

Asia Pacific Conference 2023

Shaping a New World from Asia Pacific

December 2 (Sat.) - December 3 (Sun.), 2023

Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

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Panel code 1 / Parallel Session 1-1 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J101

Environment and Bureaucracy

Chair : Prof. Satoshi Abe (Kyushu University)

ID : 190

▶ 1 Small Medium sized Enterprises' (SMEs) awareness of Carbon Management Activities and preference on Carbon Credit Mechanism - A study case of Nagasaki Prefecture

Novelia Triana¹, 太田 貴大² (1 Nagasaki University, 2 Osaka University)

A significant national signal in Japan emphasizes the reduction of carbon emissions and the mitigation of environmental effects by businesses based on a cost-effectiveness approach. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), in particular, play an essential role in addressing climate change internally and voluntarily establishing markets for carbon offset credits at the local level. This study aims to identify the current awareness of decarbonization management among SMEs and further investigate their preference for specific attributes of forest management credits, as well as their willingness to pay for forest sequestration carbon credits. The survey utilized the choice experiment method and administered both online and offline questionnaires. A total of 143 responses were collected and analyzed using a structural equation framework (SEM) model. The study revealed that SMEs exhibit a moderate level of awareness and actively engage in carbon management activities. Specifically, 76% of SMEs implemented in-house energy-saving activities, 54% reported participating in seminars related to carbon management for businesses, and 46% optimized transportation to reduce emissions. Furthermore, the study demonstrated that CEOs significantly influence the type of carbon management activities pursued and the purchase of carbon credits. Moreover, stakeholders such as "Association," "Community," and "Client" exerted stronger influence compared to "government," "Competitor," "Employee," and "Supplier" on CEOs' decisions regarding carbon management. In conclusion, SMEs in Nagasaki prefecture rely on their CEOs to adopt sustainability practices within their companies.

ID : 92

▶ 2 The significance of synergy in administering public bureaucracy among public officials

Kingsley Chukwuemeka UZOIGWE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This paper seeks to understand the impacts of local politics in Japan, particularly on the synergy between public officials in executing public bureaucracy. It is argued that a lack of constructive synergy between public officials, such as (elected) political office holders, appointed and career bureaucrats, causes competition among public officials, corruption, and poor execution of public service. Hence, this paper seeks to understand the impact of such synergy and its implications when such synergy is not existing. The paper uses secondary data from the newspaper — government publication reports on local politics to examine how different categories of public officials in Japan have worked together to champion a more effective public service devoid of local political interference in the last ten years.

ID : 193

▶3 Sex, death and real estate: how reef fish spawning aggregation dynamics inform us about extinction risk and conservation

Terry Donaldson (University of Guam Marine Laboratory/EPSCoR)

An increasing number of reef fish species have been shown to form spawning aggregations. These aggregations occur at predictable times and places with species-specific variability in temporal and spatial distribution at spawning aggregation sites. The predictability of site use, however, exposes participants to predation on spawning adults and their eggs, and overfishing. Excessive levels of these threats can promote extinction risk of vulnerable species on local scales. Determination of this risk requires measurement in order to understand how resilient populations of aggregating species may be. By examination of life history characteristics coupled with field observations of aggregations at various sites, it was determined that populations of larger, slow growing, late maturing species are most vulnerable to extinction risk as are eggs spawned in certain areas of aggregation sites where egg predators are abundant. Further, fishers have knowledge of fish spawning aggregation dynamics, and so many of these species are easily overfished, even at more remote localities where human populations are not large. The results of this and related studies can inform resource managers and conservationists of the need to develop, implement and manage effective conservation plans that offer protection to reef fish species that form spawning aggregations.

ID : 16

▶4 Re-thinking the Environment in Iran: Materiality, Objects, and Social Memory

Satoshi Abe (Kyushu University)

Environmental problems have increasingly become evident in post-revolutionary Iran. As urbanization and movement of people accelerated after the 1990s, for example, air pollution became literally visible in its major cities and continues to affect the operation of citizens' daily errands. The field of environment, as a result, recently came to be a focus of curiosity, research studies, and technical management in the country. Growing numbers of Iranians have contributed to the emerging discourses and practices of environment, and the scientific schemes of environment are especially developing to combat the problems.

However, research findings also suggest that its discourses and practices are not entirely reducible to the terms of the natural sciences only. What is distinctive about the environmental turn in Iran is the ways in which differing ideas of "nature" are drawn to conceptualize the differing schemes of environmental activities. Notably, objects play key roles in eliciting distinctive notions of "nature," constituting a critical social force that fosters and generates particular memories, feelings, and actions among those involved. Drawing on fieldwork conducted in Iran, this presentation explores how objects like a map help them conceptualize the notion of nature variously and thus reveal the layers of environmental debates and practices.

Panel code 2 / Parallel Session 1-2 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J102

History in International Relations

Chair : TBA

ID : 150

▶1 Serbia-Kosovo Border Tensions: A Black Swan or a Grey Rhino to European Security?

I Gede Aditya Daniswara NAYAKA, Xuezhe HUANG (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Since the dissolution of Yugoslavia, the geopolitical situation in Kosovo and Serbia has been widely acknowledged as a significant challenge to Balkan and European security. This is primarily attributed to the persistent escalation of

tensions, including ongoing border disputes. However, the underlying factor that potentially exerts a decisive influence on the exacerbation of the conflict, beneath its political façade, has captured the attention of this study, prompting a deeper exploration into the ethnic dimensions of this issue. Therefore, it is imperative to investigate the cascading consequences of ethnic nationalism in both Serbia and Kosovo. The primary objective of this study is to assess the potential domino effect resulting from ethnic nationalism by employing risk analysis theories, in order to determine whether the conflict represents a Grey Rhino or a Black Swan event. Simultaneously, this study also aims to provide a comparative analysis, drawing upon other analogous instances as evident in the Rwandan civil war. In conclusion, employing the aforementioned diverse methodologies, this paper aims to establish an analytical foundation that facilitates the anticipation of future geopolitical risks in the Balkans and Europe.

