガ読者の経験と、それを記述することによりマンガテキストの意味が拡大することについて考える。本発表が取り上げるのは80年代から90年代に連載された宮崎駿によるマンガ『風の谷のナウシカ』をめぐる読みの記述である。作品は現在に至るまで多くの人に読まれ、問題提起や批判のメッセージとして批評や分析の対象とされてきた。その論点は、核、植民地支配、環境問題、ジェンダー規範の問題など多岐にわたる。本発表では『風の谷のナウシカ』に対する読者の記述がなされてきた現場として、研究・批評の場と、大学教育の場を考える。具体的には民俗学者である赤坂憲雄による文章と、学生による講義レポートという2つの状況に注目する。この状況を通じて赤坂の震災経験や、大学教育の場における制約が、マンガ読者の語りに影響していることを指摘する。

[1F21401-04] 日本のサブサハラ・アフリカに対する政府開発援助 (ODA) の指針に関する検討：日本の国益を踏まえた ODAの構築に向けて

*Fuga Kamiura¹ (1. Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Tokyo (Japan))

本研究は、日本政府のサブサハラ・アフリカに対する政府開発援助 (ODA) について、日本の国益とサブサハラ・アフリカ地域の効果的な開発を両立するための指針、重点的に開発すべき分野および開発援助を縮小すべき分野を特定することを目的とする。この研究のために、日本政府、JICA、OECD、各国のODA実績ならびに国際機関のデータを質的分析にかける。本研究では、サブサハラ・アフリカ地域では農業、初等・中等教育、受け入れ国政府の情報収集・処理能力の開発を重視することが重要であること、日本のODAは道路や港湾等の大規模インフラ開発に偏っており、サブサハラ・アフリカ地域の健全な発展に資するとは必ずしも言えないことを指摘する。加えて、技術支援の規模を拡大し、そのためにJICAと青年海外協力隊等現地の開発支援に携わる人員の量を拡大するべきであることを提言する。

[1F21401-05] 辞書を編む、語学書を書く

*Hiroki Tahara¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

本発表では、日本国内での学習者が多くない外国語のひとつであるベトナム語について、越日辞書の編纂で苦労した点および工夫を凝らした点を述べる。さらに一般向け学習書を執筆し刊行したことで得られた知見を振り返る。

同様に教授頻度が低い言語を専門とする研究者に、辞書や語学書を出版することの意義や難しさを提起して、共に議論したい。

Diaspora Studies: Cross-Cultural Perspectives

Chair:Aoi Mochizuki(Ritsumeikan University)

F107

[1F10702-01] Importance and Challenges of Refugee Resettlement as an Inevitable Solution: Reflections based on the Syrian Refugee Crisis in the Middle East and West Europe

*Aoi Mochizuki¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

It has been over a decade since the 2011 Syrian Civil War started and more than 6.8 million Syrian refugees are currently displaced. This is one of the most serious refugee problems in international society. The mass outflow of Syrian refugees has affected the ethnic and religious composition of the host society and has shaken the foundation of the refugee host countries. Additionally, the European refugee crisis around 2015 posed the question to European countries of whom to accept as refugees. The exclusionism of Muslim asylum seekers is particularly problematic. As for Syrian refugees, most of them are Muslim Arabic speakers, and their social inclusion has become an important issue. In this presentation, I discuss the circumstances and policies of Syrian refugees' resettlement in the Middle East and West Europe. I conduct a comparative analysis because the aspects of the resettlement of Syrian refugees in these two regions are very different. The purpose of the presentation is to clarify the characteristics of refugees' resettlement by the regions and its implications.

[1F10702-02] Diasporic Return Migration and Multicultural Coexistence: A Case Study of Koryo Saram Migration from Central Asia to South Korea

*Jinhye Lee¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

This study starts with an awareness of the problem of reinvestigating the diaspora, a modern product and an object of integration into a modern nation-state, under a contemporary context diversified and complicated by transnational movement. An example is the Korean diaspora (Koryo Saram) of the former Soviet Union, which experienced minoritization in the Soviet Union and subsequently in the independent member countries. Consequently, the Koryo Saram formed networks worldwide owing to international migration in the 21st century. By paying attention to various issues surrounding their return to their historical homeland and integration into the host society, this study contributes to further global multicultural win-win research. This is, addition to the existing research on the diaspora that focuses on historical trauma and the return to their homeland.

[1F10702-03] Needs, Hopes, and Dilemmas of South Korean Students as Transnational Education Consumers

*JUNG-EUN LEE¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

Student migration has been considered one of the most remarkable migrations in the contemporary era. It is used to be categorized as a voluntary migration in comparison with labor migration. However, previous studies have clarified that student migration also has the aspect of involuntary migration due to the neoliberal transformations. South Korea has sent a huge number of students abroad, mainly to English speaking countries such as the United States. In this presentation, the focus is on the Korean students who study English in the Philippines and their needs and hopes as well as dilemmas while studying there as transnational education consumers. Korean students choose the Philippines to study English due to the lack of economic and academic capital and English ability, as well as by comparing educational opportunities domestically and abroad. Through this migration, they aimed to be able to compensate for the lack of their English ability and compete in the Korean labor market or to gain a new job experience and lifestyle overseas. However, the transnational expansion of educational opportunities has put the burden of cost and risk on individuals and families, especially bringing pressure on mothers in managing their children' s education.

Challenges of Sustainability and Development in Asia

Chair:HO THANH TAM(Ritsumeikan University)

F108

[1F10802-01] An Analysis of Rice Farmers' Responses to Climate Change in the Mekong Delta of Vietnam: A Study Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior

*Ho Thanh Tam¹, Koji Shimada¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

This paper aims to investigate rice farmers' behavior in response to climate change associated with salinity intrusion and drought in the Mekong Delta of Vietnam. Data were obtained from 361 rice farmers in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam. Structural equation modeling was employed to explore the relationship among the constructs in the theory of planned behavior which deals with individuals' intentions and their behavior. The results indicate that rice farmers are more likely to intend to respond when they have a higher perception of climate change and perception of climate change responses. Perceived behavioral control, subjective norms, and trust in public adaptation are also found to significantly influence their intention to perform climate change responses. Furthermore, the results show that not only intention but also subjective norms significantly and directly motivate their behavior in response to climate change while those factors driving intention except for perceived behavioral control indirectly influence their behavior. This study concludes with implications for policies to promote individual intention and motivation as well as encourage collective action.

[1F10802-02] The Effect of Green Finance, Environmental Tax, and Industrial Ecologicalization Towards Carbon Neutrality Targets in China: Evidence from Autoregressive Distributed Lag-error Correction Model

*DUYUN PENG¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

This study aims to examine the nexus between green finance and carbon neutrality targets in China, while also observing the role of environmental tax and industrial ecologicalization. For this purpose, data were collected for related variables in China's 30 provinces and municipalities from 2011 to 2019, and the autoregressive distributed lag-error correction model was applied to explore the long-term and short-term relationship between variables. Empirical results implied that the constructed indicator system of measuring green finance is reasonable and the overall level of green finance had been significantly improved during the study period. Results also indicated that the error correction coefficient is consistent with the expected negative impact. On the one hand, the significantly negative impact of green finance and industrial ecologicalization are shown in determining the carbon dioxide emissions per capita in the long term. Meanwhile, the outcome for the short-term estimation confirmed that environmental tax was significantly and negatively linked with the carbon dioxide emissions per capita. On the other hand, it was found that the inhibitory effect of the environmental tax on haze pollution in the long term is not well reflected, while green finance and industrial ecologicalization in the long term played their vital role. Besides, based on the empirical analysis results, the limitations and policy implications based on this research were also covered.

[1F10802-03] Correlation between household access to credit and children' s time allocation: Evidence from Vietnam

*Nguyen Thi Thu Hien¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

This paper investigates the relationship between credit accessibility and children' s time allocation, using the Young Lives survey dataset for Vietnam that contains direct observations of household access to credit and detailed child time use. It uses the propensity score matching method to control for endogeneity bias. The main finding is that household access to the credit market leads to substantial changes in the allocation of children' s time across activities such as schooling, domestic work, market work, and leisure. Children from households with credit access allocate more time to studying, while significantly reducing the time devoted to paid work outside the home. However, access to credit also induces an increase in children's hours spent on domestic work. This effect is particularly pronounced for girls, whereas boys in households with access to credit devote less time to caring activities, which reflects the traditional gender role and the preference for boys in Vietnamese families. These findings recommend that increasing the accessibility to credit markets is necessary to improve parents' investments in children' s education. In addition, the children' s protection policy should include domestic work when defining child labor and consider the increase in domestic work hours as a potential negative consequence of credit accessibility.

[1F10802-04] Exploring the Potentials of Coffee Geographical Indicators (GIs) in Indonesia: Adaptation Tool for the Rural Community

*Fitrio Ashardiono¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

Currently, Indonesia is the fourth largest coffee producer in the world with a combined production of both Arabica and Robusta coffee beans exceeding 760,000 metric tons yearly. Additionally, the annual production yield has been increasing in the past five years as the demand for high-quality coffee beans swells in the Indonesian domestic market. As a means to differentiate their coffee products, coffee farmers and producers from well-known coffee cultivation regions in Indonesia are increasingly relying on GI certification as a marketing tool. Concurrently, changes in the climatic conditions have been observed in several coffee-growing areas in Indonesia, where these have manifested in the form of sudden and extreme weather events, as well as changes in the seasonal climatic patterns. Within GI certification, the natural environmental characteristics such as ecosystem services are regarded to be one of the most influential factors that define a GI product. By utilizing these unique environmental characteristics, coffee farmers and producers will be able to develop an effective adaptation approach to climate change while further enhancing the quality characteristics of their coffee products.

Special Session (ST) | Pre-formed Session | Japanese/English Session

Social Enterprise

Chair:Rikio Kimura(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F109

[1F10902-01] Social and Solidarity Economy Practices in Pakistan:Leading Transformative Changes Required in the Post COVID-19 Era

*Naoko Takasu¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Social and Solidarity Economy Practices in Pakistan:

Leading Transformative Changes Required in the Post COVID-19 Era

The unprecedented crisis caused by the COVID-19 urges a need to devise economic systems suitable for ' new normal'. While the *social and solidarity economy*, which prioritizes people and the planet over profit, seems to be one of alternative approaches, existing literature mainly covers European and Latin American experiences and lacks diverse examples. Furthermore, theory of the social and solidarity economy is still in its infancy. To fill these research gaps, this research aims to examine social and solidarity economy practices in Pakistan as examples in Muslim society and see if and how they offer elements of an alternative economic approach suitable in the post COVID-19 era. Using the analytical framework based on economic anthropologist Karl Polanyi' s three main arguments, the research analyzes cases of Akhuwat, an Islamic microfinance institution in Pakistan, and HomeNet Pakistan, a membership-based network for women home-based workers. The research reveals that there are two common characteristics, and both organizations have been leading transformative changes in their respective areas, i.e., financial sector and labor and gender issue. Furthermore, Akhuwat' s case demonstrates new type of *reciprocity* which goes beyond local vicinity or members of organizations. The research contributes to knowledge in three ways.

[1F10902-02] Development of Various Hybrid Organizational Forms of Christian Social Enterprises in Cambodia

*Rikio Kimura¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Development of Various Hybrid Organizational Forms of Christian Social Enterprises in Cambodia

On top of the well-known dilemma of social enterprises as hybrid organizations, the form in which they struggle to balance business viability and the fulfillment of social missions, faith-based social enterprises have an added dimension: their spirituality manifested as organizational culture and practices based on their spiritual values and mission to spread their faith. By employing institutional logics and an identity-based and biographical approach to social entrepreneurship, this study identifies a typology of different hybrid forms of Christian social enterprises in Cambodia and the tensions associated with them. Moreover, this study explores how and why their social entrepreneurs have created and sustained such forms. I analyzed the qualitative data of 12 Christian social enterprises mainly from interviews with their entrepreneurs. The analysis revealed that the hybrid forms of these enterprises depend on the entrepreneurs' agency, which is influenced by their biographies and contexts. Particularly, in addition to the entrepreneurs' possession and enactment of multiple identities, boards of directors (as part of the context) and their accountability pressures are crucial for Christian social enterprises to achieve the triple bottom line of business viability, social missions, and spiritual outcomes.

[1F10902-03] NPOバンクの現状と展望

*YUKO UEHARA¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

NPOバンクとは、地域社会や環境・福祉など、社会にとって有用な活動を行う組織を対象に融資を行う非営利金融機関である。「市民の非営利バンク」「金融NPO」「市民金融」などと呼ばれることもある。最初のNPOバンクは1994年に設立された「未来バンク事業組合」であり、それ以来全国各地にさまざまなNPOが設立されてきた。社会的意義の高いNPOバンクであるが、法律上は貸金業に分類されるため、銀行のように預金を集めることはできない。融資の原資は設立への賛同者から集めることが多く、出資者には元本保証がないというデメリットもある。また、日本には非営利金融に対する法的な枠組みがないため、営利の金融機関と同等の扱いを要求されるということもあり、非営利組織であることや組織規模も営利のそれとは異なることを理解してもらう必要がある。本発表ではNPOバンクの現状や問題点等についてとりまとめ、今後の展望について検討する。

Parallel Session2 | Regular Session | English Session

Security and Technology

Stephen Robert Nagy (International Christian University)

F111

[1F11102-01] “ I watched light-beams glitter in submarine cables at the Indo-Pacific Gate” - Undersea-cable geopolitical and industrial dynamics in Asia-Pacific

*Fabrizio Bozzato¹ (1. The Sasakawa Peace Foundation (Japan))

More than 97% of global internet traffic is beamed via undersea cables, a medium which is both faster and more economical than satellites in orbit around Earth. Thus, undersea cable-lines form the wiring of the world's digital economy. Especially in the “ modern and dynamic Indo-Pacific region” [John Kerry], where the subsea-cable acceleration is marked by the diversification of routes and fast-expanding line capacity. Notably, Western and Chinese digital giants are increasingly vying for prominence in the industry. As a result, the development of the submarine-cable infrastructure occurs in a fluxional geopolitical ecosystem traversed by currents of collaboration and competition. Concurrently, the network growth is evolving towards an enhanced multi-polarity of ownership. Another salient trend is data center interconnection, driven by the proliferation of data centers in Southeast Asia, South Asia and “greater China”. Finally, new dialectics are emerging between the cooperative and profit-oriented logics of commercial consortia and geopolitical interests informing the strategic rivalry between like-minded actors - The United States and Western-aligned nations - and the People's Republic of China.

[1F11102-02] Economic Security Understanding of Japan in the Stable-Self Perspective

*vuslat nur sahin¹ (1. Waseda University (Japan))

Ontological Security briefly suggests that threat and security understanding is not a universal phenomenon for International Political Ecosystem. It was established according to each country's past experiences (stable self) and their relations with the most important partners or enemies (significant others). Japan is a remarkable case in this framework because it has been identified as a pacifist country since the end of the Second World War and the declaration of the 'peace constitution'. As a result of the abandonment of armed forces, Japan started to focus its security understanding on most non-traditional security fields such as food security, natural disaster security, economic security, environmental security, cybersecurity, etc. One of the most important fields is economic security, especially the Yoshida Doctrine's influence on the international politics of Japan. After the rise of China and the increasing importance of economic security Japan started to take more action. This research argues that economic security is one of the most important parts of the self-identity of Japan through the lens of ontological security with analysing Japan's actions about economic security.

[1F11102-03] Technonationalism in the Japanese Semiconductor Industry: Case Studies of Elpida Memory and Kioxia

*Seohee Ashley Park¹, Yoichiro Sato² (1. Tohoku University (Japan), 2. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

After most Japanese DRAM makers left the market in the 1990s, the Japanese government has sought to remain its semiconductor manufacturing industry at home. The establishment of Elpida Memory in 1999 and its rescue operation with the public fund show that the Japanese government's effort to remain in the global chip industry, especially at the fabrication sector. In 2017, when Toshiba Memory was sold to the international consortium of Japanese (Hoya Corporate, Innovation Network Corporation of Japan, Development Bank of Japan), Korean (SK Hynix), and American (Apple, Dell, Kingston Technology, Seagate Technology, and KKR) investors, the Japanese government was deeply involved in the transaction. We analyze the Japanese government's engage in the domestic semiconductor industry applying the framework of 'technonationalism' which holds the realistic element of power maximizing in the imperfect international order. By analyzing the power competition in military and economic dimension, we aim to contribute to conceptualizing technonationalism as a branch of realism theory. Also, we emphasize the emergence of Global Value Chain (GVC) as the changing variable of the industrial policy's effectiveness in the era of globalization.

[1F11102-04] Cybersecurity Capacity Building as a Defense Policy Tool: Japan's National Security Strategy and Cooperation with ASEAN Member States

*Elif Sercen Nurcan¹ (1. Meiji University (Japan))

Cybersecurity is a new policy area for states. Depending on a state's general security strategy, cybersecurity policy targets show variance. In the case of Japan, the National Security Strategy adopted in 2013 was the official document entailing country's general security strategy. A major point of this document was the explanation of how Japan will secure its own safety while contributing to international peace. Relatedly, Japan's cybersecurity policy incorporates international partnerships centered around peaceful cybersecurity capacity building. This study argues that the cooperation between ASEAN Member States and Japan in the field of cybersecurity reflect the character of Japan's general security strategy which is the emphasis on provision of Japan's own security together with contribution to peace in the international community. To test this claim, policy documents regarding Japan's national cybersecurity such as the National Security Strategy and Cybersecurity Strategy together with their revisions as well as the activity reports of the ASEAN-Japan cooperation projects such as ASEAN-Japan Cybersecurity Capacity Building Centre are subjected to qualitative content analysis. Findings support that the cooperation between ASEAN and Japan reflects the character of the general national security strategy of Japan which aims to support the continuation of international peace, a vital goal against the current turbulent global conditions.

Parallel Session2 | Regular Session | English Session

International Relations around Vietnam

Akitoshi Miyashita(Tokyo International University)

F112

[1F11202-01] Understanding Vietnam's narratives on the South China Sea dispute with China - A case study using a tri-level framing analysis

*Khanh Linh Dao¹ (1. International Christian University (Japan))

The research explores reasons behind the narratives of Viet Nam's state media in the South China Sea dispute with China. State media involves government's speeches and statements, and articles from newspapers whose positions are strongly aligned with the government's. In analyzing state media's narratives, the research will detect major patterns and messages Viet Nam wishes to communicate to international audiences so as to answer the questions: What has influenced Vietnam's framing of its narratives? Why do Viet Nam prefer some narratives to others?

The research utilizes framing theory of political communication to explain Vietnam's narratives in three levels: international relations (the U.S.-China competition), regional landscape (Southeast Asia), and national situation (leader's roles, domestic affairs). Main arguments include: Despite domestic demand for a tougher approach, Viet Nam embraces peaceful narratives on the dispute because of its asymmetric ties with China and the unavailability of U.S. direct support during tension. Viet Nam also wants to maintain trade relations with China, at the same time not to take sides with the U.S. Still, Viet Nam claims its sovereignty by calling for international law, a rule-based order, and an ASEAN resolution with China, as the country can hardly stand alone in this dispute.

[1F11202-02] China in Vietnam's Omnidirectional Strategy

*Barbara Kratiuk¹ (1. University of Warsaw (Poland))

China remains one of Vietnam's most important political and economic partners. It is also a very asymmetric relationship, defined by the power imbalance. However Vietnam has found a way to function so close to China and carve out space to realize its own foreign policy and own national interests. The question is how was this done? The omnidirectional policy of Vietnam has its roots in the doi moi reforms, but it has been renewed and redefined over the years. It assumed that Vietnam will be a friend of all states, but also, very firmly, stands against use of force in international relations. This paper will analyse how Vietnam was able to use the omnidirectional policy, what some would call balancing or enmeshment, to on one hand increase the cooperation with China and on the other hand to stabilize the relations enough that Vietnam would not feel threatened by the assertiveness of China.