ID : 234

▶2 The good, the bad, and the ugly of addressing colonial history in higher education: A South Korean and Kenyan comparative study

Salome MUNGAI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

States in the post-colonial era, such as South Korea or Kenya, are forced to cope with the painful memories of colonization, as an unavoidable part of their history. Education, at the secondary and higher level, is often the channel through which this occurs. However, debates surrounding the extent of colonial history that should be disseminated to the “younger generations” via high school history textbooks exist, arguing that some aspects of this history are inappropriate to be taught within a “classroom setting”. Particularly in the cases of South Korea and Kenya, this is important as both states deal with the colonial history of sexualized violence, i.e., rape. This study aims to investigate “To what extent is war-related sexual violence explored as an aspect of “difficult” colonial history acquired through secondary and higher education curricula?” by comparing the cases of both South Korea and Kenya. Through literature review, the extent to which their curriculum has addressed colonial sexual violence will be investigated alongside interviewing APU students from Kenya and South Korea to gauge their perception of this history based on their secondary education. Overall, the study seeks to build an understanding of the difficulties arising from addressing colonial history in education.

ID : 85

▶3 The impact of competing historical narratives on international reconciliation: A comparative analysis on how Vietnam/American War is depicted in the American and Vietnamese history textbooks.

Van Anh NGUYEN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

“Let the historical truths speak for themselves” has hardly been implemented to bring hope to international reconciliation between former adversaries. While reconciliation calls for efficient efforts from both sides to recognize the past wrongdoings and empathize with the other’s suffering, competing narratives in history textbooks negatively impact the future generation’s perception of their former enemy states. In the absence of recognition and harmonization of competing historical narratives, the ultimate state of peace can only be a temporary absence of war. This research examines how competing narratives on the controversial past, incorporated in history textbooks, affect the reconciliation process between the United States and Vietnam. Both countries have normalized their relations since 1995, although not yet fully reconciled, which leads to the main argument of this paper that the non-harmonization of competing narratives in history textbooks stagnates international reconciliation between former enemy states. The methodology implemented is a combination of qualitative analysis of the interpretive language and pattern of emphasis or omission and quantitative analysis of the empirical number of references to core events during the war. The research is expected to shed light on the necessity of harmonizing competing historical narratives to bring about efficient international reconciliation.

►4 **To Die For A Nation: Comparative analysis of public perspective towards political decisions surrounding Yasukuni Shrine and An Jung-Geun and the measurement of East Asian reconciliation.**

Kirana ANINDYA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The long-intertwined history of the trilateral powerhouse of Asia left lasting impacts in how Chinese, Korean, and Japanese societies respond to the war and the double identities of its key figures created by contending national standpoints. Amidst state leaders' calls for peace, reconciliation, and war reparations are civilian voices from each side of the war observing decision-making in the wake of the end of the Asia-Pacific War. This paper presents an interpretative approach of public opinion in response to perceiving how state leaders, state bodies, and public figures act towards war resolves surrounding the contending Sino-Korean sentiment towards enshrinement of the war-dead in Yasukuni Temple and tributes made to An Jung-Geun from Japanese societal perspectives. In aims to contribution in achieving reconciliation, discussions of not only existing, but also extinguished narratives, are rarely found to address the voice of each conflict's contending sides. Correspondingly, the question of measurement of peace in East Asia from a societal aspect offers an outlook of international relations through marginalized voices.

►5 **Transcending Wet Frontiers and Nationalism in India - Japan Maritime Reciprocity: Literary, Artistic and Cultural Historiography to Futuristic Aspirations.**

MOUMITA ROY (JMI UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI, INDIA)

World War II and the Japanese Imperial Army spearheaded postcolonial appropriations for India's national aspiration with Subhash Chandra Bose and fellow expatriates of the INA curating a deep sense of militaristic bond over the 'wet' frontier now popularly known as Indo-Pacific. Nationalism and patriotic undercurrents played a fundamental role in safeguarding a fraternal pan-Asian indivisibility through modern history. Although the country's spiritual ties date back to the inception and spread of Buddhism, the fellowship continues to flourish with India's undying love for Japanese innovation in the age of automatons. From Rabindranath Tagore's campaign for universal brotherhood realized in a personal travelogue *Japan Jatri* (1919), affinities with Okakura Kakuzō's rejection of westernization in *The Ideals of the East* (1903) which inspired the Indian avant-garde style of painting in the twentieth century to Hiroshi Hirabayashi's contemporary personal account of mutual diplomatic achievements, literary representations and art forms seek to rediscover a cultural synergy across frontiers. Contemporary social media and content creations also accommodate cultural syncretism in a radical reformistic expression. Several geo-political partnerships encouraging free play of economy harken a futuristic ambition for borderless markets, intricately paving the way for an 'Asian wave' analogously symbolic of Hokusai's most celebrated 'great wave'. With an aim to promote global cosmopolis by mediating oceans as 'transcendental frontiers' to which India and Japan are torchbearers, this paper aims at conceptualizing a historiography of travel imprints, cultural productions, and war and peace as tropes to allied futures. Keywords: wet frontiers, nationalism, historiography, cultural productions, wave

Panel code 3 / Parallel Session 1-3 / Pre-formed / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J104

Poetic Imagination, Orality, and the Digital Revolution in Islamic Societies of West Asia: Towards Theorization and Comparison

Chair : Prof. Toshiyuki TAKEDA (Ritsumeikan University / Asia-Japan Research Institute)

ID : 254

▶1 Orality in Islamic and Arabic Poetic Traditions: Focusing on Its Contemporary Revival after the ICT Revolution

Toshiyuki TAKEDA (Ritsumeikan University / Asia-Japan Research Institute)

The aim of this presentation is to discuss trends in poetic culture in the Arab Gulf countries from an area studies perspective. Arabic poetry has an archaic tradition of 16 prosodic forms. This tradition has been revived with the rise of oral literature and its culture in the Gulf. A case study that will be discussed in this presentation is the work and contribution of one of the most outstanding contemporary poets in Kuwait, Abd al- 'Aziz al-Babtain (born in 1936). In addition to being an active poet himself, he has established a library dedicated to poetry and has contributed to the promotion of poetic culture and the preservation of the Arabic language. In Kuwait and other Arab countries, the ability to compose poetry according to traditional rules has become something of a trend, and there is a revival of attention to the formulation of meter and the learning of Islamic and Arabic studies through rhyming poetry textbooks. This presentation will show that poetry, which since the modern era has been influenced by the development of revising manuscripts and the publication of printed books, has been revived and disseminated as an oral culture through the transmission of sound and visual materials over the internet.

ID : 254

▶2 Arabic Poetry Program as a Hybrid Media Culture

Yushi CHIBA (Komatsu University)

Since the 1990s, with the introduction of satellite broadcasting in the Arab world, the number of television channels has increased, and the content of their programs has rapidly diversified. According to a recent statistic, the Arab world is the most competitive satellite market in the world. The prevalence of satellite channels posed a challenge to governments in terms of controlling citizens' access to non-state-sponsored programs. Amidst intensified competition between channels, each station tries to create more attractive programs and wants more viewers. This study considers the production of programs about Arabic poetry as unique and produced by contemporary Arab broadcasting stations. For example, a poetry program produced in the United Arab Emirates, which borrowed the format from Western audition shows, gained popularity among Arab citizens. This is considered hybridity of the global media industry and local culture. This study explores the media culture and related industries surrounding contemporary Arab poetry.

ID : 254

▶3 Poetry as a Cultural Bridge between Religious Scripts and Ordinary Religious Life in Contemporary Global Turkish Communities

Idris Danisman (Ritsumeikan University)

Turkish Islamic society, composed of non-Arabic speaking Muslim communities both within and outside of Turkey, has a longstanding tradition of registering its culture and beliefs through poetry. This practice may be attributed, in part, to its nomadic heritage which tends to utilize poetry as a medium for easy memorization, and Islamic background, which has a rich poetry tradition because of its sacred scripture, the Qur'an.

Because of this cultural characteristic, Turkish society has been renowned for its rich tradition of religious poetry such as "ilahi" (hymn) and "mevlit" (a genre to describe the birth of the Prophet Muhammad) closely intertwined with

Islam. However, the state of religious poetry today raises the question of its existence in an era dominated by visual media and the internet, which have contributed to the decline of oral literature.

In this presentation, how Islamic worldview is being maintained in the contemporary global Turkish society will be raised. More precisely, poems of renowned Turkish speaking religious figures such as Yunus Emre (d. 1321), Ismail Hakki Bursevi (d. 1725), Erzurumlu İbrahim Hakkı (d. 1780), and Alvarlı Efe (d. 1956) which have been used to popularize Islamic faith and thoughts among the contemporary Turkish speaking communities, will be analyzed.

ID : 254

►4 Exploring the Potential of Online Urdu Poetry Analysis Using Digital Humanities

Emiko SUNAGA (Tokyo University / Uehiro Project for the Asian Research Library)

Urdu poetry has a tradition of poetry recitation called Mushaira that has continued since the Mughal period. The Mushaira is a space created by the interaction between the poet on stage and the audience responding to the poems. This meeting, which lasts from night to midnight, is called a mehfil (banquet) in Urdu.

The audience responds to the poet's live performance by chanting, Wah (Wow), Subhan Allah (Glory be to Allah). The audience's shouts are not merely a boost, but a place of highly improvised appreciation, responding to a bad piece with silence.

After Covid-19, Mushaira also began to appear virtually. In online delivery using meeting application Zoom or other means, the poets cannot hear the live shouts, and the performance is a one-way presentation of the poem. This study examines 1. the overview of online mushaira, 2. the new trends created by the virtual space, and 3. the new interactions between the audience and the poet from a digital humanities approach.

Panel code 4 / Parallel Session 1-4 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J105

COVID-19, AI and Social Media

Chair : Prof. Shaoyu Ye (University of Tsukuba)

ID : 116

►1 Online Identities Construction: Participatory Culture of Virtual YouTuber Fans in China

WENBIN ZHANG (APU)

This research explores the phenomenon of online identity construction within the context of virtual YouTuber (VTuber) fandom in China. Virtual YouTubers are digital avatars who create online video content, interact with their audience, and establish fan communities. The study focuses on the participatory culture of VTuber fans in China and examines how they construct and engage with online identities.

The research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining semi-structured interviews with VTuber fans, content analysis of online forums and social media platforms, and participant observation within VTuber fan communities. By analyzing the data collected, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the motivations, behaviors, and practices of Chinese VTuber fans in constructing their online identities.