[1F11202-03] The significance and role of East Asian middle power cooperation in regional security construction in the shadow of US-China Strategic Competition: A Case study analysis of Vietnam-Japan Cooperation

*Ly Ngoc Nguyen¹ (1. International Christian University (Japan))

Traditionally, International Relations studies are dominated by great-power logic. Under this perspective, East Asia should have been in constant instability due to lingering tension between the United States and China and the region's geopolitical significance with strategic sea lanes and proximity to China, whose re-emergence has posed a challenge to the long-held US-led regional

security structure. Paradoxically, East Asia has been known as a 'powerhouse of dynamic growth' (Li 2018) and 'one of the world's most peaceful regions' (Tønnesson 2015). As several scholarly texts point out that the powerhouses' rivalry is posing a threat to regional security and stability (see for example: Medeiros 2009, Christensen 2006 and Roy 1994), the regional achievements in economic growth, peace and security evidently should be attributed to neither China nor the United States. On the contrary, there have been studies examining regional middle powers' contribution to regional stability through their responses to the great powers' tensions (see for example: Chung 2001, Johnstone 1998 and Anwar 2020). These studies, however, target each country individually. Meanwhile, if their state crafts are all unilaterally adopted, they could impede one another, thus, along with great-power rivalry, contributing to hindrance to regional dynamic growth and peace. Therefore, this paper argues that there are indeed common state crafts and cooperation among regional middle powers in effectively dealing with US-China strategic competition by analyzing the case of Japan and Vietnam.

Parallel Session2 | Pre-formed Session | English Session

Female Genital Cutting in Minority Communities: Cases of Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Australia

Chair:Yufu Iguchi(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University) Discussant:Abdul Rashid(RCSI &UCD Malaysia Campus)

F206

[1F20602-01] Unrecognized practice or invented tradition?: Female Genital Cutting among Muslim Chams in Vietnam

*Yufu Iguchi¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Chams, a Minority group in Vietnam, reside in Southern Vietnam. Muslims among Cham people perform female genital cutting (FGC), though no academic study has been done before. This study is the first academic study about FGC among Chams in Vietnam. The study reports how the local people perform the practice and examines how they perceive the practice, based on quantitative and qualitative research. There are two discussion points. The first is whether the practice is an unconscious one embedded deeply in the community lives as was pointed out in the case of rural Indonesia and Malaysia. The second is whether the practice is an invented tradition in Hobsbawm's sense that was [re]created in reaction to the majority group of Vietnam and adjacent Muslim communities like Malaysia. The study will discuss Vietnamese Cham Muslim communities as the site of negotiation and contestation between the local traditional views of FGC and the [trans-]national views of FGC.

[1F20602-02] Women's Health and " Culture": Female Genital Cutting in Australia

*Kaori Miyachi¹ (1. Saga University (Japan))

The FGM/C in Africa has been well known and there are many anti-FGM activities and laws. What is the situation in developed countries? I would like to focus on Australia because it shows a contradiction in terms of women's genital health. In Australia, FGM is prohibited by the law. According to the 2017 report (AIHW 2019), the estimated number who have experienced FGM was about 53,000 among immigrant girls and women living in Australia. Now there are several activities toward FGM issues to the immigrants and health personnel. On the other hand, even though FGM is prohibited, female genital cosmetic surgery (hereafter, " FGCS") has become a practice in Australia. The number of FGCS procedures in the research has shown a significant increase in recent years, from 640 in 2001 to 1500 in 2013, and experts have expressed serious concern (RACGP 2015, Simonis 2016). It is also widespread among young people. How do we consider this contradiction? I would like to discuss women's health and culture from these different perspectives.

[1F20602-03] Religion as motivating factors in Female Genital Cutting (FGC) practice among the Cham immigrants in Malaysia

*Siti Nur Afiqah Zahari¹, Zaireeni Azmi¹, Yufu Iguchi² (1. Universiti Sains Malaysia (Malaysia), 2. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

It is estimated that more than 50,000 Cham ethnic people live in Malaysia. These Cham communities, most of whom are Muslims, are regarded as the most successfully integrated immigrant group in Malaysia. The Cham immigrants living in Malaysia originated from Vietnam and from Cambodia. Some are legally in the country whereas others are illegal immigrants. It is believed that the Cham community in Cambodia and Vietnam practice FGC. Much has been written concerning the practice of FGC among the immigrant population in western countries and in Australia. There is no published article related to the practice of FGC among immigrants in Malaysia. A qualitative study was conducted to understand the practice of FGC among the Cham Muslim Community living in Malaysia. This presenter will discuss the findings of the in-depth interviews and focus group discussions among these people focusing on the factors which encourage the practice and the reasons for its continuation. Religion has been cited as the main reason for the practice. The presenter will give a detailed discussion on this topic and fill in the gaps in the knowledge of the practice among these populations.

[1F20602-04] The Practice of Female Genital Cutting Among the Muslim Cham Women in Cambodia

*Abdul Rashid¹, Yufu Iguchi² (1. RCSI &UCD Malaysia Campus (Malaysia), 2. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

The practice of female genital cutting (FGC) is commonly associated with communities living in parts of the African continent where most research and intervention are focused. Not much is known concerning FGC among communities living in South East Asia. There are a handful of published articles related to the practice among the Muslim communities in Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand but there are none among the Muslim communities in Cambodia and Vietnam. The presenter will discuss the findings of a mixed-method (qualitative and quantitative) study conducted among the Muslim Cham women above the age of 18 living in Cambodia. He will present the similarities and dissimilarities of the practice with other Muslim communities in the region, and the factors that motivate the practice and gravitate towards the continuation of the practice.

Parallel Session1 | Pre-formed Session | English Session

Putting Modern East Asia in Perspective: Interrelationship between China, Japan, and Korea

Chair:Kazutaka Sogo(Ritsumeikan University)

F207

[1F20702-01] Japan's Political Structure and the Power Struggle over Economic Interests in the Manchuria Region: A Case Study of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs During the Saito Cabinet Period(1932-1934)

*Kazutaka Sogo¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

This study clarifies the political structure in Japan by analyzing the aspects of the power struggle over economic interests in Manchuria, focusing on the Ministry of Colonial Affairs (Takumu Ministry) during the period of Makoto Saito's cabinet (1932-34). The issue of Japan's economic control over Manchuria, one of the most important issues of the time, was widely discussed from the perspective of the conflict over organizational authority between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Army. However, little study has been done to reveal the whole picture of the Takumu Ministry which was established in 1929 and became the controlling authority for colonial administration,. The special feature of this study is to focus on the Takumu Ministry as a representative of local colonial opinion, especially from the business community within the Cabinet, and clarifies its function. Furthermore, by clarifying the position of the Takumu Ministry within the cabinet, we will present the significance of the economic issues surrounding Manchuria in Japanese politics during the relevant period.

[1F20702-02] The Circulation of “ Chinese Character Books” and the Development of Cultural Exchanges between Japan and China during the Meiji-Taisho Period: The Case of the Books Compiled by Gensui Kondo

*Chunyu JIN¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

China has created many excellent cultural works based on Chinese characters. These Chinese characters were spread to Japan, Korea and Vietnam through the medium of books, creating a unique pattern of cultural development in the Kanji culture circle, and this Kanji-centered influence continues to this day.

In this paper, the author focuses on the circulation of Chinese character books in China and Japan, trying to demonstrate through concrete examples how the intellectuals of the time accepted, evaluated, and even created a unique cultural model after the circulation of Chinese character books to Japan. In order to clarify these issues, the author uses the Japanese literary figure Gensui Kondo (1850-1921) of the Meiji-Taisho period as an example for research, and examines the cultural characteristics of the Meiji-Taisho period and the specific forms of development of kanji culture in Japan by analyzing the kanji books and commentaries he was involved in publishing, as well as Gensui Kondo's own works. The purpose of this study is to clarify the intrinsic connection between Chinese and Japanese culture through concrete example analysis, and to call attention to the development and transmission of Chinese character culture.

[1F20702-03] The Influence of Kampo Medicine in the Edo Period on Modern China: Centering on the Return of the *Shang Han Lun*

*JINGJING XIANG¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

The introduction of traditional Chinese medicine to Japan has had a significant impact on Japanese medicine. During the Edo period, traditional Chinese medicine was gradually localized in Japan. Japanese medical practitioners have reorganized and researched Chinese medical texts such as the *Shang Han Lun* (Treatise on Exogenous Febrile Disease). The level of their research was higher than that of China in the same period. In the modern era however, the Meiji government established a new doctor licensing system

centered on Western medicine, "Isei" in 1874. Meanwhile, Kampo Medicine, which had matured in early modern Japan, lost its successors due to the Meiji government's inclination toward Western medicine. At the same time, ambassadors to Japan and Chinese students brought back to China research books on the *Shang Han Lun* of the Edo period's Kohoha school, which greatly influenced modern Chinese medical books and medical research. In this presentation, I will discuss the influence of the study of *Shang Han Lun* by the Kohoha school of prescriptions in the Edo period on modern Chinese medicine.

[1F20702-04] Research on the Application of Conjoint Analysis Method in Carbon Tax Pricing in China, Japan and South Korea

*Jiahao Zhang¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

Based on the increasingly serious climate problem, East Asian countries represented by Japan, China, and South Korea have put forward environmental protection commitments to achieve carbon neutrality around 2050 or 2060. Establishing a reasonable carbon tax system is an effective means to achieve this goal. However, some scholars have pointed out that the carbon tax system may harm the local economic development to some extent, as the increased living costs will cause hardship for low-income groups, so that the people will resist such a carbon tax policy. In order to find a way to reduce the public's resistance to the policy, we propose to use the conjoint analysis method to combine the expected level of environmental attributes achieved by carbon neutrality with the pricing level of carbon tax to establish a mathematical model and design a questionnaire. Questionnaires will be distributed to residents of different income levels to collect data on how much money they are willing to pay as a carbon tax to achieve carbon neutrality goals. We expect to establish a carbon tax collection system based on different income levels through the analysis and discussion of the experimental results.

Special Session (CIL) | Pre-formed Session | English Session

Keys to Inclusion through business

Chair:Lailani ALCANTARA(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F209

[1F10902-01] Inclusive leadership in Japan: The case of Marui Group

*Yoshiki SHINOHARA¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

In Japanese companies, diversity and inclusion have been seen as important factors to success because they can be a source of competitive advantage, innovation, and attractiveness for potential talented employees. However, Keidanren's survey reveals that many Japanese companies couldn't enjoy the benefits of diversity and inclusion. This study focuses on the Marui Group, which is a retail and fintech company, to discuss how companies can create inclusive workplaces and create value for their stakeholders. Marui Group is a family business firm and Hiroshi Aoi, who is the CEO and the grandson of the company's founder, plays a key role to make Marui inclusive. He demonstrates leadership that encourages employee initiative by showing support for what they want to do, rather than forcing them to do it. He is also actively involved in the creation of the company's "Co-Creation Management Report" and uses it as an internal and external communication tool to deliver their corporate mission to all stakeholders. As a result of his leadership and initiative to create an inclusive culture, Marui is recognized as one of the best Japanese retailers in terms of CSR and ESG initiatives.

[1F10902-02] The hybridity of social enterprises and their path to inclusion

*Lailani L. ALCANTARA¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

The alignment of strategy with social impact is critical for gaining legitimacy and competitive advantage in today's business and society. Scholars, practitioners, and policymakers seek ways to add social value and make social impact beyond that required by regulations. With their joint pursuit of social and business goals, B corps, which are certified for-profit social enterprises that meet high standards of social and environmental performance, accountability, and transparency, are a viable path to a more sustainable and inclusive business. Social enterprises are often challenged by their hybrid nature that results in divergent logics and practices required for pursuing business and social goals. Moreover, studies have shown that such hybridity of social enterprises creates tensions for leaders and employees, which, in turn trigger internal conflicts and weaken organizational identity. Amidst such challenges of hybridity, this study examines how B corps practice and achieve inclusion. Insights from this study will lead to theoretical underpinnings on social enterprises and provide practical implications for promoting inclusion through social enterprises

Parallel Session2 | Regular Session | English Session

Language and Education

Chair:Shawna Carroll (Okayama University)

F212

[1F21202-01] Neoterism: A new concept about co-existing with tradition and innovation and creating a new reality

*Yujiro Shimogori¹ (1. Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (Japan))

The purpose of the research is to offer a new concept about cross-cultural interpersonal relationship and development namely neoterism. The method of this research is exploratory in nature and consolidates literature review together with the authors anecdotal experiences. The results will focus on substantive observations while engaging in an eight cyclic life style working in Japan and the USA as a bilingual educator and researcher. In addition, standard research related to positive social outcomes of development of bilingualism will be discussed. Neoterism is an emergence of a new, modern frame of mind in the process of regulating through two cultural identities. In a rapidly unfolding diverse as well as a technologically advanced world, it would require educators to be more cognizant of fostering students that are open to accepting multiple perspectives. Neoterism is a *new, earth living* which aims to provide cutting-edge bicultural lifestyles to liberate people from confinements and restrictions of traditional and conventional practices with the aim of concinnating new realities.

[1F21202-02] How differences between two non-native speakers' phonological aspiration and pronunciation?

*Rakiba Sultana¹ (1. Wenzhou-Kean University (China))

This article investigates how two non-native speakers' from different countries' pronunciations of the same words and phrases work in the phonological structures. The researcher shows the differences in allophones and phonemes between two pronunciations of a single word and a single sentence for both speakers. Also, the article exposes how these two speakers' voices work for a group of the same terms and sounds. The data were collected through the PRAAT recording program, a version of 6.2.14 used to analyze the stress and phonological aspiration of two non-native speakers. The research uses mixed methods, including the interview of the participants for qualitative research and PRAAT recording to analyze the phonological aspiration for quantitative data. This research suggests that there might be differences in their Speaking experience between the two groups, with Speaker A exhibiting a higher mean length run in the speech than Speaker B. The same word has been pronounced using different sounds, creating several phonemes in their speech. The speakers' voices and voiceless sounds are also highlighted in the research. Although they used the exact words to speak, the researcher found several differences in pronunciation and phonological aspiration.

[1F21202-03] Challenges to Inclusive Education at an International University in Japan: Faculty Approaches to Meeting the Needs of Students with Disabilities

*Karina Dyliaeva¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies (Japan))

Japan's anti-discrimination legislation of 2013 raised standards for educators and institutions of higher education. However, despite the legal framework academic inclusion of students remains problematic, resulting in increased attention to faculty members as direct participants in a learning process. This study analyzes faculty perspectives on challenges faced by students with disabilities in an international university in Japan. Through semi-structured interviews, faculty members share their viewpoints on educational practices and possible barriers preventing students from academic success. The descriptive data is categorized based on patterns from the literature and analyzed within a framework of inclusive pedagogy. Although the research is ongoing, preliminary findings suggest generally positive experiences of faculty members in teaching students with disabilities. However, remarks on the lack of knowledge of inclusive practices among colleagues, architectural barriers, and lack of institutional flexibility constitute important grounds for further investigation. Given these results, a crucial step to full inclusion of students lies in the joint work of faculty members coupled with the institutional administration. The relevance of this research resides in the description of problematic points that a university is struggling to improve, which provides valuable information toward creating better educational responses for students with disabilities.

Keywords: diversity, inclusive education, inclusivity, social issues, students with special needs, Japan

[1F21202-04] More than individual discrimination: Why understanding systemic oppression is necessary for teaching/learning about social issues

*Shawna Carroll¹ (1. Okayama University (Japan))

With more access to education than ever before, why are there increasing disparities across the globe (Nijman & Wei, 2020)? As part of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals of increasing access to good education, global citizenship education (GCE) aims to help students become global citizens to combat social issues; however, it is important to question *how* complex social issues are being taught in order not to reproduce power imbalances. This presentation outlines issues of GCE which focuses only on individuals and explains an alternative anti-oppressive framework that necessitates the understanding of social issues as systemic. After explaining critiques of the individualization of systemic issues within western, neoliberal, and colonial approaches to GCE which reinforce unequal power relationships and false ideas of western superiority (Andreotti, 2011; Arshad-Ayaz et al., 2017; Estellé s & Fischman, 2021), the presenter will explain an anti-oppressive GCE framework, highlighting examples to show that while education about social issues and individual action are important, without understanding oppression as systemic and holding those in power within the systems accountable, the reproduction of unequal power relationships and avoidance of difficult conversations

Tourism #2

Chair:Hiroaki Saito (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F213

[1F21302-01] Sustainable Tourism Practices in Japan: A Study on Community-Based Tourism Cases at Ise Shima National Park and Kumano Kodo

*Asel Berdalieva¹ (1. Toyo University (Japan))

This research concerns sustainable tourism practices in Mie and Wakayama prefectures, Japan. Ise Shima national park in Mie and UNESCO world heritage site Kumano Kodo in Wakayama prefectures could create sustainable tourism cases with the active participation of local communities, support of local authorities, and the involvement of the private sector. The purpose of this study is to investigate how two cases in rural areas of Japan could build solid community-based tourism that not only involved the local community in sustainable tourism policy but also empowered it culturally, socially, and economically. The method of study is qualitative, semi-structured interviews at both sites and participant observation in Ise Shima. The research results have demonstrated that if a community is fully involved in tourism planning and development, the destination will be inclusive, and resilient, and it will keep the three dimensions of sustainable tourism. Also, for sustainable community-based tourism, the role of an intermediary organization such as a DMO, tourism association, or tourism council is vital to represent the local stakeholders and be an agent between the public and private sectors.

[1F21302-02] Women Participation, Empowerment, and Community Development in Tourism Areas in the Philippines

*Eylla Laire Gutierrez^{1,2}, Kazem Vafadari¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan), 2. Asian Institute of Management - Dr. Andrew L. Tan Center for Tourism (Philippines))

The role of women in tourism industries has long been part of existing discourses. For years now, the industry is lauded for the economic opportunities it offers to women compared to other sectors. Despite these, however, issues relating to their participation in the industry persist. The aim of this study is to investigate how women participation can facilitate empowerment and contribute to community development in tourism areas. By looking at the case of the Philippines, this study aims to determine how women can act as active agents facilitating community development in tourism destinations. Positioned as an exploratory study, a mixed-methods approach will be adopted. Primary data will be obtained by conducting interviews and implementing a survey with tourism stakeholders in the country. The findings of this study will contribute to the growing literature of gender and tourism while providing insights into the dynamics of women involvement in tourism.

[1F21302-03] The perceptions and attitudes of Japanese traveller' s pro-environmental behaviour during their hotel stay

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The COVID-19 pandemic highlights how critically important the tourism and hospitality sector is to the Japanese economy, and to millions of Japanese workers. While ensuring the recovery and prosperity of tourism represents a post-pandemic priority, it is also important to note that tourism causes significant environmental damage. It is in the nation' s interest to secure the economic contribution of the sector, while reducing its environmental footprint. The study aspires to mitigate the environmental harm caused by the tourism and hospitality sector through the activation of environmentally friendly tourist behaviours. Using a quantitative approach including surveys and field experiments, the study examines the effectiveness of theory-based interventions to reduce environmentally harmful tourist behaviours. The findings offers a number of theoretical and practical contributions, which include making the tourism and hospitality sector more environmentally sustainable; providing new theoretical insights into effective induction of pro-environmental tourist behaviours; developing practical measures tourism and hospitality businesses can use to reduce waste and re-deploy resources, while reducing operating costs; and fostering a sustainable destination brand and sustainability legacy through the wide-ranging take-up of pro-environmental business practices.

[1F21302-04] Hospitality employees' recovery at work: The role of breaktime in employee well-being

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A growing concern for job stress and occupational health has been highlighted over the past decades, particularly in the recent global pandemic. In the hospitality industry, a number of stressors inherited in their jobs, such as 24/7 nature of the business, engagement in emotional labours, and low pay, often deplete employees' psychophysiological resources and employees experience various strains. Recovery from such job stress is thus considered to be important for employees to maintain their well-being and constantly engage in quality customer service. The purpose of this study is to investigate the mechanism of hospitality employees' psychophysiological recovery during their break time at work. The study conducted 29 in-depth semi-structured interviews and preliminary results reveal that employees undertake 25 different recovery activities, which lead to 9 types of recovery experiences. The results of the study will be in light of understanding how employees undertake their recovery and what interventions hospitality organisations can provide to foster their employees' psychophysiological recovery at work.