The findings reveal that virtual YouTuber fandom in China fosters a participatory culture that encourages fans to actively engage with and contribute to the VTuber community. Fans construct and express their online identities through various means, including fan art, fan fiction, cosplay, and fan communities. The research also identifies several factors influencing online identity construction, such as the desire for social interaction and the pursuit of belongingness. This reflects the potential impact of online identity construction on individual self-cognition and social relations.

Virtual YouTubers, as a fusion of otaku culture and IT technology, represent a relatively new phenomenon within the academic realm. Existing research on Vtuber has primarily examined their production process, distribution strategies,

and applications. However, there has been a dearth of studies that analyze this phenomenon from the perspective of fans. Moreover, Jenkins' concept of participatory culture has primarily focused on and been applied to the behaviors of television fans and those fans engaged in real-world activities. This research will serve as an expansion of his theory within the context of the rapid development of the Internet and new media in contemporary times.

ID : 28

▶2 COMMUNITY LIFE DURING COVID 19 AMONG SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS “Along the Riles” IN LOS BANOS, LAGUNA, PHILIPPINES

Francis Mark Dioscoro FELLIZAR (University of the Philippines Diliman)

COMMUNITY LIFE DURING COVID 19 AMONG SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS “Along the Riles” IN LOS BANOS, LAGUNA, PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

There are communities all over the Philippines that can be found along the “riles” or railroad tracks. Poverty and other wicked problems have always plagued this areas. Every day, they have to endure living in cramped and overcrowded dwellings and the very possible threat of death by being run over by trains plying through their route. With the onset of Covid 19 and the militaristic implementation of restriction, questions on How are their living conditions? Which future President will bring you out of this predicament?, and how do they understand the concept of “Development” and “Quality of Life”, was brought to the table. This study focused on three railroad communities in Los Banos, Laguna. A triangulation of data-gathering methods through interviews, KIIs, observation, and a desk review of documents was done to ensure a broad picture of the situation. It was found that their struggles doubled during the pandemic. Providing food on the table was difficult. Obeying all restrictions due to their close proxemics to each other and their feeling of marginalization created a dire need for a leader that can “unite” all classes to work together. Aside from these revelations, in terms of relocation, much is still to be desired from the end of the government agencies pushing for this. But for the railroad dwellers, the concept of a communal community seems like a promising venture.

Keywords: Proxemics, Relocation, Informal Settlers

ID : 220

▶3 New Horizons in Psychological Warfare: Generative AI and Its Applications in Online Disinformation Campaigns

Elif Sercen NURCAN (Meiji University)

Online disinformation campaigns are now a part of psychological warfare. The aim of psychological warfare is not to cause outright physical damage to the opponent, rather it is a strategy to exhaust the opponent's mental strength so that they become prone to later physical attacks. How the current online disinformation campaigns play into this strategy is that information-reliant societies of today are prone to the rapid diffusion of knowledge via online content as exemplified by the World Health Organization's coinage of the COVID-19 infodemic. This tendency has been adjoined recently with the advent of rapid production of content via generative artificial intelligence such as ChatGPT. This study aims to illuminate the new horizons in psychological warfare created by the application of generative AI in online disinformation campaigns. Utilizing both hypothetical and real-life examples, the main threat areas are summarized as deterioration of trust in authority, breakdown in the command chain, and disruption of normal market activities.

►4 An extensive literature review on spreading false health information before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

Kevin K.W. Ho, Shaoyu YE (University of Tsukuba)

Purpose of research

During the COVID-19 pandemic, we witnessed the spreading of fake news and misinformation related to public health (i.e., false health information) on social media worldwide. This research will investigate the spreading of false health information, with a focus on how it spread during and after the COVID-19 pandemic and how it affects people's perceptions of believing and not believing the information disseminated on social media by different stakeholders (i.e., government departments, public health authorities, etc.).

Methodology and results

The research will review articles published in health science and social science journals and professional magazines with high-impact factors and reports from professional bodies and consultancy firms. It can give us a clear understanding of all potential factors contributing to spreading false health information.

Conclusion and relevance

Our findings can help researchers and stakeholders understand how false health information spreads. It sets the foundations for future research on this research area, including but not limited to studying factors making people believe in false information, factors making people alert to false information, and factors that strengthen or weaken those effects, and developing policy recommendations for how we can minimize the impact of false health information on our society and others.

►5 University students' social media usage and subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic: Comparing different social media use patterns from 2021 to 2023

Shaoyu Ye, Kevin K.W. Ho (University of Tsukuba)

We conducted three surveys with Kanto region's university students in May 2021, May 2022, and May 2023 to clarify how social media usage relate to their subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results showed that LINE, Twitter and Instagram were the most used social media, and the top three combinations of social media used were LINE+Twitter+Instagram, LINE+Twitter, and LINE+Instagram. In addition, university students' level of anxiety toward COVID-19 became lower from 2021 to 2023, while their level of subjective well-being became higher and received more social support in these three years. However, their depression tendency was the highest in 2022 and the lowest in 2023. Multiple regression analysis results indicated that depression tendency decreased their subjective well-being whereas social support received helped improve their subjective well-being regarding the social media usage pattern. However, in 2021 and 2022, self-establishment factor and online communication skills had effects on improving their subjective well-being among the above three patterns; while no effects were found in 2023. Finally, rejection avoidance factor decreased their subjective well-being in 2023 among the three pattern users. These results had implications on how to help young generations maintain their mental health when using social media considering their personality traits.

Leadership and Learning: Fostering inclusion in education and entrepreneurship

Chair : Prof. Yoshiki SHINOHARA (APU)

ID : CIL1-1

▶1 Breaking the Silence and Empowering Individuals with Disabilities

Pajaree ACKARADEJRUANGSRI, Satoshi KAWAZOE, Tomoyuki OZAWA (APU)

In 2015, Dissa Ahdanisa established Fingertalk, an Indonesian social enterprise that serves the disability community, specifically deaf people. With the mission of changing perceptions and providing equal employment opportunities for people with disabilities, Fingertalk has grown to encompass three cafés (Deaf Café Fingertalk), a Fingertalk Shop (which provides a handicraft workshop and car wash service) and a bakery in Indonesia. By the beginning of 2020, Fingertalk had 30 deaf employees. That was when the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic hit, and all Fingertalk businesses and services had to be suspended. This presented Dissa and her crew with unexpected challenges. Dissa had to think about what could be done to sustain her enterprise and continue to help the deaf. This case was developed based on an interview with Mrs. Dissa Ahdanisa and multimedia materials regarding her career as a social entrepreneur, including websites, news articles, social media posts and video clips. The results of the interview, with additional research from multimedia materials, offer good insights into the challenges faced by Dissa and her Fingertalk social enterprise, as well as how leadership matters when overcoming such challenges.

ID : CIL1-2

▶2 Developing an Inclusive Pedagogy for Environmental Citizenship Education: Insights from research done within an undergraduate course at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU), Japan

Faezeh MAHICHI¹, Petrus Willem ROUX¹, Lailani Laynesa ALCANTARA¹, Donald HUISINGH², Mahmood RAHIMIAN¹

(1 APU, 2 Institute for a Secure and Sustainable Environment, The University of Tennessee)

Preparing young leaders for a sustainable future requires that higher educational institutions (HEIs) use social transformative pedagogies to cultivate Environmental Citizenship (EC). Several research teams have documented that an integrated EC education would benefit undergraduate education, but scientifically designed and implemented pedagogical research continues to be scant, particularly in multicultural settings. To fill this gap, our research project addresses the pedagogical development aims for EC education by forefronting course learning design, participant diversity and inclusion. We present results of analyses of pre/post course assessments of participant's (1) environmental learning expectations, (2) cultural intelligence (CQ) development, and (3) their sense of inclusivity, using post-course measures for Inclusive Leadership (IL). The results of the analyses revealed that the special educational emphases had (1) positive effects on EC competence development for participants overall, with elevated impact on Japanese students and male students, (2) had positive impacts on CQ measures, showing statistical significance for the female students and Japanese students, and (3) that there were no significant differences when controlling for gender and nationality on the IL measures. These findings support our project's goals for pedagogical development of undergraduate EC education at an international university in a Japanese context, while providing insights for further course design and refinement.

ID : CIL1-3

▶3 Founding a dining startup in downtown Osaka during COVID-19

Emi MAKINO (APU)

The purpose of this research is to develop a teaching case for use in an entrepreneurship course for MBA students. The protagonist is a Japanese woman starting an Italian restaurant in downtown Osaka in the midst of the pandemic. She is a seasoned entrepreneur who had successfully founded and managed an online retail store selling gourmet food products sourced from Cambodia. However, COVID-19 and litigation with a business partner compelled her to consider other options. Despite the heightened uncertainty and risks associated with the restaurant industry, the protagonist chose to transition and start a new business. Through interviews with the protagonist and her business partners, I will develop a teaching case study through which students will analyze how decisions are made under extreme uncertainty. Drawing on effectuation (Sarasvathy, 2001), the case will contrast how effectual decision making differs from a causal approach. The research will fill a gap in teaching cases focusing on women entrepreneurs in Asia.

ID : CIL1-4

▶4 A Scoping Review of Literature Reviews About Gamification: Do Inclusive Teaching and Learning Gamification Literature Reviews Exist?

Santiago RUIZ-NAVAS, Lailani Laynesa ALCANTARA, Pajaree ACKARADEJRUANGSRI (APU)

We believe gamification can help implement inclusive teaching and learning in higher education. As a first step of our leading research, we set to explore the existing literature reviews about gamification and answer if there are existing gamification literature reviews considering inclusive teaching and learning.

To answer our research questions, we conducted a scoping literature review of gamification literature reviews. This scoping literature review consists of retrieving papers from the Web of Science and conducting content and network analysis to provide a map of the context and themes covered by existing gamification literature reviews.

We obtained 125 papers that followed our inclusion criteria, published from 2014 to 2022. From the content analysis, we got Education, Business, Gamification, and Health as the primary contexts. And from the network analysis, four paper clusters covered research about:

- 1) Motivation and gamification in various contexts such as marketing, e-participation, and learning.
- 2) Gamification of activities in various areas such as education, health, and business.
- 3) Gamification design
- 4) Gamification and education

We concluded that there aren't literature reviews about gamification and inclusive teaching and learning in higher education, providing evidence of the relevance of our main research objective.

Panel code 5 / Parallel Session 1-6 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J203

Education and Health

Chair : Prof. Fiona CREASER (University of Kitakyushu)

ID : 124

▶1 Unveiling Tokenism: An Examination of Cultural Representation in a Multicultural University

Eleanor Vanessa HAYADI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Existing studies show how diversity is manufactured into an organizational product. The call for attention is that an organizational commitment to diversity is used to assess the management's success. Nonetheless, the promotion of diversity by institutions can sometimes be seen as tokenism, prioritizing superficial appearances over genuine inclusivity and meaningful representation. The number of international students in Japanese universities has been on the rise

since the 1983 initiative to internationalize higher education. The government aims to reach 400,000 foreign students by 2033. Highlighting Ritsumeikan APU, it focused on expanding education in the Asia Pacific, has embraced this trend, creating a more diverse campus. However, from a critical perspective, this diversity may be seen as more of a token representation than an accurate reflection of students' cultural backgrounds. (a) Is diversity being used as a token for an institution's image strategy; (b) Do international students of a diverse ethnic background think of being used for their ethnicity as a token in a multicultural environment at University. Research based on qualitative data collected from present-day international undergraduate students concerning tokenism and its implications for the accurate or distorted representation of their respective cultures.