Undergraduate Session | Regular Session | Japanese Session

Environment and Development

Tomomi Yamane(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F214

[1F21402-01] 日本の海洋政策における効果

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過去65年間で世界で製造されたプラスチックは83億トンにのぼり、年間の製造量は未だ増加している。日本に目を向けると、世界でも有数のプラスチックごみ大国になっている。2019年時点で年間850万トンものプラスチックが廃棄されていた。一方で、我々が住む大分県では、海岸ごみ問題への取り組みとしてきれいな海岸づくり推進計画を立て、ビーチクリーンなどが行われている。しかし、依然として海岸でプラスチックごみを多く見受けられる。以上のことから、海洋プラスチックにおける日本の海洋政策は大分県に対して効果がないと考察する。

本研究の目的は、大分県の海洋プラスチックに対する海洋政策の効果を明らかにすることである。研究手法は文献調査、フィールドワーク、大分県庁と協力しビーチクリーン客に向けたアンケート調査を行う。また、地球温暖化対策課やうつくし作戦推進課にインタビューを行い、政策に効果があるのかを分析していく。

[1F21402-02] ウガンダとケニアの食糧不足をインフラ整備を整えることにより解決することはできるか

*Rina Obata¹, Anju Sakai¹, Keitaro Terazaki¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

まず、私たちが開発について研究・調査をしている理由として、大学やゼミでの勉強を通して、途上国にある、あらゆる問題に疑問を持ち、改善をする術はないかと考えるからである。そして、私たちは須藤ゼミにおいて、アフリカの食糧不足はインフラ整備を整えることによって解決出来るのかを研究している。これらをリサーチクエストとして、私たちは上記のことができると考えている。アフリカの2カ国を対象地域とし、対象地域としては、ケニアとウガンダの2カ国に決定した。両国のインフラ整備を整えることにより、食糧を十分に生き渡せることができると考えた。

[1F21402-03] 日出町の「住み良い」生活を阻害せず全世帯の消費電力を地産の再生可能エネルギーで賄うことができるか

*Ryota ASAI¹, Kairi Kageyama¹, Nanami Kawasaki¹, Rin YAGISAWA¹, Jin Nishimura¹, Wenqiang WANG¹, Yuna Okawa¹ (1. SUDO seminar from Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

仮説：新たに環境破壊を行わず多様な発電の組み合わせで全世帯の必要エネルギー kWhを補填できる

本研究は、大分県速見郡(日出町)役場からの依頼により、町内の新規再生可能エネルギー導入の潜在可能性の調査を目的としたものである。一世帯あたりの電力使用量を全国平均の4,322kWhと仮定し、町内の12,618世帯(2022年5月末現在)が必要とする54,534,996kWhを太陽光発電・風力発電・小水力発電・地熱発電・バイオマス発電で賄うことが可能であるか調査する。上記目標値を上回れば仮説立証とする。発電方法及び発電機体の選定は、気候及び地理・既存開拓地の使用を条件とし、日射量等気候指標は過去5年以内のデータを用いて概算する。フィールドワークを行っていない現段階での概算は、全世帯の約6割程度のエネルギー量が補填できるという結論に至った。

[1F21402-04] 日出町におけるローカル SDGs

*Ayaka Hirai¹, Mayuha Maeda¹, Miina Shimizu¹, Ayane Sakoguchi¹, Kano Yamauchi¹, Yuho Yashiro¹, Misato Imai¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

本研究では、SDGsの取り組みがローカルレベルでも実行可能であるかどうか大分県日出町を対象に調査していく。日出町はかつてベッドタウンとして栄えていたが、ベッドタウン自体の魅力の低下と交通の便の悪さにより人口が流出している。特に進学や結婚を機に町を離れる人が多く、少子高齢化問題が加速している。一方、日出町は豊かな自然資源を持っている。近年、自然豊かな場所で暮らすことの需要が高くなっており、程よく田舎で程よく便利な地域の人口が増加傾向にある。そこで、「日出町は今後数十年間で発展していくポテンシャルがあるか」というリサーチクエスチョンを定め「若年人口が増えた場合に限り、ある」という仮説を設定した。この研究では環境・社会・経済の3つの側面から日出町の発展を阻害している課題発見に努める。大分県日出町において現地調査を行うことや、文献調査を通じて日出町で求められている解決策は何かを検討する。

Parallel Session3 | Regular Session | English Session

Gender and Development

Chair:Kana Miwa (Nagasaki University)

F107

[2F10701-01] Women Empowerment Through Skills Development: A Potent Catalyst to Enhance the Living Standard and Sustainable Development in Bangladesh.

*Dr Md Jahangir Alam¹, Kazi Md Zainur Rahman², Mahmuda Naznin¹ (1. University of Dhaka (Bangladesh), 2. Ministry of Social Welfare (Bangladesh))

This study explores the materiality of women's empowerment through skills development for sustainable socio-economic development in Bangladesh. The core objective of this study is to analyze the importance of skills development for women empowerment in rural areas of Bangladesh to provide evidence-based policy decisions to reduce some significant social problems such as poverty, educational inequality, and public health problems, as well as environmental issues by disseminating empirical knowledge for social transformation. This study uses a sequential exploratory mixed-method methodology via collecting and analyzing data from both primary and secondary sources, allowing the authors to explore and analyze the relationship between women's empowerment and sustainable development. As an added benefit, the South Asian Institute for Social Transformation and the Rural Social Services program, which the Department of Social Services runs under the Ministry of Social Welfare, strive to reduce poverty and inequality in rural communities through several development initiatives. This study shows that gender-equal economic empowerment significantly reduces these social problems, ensuring a nation's better socio-economic condition in Bangladesh. Hence, women's empowerment can certainly spur remarkable economic growth leading to better socio-economic conditions and sustainable development; therefore, effective policy measures are prerequisites to achieving women's empowerment through skills development.

[2F10701-03] Raising the Minimum Legal Age to Curb Child Marriage: The Role of Women Ulama Congress in Indonesia

*Hilda Kemala¹ (1. Waseda University (Japan))

This study was conducted to discuss various challenges on curbing the number of child marriage. The study focuses on Indonesia's revision on the minimum legal age of marriage for women from previously 16 years to 19 years in 2019. The methodologies used are literature review and qualitative interviews with relevant NGO and government actors to answer the reasons behind Indonesia's minimum legal age of marriage. This study reveals that from 2017, there was a growing commitment by the government at international and regional level to eliminate child marriage and to follow through with CRC and CEDAW's recommendation as evidenced from universal periodic review and relevant documents. Domestic forces in revising the minimum marriage age for women in Indonesia take the form of NGOs, child marriage survivors, and women ulama congress (KUPI). Particularly by deploying women ulama in the fight against child marriage, there was a growing awareness of existence of women ulama which brings forwards a more gender-equal interpretation of religion. Therefore, the government's top-down approach through the marriage law revision is strengthened through faith-based advocacy by women ulama group and NGOs working on women's rights.

[2F10701-04] Multidimensional Child Poverty and the Role of Maternal Employment in Cambodia

*Kana Miwa¹ (1. Nagasaki University (Japan))

Cambodia has maintained a high growth rate since 2000 and is witnessing an improvement in both national GDP and living standards. However, children still bear the burden of multidimensional poverty. The objective of this study is to explore the causal impacts of maternal employment on multidimensional child poverty in Cambodia using 2014 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) data. The UNICEF Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis methodology was applied to address multidimensional poverty among children under 5 years of age. Approximately, 80% of children under age five are deprived in at least two of the six poverty dimensions (nutrition, health, early childhood development, water, sanitation, and housing dimensions). The estimated results of endogenous treatment effects analysis revealed that maternal employment is significant and negatively associated with child's multidimensional poverty. Additionally, children reside in the urban area and children with mothers who have higher education and higher height are less likely to be in poverty.

Parallel Session3 | Regular Session | English Session

Trade and Growth

Chair:Sangho Kim (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F108

[2F10801-01] A Study on the Causality Relationship Between Income Inequality and Economic Growth: Evidence from Panel Data for Vietnam

*Thi Le NGUYEN¹ (1. International Christian University (ICU University) (Japan))

Economic growth and social equality have been a pressing issue ever since the beginning of economic development. Over the past two decades, Vietnam's economy has attained outstanding achievements in trading liberalization, regional integration, and globalization. GDP growth reached a high speed, and citizens' income increased significantly; however, the gap between the wealthiest and poorest groups tends to be broad. Thus, it is crucial to investigate the relationship between income inequality and economic growth. By using the panel dataset of 63 provinces from 2002 through 2020, the research will apply GMM models to examine the causality relationship between income inequality and economic growth. This study utilizes the GINI coefficient and Palma ratio to measure income inequality. Understanding how income inequality impacts economic expansion and vice versa, as well as its influence mechanism, the government will address the strategy involved in the income distribution framework, economic development policies, and comprehensive poverty reduction program, which align with Viet Nam's long-term development strategy and United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. The study's novelty is that the 2-decade period examined the causality relationship between income inequality and economic development in Vietnam with the panel data of 63 provinces.

[2F10801-02] The Effects of Trade Openness On Economic Growth : A Panel Data Analysis of the RCEP Countries

*Sandi Htun¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

This paper aims to analyze the effect of trade openness on economic growth from the members of recently formed world's largest Free Trade Agreement, the RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership). This analysis will be made using the secondary data form the World Bank of 15 member countries (all ASEAN members, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the Republic of Korea) with the 30-year panel data analysis from the year 1991 to 2021. The panel data analysis involves 3 methods of estimation: Ordinary Least Squared, Fixed Effects and Radom Effects. In the model, the economic growth is a dependent variable and trade openness with its control variables which are initial conditions, human capital development, gross fixed capital formation and foreign direct investment are the independent variables. Further analysis with different analysis and estimation methods, verification tests and more variables will be made as the research progresses.

Keywords: Economic growth, trade openness, RCEP

[2F10801-03] Impact of the Demand Factors on the Economic Growth of the Republic of Tajikistan

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The main goal of economic growth is to increase the volume of public production, expand the quality of products and services, and in general increase the economic power of the country and improve the welfare of the population. Economic growth is influenced by many factors, such as a quantitative increment in production (labor, capital, natural resources), new knowledge and technologies, entrepreneurial abilities, government economic policy, etc. All these factors can be divided into three groups: (1) demand factors – total costs; (2) supply factors – natural, labor, and financial resources and technologies; (3) distribution factors - efficient use of

resources. The main objective of this study is to analyze in detail the impact of the demand factors in terms of their efficiency on the economic growth of Tajikistan. The study methodology is based on implementing the Keynesian economic growth model. Keynes (1936), in his research on macroeconomic equilibrium, allocated the main role to demand factors, as well as to the effective distribution of the national income for consumption and savings. Using the Keynesian model of economic growth can be established not only the relationship between investment and savings but also consider the dependence of the growth rate of national income on the rate of accumulation and efficient use of production factors. The study determined that in the structure of household consumer expenditure there are progressive structural shifts in the consumer spending of the population. Expenditure on the purchase of non-food products, including durable goods, has increased significantly. Thus in 2015, expenditure on food, including alcohol, accounted for 58.2% of total household expenditure, and expenditure on non-food items, 25.4%. In 2020, despite a significant increase in the share of expenditure on food up to 61.5% of total household expenditure, the share of expenditure on non-food items remained almost unchanged, even increasing up to 26.9%. This has a positive impact on economic growth in the Republic of Tajikistan. However, the analysis of investment expenditures of economic entities displayed that in 2015 only 3.4% of the total savings were transformed into investments. In 2020, this indicator increased and amounted to 23.4%, but this is not even ¼ of the savings that were transformed into investments. Such a low rate of transformation of savings into investments is associated with the lack of institutional and financial mechanisms for converting savings into investments in the country's economy. Therefore, investments do not have a significant impact on gross domestic product growth rates as the main indicator of economic growth.

Keywords: Impact, economic growth, demand factors, Tajikistan

[2F10801-04] Impact of Trade Volatility on Output for the Japanese Manufacturing Industry

*Sangho Kim¹, Kyuhyong Kim¹ (1. APU (Japan))

We will investigate how Japanese export to the world affects industrial output by using JIP (Japan Industrial Productivity) data from 1970-2020. There exists theoretical ambiguity in a relationship between trade volatility and output. Export can reduce demand shocks if domestic and foreign shocks are imperfectly correlated. Conversely, export can amplify demand shocks because export involves greater risk than domestic demand. We investigate if the globalization of manufacturing industry transmits foreign shocks to domestic output volatility. Increased risk of engaging with trade might deter firm's engagement with international trade. However, firms with managerial skill to deal with trade risk might exploit the increased trade volatility as opportunity to enhance its position in the market. Thus, the topic provides an interesting empirical work. The Japanese economy has undergone severe restructuring to maintain its dominance in the manufacturing industry since the Plaza Convention in 1985. There has been increasing exchange rate and resulting trade volatility in the Japanese economy since 1990. Under this backdrop, we investigate how trade volatility affects the output volatility of the Japanese manufacturing industry. From this, we can provide some policy implications to deal with economic shocks to reduce their impacts to the trade and then the economy.

Special Session (ST) | Pre-formed Session | English Session

Urban Sustainability and Planning

Chair:Hiroaki Ohashi(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F109

[2F10901-01] Empirical Planning Approach to Sustainable Future City Development in Thailand

*Motoko Kaneko¹, Katsuhide Nagayama¹ (1. ALMEC Corporation (Japan))

Thailand has successfully achieved economic growth over last decades but nowadays faced a transitional era from the centralized economy to equitably balanced development over the country. To seek for solutions for the current national issues, Project for Promoting Sustainability in Future Cities of Thailand, or namely " Sustainable Future City Initiative (SFCI)" was conducted between 2015 and 2021, under collaboration with National Economic and Social Development Council of Thai Government and Japan International Cooperation Agency. The SFCI introduced a local-government-driven approach with three principles: 1) local-driven development, where local government should have initiatives to formulate its vision and propose projects to achieve its vision; 2) people-centered development, where all planning processes should be undertaken in a participatory approach, involving all local stakeholders even in the implementation and operation stages; and 3) national governments shall financially support projects proposed by local governments. Key lessons were derived from challenges of eight (8) model cities (*tessaban*) which are all located in local areas and various in population and characteristics. Promotion of tourism as a stimulation of local economy and preparation for forthcoming " ageing society" were envisaged and conceptualized by most of the model cities.

[2F10901-02] Adapting LVC strategies in a rapidly changing context, the challenges faced by transit operators in Tokyo and Hong Kong

*Natacha AVELINE¹ (1. French National Research Center (CNRS) (France))

Land-value Capture (LVC), a land-based method of funding infrastructure, is growingly promoted in emerging countries as an equitable and sustainable way to (co)fund costly investment in mass transit systems. In Tokyo and Hong Kong, large-scale LVC strategies during periods of economic and demographic growth have resulted in particularly dense and high-quality public transport

networks with affordable fares. However, major structural changes have seriously challenged these business models. This paper compares the macro-value capture strategies developed by transit operators in Tokyo and Hong Kong, the challenges they face and how they are trying to overcome them. It observes these developments over time based on an analytical framework with four key dimensions: 1) LVC business models of transit operators; 2) governance of the regional/local transportation system; 3) regulation of land use and construction; and 4) housing and urban model. The comparison reveals very different operational and regulatory contexts for LVC in the two cities, but highlights converging strategies by transit operators to maximize rental income from key property assets in core areas. In Tokyo, where demographic ageing is most marked, these strategies contribute to further urban shrinkage. This suggests caution in the implementation of LVC techniques in emerging market cities.

[2F10901-03] Nature-Based Solutions for Flood Resilient Urbans: People's Perception of Wetlands for Flood Mitigation in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

*Kaushalya Isuruni Wimalaweera¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

In order to achieve a high quality of life for its citizens as the city grows in size, population, and goals, it must manage its vulnerability to natural disasters such as floods. Urban areas in Sri Lanka like Colombo are highly prone to flooding due to intense and frequent rains. Due to inadequate flood prevention measures in these areas, the number of people affected and property damage are increasing. Colombo was the first capital to be accredited by Ramsar as an International Wetland City. Wetlands cover a significant area in Colombo and provide effective flood protection. These wetlands have been lost due to direct and indirect impacts of urbanization and anthropogenic activities. Integrating wetlands as nature-based solutions (NBS) to reduce disaster risk can reduce the threat and impact of flooding and increase local community resilience. There are a number of actors related to the wetlands and disaster risk reduction that can be identified in relation to the urban flooding. This study focused on understanding the perception of the roles and responsibilities of these actors and identifying policy and planning implications for flood mitigation through NBS using actor-network theory, which treats humans and non-humans as equal actors.

[2F10901-04] Secondary Cities and Urban Systems: Analyzing Growth Patterns of Small and Medium-sized Cities for Regional Development and Mitigation of Spatial Disparity in the Philippines

*Hisako Kobayashi¹, Hiroaki Ohashi² (1. Oriental Consultants Global, Co. Ltd. (Japan), 2. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Secondary cities have attracted the interest of scholars and practitioners. Particularly in countries in the global south, where a significant gap exists between primary and secondary cities, supporting the development of secondary cities has become an important strategy for regional development and the mitigation of spatial disparity. The purpose of this study is to explore the urban systems and growth patterns of small and medium-sized cities in the Philippines to identify potential strategies to support the development of secondary cities that contribute to reducing regional inequality and balanced development. Based on the theory of urban agglomeration and urban network systems, the relationship between potential factors such as demography, special economic zones (SEZs), and access to airports and ports, and urban growth was explored through the combination of Principal Component Analysis and Cluster Analysis to identify urban centers that are lagging behind in development and those with development potential. The analysis revealed that in the Philippines, secondary cities are likely experiencing urban growth/decline related to agglomeration, suggesting effects of "diseconomies of agglomeration" and "borrowed size," but not to urban networks. The growth of secondary cities is also likely associated with demographic factors and the presence of SEZs, seaports, and airports.

Parallel Session3 | Regular Session | English Session

"Free and Open Indo-Pacific" and "Belt and Road Initiative"

Hidekazu Sakai(Kansai Gaidai University)

F111

[2F11101-01] Envisioning the Free, Open and Inclusive Indo-Pacific: Evaluating the US-India-Japan partnership

*Astha Chadha^{1,2} (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan), 2. Pacific Forum, Hawaii (United States of America))

The U.S., India, and Japan, which see the Indo-Pacific region as free, open, inclusive and rule-based, have partnered with like-minded states in the region like Australia, as well as other Asian, Pacific and European nations towards more multilateral approach. However, despite robust bilateral relations and common security challenges, they have not witnessed similar progress in their trilateral partnership. That poses a unique conundrum for these countries with a significant strategic and geo-political weight, but have not performed as an exemplary triad of democracies towards their joint vision of rule-based order in the Indo-Pacific. Through a neo-classical realist analysis, the paper argues that lack of convergence on nature of threats from China, concept of freedom of navigation and lack of sufficient trust is undermining the triad's potential.

[2F11101-02] Connecting Spokes: Australian Perspective on Engaging with South Korea in the Indo-Pacific

*Jiye Kim¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

How do the US allies engage with other actors in the US-led Indo-Pacific security order? This paper examines this question with the case of Australia. This paper analyzes Australia's approach toward South Korea as an example demonstrating the significance of the regional strategic network in shaping Australia's diplomatic actions. Unlike Australia, which proactively endorsed the US Indo-Pacific strategy and responded with Australia's vision for the Indo-Pacific region, South Korea's response to the US-led Indo-Pacific endeavor was relatively cautious at the beginning of the inception of the Indo-Pacific concept. This paper focuses on how Australia engages with South Korea and answers the following questions. First, how do we understand security networks as a phenomenon and a policy direction? Second, how does Australia perceive South Korea's role in the Indo-Pacific region? Third, how does Australia's Indo-Pacific vision find the relevance of South Korea for the sake of Australia's policy development? This article aims to elucidate that Australia's view on South Korea's place in the Indo-Pacific regional security network influences Australia's bilateral interaction with South Korea and consequently plays an important part in the US-led regional security order-building process.

[2F11101-03] Japan's Strategic Reactions to China's Regional Presence through the Belt and Road Initiative

*Hidetaka Yoshimatsu¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

China has raised its regional presence through the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and embeds this diplomatic vision and projects in its discourses represented by the Community of Shared Future for Mankind. In response to China's growing presence, Japan has offered counter measures to promote the rule of law and quality infrastructure under the discourse of the Free and Open Indo-Pacific. This research examines Japan's strategic reactions to China's material and ideational power embedded in the BRI. It argues that whereas Japan is a secondary state that can play a kingmaker's role at best in Sino-US power politics, it can amplify the US material and ideational power as Washington's primary ally in Asia. Japan's strategy is particularly important as China seeks to marginalize the US power and the US ideational power has relatively waned vis-à-vis China. This research investigates Japan's strategies for combining material and ideational power in growing Sino-US confrontation in geopolitics and geoeconomics.