ID : 128

▶2 Promoting Children-Nature Connection through Outdoor Experience: An Integrated Framework of Sensory, Affective, Cognitive, and Behavioral Dimensions

Zhuolin QIU (GSAM)

As urbanization progresses, children's connection with nature is diminishing, leading to adverse consequences for their well-being, development, and environmental consciousness. This research investigates how outdoor educational nature experiences promote children's connection with nature. This study focuses on understanding the multidimensional aspects of children's experiences, including sensory, affective, cognitive, and behavioral dimensions. The research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of children's nature experiences by considering the interconnectedness of these dimensions from empirical evidence. Previous research has primarily focused on cognitive and behavioral dimensions, neglecting the sensory and affective dimensions. This research addresses this gap by adopting the Experiencing Nature Model (Linzmayr et al., 2014) as the theoretical framework, which integrates all four dimensions. This research utilizes mixed methods, including survey, participatory observations and interviews, to explore children's nature experiences in Kujufurusato nature school, Japan. This study focuses on children between the ages of 7 and 11. This age group has been found to exhibit higher levels of connection to nature than other age groups of children. By targeting this age group, the research aims to gather comprehensive and relevant data to analyze the effectiveness of the nature experience program in promoting children's connection with nature.

ID : 253

▶3 Investigating the Influence of a Book on Human Perception: Text Mining Analysis and Questionnaire Study

Wishnu Agung Baroto (Tokyo Institute of Technology)

Books have been known as a source of information and able to change the readers' behaviors. This study aims to investigate the impact of a book on human perception by conducting two research processes. Firstly, a text mining analysis is performed on a book titled "Penanganan dan Pendidikan Autis" (Treatment and Education for Autism) to determine its content based on word frequency. The obtained data is then analyzed and visualized using Orange Data Mining. Secondly, a simple questionnaire is administered to two groups: readers and non-readers of the book. The questionnaire is conducted through Google Forms to capture human perception. Additionally, for open-ended questions, hierarchy clustering is employed using Orange Data Mining. The results demonstrate that text mining on a book is effective in extracting important words based on their frequency. Furthermore, the analyzed book in this experiment is found to influence people's perception of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) treatment, particularly in relation to medical approaches. Additionally, hierarchy clustering of sentences proves useful in grouping similar words, thereby enhancing their significance.

ID : 174

▶4 Assessment Sheets Conducted at Non-Specialty Medical Facilities for Children with Developmental Disorders Involve Reduced Consultation Time at Specialty Medical Facilities?

Takaaki Kuranami¹, Tetsuaki Oda², Makoto Saito², Kiminori Gemba³

(1 Ritsumeikan University, 2 Ritsumeikan University, Graduate School of Technology Management, 3 Hosei University)

The importance of early identification and support for children with developmental disorders has been suggested by many previous studies, and the usefulness of assessments to determine children's developmental characteristics has been demonstrated and implemented (Flood and Wilder, 2002). However, in our study, we found there was a long waiting period, sometimes up to six months, for the first visit to a specialty clinic, which is a problem for children with developmental disorders who are concentrated in specialty clinics. For early detection and early support of developmental disorders, collaboration among specialized medical institutions and local non-specialized medical institutions is indispensable. Under the supervision of a pediatric doctor who has a lengthy experience for developmental disabilities, we have developed a new assessment sheet. The aim of this study is to test whether a preliminary assessment at non-specialized medical institutions using the assessment sheet supervised by a pediatrician specializing in developmental disabilities can reduce the time required for an outpatient visit at the specialized medical institution. The quantitative data obtained will be analyzed using the Chi-Square test. The research will show that the assessment sheet supports non-specialized medical institutions effectively and shortens outpatient lengthy time issue for developmental disorders in children.

ID : 125

▶5 Social Innovators of Tomorrow: Creating a student leadership programme at UKK in collaboration with Kids2Kids Change the World

Fiona CREASER¹, Christine PEARSON² (1 University of Kitakyushu, 2 Perfect Word Studios)

This paper will focus on a research project designed to create a student leadership programme at The University of Kitakyushu in collaboration with Kids2Kids Change the World. During this yearlong study, students from The University of Kitakyushu have engaged with and guided children (K-12) from the local area as they explore diversity, equity, and inclusion over a six session extension course (公開講座) for youth at the university in preparation for the creation of a "diversity village". The extension course has been specifically designed so that students have opportunities to learn about what goes on behind-the-scenes, interact with children from different backgrounds and ages, and stretch themselves as they practice their leadership skills in a safe space in preparation for the organization of a student-led symposium in autumn 2023.