[2F11101-04] Southeast Asia's Indo-Pacific Balance: FOIP and BRI hedging strategies to secure strategic autonomy

*Stephen Robert Nagy¹ (1. International Christian University (Japan))

Southeast Asia faces the conundrum that its largest economic benefactor China is also a geopolitical challenger to the region's cohesion and rules-based order. How do Southeast Asian states balance their economic interests and security interests? What is the role of the Free and Open Indo-Pacific Vision (FOIP) and Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in that balancing process? How can we conceptualise these balancing actions using hedging? Using CC Kiuk's hedging framework, this paper comparatively investigates how Southeast Asia states hedge against China by leveraging the FOIP Vision and BRI to secure strategic autonomy. This paper finds that the competitive nature of Sino-Japanese relations as manifested in the interaction between the BRI and FOIP provides Southeast Asian states extra-regional assets to lessen the contradictions that exists between the beneficial economic interactions with China and its geopolitical challenges. Furthermore, Japan's FOIP, while distinct from the US's Indo-Pacific strategy, cannot be seen to stand alone in its contributions to securing Southeast Asia's strategic autonomy. Rather, FOIP's commitment to multilateral relationships means that FOIP can direct a multitude of multilateral support to Southeast Asia in its hedging approaches.

Parallel Session3 | Regular Session | English Session

Culture and Nature

Chair: CHI MING VICTOR CHAN (The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong)

F205

[2F20501-01] "I Would Never Be 100% Indonesian": Reentry Experiences of Indonesian Third Culture Kids

*Syifa Adilla^{1,2}, Retno Hanggarani Ninin², Afra Hafny Noer² (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan), 2. Universitas Padjadjaran (Indonesia))

Third Culture Kids (TCKs) is a term used to describe individuals who lived in several countries following the migration of their parents during the significant age (0 – 18 years old). The migration is usually temporary and it is common for them to return to their home country afterward. The process of returning to the home country after settling in foreign countries is known as 'reentry'. A preliminary study on two Indonesian TCKs showed reentry is a difficult process and can lead to reentry stress such as

loneliness in home country. This research portrays the reentry experiences of Indonesian TCKs and how cultural marginality, as part of identity, and cultural intelligence play roles in the reentry. 31 respondents, aged 19 – 33 years old, participated in this research by filling out the online questionnaire in 2021. The questionnaire was analyzed in mixed method approach, using descriptive analysis on quantitative and thematic analysis on qualitative answers. While the reentry experiences show some variety, participants in this research with low cultural marginality and cultural intelligence experienced the most difficulties in reentry to Indonesia. This study provides information regarding the reentry experiences in Indonesia TCKs that have been understudied in Indonesian TCKs studies. *Keywords:* Third Culture Kids, reentry, cultural marginality, cultural intelligence

[2F20501-02] The “ Resources” and “ Places” of Everyday Multiculturalism: A Case Study of Multicultural Encounters among Japanese International Students in Canada.

*Wei Chieh TSAI¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

My research thesis aims to examine how Japanese international students in Canada make sense of unfamiliar behaviors in their everyday lives. It draws on Wise and Velayutham’s (2009) theoretical framework, “ everyday multiculturalism” to analyze the socio-spatial configurations that underlie the meaning-making process. The research is guided by three questions: (1) What are the unfamiliar behaviors identified by Japanese international students? (2) Where are these unfamiliar behaviors most commonly identified? (3) How do they make sense of these unfamiliar behaviors? Drawing on interviews with six Japanese international students, I demonstrate how their descriptions of unfamiliar behaviors comprise of two layers reflecting the social and spatial aspects of “ everyday multiculturalism”: resources and places. It is found that the students seldom referenced cultural stereotypes, but utilized their own interpretation, drawing on previous experiences and the place in which the unfamiliar behavior is observed. The results of the research clarify the multicultural experiences of Japanese international students in Canada and offer possible perspectives for future research.

[2F20501-03] Transforming Forest Conflict in the Buffer Zone of National Park: Case Study at Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park, Indonesia

*Irsan Nuryanto¹, Fumikazu Ubukata¹ (1. Okayama University (Japan))

The resolution of forest conflicts is one of the important activities for sustainable forest management. However, it might turn into positive or negative outcomes, depending on the strategy used. Moreover, it sometimes creates different problems in the process, even when the initial conflicts were solved. Understanding conflict transformation is thus important for developing strategies to achieve win-win situations for actors involved. Taking the Indonesian case at Sarongge village, Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park as an example, this study describes the phase-by-phase conflict transformations in order to examine the actors’ strategies, interactions and the consequences. In-depth interviews to the major actors were conducted during November 2021 and February 2022. The result shows that the transformations has both positively and negatively affected the outcomes. First, the initial conflict between the National Park and villagers over “ illegal encroachment” has shifted into a wider issue of watershed management since the mediations by the third party started in 2008. This urged some urban actors’ attention to the conflict, which finally led to the President’ s eventual visit in 2013 for strongly calling resolution. Second, the final resolution in 2014 has created a new dimension of local struggles, indicating the contextual influences in the post-conflict phase.

[2F20501-04] Negotiating Transnational World Heritage: Cultural Co-existence along the Silk Road Zones

*CHI MING VICTOR CHAN¹ (1. The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong))

The inscription of world heritage under the UNESCO framework has brought increasing world attention to heritage diplomacy. This is so not only because of the intrinsic historical values of heritage itself but also because of the economic and political importance embedded in heritage and historical sites. Instead of focusing on single-nation heritage inscription, UNESCO in recent years has emphasised “ transnational” heritage conservation of broad geographical zones that share similar historical themes. Inevitably, this complicates heritage politics regarding dissonant interpretations of histories. This paper examines the evolution of heritage diplomacy practices and the nomination of “ transnational” UNESCO world cultural heritage sites along the “ Silk Road” zones. It will discuss two “ transnational” heritage site nominations in China-Central Asia and China-South Asia borderlands. The successful inscription of “ Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang’ an-Tianshan Corridor” as World Cultural Heritage in 2014 has demonstrated a series of diplomatic efforts and compromises between the involved countries and parties. However, the result of the China-South Asia nomination ended in dissonance and a diplomatic standstill. The paper argues that whether cultural co-existence and shared identity enshrined in heritage conservation is still largely dependent on the practices of diplomatic negotiations and state-state relations.

Contemporary Health Issues

Nader Ghotbi(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific Univertisy)

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[2F20601-01] Occupation- and job content-dependent workload estimation based on workers' biometric information.

*Itsuki Kageyama^{1,2}, Nobuki Hashiguchi¹, Seiji Hashimoto¹, Masanori Tsutsumi², Kota Kodama¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University Graduate School of Technology Management (Japan), 2. Merge System Co., Ltd. (Japan))

The objective of this study is to find an objective evaluation index of workload based on workers' biometric information. We have obtained biometric information from construction workers, waste disposal workers, and construction equipment operators. As a result, we have revealed differences in workload dependent on job content and work environment.

[2F20601-02] Students' Interest to the Concept of Global Health as a Part of the Medical English Education

*HoangNam Tran¹ (1. Tokushima University (Japan))

Global health education becomes more important in the age of increased globalization, and emerging global-scale pandemics and diseases, especially after the outbreak of the COVID-19. In Japan, global health-related concepts such as public health, epidemiology, social medicine, and cross-cultural awareness have already been incorporated into different subjects of the medical faculties. However, the concept of Global Health, as a distinct subject seems to be unavailable yet in the medical education curriculum. This work shows some results and reflections from a lecture on the Global Health concepts which was conducted in English to the medical students at a university in Japan. The students were introduced to the English vocabulary related to the process of evolution and formation of Global Health. As result, they showed high interest to learn more about the concepts such as non-communicable diseases, global burden of diseases, social determinants of health, health equity, etc., and how to work as professionals in international settings. These results implied the need for introducing an English-medium Global Health course for medical students in Japan, which would contribute to fostering globally competent health care workers.

[2F20601-03] Association of metabolic syndrome and metabolically unhealthy obesity with cancer mortality

*Tien Van Nguyen¹, Kokichi Arisawa¹, Sakurako Katsuura-Kamano¹, Takeshi Watanabe¹, Masashi Ishizu¹ (1. Tokushima University Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences (Japan))

Purposes: The present study was to examine the associations of MetS and metabolically unhealthy obesity (MUHO) with cancer mortality in a Japanese population. Methods and results: The study population was 28,554 eligible subjects (14,103 men and 14,451 women) aged 35–69 years, with no history of cancer, myocardial infarction, or stroke. In this study, MetS was diagnosed based on the criteria of the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III (NCEP-ATP III) and the Japan Society for the Study of Obesity (JASSO), using the body mass index instead of waist circumference. MetS according to the criteria of JASSO was positively associated with cancer mortality [hazard ratio (HR) 1.51, 95% confidence interval (95% CI) 1.04-2.21], but not when the NCEP-ATP III criteria were used (HR =1.09, 95% CI 0.78-1.53). The number of metabolic risk factors, elevated fasting blood glucose, and MUHO were positively associated with cancer mortality (P <0.05). Conclusions: A significant association between MetS and the overall cancer death rate was observed when the modified JASSO criteria were used, and an increasing number of MetS components was associated with an increased risk of cancer mortality. The present result suggests that cancer mortality was higher among MUHO subjects.

[2F20601-04] *Consideration of global telemedicine research trends : bibliometric analysis*

*Lin Han Feng¹, YEONGJOO LIM¹, Shintaro Sengoku², Kota Kodama¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan), 2. Tokyo Institute of Technology (Japan))

Due to the characteristics of telemedicine, after December 2019.I aim to determine the direction of telemedicine research by analyzing research trends in the telemedicine field and research priorities in each era.What are the forms of relationships and cooperation between countries in telemedicine research? How have telehealth research trends and content topics changed since December 2019?

Needs Analysis for Resilience: Language and Tasks for Tourism and Hospitality

Chair:Hanako Benson(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University) Discussant:Paul Sevigny(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F212

[2F21201-01] English language for tourism and hospitality: An analysis of available textbooks

*Hanako Benson¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Radić-Bojanić & Topalov (2016) argue that textbooks have been the primary educational tool since the 19th century. The use of textbooks in EFL classes is common in Japanese universities. This presentation will report on an analysis of available textbooks designed for teaching English language for careers in the Tourism and Hospitality sector. Desk copies of current English textbooks aimed toward pre-intermediate through advanced language learners (A2+ to B2+ on the Common European Framework of Reference, CEFR) were collected from major publishers. These textbooks were analyzed with the following criteria: target proficiency level, target fields in tourism/hospitality, units of syllabus analysis (task/skill/lexis/situation), and finally, the affordance each textbook might offer for nurturing resilience in life-long learning after completing the course. After detailing the major findings from the analysis, the presentation will elucidate both high and low traffic targets of textbooks marketed for language learners and the relevant gaps with respect to the post-COVID-19 market for language learners in Asia.

[2F21201-02] English language for hospitality and tourism: An analysis of data from within the university context

*Paul Sevigny¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

This presentation will describe a needs analysis within the confines of one university with a newly developing college of tourism and hospitality. Undergraduate, multilingual students were hired as research assistants and trained to complete semi-structured interviews with faculty and current students to determine sectors within the tourism and hospitality industry that students express an interest in and faculty indicate as high needs in common tourist destinations in Asia. This approach follows Buechner's definition of vocation – that one's vocation is found where 'one's deep gladness meets the world's deep need' (Buechner, 1973). Results from interviews will be validated through a subsequent survey deployed to both current students and alumni from this university in Japan. The survey results will be discussed in terms of realistic, concrete pathways that could both be of interest and value to developing life-long language learning skills.

[2F21201-03] English language for hospitality and tourism: An analysis of data from local governments

*Shoichi Manabe¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Tourism and hospitality industries receive a variety of guidance from governmental agencies at a variety of levels. Local governments are particularly engaged in the support of events and festivals that fall under the category of public-private partnerships. For this reason, local governments are an important source of data regarding trends in the tourism and hospitality industry. In the increasingly multilingual contexts of Asia, a multilingual workforce within government agencies and local communities is essential for sustaining the flexibility and responsiveness needed to support the many public/private partnerships that enable a thriving tourist destination. Japan's latest Tourism White Paper also suggests that the impact of the new coronavirus infection can result in new travel trends such as contact with nature and travel to regional areas (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, 2022). This presentation will report on the findings from interviews and documents available through Oita prefectural and Beppu municipal sources. The analysis will focus on tasks and language use that are directly or indirectly conveyed as important for successful partners in such public/private relationships on the local level.

Ecocide - Murder of Nature

Chair:Hiromi Yamashita(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F213

[2F21301-01] The temporal limitation of “ ecocide” proposed by the Independent Expert Panel (2021)

*Byambajargal Tuvshinjargal¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

The Independent Expert Panel of Ecocide (IEP) proposed the definition of ecocide as the “ unlawful or wanton acts committed with knowledge that there is a substantial likelihood of severe and either widespread or long-term damage to the environment being caused by those acts.” What is unique about the definition compared to other international environmental agreements is that it does not have a set time limitation, but it contains some temporal terms such as long-term, likelihood and times of armed conflict

and peace. However, the definitions that are given are only taken from the law of armed conflict, which raises three uncertainties. First, does ecocide apply to times of peace, as the IEP stated, and if so, what relationships does it have with the law of armed conflict and international environmental law? Second, how can the temporal requirement such as the term “ long-term damage” which is defined as “ within a reasonable amount of time” be assessed? Last, is the crime of ecocide only applicable when an individual's actions are likely to cause substantial or irreversible harm to the environment? The answers to these questions will be sought by looking at legal documents and past international environmental agreements.

[2F21301-02] Preventing Ecocide: for people or for Earth?

*Kibeom Bae¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Ecocide is defined as an act of killing the environment, with ‘ eco’ from ecosystem and ‘ cide’ from genocide. With the ecocentric intention of giving rights to the Earth itself, the Independent Expert Panel (IEP) proposed the definition of ecocide, which is “ unlawful or wanton acts committed with knowledge that there is a substantial likelihood of severe and either widespread or long-term damage to the environment being caused by those acts”. However, this definition can mean that acts that are lawful or not wanton are permitted, making the IEP anthropocentric, which moves away from the goal of giving rights to Earth.

In the following presentation, I will focus on the objective of IEP to see whether it is for the rights of the Earth itself or for protecting people from environmental damage. There are 3 sub-questions based on this statement, which are ‘ in what way does the IEP takes the rights of the Earth itself into account’, ‘ what is the scope of the environment in the IEP’ s definition?’ and ‘ how can the Earth be compensated from environmental damage’? These sub-questions will be analyzed by comparing the legal definitions from the already existing environmental treaties to the amendment proposals of the IEP.

[2F21301-03] The Historical Overview of Ecocide: Evolution or Repetition?

*Takia TANJUM¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Why do we need ecocide in international law? From Professor W. Galston's first coining of the term in 1970 in response to Agent Orange defoliation in South Vietnam to the proposed amendment presented by the Independent Expert Panel in 2021, ecocide has been defined and debated several times. However, only four crimes have been listed in the Rome Statute to date: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crime of aggression.

In June 2021, the Independent Expert Panel (IEP) proposed a draft of an amendment to the Rome Statute to include a crime of ‘ ecocide’ convened for the Legal Definition of Ecocide. Will this draft amendment make it to the Rome Statute as the fifth “ crime of ecocide”? Or is history repeating itself?

In this case study, the author will evaluate and contrast the new draft amendment put out by the IEP with the various definitions of ecocide from the past. The author will do so, by discussing the uniqueness of the IEP draft amendment and then analyzing the terms that the IEP and others have used. The author will next assess and examine the correctness of the suggested adjustments to the draft proposal.

[2F21301-04] Overcoming the Road to Nuclear Abolition: Will Ecocide Be the Driving Force or Will It Even Cause Engine Trouble?

*Haruki Tsukada¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

The movement to pursue a nuclear-free world has been attempted consistently for over half a century, yet it is still far from ultimate realization. However, the establishment of the crime of ecocide through an amendment to the ICC Statute, as advocated by Stop Ecocide, could be the key to surmounting such difficulties. Ecocide, which criminalizes causing “ severe and either widespread or long-term” environmental damage, is expected to impose a high degree of restrictions not only on the use of nuclear weapons as a method of warfare but also on nuclear testing for technological development. On the other hand, as discussed regarding TPNW, the creation of the crime of ecocide could also bring about dissension between nuclear weapons states and non-nuclear weapons states. To establish a practical legal framework that contributes to nuclear disarmament and eventual elimination, I will examine the potential effects of creating the crime of ecocide, which even could be a double-edged sword.

Undergraduate Session | Regular Session | Japanese Session

Education

Kotomi Katayama (Hitotsubashi University)

F214

[2F21401-01] 学校教育における「部活動」の教育的意義について (清家ゼミ)

*Ryosuke Sakamoto¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

本研究の目的は、運動部活動が生徒にどのような教育的価値を与えることが可能なかを明らかにすることである。

日本において運動部活動は教育課程外の活動であるにも関わらず、終戦直後から加入率は年々増加している。そこで、本研究では運動部活動の歴史の変遷（中澤，2011）や、スポーツ本来の目的である「自治的価値」（中澤，2013）、スポーツにおける競争の意味（釜崎，2019）などに焦点を当てることにより、スポーツを教育として利用することの可能性を明確にする。

その結果、教科教育では表出しづらい「自主性」を生徒が獲得することができるという人間形成としての役割と、純粋な競争によって第三者との結びつきを獲得することができるという社会学作用としての役割の2つが、運動部活動が持つ教育的可能性であるということが明らかになった。

[2F21401-02] J.デューイの思想における進歩主義教育の現代的意義について（清家ゼミ）

*Hana Shimoda¹（1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan)）

本研究の目的は、ジョン・デューイの主張した進歩主義教育の考え方を現代の教育に援用することができるかについて検討することである。文部科学省によると、学校教育の目的は一人一人の国民の人格形成と国家・社会の形成者の育成の2点である。これには基礎的・基本的な知識・技能を徹底して身に付けさせ、自ら学び自ら考える力などの「確かな学力」を育成し、「生きる力」を育むことが適切だと考えられている。

現在の学校教育は知識・技能を身につけることを第一にした伝統的教育を主とし成り立っている。伝統的教育のあり方を批判し、別の視点でよりよい教育を模索した人物がデューイである。彼は「進歩主義教育」「問題解決学習」の原理を見出し、初めて教育における子どもの興味・関心を中心とした経験の重要性に着目した。この伝統的教育が積んできた歴史の中から新たな教育の原理を探すデューイの主張を見る中で、教育のあり方を考察する。

[2F21401-03] 教師にとっての「学び」とは - 考察：学びほぐす Unlearnの視点から -（清家ゼミ）

*Miku Fukui¹（1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan)）

文科省によると、教育の質を上げるためには教師の「学び」が必要だとされている。では教師の「学び」とはどのようなものであり、またそれはどのようなものであるべきか、それらを明らかにすることを本発表の目的とする。

PISA 2018の調査結果、日本の読解力は前回から12点下がりデジタル時代の複雑な文章に対応しきれていないことが明らかとなった。このように学校教育を取り囲む環境が大きく変化中、文科省は「令和の日本型学校教育」を担う理想の教師像として主体的で学び続ける教師の重要性を強調した。教師は養成段階で身に付けた知識技能だけでなく常に新たな知識能力を獲得し続けなければならない。しかし現在、文科省は具体的に教師が「学び続ける」とはどういうことなのかについては明記していない。

そこで本研究では、教師の「学び」とは一体何なのかを明らかにし、教師が学び続けることにはどのような意義があるのかについて考察していく。結論としては、教師にとっての「学び」とは、単に与えられたものを理解・実践するのではなく自分なりに学びほぐす（Unlearn）ことであるとする。国から与えられた理想の教育像をただ実践するのではなく自分なりに深く解釈することこそ、教師が絶えず質の高い教育を提供することにつながるのである。

[2F21401-04] 日本における若者の自己肯定感の低さの問題について—中学生を対象とした実証研究（清家ゼミ）

*Sakura Hanaoka¹（1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan)）

本研究の目的は、「投書によって個人的もしくは学校関係の出来事を共有し、幸福の伝播を目指す『HAPPY BOX』」という投書箱を用いた活動が中学生の心的成長に関してどのように機能したかを明らかにすることである。学齢期から思春期を迎える子どもの成長・発達には、試行錯誤できるような経験の場や、受け止めてくれる大人との関わりが重要であるが、現代の子供たちは少子化や成育環境の制限からこうした場や人間関係を得る機会が減少している（田村2016）。「自分の思いや考えを他者に対してどのように表現したらよいのか」（今岡 2011）と生徒が考える、学校に置かれた「HAPPY BOX」に寄せられた投稿の内容の分析の結果、投稿の内容は、前野（2013）が因子分析研究によって明らかにした、「自己実現・成長」、「前向き・楽観」などの幸せの心的要因に作用するものであることが明らかになった。

Parallel Session4 | Regular Session | English Session

Sustainability

Chair: Diego Silva Herran (National Institute for Environmental Studies)

F107

[2F10702-01] Can "Leave no Trace" provide a new sustainability paradigm for waste management in protected areas? A case study of Mount Fuji.

*Kelvianto Shenyoputro¹（1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan)）

Many mountain destinations around the world are struggling to cope with the emerging solid waste issue. With the increasing trend of "nature-based tourism" in recent years, there have been various efforts to turn protected areas (PA) including mountains into tourist destinations. Mount Fuji is one of the classic examples of this "transition" especially after the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. Many PA's management in Japan have been relying on the "no trash bin" policy which is often been associated with the "Leave no Trace" (LNT) principles. Meanwhile, there is a dilemma for many parks management whether to stick with its current policy or to switch to another alternative such as recycling initiatives inside the PA. Data collection in the form of survey will be distributed to the

visitors in 5th station and climbers from 6th station onward during the Obon period (14-17th August 2022). Cross-tabulation will be used to analyze the data to find the awareness and pro-environmental behavior of both tourists and climbers in the regards of LNT principles by using the gender and age segments. Other variables such as level of education and mode of travel will also be investigated.

[2F10702-02] Bear Captivity and Attempts to Break the Cages Case studies of Bear Bile Farms and Bear Rescue Activities in Vietnam

*Trang Mai LE, Faezeh Mahichi¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

With the growth of supply and demand in modern society, many animal species have been over-exploited to meet human needs, including bears in most parts of Southeast Asia (David, 2002). The study investigates the status and form of bear captivity, bear bile extraction, and the contributions of bear rescue and conservation organizations in Vietnam.

The critical methodology was conducted by applying semi-structured interviews, online surveys, and secondary data. The findings indicate that 1) the captivity of bears needs to be eliminated to protect the bear' s welfare, improve their health status, and provide them with a well-nurtured living environment without human interference, and 2) the Vietnamese Government' s efforts to adjust and simultaneously impose the comprehensive set of laws and regulatory policies regarding the bear release, wildlife protection management systems, and supporting the conservation organisations for combating illegal wildlife trafficking (Tanya &Ngoc, 2015). Additional recommendations have been proposed to improve rescue operations to make progress toward eradicating illegal bear captivity and restoring the species' numbers.

The outcomes of the research can be utilized as the impact assessment of the current captive bear practices, as well as the efforts of the bear conservation organizations to solve the issues in Vietnam.

Abstract Word: 197

Keywords: Bear captivity, bear bile extraction, wildlife animal welfare, legal protection, rescue organizations, Vietnam

Reference

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[2F10702-03] Transition to a multi-dimensional carbon emission data quality assurance scheme: analysis based on MLP theory

*RONG ZHU¹, XUEPENG QIAN¹ (1. Sophia university (Japan))

Carbon emission data is the basis of the monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system, which is directly related to the cap setting and allowances distribution. Therefore, the quality of carbon emission data will contribute to a well-functioning market. In countries or regions where emission trading schemes (ETSs) are currently implemented, strengthening regulation and verification is a major measure to ensure the quality of carbon emission data. However, regulatory pressure can bring about negative impacts. Therefore, this paper aims to develop a multi-dimensional carbon emission data quality assurance scheme and apply multi-level perspective (MLP) theory to devise a transformation path from the regulatory model to this multi-dimensional assurance scheme. In this paper, we compared and analyzed the regulatory method adopted by different ETS and evaluated its impacts; then we try to devise an achievable transformation pathway from three layers: landscape development, existing socio-technical systems and technological niches. Finally, we construct a multi-dimensional assurance scheme constituted of four different stakeholder dimensions and describe the three characteristics of this scheme. The scheme may help guide various stakeholders for proper and active participation in MRV so as to guarantee the quality of carbon emission data.

[2F10702-04] On the need of unconventional technologies to expand the use of wind energy resources

*Diego Silva Herran¹ (1. National Institute for Environmental Studies (Japan))

This research analyzes the need for alternative technologies for expanding the availability of wind energy resources. The current estimates of available wind resources (expressed as energy potentials) are reviewed for the world and for global regions including Asia. Also, examples of unconventional wind energy technologies are reviewed, highlighting their potential advantages for increasing wind power production compared to the current dominant technology (horizontal axis wind turbines). The estimated wind resource potential for the world is 455 PWh/yr (20 times the electricity demand in 2018), and for Asia-Pacific region is 52 PWh/yr (5.2 times the electricity demand). Unconventional technologies, such as airborne wind energy systems, can expand the resource potential by means of higher energy outputs at higher altitudes, lower the costs by means of less resource intensive installations, and alleviate environmental concerns related to visibility and conflict with natural ecosystems. Further research is needed to estimate the amount of energy that could be produced with these technologies, and elucidate the pros and cons of their deployment.

Money, Finance and Capital

Chair:Satohi Kawazoe(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F108

[2F10802-03] The Asset Pricing Consequences of Religious Beliefs and Social Norms

*Ridwan Gunawan¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

We introduce novel evidence for religious and social norms on Indonesian stock markets over the same set of investigation. Over the sample period 2009-2021, we investigate Shariah-Compliant (SC) companies – publicly traded firms that comply with Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) regulation – and Socially-Responsible (SR) companies – publicly traded firms that follow to SRI-KEHATI Index. We hypothesize that religious and cultural preferences support SC and SR companies that endorse religious-based ethics and sustainability to faith- and norms-constrained investors who are willing to pay the financial cost of devoting to these investments. Consistent with this notion, we find a significant result that SC and SR stocks have lower expected returns than otherwise comparable equities and that investors overvalue SC and SR stocks in the market, implying an overprice. Finally, there is significant evidence that SC and SR firms have less debt financing than the typical companies as consequences of such norms and regulation.

[2F10802-04] CBDCs and the Hegemony of the Dollar

*Satohi Kawazoe¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Today, the U.S. dollar is widely used throughout the world in commercial and financial transactions. This, in the expression of some commentators, confers the U.S. an "exorbitant privilege" in commerce and finance. The U.S. has also found out that the dominant place of the dollar gives it a huge political leverage: the expulsion of unfriendly polities and their leaders from the dollar's orbit results in them being effectively shut out from the global economy. Polities thus targeted, for example, Iran, North Korea, and now Russia, have, as a result, experienced immense economic hardships. The U.S., however, can only use this power sparingly, because the increasing risk of being shut out encourages the development of alternative channels of finance and commerce, which in turn will weaken the pain induced by U.S. actions. The development of such alternatives is now said to be becoming more real, with the introduction of central bank digital currencies, which is said to be just over the horizon, and which is expected to have a significant impact on the international financial system. This paper examines the potential interplay between security and financial policies and attempts to map the most likely outcome in the coming years.

Special Session (ST) | Pre-formed Session | Japanese/English Session

Pathways towards decarbonization of energy systems

Chair:Yuji Matsuo(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F109

[2F10902-01] 日本における2050年カーボンニュートラルに向けたモデル分析

*Yuji Matsuo¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

2020年10月に菅義偉首相（当時）が「2050年までに温室効果ガス排出量を正味でゼロとする」との方針を提示して以来、この目標（「気候中立」、もしくは一般的に「カーボンニュートラル」とも呼ばれる）の達成に向けた分析が進められている。本研究では、線形計画法を用いた技術最適化モデルによる分析を実施し、日本のカーボンニュートラル実現の姿を定量的に描くとともに、それに向けた課題を分析した。ここでは脱炭素エネルギー、即ち再生可能エネルギーや原子力のみならず、カーボンニュートラルな燃料、即ち二酸化炭素回収・貯留（CCS）付きの化石燃料利用や水素・アンモニア、合成メタン、合成石油などの新技術も大きな役割を果たし得る。更に、これらの技術のみではエネルギーシステムを完全に脱炭素化することは難しいため、負の排出技術、具体的には大気からの直接炭素捕集やバイオマス利用+CCSなども重要な役割を果たす。

[2F10902-02] ASEAN地域におけるカーボンニュートラル実現への道筋

*Hideaki Obane¹ (1. Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (Japan))

近年、西欧や日本等の先進国のみでなく、ASEAN諸国においてもカーボンニュートラルの実現を目指す目標が正式に掲げられている。本分析ではASEAN10か国を対象とする技術選択モデルを構築し、これらの国々が2050年～2070年の間にカーボンニュートラルを実現する目標を達成するための道筋を定量的に評価した。これらの国々では一般的に風力発電資源に乏しく、太陽光発電の大量導入が必要となるとともに、出力変動時に需給調整を行うゼロ・エミッション火力電源、即ち水素やアンモニア等の利用が重要となる。また、CO₂を追加的に削減するため必要な限界削減費用は数百ドル/tCO₂まで上昇し、これに伴う経済負担を可能な限り低減しつつ、エネルギーの脱炭素化を進めるための方策を模索することが今後のエネルギー政策にとって重要となる。

[2F10902-03] 脱炭素化に向けた電化の進展とエネルギー産業の将来

*Naoki Toda¹ (1. Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc. (Japan))

今後、日本では人口減少・過疎化、脱炭素化、分散化、制度改革、デジタル化のいわゆる「5つのD」が進むことが想定され、その中で、エネルギー産業も大きな変革を受けることが予想される。本発表では2050年に向けたエネルギー消費のあり方を定量的に描き、その変革がエネルギー産業に与えるインパクトについて分析した。日本の最終エネルギー消費は人口減少や省エネルギー進展等に伴い現在から5割近く減少することが予想されるが、他方でCO₂排出削減のために発電を電化するとともにエネルギー需要の電力化を進める必要があり、また水素等のエネルギーキャリアによる間接的な電化等も含めると、電力需要全体では25%程度増加することが予想される。このようなか中で、分散化・デジタル化の進展する新たな産業の未来像を描くことが求められる。

[2F10905-07-4add] Effects of raising public awareness on the acceptance of innovative energy technology: A case study of the oil palm industry

*Tomomi Yamane¹, Shinji Kaneko² (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 2. Hiroshima University)

This study investigated the public acceptance of power generation using recycled oil palm waste, an emerging innovative technology currently under research and development (R&D), to determine how raising public awareness affects public approval of potentially controversial scientific technology. In a conjoint survey combined with an information treatment experiment, respondents in Japan (n = 1517), China (n = 1569), and South Korea (n = 1519) were randomly exposed to different sets of potentially controversial information. The Northeast Asian public's acceptance of this technology was comparable to that of solar power in Japan and South Korea, and greater than that of other energy sources in China at the general knowledge level. The results reveal that public acceptance was higher at the general knowledge level than when they were better informed; however, the public did not necessarily oppose controversial emerging technologies when they were well informed. Raising public awareness regarding palm oil has generally reduced the public acceptance of the use of recycled oil palm waste; however, public acceptance of other non-fossil fuels— nuclear and solar power— has increased. These results suggest that the complexity of content and amount of information significantly affect public acceptance, and that the public makes decisions after careful consideration.

Parallel Session4 | Regular Session | English Session

Domestic Politics

Utpal Vyas(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F111

[2F11102-01] Japan's Engagement Policy towards Myanmar since 1988: Determinants and Directions

*Win Naung¹ (1. International Christian University (ICU) (Japan))

Japan and Myanmar have had a special relationship; thus, it has practiced and maintained an engagement approach toward Myanmar. However, Japan's engagement policy has been changing according to the course of the political climate in Myanmar. This paper will examine how Japan's foreign policy towards Myanmar has changed to foster Myanmar's democratization and what factors have led to these changes. A qualitative method and semi-structured interviews with three officers from the Japan International Cooperation Center (JICA) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Japan and Myanmar will be used. This paper hypothesizes that Japan's engagement policy lies in the balance of influence in the backdrop of the rise of China from the realist perspective and promotes building democratic institutions through the tool of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the liberal perspective. This paper will analyze the Japan-Myanmar special relationships in fostering Myanmar's democratization process and investigates the prospects of such an active role of Japan's engagement approach, which is significant for the nascent and fragile stage of Myanmar's political reforms and bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Keywords: Japan, Myanmar, Democratization, Engagement Policy, ODA

[2F11102-02] Citizen Participation and Democratic Local Governance in the Philippines

*Aubry Fara-on Fara-on¹ (1. International Christian University (Japan))

Democratic local governance reforms was undertaken by most countries. In this form, local governments with citizen participation and accountability mechanisms ensures responsiveness and effective service delivery to its constituents. Citizen's feedbacks should be given equal weight as they are in a better position to determine if services are delivered to them accordingly. Laws and policies espousing citizen participation are explicitly enshrined in the Philippine Constitution and Local Government Code. Citizen Satisfaction Index Survey (CSIS) is a program that generates feedbacks from citizens on service delivery performance. With CSIS, local governments should have utilized the feedbacks to improve their service delivery implementation.

This study examines the relationship between citizen participation and democratic local governance on accountability and delivery of basic services by studying the CSIS program. Thorough a comprehensive desk review of CSIS data for the last 6 years of ten local

governments in the Philippines' Visayas Region, key informant interviews and thorough analysis of all data, evidence-based analysis of the relationship between citizen participation and democratic local governance will be established.

Results of this study will form part of databank for reference of policymaking bodies and will become the baseline parameter and groundwork for policy enhancements, identification and development of interventions to address policy gaps.

[2F11102-03] Changing the old narratives and approaches in curbing corruption

*Kingsley Chukwuemeka Uzoigwe¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

This paper examines the perspective of public officials in Nigeria about corruption and why corruption continues despite numerous efforts to curtail it. The study conducts a survey among a range of public officials in Nigeria. The paper finds that individuals tend to normalize corruption as they grow older. The results also indicate a slight difference regarding the beliefs of economic versus moral harm of corruption between different religious backgrounds of the public officials. The study concludes that establishing an alternative narrative at younger ages by raising awareness and education among school aged children could assist in preventing and normalizing corruption in later years. Keywords: Corruption, Nigeria, Survey, Religion, Public officials

Parallel Session4 | Regular Session | English Session

International Relations #2

Hidetaka Yoshimatsu(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F112

[2F11201-01] The Japan-US Alliance since the Cold War: Alliance Management, Public Diplomacy, and Implications for US-Centered Alliances

*Beata Bochorodycz^{1,2} (1. Adam Mickiewicz University (Poland), 2. National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (Japan))

The paper will present the results of the ongoing project that aims to analyze the transformation of the US-Japan alliance since the end of the Cold War from the perspective of the alliance management and public diplomacy. The research focuses on the changes in structures, institutions and actors of the decision-making process on the alliance since the beginning of the 1990s, and the factors affecting the policy changes at each stage. The factors include the international level drivers and the domestic determinants, and in addition the security policy community. The presentation will focus on the alliance management on the inter-governmental level with formal and informal institutions for discussions, consultations, coordination and policy execution, and on the local level of public relations between the military bases and local community, for which I am conducting field research and interviews at the moment. To investigate the military-local relations and look for variety of cooperation models, the project compares the US military bases both in Okinawa and the mainland Japan as well as the military installations of the Japan Self Defense Forces. Finally, drawing on the analysis, the project aims to make some policy proposals for other U.S.-centered alliance, particularly the NATO members.

[2F11201-02] The Indo-Pacific Region and American Foreign Policy The Clash of Geo-Politics China-US Competition of Interests Over Sphere of Influence.

*Angie Hesham¹ (1. Associate Fellow University of Hull (UK))

In the next decades, morality may require the sacrifice of some of America's most cherished principles to maintain stability in the Western Pacific. How else will we be able to accommodate a quasi-China as its military grows? Much more than Western democratic doctrines, the balance of power is frequently the most powerful protector of freedom. That, too, will be a lesson learnt in the twenty-first century from the South China Sea, one that idealists loathe.

The United States and China's interests are bound to collide and overlap in their push for global influence, with the South China Sea (herein SCS) taking centre stage. While there have been a plethora of well-informed articles and reports on the thorny issues enveloping the South China Sea, strategists have only recently begun to regard the SCS as part of a larger rivalry between the US and China in Southeast Asia. Robert Kaplan made the geostrategic case and in his article for Foreign Policy, "The South China Sea Is the Future of Conflict", that the South China Sea is at the centre of the Asian littoral between the wealthy trading countries of Northeast Asia on one side and the rising power of India and the oil-producing nations of the Middle East on the other. In the SCS, China and the US are growing increasingly assertive, which appears to be ushering in a new era of Sino-US tensions. The rising tension, on the other hand, is unlikely to reverse the trends and direction of China-US relations; the relationship has gotten more complicated, taking the form of a comprehensive competition of interests between China and the United States. It is contended that American policymakers are signalling to their Chinese counterparts that the engagement which has dominated much of the previous 25 years by ping-pong diplomacy and Kissinger is over and that the risks and costs of ongoing and future adventurism rest hardest on the PRC. Can the confrontation in the South China Sea, on the other hand, be effectively managed? So far, my argument has assumed that no major escalation will erupt in the region and that instead, states will be eager to vie for a position with their warships on the high seas whilst making competing claims for natural resources.

[2F11201-03] Japan's Response towards Regional Dispute: A Case of Taiwan-China issue

*Manoj Kumar Panigrahi¹, Tsanyu Kuo² (1. O.P.Jindal Global University (India), 2. National Chengchi University (Taiwan))

Cross-strait relations between Taiwan and China have seen a significant dip since 2016 when President Tsai Ing-wen took over the leadership of Taiwan. With the rise of the Taiwanese identity over the years the call for an independent Taiwan vis-à-vis China has only increased with time. To respond to the current regional tensions Japan under PM Shinzo Abe approached the cross-strait relations quite cautiously and in a balanced rather than going all-out support towards Taiwan during his term. Japan on multiple fronts under Abe has attempted to give voice to the Taiwanese leadership in several international forums. The current Ukraine-Russia conflict has significantly changed how regional countries view and respond at their will to a localized conflict. This makes a significant case to study Japanese policy toward the Taiwan-China dispute. This paper would like to analyze Japan's relations with respect to the cross-strait relations between Taiwan and China, especially during Abe's leadership. It will map on what are the issues that led to the change in the attitude of Japan towards Taiwan over the years to be more of active and positive leaning toward Taiwan. It will use Lowell Dittmer's 'strategic triangle' concept to explain the triangular relation.

[2F11201-04] Canada, Japan, and the Commitment for Peace and Stability: Analyzing the Third Pillar of the Free and Open Indo-Pacific Vision Through the Lens of Policy Coherence

*Thomas James Murphy^{1,2} (1. International Christian University (Japan), 2. University of Calgary (Canada))

This paper and presentation aim to analyze the coherence of Japan's Free and Open Indo-Pacific Vision (FOIP) with their security policies, in line with the third pillar of FOIP – a commitment for peace and stability. In doing so, this paper and presentation seek to answer: what the exact strategic objectives of Japan's FOIP vision are; is Japan's vision for a Free and Open Indo-Pacific necessary in maintaining its third principle, the commitment to peace and stability; and is it in Canada's best interests to align themselves with Japan's vision for a Free and Open Indo-Pacific.

To do so, this paper and presentation consist of an application of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Policy Coherence toolkit to the Free and Open Indo-Pacific vision.

This paper and presentation also seek to examine the relationship between middle powers such as Canada and Japan's FOIP through subjecting FOIP to a critical strategic policy coherence examination.

Parallel Session4 | Regular Session | English Session

Teaching and Learning

Chair: Peter W. Roux (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F205

[2F20502-01] 'Unity in Diversity', 'Kids2Kids Change the World': Two research projects exploring ways in which young people can increase awareness of diversity in their local communities.

*Fiona Creaser¹, Naomi Yukimaru¹, Christine Pearson-Ishii² (1. University of Kitakyushu (Japan), 2. Kids2Kids Change the World (Japan))

This paper will focus on the linkages between two research projects at The University of Kitakyushu (UKK). One research project, 'Unity in Diversity', is a bilingual programme for university students in the department of Foreign Studies at UKK. A second bilingual project, 'Kids2Kids Change the World', is an independently run programme for elementary, junior, and high school students in the Kitakyushu area. Both projects involve students and faculty from UKK and deal with diverse issues such as the rights of women, the LGBTQ+ community, and the disabled community. The central focus of both projects is to increase young people's awareness of basic human rights issues through the medium of Japanese and English language. Qualitative and quantitative data from both projects show the need to give young people the creative tools necessary for them to think more deeply about subjects they may never have explored before. Furthermore, the authors of this paper will present how they are working together to combine the two projects where possible in order to increase student-faculty collaboration and bring about small but positive changes to the local community in Kitakyushu.