Panel code 7 / Parallel Session 1-9 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J303

Food and Culture

Chair : Prof. Robert A C SALAZAR (APU)

ID : 43

▶1 Analyzing the History and Colonial Impact on Cuisines in Haiti, Indonesia, and Kenya

Michelle MALCIOLN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Many nations in today's global community, such as Haiti, Indonesia, and Kenya, have all experienced the powerful hand of colonialism. With so many nations influenced by the effects of colonization, this essay aims to understand and

answer the following question: How does the colonial history of all three countries affect or impact food today? While all three nations were colonized by three different countries, French: Haiti, Netherlands: Indonesia, and British: Kenya, all colonizing nations left an impact on these nations' cuisines, which can be seen to this day. Some of the visible impacts are agriculture practices, culinary traditions, food systems, and much more. An example of an impact is agriculture practices. Haitians were producing crops such as sugar cane and coffee, Indonesians were made to produce crops/spices like potato and nutmeg, and the Kenyans were expected to grow crops like tea and maize. With so many nations influenced by the effects of colonization, a research study will be conducted to build a better background on each nation's colonial history and understand how a country's colonial history influences cuisines. Overall, this essay aims to explain the history and modern-day impact of the colonization of popular cuisines from these nations.

ID : 62

▶2 The Role of Coffee Producers in Philippine Specialty Coffee: Looking at the Case of Mt. Apo Coffee in Davao del Sur, Mindanao

Miguel Niccolo Veneracion RALLONZA (Sophia University)

In the Philippines, Specialty Coffee is framed as an alternative to Commodity Coffee in terms of quality and sustainability, with local production touted to improve farmer livelihoods. Yet voices from the grassroots remain disenfranchised as coffee producers' participation in this market segment is inadequately explored. This research addresses this gap through an anthropological case study of these actors' experiences in relation to the emergence of "Mt. Apo Coffee" as an articulation of Specialty Coffee. It adopts Stuart Hall's Articulation theory to analyze data from ethnographic fieldwork in Bansalan, Davao del Sur, Mindanao and 26 semi-structured interviews with coffee actors.

The study finds that "Mt. Apo Coffee" is conceived in continuing discursive engagements among actors occupying their respective subject positions. Coffee producers contribute to its material and ideological creation by tying their narratives of land governance, struggles for legitimacy, and economic precarity with Specialty Coffee's promise of better futures, thereby claiming and deploying ownership over the articulation. Nevertheless, the current contingency of "Mt. Apo Coffee" to hegemonic frameworks operationalized by the Specialty Coffee globe-making project do not radically alter the subordinate positions of many producers. Thus, "Mt. Apo Coffee" is a contested articulation whose benefits are not guaranteed nor equally realized.

ID : 228

▶3 Exploring the Resilience of Local Food Systems: A Case Study in Central Vietnam

Yuka SHINODA (Ritsumeikan University)

Central Vietnam suffers from floods almost every year. Since the 1999 flood disaster, Thua Thien Hue Province has been working with NGOs, including one from Japan. It is important not only to have policies, but also to have strong daily ties with local people. It is also important to prepare food in case an area is isolated due to transportation disruptions caused by disasters. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine how food is prepared in case of such emergency in Central Vietnam and what should be done about food in terms of sustainability. I will conduct a questionnaire survey to citizens, the local government and community organizations in three areas (i.e., Da Nang, Hue, Hong Ha) as well as a field survey due to be conducted in September 2023. In doing so, I will identify a local food system by investigating how people and local community organizations prepare food for disasters. I will then report the results based on the survey of food preparation in households and community organizations in central Vietnam. As for the implications of this study, I will suggest the establishment of an effective local food supply system within a local community.

►4 Impact of Fishing Heritage on Marine Protected Areas Effectiveness: A Case Study of Taiwan's Penghu Stone Weirs Culture

MING-CHENG CHEN, ANNE MCDONALD (Sophia university)

Marine protected areas (MPAs) are imperative for the sustainable management of the global marine system. International communities agreed to safeguard 30 percent of the marine area by 2030, known as the 30 by 30 goal. The literature suggests that the effectiveness of MPAs is crucial for their success; However, facing significant challenges such as high cost, enforcement limitations, and lack of stakeholder support. While numerous studies have evaluated the efficiency of MPAs, few have explored the social-psychological and behavioral transformation of fishermen for MPAs policy. This study will elaborate on the impacts of place attachment and group identity of the collective fishing heritage-stone weirs to MPAs establishment. Through the lens of Actor-Network Theory (ANT), to analyze what elements shape and influence fishermen's physical and psychological behavior toward MPAs. This research will choose fishery villages in Penghu, Taiwan, to identify the relevant actors (actants) of behavior change. The hypothesis suggests that stone weirs contribute to the effectiveness of MPAs through group identity and behavior change. This study will shed light on the influence of fishing heritage on the efficacy of MPAs, encompassing social, policy, and human dimensions; the finding will contribute to achieving the 30 by 30 goal.

Panel code 8 / Parallel Session 1-10 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J304

Development and Tourism

Chair : Prof. Seung Ho YOUN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

►1 Unleashing the Power of the Himalayas: Maximizing the Utilization of Hydropower from Nepal's Water Resources for Nation Development

GURUNG Abhishek GURUNG (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Purpose of the research:

The purpose of this research is to highlight the importance of maximizing the utilization of hydropower from Nepal's water resources for the nation's development. The study focuses on addressing the trade deficit, increasing foreign investment, and utilizing human manpower through the industrialization of hydropower, ultimately aiming to contribute to the overall growth and self-sufficiency of Nepal.

Methodology and results:

The research analyzes the latest data statistics, including the value of exports and imports, the percentage of export and import goods and services, labor permits, and the migration of young Nepalis abroad. It also examines the unfair trade practices, the potential hydropower capacity, the current electricity consumption rate, and the existing production levels in Nepal. The study compares Nepal's electricity production with the levels required to meet the demands of India and Singapore.

The analysis reveals that Nepal has vast untapped potential for hydropower generation, with a capacity of 42,000 MW. However, the current production is only 2000 MW, which falls significantly short of the requirements for both domestic consumption and industrialization. The trade deficit, unfair trade rates, and the lack of a market further emphasize the need to prioritize domestic utilization of electricity for nation-building.