[2F20502-02] International students' personal requirements for interaction in Japanese with Japanese students

*Carlos Arbaiza Meza¹, Tomoko Tanaka¹ (1. Okayama University (Japan))

This study determines which factors lead international university students to interact in Japanese, with Japanese university students outside of the classroom. The study targeted international university students in Japan, with an online survey as a data collection method, using a mixed-methods questionnaire, which gathered information about both demographic features and personal requirements, retrieving relevant data about their preferences, experiences, and expectations about ideal situations in non-classroom interactions. The questions developed in the survey replicate a previous study conducted by the researcher which included Japanese students' views of their personal requirements for interacting with international students using a foreign language (English). Content analysis method and free description are used to analyze, interpret and categorize the data obtained. The researcher will share findings with audience members, which showcase how different factors affected the interaction of the students. Specifically, the current study explains how the themes of motivation, interest, language ability, context, and other related factors impact international students' willingness to interact in Japanese with Japanese students. This research is important to better understand the reality of non-classroom interaction between students, with the aim of finding ways to improve this process, through future research.

[2F20502-04] Towards developing an Inclusive Pedagogy in Higher Education: Exploring the role of Teacher Assistants in Teaching & Learning

*Peter W. Roux¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

The current study forms part of a larger project at the Center for Inclusive Leadership (CIL), concerned with understanding how inclusive leadership is practised and develops over time in the physical, digital, and conceptual space occupied by Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU). The question at the core of the project is to understand how inclusion is performed in this context. It is commonly understood that an inclusive pedagogy has at its core a feeling of belonging, and research shows that feelings of belonging promote student engagement and learning (Sanger, 2020). Utilising a systems thinking approach, the current investigation aimed to understand the experience of undergraduate students working as Diversity & Inclusion Teacher Assistants (DITAs) in various lectures at APU. To explore how classroom diversity was harnessed and incorporated to create an atmosphere for inclusive learning, DITAs were involved in focus groups, interviews and surveys. The qualitative data gleaned from these efforts were analysed and are presented here to illuminate the flow and patterns of exchange between DITAs, instructors and students as they engaged with learning content in various courses. Based on these findings, implications for the design of an inclusive pedagogy in higher education are offered.

Parallel Session4 | Regular Session | English Session

Quantitative Analyses of Human and Capital Mobility

Chair:Kimo Hermann Boukamba (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F206

[2F20602-01] The Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment of Hunan Province in China

*Shanshan Zhou¹ (1. International Christian University (Japan))

This paper aims to investigate the determinants of foreign direct investment of Hunan Province in China from the perspective of country characteristics, to figure out the most crucial factors affecting Hunan investors' decisions.

Analysis Plan

Case Study The study is about the companies' primary business, the OFDI strategy, and the current situation of the companies' foreign subsidiaries.

Comparative Analysis It is thought that the main body of OFDI is the MNEs, rather than SMEs. However, with the increasing trend of the OFDI, more and more SMEs join the "going out" group. This phenomenon is typical in Hunan, an inland province, in which most companies are SMEs. Therefore, I choose 2-3 MNEs from the industry of the companies in the case study to do the comparative analysis to see if there are some similarities and differences in the processing of OFDI.

Empirical Model The dependent variable we choose is the FDI net flows. The independent variables include market size, human capital, the stability of the regime, and so on

[2F20602-02] Technology adoption and micro small and medium enterprise (MSME) performance: Evidence from Emerging and developing countries

*Chikadibia George Ekeoma¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

This research aims to evaluate the effects of technology adoption on the performance of micro small and medium enterprises in emerging and developing countries. To execute this, this study intends to use secondary data from relevant survey databases to estimate the baseline objectives. I also intend to utilize a combination of partial least structural equation modeling and

econometric method of analysis to estimate the relationship between the performance of firms and the adoption of information and financial technology. It is expected that this study would yield an understanding of the implications of technology adoption on the performance of small and medium-sized businesses in emerging and developing countries.

Keywords; fin-tech, firm-performance, technology-literacy

JEL: G32, L25, M15, O33

[2F20602-03] Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Development in Africa: A case study of West and Central Africa Monetary Zone

*Nahor Ngawara OUMAR^{1,2} (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan), 2. Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU), (Japan))

Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Development in Africa: A case study of West and Central Africa Monetary Zone

Since gaining their independence, several African nations have developed their economies based on foreign direct investments as well as investments made in cases where the internal resources raised in the various African nations were insufficient to launch a genuine development for the African nations. (Soumare, Gohou and Kouadio,2018). In this study, the influence of foreign direct investment (FDI) on economic growth in Africa is examined (West and Central Africa Monetary Zone). Estimates are based on panel data of 14 African nations from 1974 to 2020 for the period 1984-2020, the main source of data for this study is World Bank database (2022). The random and fixed effect model is what we use (De Mello). It demonstrates that the West and Central African monetary zone's economic growth was significantly impacted by the inflow of foreign direct investment (Gui-Diby,2014). FDI has a favorable influence on economic growth depending on the degree of complementarity and substitution between FDI and indigenous investment, demonstrating the need of highlighting the variety of West African and Central African nations (De Mello). It demonstrates how African nations are changing the cost of investment to attract FDI, and they are destroying domestic companies (Soumare, Gohou, and Kouadio,2018). Key words: Foreign Direct Investment, Economic growth, Africa

[2F20602-04] Image scaling for unknown destinations through a geographical approach to latent variable modeling

*Kimo Hermann Boukamba¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

The pull-factor elements of tourism are spread-out across the globe, with the some of the most visited attractions stretching from San Francisco to Paris to Beijing. As the tourism industry kept on expanding over the years, various destinations have come to prominence at local, regional, and supra-national levels, whilst others are still lacking the necessary visibility to command a decent share of the international tourist arrivals market. The African continent, for instance, is abundantly blessed with natural and cultural resources. Yet, in spite of its undeniable tourism potential, pre-COVID-19 indicators showed that Africa only accounts for 4.8% of international tourist arrivals (UNWTO, 2019). Nonetheless, the marketing efforts of many unknown African destinations aiming to attract international tourists are essentially framed at a national scale and subsequently evidenced by action phrases such “ visit my country”.

The present study focuses on the concept of destination visibility within the context of unknown tourist destinations. With particular emphasis on African countries, the study theoretically and empirically investigates the efficacy of national scale frames (i.e., country-specific promotional action phrases such as “ Visit Gabon”, “ Visit Cameroun”, “ Visit Rwanda” etc.) with regards to the destination knowledge of international tourists.

Analyses of literature on latent factor models will be conducted to provide theoretical support for the development of a Geographical Approach to Latent Variable Modeling, which argues for the efficacy of a regional destination branding in the Central Africa sub-region when targeting international tourists. Beyond the African context, the study is also set to carry important practical implications with regard to the competitiveness of any unpopular destination in overseas markets.

Parallel Session4 | Regular Session | English Session

Teaching Methods

Chair:Malcolm Larking (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F212

[2F21202-02] Pre-service teachers' perceptions of educational differences between Taiwan and Japan through school visits

*Kuo-Hung Huang¹, Ching-Ching Cheng¹ (1. National Chiayi University (Taiwan))

This study aims to understand how pre-service teachers experience and compare the educational differences between Taiwan and Japan through Japanese school visits. This study used a qualitative research method to collect and analyze data, including participating observation, interviews, reflection journals, and focus groups. A group of pre-service students from Taiwan visits Kagawa University to promote mutual understanding. The visit arrangements include a symposium, discussion, school visits, and social events. Taiwanese students find that the perspectives on student-centered curriculum are different. In a preschool, the teachers seemed to engage in activities with students as peers. For example, the teacher led children to play during a teaching

demonstration. They just talked and stepped on creek rocks in turns. The teacher seemed to play with the children instead of giving guidance or instruction. In Taiwan, all school activities, including play, should be educational. Even though students actively engage in activities, teachers are in charge of guiding children to develop skills in communication or social abilities. The visits to Japanese schools facilitated students' perceptions of Japanese education systems and thus reflected the education values and societal needs in the two countries. More importantly, pre-service teachers developed perspectives on education that benefit their professional careers.

[2F21202-03] Does Having an English Name Increase Japanese University Students' Intercultural Competence and English Learning Motivation? Results From an Online Pilot Study

*Soraya Liu¹, Prabath Kanduboda¹, Yuta Chishima² (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan), 2. Tsukuba University (Japan))

This research is an ongoing pilot study aiming to examine the effect of having an English name on Japanese students' intercultural competence, motivation for and confidence in English language communication. Eight university online classes of intercultural communication were taught by the same instructor across 2 semesters. In some classes (intervention group, $n = 70$) students were asked to choose an English name for the class, while in other classes (control group, $n = 49$) students used their original name. Surveys examining students' intercultural competence, motivation for and confidence in English language communication were conducted at the beginning and end of each semester. Between-group repeated measures analyses showed a higher increase in intercultural competence for students in the English name intervention group ($p = .044$, $d = .038$), although students from both groups showed an increase. This research is the first to test a simple in-class intervention which may have positive results on students' learning outcome. The approach can be applied to future classes of foreign language or cross-cultural education.

[2F21202-04] The impact of a multicultural TA program on student international posture

*Malcolm Larking¹, Benjamin Rentler¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

The motivational variable of international posture has been used to measure student openness towards different cultures, interest in international affairs, readiness to communicate in multicultural settings, and willingness to go overseas to study or work (Yashima, 2002). Research suggests that EFL classrooms should create an "imagined international community" to encourage international posture, which can positively impact student motivation to communicate in English (Yashima, 2002 as cited in Botes et al., 2020, p.9). EFL students' international posture has been shown to increase when they are provided with authentic relationship-building opportunities to communicate with international students (Aubrey, 2011). To further understand the significance of international community building on international posture, this study examined the relationship between Teaching Assistants (TAs) and students at a Japanese university that places international TAs in English classrooms. This presentation will summarize the results of a quantitative survey that measured the students' opinions about how their interactions with the TAs impacted their international posture and their propensity for and knowledge orientation towards the global community. When analyzing the interactions of TAs and students through an international posture lens, this study posits that a multicultural TA program can positively impact students' motivation to use English in multicultural contexts.

Undergraduate Session | Regular Session | English Session

Development

Takeo Ishikawa(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F213

[2F21302-01] Food Security: To what extent does education influence farm input usage decisions? A case study of smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe.

*Pascal Simbarashe Muromba¹, Tu Linh Tran¹, Thuy Anh Duong Nguyen¹, Natsuko Toyota¹ (1. ritsumeikan asia pacific university (Japan))

Scientific farming practices that lead to better food security derived from acquired agricultural education remain low across Africa. Scholars suggest that this circumstance is one of the causes of Sub-Saharan Africa's ongoing food security issue. Using qualitative and quantitative methods this study examines how farm input choices are influenced by education. It investigates how education affects decisions on the use of fertilizers, specifically the choice between organic and inorganic fertilizers amongst smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe. A hypothesis test will be utilized to examine whether the effectiveness of using organic fertilizers and the level of education is positively correlated. On data for this research, a mixed-method approach will be used, combining surveys and interviews. Open-ended interviews will be utilized to probe common elements and discrepancies amongst the smallholder farmers, whereas questionnaires will be employed to help collect a large amount of data for the research. Participants will be selected using stratified random sampling based on their level of education. Responses will be analyzed using the Cobb Douglas production function and Pearson's correlation. This study will act as a foundation for the government of Zimbabwe and its international partners' development of educational and agricultural policies related to food security and sustainable agriculture.

[2F21302-03] Identifying the best approach to Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Policies in Indonesia

*Maria Josephine¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Integration as an approach to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) policies has been encouraged by the international communities since the adoption of the Sendai Framework in 2015. While this integrates the overlaps within both sectors, in reality, the policies are often approached parallelly. Additionally, with the recent adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), coherency as an approach to integrate DRR and CCA sustainably is encouraged. This paper is a quantitative study that aims to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the current policy approach, identify its point of improvement, and initiate global conversation on how to advance DRR and CCA goals in the national level. Interviews will be done with a scholar and people working in the respective government organization to provide context and insight regarding the current situation in Indonesia. Literature review and document analysis from published paper will also be done to provide additional information regarding the policy approach in Indonesia. All the data collected will then be triangulated to identify the advantages and disadvantages of the current policy approach in Indonesia.

[2F21302-04] Should entrepreneurial education be a priority in accelerating rural development? A case study Massinguir - Mozambique

*Umar Danilo Aly¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Rural development has been a priority for various developing nations as a mechanism to leverage their socio-economic development. One of the critical pillars of rural development that scholars and practitioners often argue is the extent to which access to education can accelerate rural development. In the same light of thinking, the following research aims to navigate the relationship between entrepreneurial education and rural development by exploring a case study of Massinguir - one of Mozambique's poorest districts. This research follows a quantitative and qualitative methodology whereby training on entrepreneurial leadership, interviews, questionnaires, and critical observations were conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of education of Mozambique. The following methodology is designed to collect primary data from students, educators, and government officers to obtain accurate figures to comprehend whether entrepreneurial education should be a priority in fostering rural development in Massinguir or not. Furthermore, it also tests an entrepreneurship curriculum to understand its relevance and practicability. This project aims to further contribute to the research and discussion regarding the impact of education, specifically entrepreneurial education, in youth employment and job creation as an instrument to stimulate rural development on the African continent and Mozambique in particular.

Undergraduate Session | Regular Session | Japanese Session

Education/ Gender and Sexuality

Kotomi Katayama (Hitotsubashi University)

F214

[2F21402-01] 日本の教育制度における文理の分岐をめぐり—考察—「東京帝国大学五十年史」の分析を通して— (清家ゼミ)

*Mana Uchida¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

本研究の目的は、日本の教育制度上の文理区分の起源を東京大学五十年史等の史料分析により明らかにすることである。日本における文理区分が官僚制度を背景に教育制度の中で成立したことは隠岐 (2018) が指摘しているが、それが教育制度の中でいかなる過程を経て形成されたかについての言及はない。当時の大学や高等学校に関する史料から文理区分形成の過程を描き出す本研究はこれを補完し得る。明治初期の教育制度は学問の出身地に基づき区分されたが、大学本校の廃止によって洋学中心が確立する明治10年頃には、学問の対象によって区分されるようになる。その後、国家の必要に応ずる「実業応用ノ学」が独立学部となり、卒業生の公的領域への就職ルートが強化された。これにより帝国大学期に技術官 / 行政官という官僚区分を前提とした工学部 / 法学部が成立し、それを受け帝大進学を前提とする高等学校の規定上の文理区分文化に繋がったと考察した。

[2F21402-02] 大正期の女性観について—伊藤野枝の提唱する「新しい女性像」から考える (清家ゼミ)

*Yuka Takiguchi¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

本研究の目的は、伊藤野枝が提唱した新しい女性像から、彼女の主張を明らかにすることである。彼女が「青鞥」を初めとした文芸雑誌に寄稿した随筆及び創作物語から、彼女の持っていた価値観を読み、同時期に活躍していた他の思想家・文筆家のもものと比較することでこれを考察していく。特に「両性を繋ぐ1番のものは『フレンドシップ』である」と「自由母権の方に」の中で主張しているように、彼女の恋愛観・結婚観に関しては現代にも通じる観念を提唱しており、若者の結婚離れが進む現代との価値観との比較から彼女の先見性を見ることもできる。アナキスト大杉栄の愛人というイメージの強い彼女であるが、著作において自身の経験が多く綴られていることから、その波乱な人生が彼女の思想の根底にあると考えられる。

[2F21402-03] 男性同性愛者向けポルノグラフィにおける「男性」の表象と権力関係 (清家ゼミ)

*Rikuto Hagiwara¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

女性学やフェミニズムの領域において「性の消費」は重大トピックであり続けており、今日まで様々議論が行われている。しかし、これらの議論は男性 / 女性というジェンダーの不均衡な力関係の観点から分析されており、同じジェンダーの男性同士 (または男性) のポルノグラフィが議論に上がることは稀である。本研究では、周縁化されてきた男性の工口ティックな表象分析を充実させることを目的に、男性同性愛者向けに作成された「男性」を主題とするポルノグラフィを分析する。その結果として、男性同性愛者と非男性同性愛者の権力関係が逆転され、「対象男性」の「男らしさ」を脱臼させるかたちで、消費者である (と想定される) 男性同性愛者の性的な感情喚起可能性を高めていることが分かった。この成果は、男性の性的な表象のされ方という周縁化された問題を考えるうえで重要な論考である。

[2F21402-04] 女性の性的主体性についての研究 - BLを通して「見られる」女性から「見る」女性になる構造を対象に - (清家ゼミ)

*Fuu Kyakuno¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

BLは1970年代に少女漫画誌に掲載されたことから始まり、当時の少女たちの心を掴み、現在も多くの人から愛されている。さらに近年 BLは、ジェンダー、フェミニズム等の観点から着目されている。この中で本研究の位置付けは、BLをジェンダーの観点から着目し、女性が性的主体性を獲得するための、反ポルノとしてのBLの可能性について論じることである。そこでBLが流行った社会背景、愛好されている理由を見る / 見られるという構造、女性と性の二重基準といったジェンダー規範をもとに検討していく。本研究において「見られる対象」とされる女性が、性的主体性を獲得し、能動的に性を楽しむ「見る側」にシフトする構造がBLを通して行われていることが明らかとなり、BLは狭義の意味での性差別に当てはまらないこと、「女性を〈従属的〉な女性役割に還元しない表現」(加藤, 1996, p.180)を用いていることから、BLは反ポルノという位置付けになると結論づけることができた。

Cafeteria

Parallel Session5 | Regular Session | English Session

Environment, Economy and Politics

Chair:Shunichi Takekawa (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F107

[2F10703-01] On the economic viability and sustainability of renewable energy generation in developing countries: A case study of Nigeria

*Joseph Jr. Aduba¹ (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan))

Due to abundant renewable energy sources, access to affordable and clean energy (SDG-7) which is pivotal to achieving all other SDGs is attainable in emerging and developing countries. As a result, policymakers around the world are exploring renewable energy sources for energy generation to improve energy supply and to reduce carbon emissions from fossil powered energy systems. However, the economic viability and sustainability of generating energy from renewable energy sources in developing countries have been subjects of debate. Using Nigeria as a case study, this research will contribute to this debate by analyzing the economic viability and sustainability of some renewable energy sources via the lenses of economic, environmental, and social performance indicators. The study will employ a combination of multilevel, cost-benefit, and multi-criteria decision analysis framework to analyze some selected renewable energy sources. This research is expected to provide a framework for renewable energy policy analysis as well as a sustainable energy transition framework that take into consideration all renewable energy sources in Nigeria. Keyword: Economic viability, Renewable energy, Sustainable development, Sustainability

JEL: N77, O13, P28, Q01, Q42

[2F10703-03] An empirical study on decarbonization management of small and medium-sized enterprises in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan

*Sunhee Suk¹, Novelia TRIANA¹, Takahiro OTA² (1. Nagasaki University (Japan), 2. Osaki University (Japan))

Now, more than ever, corporations are expected to incorporate notions of sustainability and efforts to build a carbon-neutral society into their role and social responsibility practices. While large corporations respond relatively appropriately or preemptively to these trends, the carbon management of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) tends to straggle due to various restrictions and difficulties, including capital, human, and information resources. Focused on the SMEs in Nagasaki prefecture, this study aims to identify the status of their decarbonization management and analyze the determinants. Through conducting a survey

method from April to June 2022, members of economic groups in the Nagasaki area responded to inquiries using online methods and booklets, ultimately obtaining 100 samples. The results showed that businesses recognize the risk and challenges associated with strengthening climate change policies, adapting to market needs, implementing lower carbon technologies, and delivering customers' demands. Although businesses recognize the aforementioned necessities, however a large number of samples revealed their early stage of carbon strategies, with a limited understanding of environmental management, which hinders their capacity and will to adopt better practices. This study discloses the current situation of SME's decarbonization practices and provides important implications for companies' proactive and practical management aligned with SDGs.

[2F10703-04] Supporters for Nuclear Abolition or Deterrence?: What the Japanese Conservative Newspapers Discussed on Atomic-Bomb Day

*Shunichi Takekawa¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Some politicians argue that Japan needs the nuclear sharing with the United States as some NATO members do after Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Right-leaning conservative *Sankei*, one of the major newspapers in Japan, encourages politicians to discuss the possibility of the nuclear sharing while another conservative paper, *Yomiuri*, disregards this issue. This paper reviews those two conservative newspapers' editorials published around August 6, the Atomic-bomb day, from 1950 to 1999 and points out that their different attitudes toward the nuclear weapons date back to the 1970s. In the mid-1950s, both *Sankei* and *Yomiuri* supported the ban-the-bomb movements and favorably stressed that ordinary Japanese people, such as housewives in Tokyo, began the ban-the-bomb movements. In the 1960s and 70s, they sharply criticized the political parties, the Socialist, Communist, and Democratic Socialist parties, when they competed to dominate the World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs for their own interests. Meanwhile, *Sankei* began to acknowledge the needs of the nuclear deterrence from the 1970s while *Yomiuri* hoped that Japan would contribute to the world's nuclear reduction. In this respect, *Sankei* was a realist while *Yomiuri* was an idealist. The paper attempts to clarify the different kinds of conservatism in postwar Japan.

Parallel Session5 | Regular Session | English Session

Firms' Actions and Performance

Chair:Shusuke Kanai (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F108

[2F10803-01] The impact of institutional support on the SMEs performance; The mediating mechanism of export orientation

*Mekhala Vijayalakshmi Galanga

Sri Lanka economy declared its insolvency in the year 2022 as it was hit by twin deficit economy. Though the critics blame the political system as the the failure of the regulators of the economy, it is evident that the economic system was failing from the post-war. Inefficient resource allocation, imbalance sectoral contribution and over dependence on import are key drivers of the failure. Moreover, SME sector with its mass spread, absorb all the resource with less impact on innovation, cash generation, value creation and sustainability. However, to activate SMEs as the engine of growth, developing countries like Sri Lanka should base with sound institutional support. Key aspects of institutional support are advisory support and financial support to aid growth. The research aim at export orientation as the indicator of SMEs growth to find the effectiveness of available institutional support of export. The strategy of national export (2018-2022) of Sri Lanka acknowledge the need of strengthening exporter's market entry capacity and the intergration of SMEs from across Sri Lanka into exporters' value creation chain. Scope of the research lies in export orientation criterias and SMEs. Mixed method will be used with both primary and secondary data with correlation analysis. The study is significant, with its contribution on the urge of revising the strategic approach of economic development policies in Sri Lanka.

[2F10803-02] Interorganizational Deal Network Analysis and R&D Performance in Pharmaceutical Companies

*Kentaro Yashiro¹, Yeongjoo Lim¹, Shintaro Sengoku², Kota Kodama^{1,3} (1. Ritsumeikan University (Japan), 2. Tokyo Institute of Technology (Japan), 3. Hokkaido University (Japan))

The objective is to find new insights into the relationship between new drug candidate acquisition methods and financial performance based on inter-organizational deal network analysis. The results revealed that sales growth rate was negatively correlated with network centrality, while the number of drug launches was positively correlated with M&A. We assume that the tax reform in the U.S. has altered the strategies and the R&D performances.

[2F10803-03] Impact Performance Feedback and Decertification of B Corporations

*Shenali Fernando¹, Lailani Alcantara¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan (Japan))

B Corporations are a growing group of social enterprises certified to follow a thorough governance philosophy that incorporates the interests of all stakeholders, not just shareholders. Such companies are evaluated and scored on their positive impact performance on stakeholders such as workers, communities, customers, suppliers, and the environment.

Despite the growing interest in B Corporations, several B Corporations de-certify at the end of their 3-year certification period. This phenomenon is observed across sectors of B Corporations over years, yet there is a lack of research focused on examining the factors that drive such certified B Corporations to decertify despite their initial commitment to acquire the B Corporation certification.

Hence, this study aims to explain the mechanism that influences B corporations' likelihood to decertify. Drawing upon the performance feedback theory, we argue that impact performance with reference to B corporations' historical and social (peer) aspirations influence their likelihood to decertify. Such relationship between B corporations' impact performance and decertification is examined using data on B Corporations in the United States. Findings from this study will contribute to the literature on performance feedback and provide implications for B Corporations.

[2F10803-04] The Mechanism of Value Creation in Small Local Cinemas in Japan.

*Shusuke Kanai¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

As people have more choices of how to watch films today, such as multiplex cinemas, package videos, cable TV programs, downloading and streaming services, traditional cinemas have been struggling for decades. In fact, the number of screens of non-multiplex cinemas decreased from 1401 in 2000 to 419 in 2021, while multiplex cinemas increased from 1123 to 3229 in the same period of time (MPPAJ). However, some small local cinemas have been doing well under these circumstances. Such small local cinemas in good performance must be creating unique values for customers (Woodruff, 1997). This research aims to elucidate the mechanism of creating unique values in successful small local cinemas through case studies and qualitative method, specifically field research and observations in the cinemas, interviews to the managers and customers, surveys to the customers as well as analysis of literatures and data. Ultimately, this research shows that successful small local cinemas have clear visions of values for the customers, and thus clear designs of business models to create values. At the same time, the customers also create values. Since the process of creating values from the cinemas and the customers reflects the past of them, unique values are created from the mechanism.

Special Session (ST) | Pre-formed Session | English Session

Post-disaster Tourism - Memories and Place-making

Chair:Huong T. Bui(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F109

[2F10903-01] Post Disaster Tourism

*David Nguyen¹ (1. Tohoku University (Japan))

Dark tourism is often associated with negative images such as death and destruction. As a result, local communities that are part of the host destination, may feel uncomfortable and even reject this form of tourism development. However, there are many forms of dark tourism, and in particular Post-Disaster Tourism can provide an alternative approach towards tourism development that could find greater acceptance among community stakeholders. In our research, we propose the development of a Post-Disaster Tourism Framework which incorporates the principles from community based tourism, sustainability, and resiliency which could be used for tourism destinations recovering from disaster events. This framework seeks to optimize interactions between key tourism stakeholders such as the tourists and host destination, and within key components of the host destination, such as residents, businesses and the local government. The goal of the framework is to lead to a transformative process in the interaction between the tourists and the host community is mutually beneficial.

[2F10903-02] Survivor accounts in tourism and their impact on disaster collective memory: The case of kataribe activities after the Great East Japan Earthquake.

*Julia Gerster¹ (1. Tohoku University (Japan))

More than a decade after the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear disaster, affected community members are searching for ways to convey memories of the disaster and pass on lessons learned. In this sense, tourism can not only be understood as a means to support the recovery of disaster-affected regions but also as offering a welcome audience for disaster storytellers, also known as *kataribe*, to share their experiences. Doing so, on the one hand, disaster survivors are empowered to offer their own accounts and thoughts on the disaster and recovery processes. On the other hand, their narratives are at risk of

being influenced by their employment background or the target audience. Based on ethnographic field research, this presentation explores how such tourism-related *katari* activities impact the formation of disaster collective memory and how the activities themselves have been impacted by being embedded in tourism.

[2F10903-03] Affective heritage-making and politics of place in post-disaster tourism in Japan

*Annaclaudia Martini¹ (1. University of Bologna (Italy))

Literature concerned with the politics of place and memory often focuses on how representations of the past are struggled over, negotiated and actualized in the present. In Japan, after the 2011 disaster, the choice of what elements of the landscape and which stories to preserve has arguably contributed in shaping the collective memory of the event. This has provided continuity with the past and immediate access to the affective, other-than-conscious networks to which its story is normally connected, eliciting strong emotional reactions in tourists visiting such sites.

Utilizing examples from my past and current research on post-disaster tourism in Tohoku, I argue that by exploring the intimate relations between memory, affect and emotion, subtle politics of place can be highlighted, and understood as a performative and nonrepresentational component of ongoing conflict. Engagements with questions of affect in the political sphere interrogate the inherently ambivalent pathos that characterizes sites and practices of post-disaster tourism,, mobilizing complex relationships amongst tourists, locals and guide towards the role of presence and spectatorship, often related to a sense of being at loss, but also to processes of negotiation of painful pasts, ethically problematic situations, politically oriented discourses on memory and heritage.

[2F10903-04] Post-disaster Tourism – Memories and Place-making

*Huong T. Bui¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU) (Japan))

The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami of March 2011 disrupted the social-ecological systems of marine resource-dependent communities in Northeast Japan. The fishing communities and seafood manufacturers in the area have adopted tourism as a pillar for post-disaster recovery through linking various elements of different industries. The study offers theoretical and empirical work on tourism social-ecological system (SES) to understand the interactions between resources and various users under multi-layer governance. The resilience of an SES is captured by a matrix for new and existing resources and users forming four options for resource convergence, including persistence, adaptability, transformability, and preparedness. The SES framework and the matrix of resilient outcomes could be applied to manage destinations where disasters have caused severe damage.

Round Table | Pre-formed Session | Japanese Session

英語で教える国際関係

Chair:Yoichiro Sato(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University) Discussant:Ayako Kobayashi(Sophia University), Miki Sugimura(Sophia University), Shukuko Koyama(Waseda University), Yuji Uesugi(Waseda University), Ai Ohmori(Nihon University)

F111

[2F11103-01] 英語で教える国際関係

*Yoichiro Sato¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

グローバル人材育成や大学キャンパスの国際化が言われて久しい。留学生と一緒に国際的な話題を考える、他人と対話できる能力、論理的に話す能力、感情を理解する能力(EI)などが期待された。コロナ禍を経てオンラインを使った COIL使用例など、フィールドワーク、国際共同研修などの動きもある。コロナ禍で考えた、学生と一緒に考える機会の創出が、学生の興味を引き出す、学ぶ意味を示す、国際関係に限らずグローバル人材育成の方向性としていかに大事か？英語での教育は戦後秩序の維持ではないか？都市部と地方の大学で格差を生むのではないか？日本ではかなりの事例研究の歴史、外交史研究蓄積はあるが国際発信ができてこなかった。国際発信のためにも英語が必要である。多国籍の学生が英語を使って発信することは、「グローバル国際関係論」をも推進する。このラウンドテーブルでは、このような切り口から、英語で教える国際関係を論じたい。

Parallel Session5 | Regular Session | English Session

Mobility and Displacement

Nariman Dahlan(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F205

[2F20503-01] Solastalgia among Earthquake Victims, Fractionalized Minds, and Post-Disaster Governance

*Meredian Alam^{1,2,3} (1. Sociology and Anthropology Department, Universiti Brunei Darussalam (Brunei), 2. International Comparative Education, Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah School of Education, Universiti Brunei Darussalam (Brunei), 3. Environments and Transformation Thrust, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Universiti Brunei Darussalam (Brunei))

Solastalgia refers to the cultural and social sense of dislocation, alienation, and separation felt by local community members after a calamity has forced them to forsake their long-maintained livelihoods. This conceptual framework explores their enunciated subjective experiences that emerged after they suffered from loss of own family houses and other types of destructions primarily due to earthquakes in the present original paper by examining the lived experiences of a 5.9-magnitude earthquake that demolished hundreds of villages in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Province, Indonesia. The earthquake, according to community residents, was an unanticipated event that caused social and economic impacts that could not be predicted or managed. In-depth interviews with earthquake victims, government officials, community leaders, and religious leaders revealed that the solastalgic effects of the earthquake event not only debilitated their mental health, but also exaggerated social distrust, low quality of coordination between community assessors and government officials, and assessment mismatched data on destruction level and in the community led to intense emotions, participation I The fieldwork results reveal that, although solastalgic experiences continue and are still being recovered, post-disaster governance is damaged.

[2F20503-02] Between Two Worlds: Acculturation Strategies and Religious Identity of Second-generation Muslim Adolescents in Japan

*Nhi Ha Yen Phan¹ (1. Sophia University (Japan))

This research explores the acculturation experience of second-generation Muslim adolescents in Japan. The research attempts to capture a holistic view of the acculturation process through four main aspects: the chosen acculturation strategies, the emergence of hybrid identities, their approaches on religion and religious identity construction during acculturation. With that aim, I employ a single case study method with the use of in-depth interview, participant observation and fieldwork. The study applies different theoretical frameworks, namely Berry's model of acculturation, the individualization thesis and the model of Muslim religious identity development, to analyze the four themes mentioned above. The findings show complications in applying Berry's model of acculturation to comprehend the role of religion in the formation of hybrid identities during acculturation. Moreover, signs of individualization of religious beliefs and practices are evident, which can possibly give rise to the emergence of multiple forms of religious identity constructed upon different aspects of faith.

[2F20503-03] Refugee's Admission Through Private sponsorship programs: A case study of Language schools for Syrian in Japan – what is next?

*Souzan Hussein¹ (1. Waseda University GSAPS (Japan))

This paper will study an alternative solution to refugee admission through complementary pathways (CP). A complementary pathway is a tool created in response to refugee and asylum seekers' crisis under the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) objectives. Admission through Education into a third country to support the durable solution of resettlement is one of the categories covered under the complementary pathways. This study will be explaining and analyze the first private sponsorship project initiated in 2016, under the name of "Japanese Language School Program for Syrian (JLSP)", the article will focus on the student experience through this project and what to expect after completing the two years of education. "What is next?".

The objective of this article is to include embedded challenges faced by the students with a refugee background in resettling and integrating into the new society of Japan. Data was collected through interviews, fieldwork, and participants' observation conducted in Japan. The enrolled refugees hold the status of "Student" not "refugee", but they are considered refugee students. Each student faced a sequence of challenges based on their skills and qualifications. However, all the students shared one main obstacle which was the fear of the unknown future in Japan.

[2F20503-04] An international sphere in exhibitions from international exchange programs (a case study of Museums of the Kanto areas)

*Vi Tuong Vi¹ (1. Tokyo International Christian University (Japan))

The free consumption of culture is politically observable, Japan has been promptly spreading its cultural and art products to many Southeast Asia countries. The dissemination of Japanese popular culture values has introduced Southeast Asians to a new variety of national power's consumption challenges and images. Japan has gained recognition as a friendly and trustworthy partner, which shares the same interests with many other countries in the region. Vietnam is a nation that has similarities in art heritage, cultural values, and admiration for those properties. In addition, the Southward shift strategy of Japan in the way of 'soft power' has delivered many opportunities to Vietnam. Most observable transactions are the chance to study overseas for students, courses to upgrade proficiency for workers and a time to live in a foreign country for artists to learn and create arts by new methods or materials. Annual events in memorizing the diplomacy relations "Vietnam Day" and "Vietnam Week" were introducing the cultural values of each country to promote tourism in both countries. This study will tentatively investigate the influence of Vietnamese culture in Japan through the specific events and exhibitions around the Kanto regions (a case study of Museum exhibitions and cultural public events)

Business and Gender

Kumiko Miyazaki (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F213

[2F21303-03] Business case competitions and their indication of the gender differences in team performance.

*Khiem Gia Pham¹, Binh Thanh Trinh¹, Sett Min Thwin¹, Hiruni Thiranya Liyanarachchi¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Gender-based differences have attracted attention among scholars and practitioners. Previous studies have identified gender as a significant factor that affects team performance, suggesting that teams with a more diverse gender composition tend to perform better than teams lacking in gender diversity. Nonetheless, we still lack an understanding of how gender composition influences behavioral patterns in teams. This study aims to address this gap through the observation of team performance and behaviors in a business case competition. Specifically, this observes and analyzes the final presentation and question-and-answer segments to identify whether gender-based differences exist in the distributions of roles, presentation time allocation, and responsibilities among team members. Our findings will contribute to the literature and practice by providing insights into how gender differences are influencing their behaviors and performances. Thus, they can explore more studies and research to investigate the existence of gender differences from other aspects besides behaviors and suggest strategies to improve the performance of teams.

[2F21303-04] A Study on the Role of Companies and the Private Sector in the Resolution of Marine Plastic Problems in Oita Prefecture

*Chaeyeon LEE¹, Minji KI¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Oita is an area where many sides are in contact with the ocean, and closely related to the ocean. Currently, the ocean in Oita is being damaged by marine waste, and according to research by the Oita prefecture, most of the marine waste is plastic, and it is a problem because it is not bulky but in large quantities. In addition, concerns about microplastics are being continue. We hypothesized that the role of companies and the private sector have an important role for solving Oita prefecture's marine plastic waste problems. To prove this hypothesis, we compare and analyze policies, businesses, and private sector's activities in Korea and Japan, and study what activities Oita's companies and private sectors should do to solve Oita's marine plastic problems and what policies the Oita prefecture should support them.

Anthropology / Welfare

Jun Aizaki (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F214

[2F21403-01] 宮崎県椎葉村の焼畑システムとその周辺文化に関する考察 (清家ゼミ)

*Kaito Fukuda¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

九州脊梁山地に位置する宮崎県椎葉村とその周辺地域は山奥の隔絶された環境の中で土着の文化が淡々と継承されている。近代化とともに交通の便が改善されると研究者の出入りも増える一方、農業の機械化や人口流出といった諸問題に直面し、それでもなお現在にまで多くの生きた文化が受け継がれている。椎葉村向山地区には江戸時代から8代にわたって伝統的な焼畑を継承する一家が住む。これまで焼畑は環境破壊的なイメージから批判の対象となっていたが、近年では山の再生や自然との共生が考えられた優れた有機農法として注目され、2015年には世界農業遺産にも登録されている。今回はこの焼畑をめぐる歴史と評価の変遷を踏まえた上で、現在まで継承されている焼畑文化の詳細と、その周辺に見られる神楽などの文化体系がどのように焼畑と関わりを持つかに関する考察を行う。

[2F21403-02] ネパールにおける職業とカーストの分離についての考察 (清家ゼミ)

*Hiroto Funahashi¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究では、ネパール連邦民主共和国 (以下ネパール) で生活している吟遊詩人カーストであるガンダルバが観光客との接触やグローバル化を通じて彼らの伝統的な職業形態を変化させた事例を主な対象として、ネパールの現代社会の変動がカーストと密接に関連した職業に与えた影響を文化人類学の視点から考えていく。ルイ＝デュモンの「ホモ＝ヒエラルキクス」における議論において、カーストはそれぞれの持つ宗教観＝浄性によってヒエラルキーが発生し、集団 (カースト) の分離が行われる。つまり、日常で行われる職業が浄性に強い影響を与えるということを明らかにした。しかし、この議論では反対に職業が宗教観に与える影響について十分に語られていなかったと考察する。本研究では多様な宗教や民族集団を抱えるネパールにおいて職業がどのように宗教観に与えたのが、現在行われているカースト研究を概観し、その特徴を考察することが目的である。

[2F21403-03] 障害の構造に関する医療モデルから社会モデルへの移行可能性の考察 (清家ゼミ)

*Marin Koseki¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

近代において、経済中心の文化的価値観のなかで下される、「生産性」重視という価値判断によって、それに適合的ではない人びとは不完全な者として、蔑視と排除の対象と見なされる。たとえば障害者をはじめとした社会的弱者は、自律・自立した活動ができず、経済発展や国家発展に貢献できない者と「価値づけ」られがちである。一方、1970年代から世界各地の障害当事者運動の中で徐々に形成されてきた「社会モデル」では、障害者が困難に直面するのは、社会的障壁障害〔ディスアビリティ〕が原因であり、それを除去するのは社会全体の義務であることが主張されている。そこで本発表では、近代に見られるこのような生産性至上主義や優生思想の欠陥について見た上で、障害の構造が医療モデルから社会モデルへ移行してきた社会背景を明らかにし、障害者が暮らすあらたな社会のあり方を模索していく。

[2F21403-04] わがままではない主張に続く

— JR九州駅無人化訴訟のいまとこれから—

*Taiki Taba¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

本研究の目的は、JR九州駅無人化訴訟の向かう先を明らかにすることである。大分県内の障害当事者団体「だれもが安心して暮らせる大分県をつくる会」(以下、大分県をつくる会)は、日本で初めての事例である駅無人化の是非を問う裁判を「楽しい裁判」と銘打って抗議運動に励んでいる。本研究では、今日も続く駅無人化訴訟の実態を議論する手法として、新聞記事や大分県をつくる会が発行する機関誌の分析を行う。また、楽しい裁判の意図を明らかにするために、原告の車椅子ユーザーへのインタビュー調査を実施する。分析から導き出される結果として、等しく「対話」を交わす手段である楽しい裁判は、共生社会へ踏み出すきっかけになると考えられる。最後に、駅無人化訴訟の行き先は、裁判の勝敗にかかわらず、障害のある人々の「わがままではない主張に向き合う意義」を訴訟に直接的な関わりを持たない第三者に対して投げかけることであると結論付ける。

Food, Agriculture and Safety

Chair:Nishantha Giguruwa (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

[2F10704-02] Consumer Choice by Different Sources of Information

*Koichi Yamaura¹ (1. APU (Japan))

F1 Japanese consumers are overly sensitive to information about agricultural and food products. This sensitivity has sometimes had a major impact on the market. For example, although GM products are not banned in Japan, extreme consumer aversion and rumors about GM products led to their removal from the market before 2000. This is the result of consumers' extreme fear of GM products, based on information from the media and friends, rather than on their own investigation of GM products and their safety. Thus, Japanese consumers are highly interested in label information such as the origin of agricultural products and additives and ingredients in food products, but much of their knowledge comes from vague information. The purpose of this study is to clarify the extent to which different sources of consumer information affect consumer purchases in an age when social networking services have become more accessible to many generations. In this study, we used a consumer survey to identify differences in consumers' WTP by information limit. The results showed that visual communication stimulated consumers the most. On the other hand, consumers paid less attention to printed information.

[2F10704-03] Container Strawberry Farming: A sustainable urban agriculture implementation in Japan

*Nishantha Giguruwa¹ (1. APU (Japan))

In Japan, container farming is an emerging and sustainable approach in urban agriculture with connotations of high-tech and high productivity. This research focuses on setting up a mini-farm factory environment for strawberry farming and supply chain integration to ensure sustainable business. The enclosed controlled environment is produced at low cost using used reefer containers with a mini-solar farm on the roof top couple to a net metering grid and high-density vertical style agro-photonics farm factory inside it. The key investigation focusses in this research is the optimum controlled environment to produce tasty and quality strawberries matching to its open field counterparts. Concomitant to that is to understand the supply chain logistics and timing for maximum productivity. The plant life cycle from seedling to replanting is observed while controlling an array of plant factory modules such as LED wavelengths and intensity controls, fertigation system, and temperature/humidity control system etc. for complete seasonal cycle for one year. The rationale of field sensing, system actuating, and data collection, interfaces for collaboration by global experts network is presented.

Human Resource Management

Ali Haidar (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F108

[2F10804-01] Socioeconomic Predictors of the Psychological Wellbeing of Vietnamese Migrant Laborers in Japan

*Tien Tran Thuy Ngo¹, Adam Randall Smith¹ (1. International Christian University (Japan))

Under the Technical Intern Training Program (TITP), Vietnamese nationals currently account for nearly 60% of migrant laborers in Japan (Ministry of Justice, 2022). However, very little research documents the lived experience of these essential human resources. For example, it appears that few TITP participants are aware that this program is, in fact, not a training program but rather a program designed to provide cheap labor without any significant skill acquisition, or that TITP certificates are only valid in Japan. Inequities such as these may lead to various social and psychological problems among laborers. In this study, we analyze five predictors of laborers' psychological wellbeing: (1) educational background, (2) awareness about the reality of TITP, (3) Japanese language skill, (4) financial burdens, and (5) cultural adaptation. Participants (N = 300) answered a 1-hour online questionnaire, and data was collected from many localities and diverse industries across Japan. Our results represent the largest quantitative analyses of migrant laborers in Japan in recent years and shed light on various objective and subjective barriers to the successful integration of migrant laborers into Japanese society.

Keywords: Vietnamese, migrant workers, TITP, socioeconomic, psychological wellbeing

[2F10804-02] Inclusive Workplace and Engagement: Evidence from International Student Part-time Workers in Japan

*Mardhana Ksatrya¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Part-time work is especially common in Japan which has one of the highest percentages of temporary workers in the world.

International students studying in Japanese universities often work part-time to supplement their income and for other reasons such as language learning. Previous studies have researched how the duality of studying while working impacts the well-being of students which can result in exhaustion. Workers' well-being has been found to correlate with their engagement in the workplace. This study attempts to explore how an inclusive workplace can benefit part-time workers' well-being, preventing exhaustion and thus benefiting the company with productive employees. This study will focus on the experiences of international students with respondents from a Japanese university with high numbers of international students. A mixed methodology of in-depth-interview and surveys is going to be used to gain comprehensive results. The results are hoped to benefit students, universities, and companies employing international students in creating an inclusive workplace.

[2F10804-03] The Alignment of Planning and Budgeting Process for National Development: A Case Study of Stunting Prevention Program in Indonesia

*Moehamad Nawaludin¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Planning and budgeting in the government sector are two inseparable activities that require strong alignment. However, previous studies revealed that the government sector's misalignment of planning and budgeting had become a critical issue in achieving national development goals. As a country with a separate planning and budgeting system, Indonesia issued a government regulation in 2017 to improve the alignment of the planning and budgeting process. This study aims to investigate the current condition and the degree to which Indonesia's planning and budgeting process has aligned at the national level in the case study of the stunting prevention program as a springboard. In addition, the empirical literature on planning and budgeting would benefit policymakers, academics, and other relevant stakeholders. The content and suitability analysis on regulations and planning and budgeting documents for fiscal years 2019 to 2022 is examined. Despite misalignments in the suitability of planning and budgeting documents based on code, title, and budget allocations, a significant improvement has been discovered in the business process and contents of documents.

[2F10804-04] Factors influencing employee engagement during the Covid-19 pandemic: A study of working from home telecom employees in Yangon, Myanmar.

*Thinn Nu Soe¹, Haidar - Ali¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Employee engagement is a strategy to retain talented employees while decreasing absenteeism (Sharma & Nargotra, 2018) and enhancing employee productivity in delivering good customer service (Kaliannan & Adjovu, 2015). During the COVID19 pandemic crisis, employees were allowed to work from home (WFH). This study Based on Gallup's 12 Survey investigated the factors influencing the engagement of WFH employees in Myanmar's telecom sector. Twelve middle-level managers took part in this qualitative study by answering semi-structured interview questions. Interview responses were analyzed using a thematic approach.

Results show that factors contributing to engagement varied between senior middle-level managers and junior middle-level managers. Senior-mid-level managers report engaged with the organization. Factors influencing their engagement include a clear understanding of job responsibilities; receiving materials and equipment, recognition, and care; participation in decision-making; opportunities to learn; the chance to apply talented skills; having best friends; and encouragement for personal and professional development at work. Junior middle-level managers report a lack of engagement in their work. Factors contributing to their lack of engagement included the lack of clear understanding of expected outcomes in job roles and responsibilities, materials and equipment support, lack of opinion counting, and weakness in providing training programs for professional development. The current study highlights the importance of adopting strategies to engage both senior and junior middle-level managers to accomplish business objectives. The findings will be useful for companies that aim to improve employee engagement during crisis situations in Myanmar.

Development and Sustainability Challenges for Emerging Asia

F109

[2F109-1525-1add] ST Session Keynote

Kensuke Molnar-Tanaka (Head of Asia Desk, OECD Development Centre)

The economies of Emerging Asia are among the most dynamic in the world, but face several structural challenges, though the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine are major near-term challenges these economies face.

This presentation provides an overview of key structural challenges for the development of Emerging Asian economies, based on the results of various OECD's publications. For instance, revitalising tourism is important for the region. Strengthening digitalisation, enhancing human capital development, especially the overall quality of education, and upgrading infrastructure is also critical for the region.

All facets of development must be green and financial markets require significant development of their own to support actions to achieve these goals.

Parallel Session6 | Regular Session | English Session

Foreign Policies

Jiye Kim (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F111

[2F11104-01] *Kimuchi vs Kimchi*: A comparison between the EU-Japan EPA and the EU-South Korea FTA regarding the level of protection of Geographical Indications

*Anke Kennis¹ (1. Waseda University (Japan))

This paper analyses the difference in the level of protection of Geographical Indications (GI) in both the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and the EU-South Korea Free Trade Agreement (FTA). After the WTO's Doha Round stagnated, the EU started to push its GI system through FTAs such as the EU-Japan EPA and the EU-South Korea FTA. This paper compares the level of protection of GIs between these two FTAs by first analysing the negotiation phase, looking at negotiation directives and press releases. After that, the text of the EU-Japan EPA and EU-South Korea FTA is analysed to verify if the original goals were achieved in either case. Lastly, the implementation phase is scrutinised to understand how the GI system is developing in both countries and if and why there are differences in its scope or number. The results show that the GI system in the EU-Japan EPA is slightly more sophisticated than the EU-South Korea FTA one. The number of protected GIs also varies greatly with the EU and Japan both adding more than 86 GIs in the last two years. However, due to recent spats with China and the *Hallyu* wave, Korea has started to catch up rapidly.

[2F11104-02] History, Ideology, and the Conflicted Other: How China Views Russia

*Yi Wang¹ (1. Waseda University (Japan))

It is widely observed that media coverage and public opinion in China are predominantly pro-Russia during the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Given the long-term close ties between Beijing and Moscow, it is not surprising to see many Chinese view Russia positively. Yet, such an orchestrated positive image of Russia does not represent the whole scene of China's perception of Russia, if we include other non-mainstream strands of speeches. A careful examination of different views, therefore, is much needed. This study categorizes four different interpretative communities regarding how to view Russia in Chinese society: pro-Russia nationalists, "Soviet fans," anti-Russian nationalists, and liberals. It finds interpretations of history and ideological positions are the key factors that divide perceptions.

[2F11104-03] The Evolving Landscape of India's Foreign Policy policy Interests in South Asia

*Aleksandra Jaskolska¹ (1. University of Warsaw (Poland))

The aim of the paper is to analyze the evolving landscape of India's foreign policy interests in South Asia. Key India-South Asia engagement domains will be analyzed: trade and investment, foreign aid, politics and cultural exchange. Each domain will be briefly analyzed. Author will also focus on evolving perceptions of Indian perspectives on South Asia and *South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)* – both positive and negative. In the next part of the presentation tensions across current politics will be presented with case studies, giving particular examples like: India-Bangladesh border issue, India-Nepal vs. China-Nepal cooperation. Analyzing these domains will allow Author to place India's position/role in South Asia in the cycle of power according to Charles Doran. Position/role of India is rising or decreasing? How does the answer to this question influence foreign policy of other international actors towards South Asia?

[2F11104-04] Cost and Benefit of Regional Leadership: China and Japan Compared

*Shintaro Hamanaka¹ (1. IDE-JETRO (Japan))

States that aspire to “ regional leadership” often agree to shoulder large economic cost of building institution, expecting that such would lead to the enhancement of their international status. This paper demonstrates that such is actually the case by shedding light onto domestic inter-ministry disagreement on regional leadership within a nation. A foreign ministry that values diplomatic benefit often tries to establish and lead regional institutions, excluding superior rival states to exploit the diplomatic benefit of regional leadership. In contrast, economic ministries are usually concerned with economic cost of such institution building. The paper will compare Japan and China from the perspective of economic cost-diplomatic benefit analysis.

[2F11104-05] Japan-UK-EU relations: economic and security cooperation

*Utpal Vyas¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

After Brexit, Japanese companies and its government have had to reevaluate its relationships with both the UK and the EU. Japan wants to maintain good relations with both the UK and EU, but necessarily has to deal with friction in terms of trade between the two markets and with its own needs to diversify its security relationships. As Japan's own region becomes more tense, and the consequences for the EU of Russia's invasion of Ukraine change the calculations regarding security and economic issues within Europe, Japan needs to understand the changing situation in order to navigate through difficult times. This research tries to consider and understand how Japan's relations with the UK and EU are changing, with a view to generating further questions and hypotheses.

Parallel Session6 | Regular Session | English Session

Arts

Chair:Joseph Proglar (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F205

[2F20504-01] Kill the stranger! – madness, possession, and discrimination in Izumi Kyō ka’ s Ryū tandan.

*Alejandro Morales Rama¹ (1. Kanagawa University (Japan))

Izumi Kyō ka (1873-1936) began his career writing serious novels for which he was praised. However, from 1896 he shifted to writing works that belong to the fantastic genre, which in turn, earned him criticism from his peers in the literary establishment. Kyō ka is also well-known for his anti-modern stance, and critical mind towards some societal ills, mostly involving suffering women. While the issue of discrimination in his works has been researched before, the consensus is that Kyō ka was aware of this issue, but never truly engaged with it due to an inferiority complex.

This talk focuses on *Ryū tandan* (1896), Kyō ka’ s first fantastic work, and particularly in the way that the main character, the child Chisato, and a group of outcast children can be understood to be mirror images within the work. Through this understanding, this talk will argue that we can illuminate the ways in which Kyō ka laid bare and criticized the power dynamics and institutions that contributed to the discrimination of outcast people, including psychology, folklore superstition and bullying, all of which created the image of the stranger out of abjection and aimed at its symbolic killing in the name of protecting society.

[2F20504-02] How *Seichi* has Changed the Image of Locations: A Case Study of the Kamado Shrines in Northern Kyushu

*Line Horsted Hoest-Madsen¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Denmark))

The term *seichi*, a Japanese term that has made its way into the vocabulary of fans of Japanese popular culture, was originally used to refer to places with religious affiliation. The term itself means “ sacred” or “ holy”, and is now both used for its religious purpose, but more importantly, as a reference to a location that has a relation to a Japanese popular culture product. This means that a location’ s image can change, depending on who is visiting it, which is a clear case of the two Kamado shrines placed in Beppu and Fukuoka. These shrines have seen an increase in visitors after the anime *Kimetsu no Yaiba* (Demon Slayer) came out in 2019, due to the fact that the protagonist Tanjiro Kamado was sharing their name. The reception of the new relation, as well as the newfound image of becoming a *seichi* location within the fan community, has been handled differently by the two shrines. This paper is going to analyze and compare how the shrines has used the relation to the anime, and how it might have affected the number of visitors.

Keywords: *Seichi*, Contents Tourism, Media Mix, Tourist Gaze.

[2F20504-03] Appealing to Daddy Issues: *The Depiction of the Father Figure in the SoftBank Shirato Family Commercial Series*

*Lea Baumgaertner¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

This paper examines the depiction of the father figure and his changing role within the family in Japanese Television commercials. A mix of content and discourse analysis was performed on 35 commercials in the long-running SoftBank commercial series surrounding the Shirato Family published between 2007 and 2021. Using role theory as the leading theory, this paper argues that the role of the father figure depicted changes over time. While the father in the commercial seems to view himself as an authoritarian figure within the household, he is often ignored by his family. His image is in line with both the Showa-ideal of an authoritarian father and the Heisei-ideal of an involved father, effectively appealing to a wide range of consumers. This differentiation of ideals is established through an extensive literature review that covers both the historical background of the role of the father in Japan starting from the Meiji period, to establish what is seen as “ traditional,” to linguistic factors such as proverbs to create an understanding of social and cultural influences. This paper aims to fill a gap in research on the representation of fathers in media and identify how fathers and their family relations are depicted in commercials.

Keywords: Role Theory, Television Commercials, Advertising, Fatherhood, SoftBank, Shirato-Family

[2F20504-04] Non-verbal communication in jazz jam sessions in Oita prefecture, Japan: The role of hand gestures, facial expressions and musical cues in facilitating spontaneous musical creation

*Joseph Progler¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

Jazz jam sessions involve musicians performing together without rehearsals or pre-planning. Participation presumes familiarity with repertoire and facility with spontaneous musical creation, also known as improvisation. During a session, participants take turns suggesting a song. Once a song has begun, non-verbal communication plays a significant role in its performance. This was investigated through participant-observation at weekly sessions in Oita City and a monthly session in Usa City. Three categories of non-verbal communication are prevalent: hand gestures, facial expressions and musical cues. Hand gestures include snapping fingers to suggest tempo, touching one's head to indicate returning to the beginning of a song, and holding up four fingers to initiate call and response. Facial expressions include eye contact and nodding used while taking turns improvising. Musical cues are snippets of melody related to aspects of musical form, such as moving together into a particular section or toward the end of the song. Non-verbal communication allows musicians who may have little or no prior experience performing with one another to engage in spontaneous musical creation and to maintain a sense of group cohesion while doing so. This research contributes to an understanding of the role of non-verbal communication in group cooperation and cohesion.

Undergraduate Session | Regular Session | Japanese Session

Modern Society / Political Philosophy / Literature

Jun Aizaki (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

F214

[2F21404-01]現代社会における〈ノマド〉という生き方の研究（清家ゼミ）

*Kaito Iwakiri¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

日本では、2010年頃から特定の住所を購入、賃貸することなく、恒常的に場所を移動しながら暮らす「ノマド」という生き方が注目されている。先行研究では、インターネットに接続されたモバイル機器を介することで時間や場所の制約を受けない働き方やモバイルコワーキングスペースの実態など、労働／仕事という観点から議論が積み重ねられている（Makimoto2013；日本経営協会2014；松下2019）。しかし、「なぜ移動し、またどのように暮らしているのか」というノマドの生活それ自体については余り考察がなされていない。したがって本研究では、半構造化面接を用いた質的調査によって、対象者のライフスタイルの背景や実態把握を行った。その結果、ノマドは移動することそれ自体に価値を見出し、ノマドコミュニティにおいて情報共有をしながら生活していることが明らかとなった。

[2F21404-02]A. ギデンズの社会学理論から考える現代日本の「不安」の実態についての研究（清家ゼミ）

*Yuki Sugiyama¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

現代は「モダニティ」と称されており、「後期近代」に位置づけがされる。ギデンズ（1991）によると、モダニティの制度は自己アイデンティティの新しいメカニズムを形づくるとされており、このことから、不安は個人に起因するもののように思われるが、そこには社会構成との関連性が見えると考えられる。

本研究の目的は、アンソニー＝ギデンズの主張した社会の再帰性という考え方が、現代の不安や生き辛さにどのように結びついているのかを明らかにすることである。制度的再帰性とは、新しい知識と情報を行為の環境につねに組み入れることで行為の環境が再構成されることを指す（ギデンズ, 1991）。この制度的再帰性に加え、前近代から近代に向けて「脱埋め込み」がなされ、時空間共にローカルな呪縛から解放され、無限の拡大の中で相互作用が再構築されるようになった。そのなかで、生きる意味や実存の意味が現代ではどこに存在し得るのかについて

での考察を行う。

[2F21404-03]多和田葉子文学にみられる言語観に関する一考（清家ゼミ）

*Mika Yanagiura¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University. (Japan))

本研究の目的は多和田葉子文学の背景にある言語観を考察し、「言語の峡谷に立つ」という独自の文学スタイルの内実を明らかにすることである。日独両言語で創作活動を展開する多和田の作品をめぐって文学研究の領域では、①認知心理学や単一化される言語に対する批判の視点からその多言語性に着目するもの（柳生2019；清水2008）、②他言語の中で生活を送ることで生じた「言語喪失」に着目し言語表現の創造性を明らかにするもの（土屋2009；青柳2001）など、多和田の言語観に着目した研究が多くある。しかし、「峡谷に立つ」という多和田の姿勢そのものに着目して作品を読み解いた研究は未だなされていない。そこで本研究では、多和田が「峡谷に立つ」というモチーフを明確に取り上げるようになったと思われる『地球にちりばめられて』（2018）等の文学作品を対象に、『エクソフォニー』（2003）といった随筆を手掛かりとしながらその文学スタイルの内実を明らかにしていく。

[2F21404-04]ジョン・ロールズの格差原理における不平等の正当化過程についての一考察（清家ゼミ）

*Chihiro Morohashi¹ (1. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan))

本研究の目的は、J. ロールズの『正義論』で主張される正義の二原理の一つである格差原理において、「デモクラティックな平等」は、どのように不平等を正当化しているのかを再解釈することである。ロールズは社会的不正義を「全員の便益とならない不平等である」と単純かつ明快に定義し、社会的・経済的不平等の調整役として「各人の相対的利益になること」と「全員に平等に開かれていること」という条件のもとに格差原理を主張した。格差原理をめぐっては、最も不遇な人々の暮らしの向上のために不平等が正当化されており、不平等の調整役を果たせていないという批判（西口,2016；山本,2011）や、不遇な人々の便益にならないのならば、より大きな利益を得ることを望まないという友愛の理念として、他者との共生の観点から正当化をする試み（川本,2009）が見られる。本研究では、後者にあたる他者との共生の観点から格差原理の正当化過程を再定式化していく。