Conclusion and relevance:

The research concludes that to address Nepal's trade deficit, attract foreign investment, and harness its human manpower, it is crucial to prioritize the utilization of hydropower for industrialization within the country. By providing low-cost, high-quality energy and the necessary resources for factories, Nepal can attract foreign investors and stimulate economic growth. Furthermore, the study highlights the need for increasing electricity access within Nepal, as a significant portion of the population still lacks electricity connectivity.

The findings of this research have important implications for policymakers and stakeholders involved in Nepal's energy and economic sectors. By focusing on the domestic utilization of hydropower, Nepal can achieve greater self-sufficiency, reduce its trade deficit, and promote sustainable development. The study emphasizes the relevance of harnessing Nepal's hydropower potential for the nation's long-term industrial growth and prosperity.

ID : 255

▶2 Industrial Wastewater Management and Compliance: The case study in Ba Ria – Vung Tau province, Vietnam

Tu Linh TRAN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The Southern Key Economic Zone of Vietnam, especially Ba Ria – Vung Tau province (BRVT), has become one of the economic locomotives of the country. Owing to the mass expansions of industries throughout the region, the national wealth has experienced tremendous gain, albeit it has led to the degradation of surrounding environmental livelihood. Inclusively environmental issues related to complex wastewater treatment operations have occurred for many years despite ample attempts to improve the situation. The research paper wants to attract public attention to this area's existing wastewater management system, which has a high potential for sustainable industrial development but has not regularly been in the scope of intense research work. BRVT is an example of good performance in the attempt to shift to a sustainable industrial environment for enterprises. The aim is to address factors involved in the development of industrialized disposed of water systems, the extent to which these factors have had impacts on the water refinery, and the significance of industrial businesses for proper treatments of disposal water towards sustainable development, not only to cope with the world's ideology but also to maintain the living standards of locals. The paper will utilize the methodology of interviews with stakeholders and an assessment study of the Corporate Social Responsibility model. The enterprise's representative and the industrial park management board member will give insight into the government and businesses' inadequacies in raising environmental protection and corporate social responsibility awareness by strictly observing wastewater treatment according to regulations.

ID : 250

▶3 Policy assemblages and cultural development

Kariema BAGAS (University of the Philippines)

The study seeks to reveal the conditions by which policy assemblages operate, assimilate, replicate, and transform as it transcends from one government level to another. Through ethnographic methods of participant-observation, the researcher embeds herself within the bureaucratic process as she maps out the contours wherein policies collide with dramaturgies of the person, the labor-worker, and the bureaucrat. The study employs Bruno Latour's actor-network theory and David Graeber's cogitations on bureaucratic violence to examine the pathways by which policies are formed, enacted, lived, and perhaps even rejected by its own implementing agency.

In particular, the policy assemblage in question pertains to the network of cultural policies at work in a local government unit in the Philippines. As the country attempts to organize its legal framework in order to position itself in the larger cultural economy that is taking over the global value production, shifts in legal framework of cultural development occur at the national level, allowing more berth with increasing economic yield in mind. However, national policies trickle down to local level through its implementation, and in the process, are transformed to match local government capacity and to address its incapacities as well.

ID : 148

▶4 Exploring psychological well-being through Community-Based Tourism

Seung Ho YOUN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research aims to identify how Community-Based Tourism contributes to local residents' psychological well-being and the resilience of local communities. Through the lens of Identity Resilience (Breakwell, 2021, Breakwell and Jaspal, 2022a, b), a concept of social psychology, this research investigates the extent to which residents in local communities maintain psychological well-being in response to their participation in Community-Based Tourism. It also

explores the reason the residents engage in Community-Based Tourism in developed countries in particular. This research employs a quantitative research method (i.e. questionnaire) which is conducted in rural communities in Japan and South Korea where the resilience of local communities is one of the major concerns today. This psychology-driven tourism study reveals that Community-Based Tourism has the potential to maintain the residents' psychological well-being by strengthening their sense of identity. Community-Based Tourism triggers multiple dimensions of identity motivational principles that construct their sense of identity. Additionally, multiple motivations lead the residents to participate in Community-Based Tourism initiatives. The findings provide suggestions not only for tourism research on Community-Based Tourism that has focused mainly on economic aspects in developing countries but also for policymakers who are concerned with the resilience of local communities and community well-being.

Panel code 10 / Parallel Session 1-12 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J307

Technology and Growth

Chair : Prof. Kumiko MIYAZAKI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 164

► 1 Development of Renewable Energy Based on RPS Policy in the US

Yinglu QI¹, Koji SHIMADA²

(1 Graduate school of economics of Ritsumeikan University, 2 School of Economics, Ritsumeikan University)

The purpose of this research is to examine the development of renewable energy in the United States, focusing on the role of the Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) policy. By analyzing the current status and key topics related to renewable energy policy, the research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of RPS policies in driving the growth and adoption of renewable energy sources in the US energy sector.

The United States, recognizing the significance of renewable energy sources, has implemented RPS policies at the state and federal levels to promote the adoption and development of renewable energy technologies. This research chronicles the current status of renewable energy policy in the US, highlighting the various RPS targets, mechanisms, and challenges faced by policymakers and stakeholders.

To test the hypothesis regarding the effect of RPS on renewable energy development, this research utilizes US energy statistics sourced from the Energy Information Administration (EIA). Panel data analysis is employed to analyze the relationship between RPS policies and key indicators of renewable energy deployment. The findings will contribute valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders seeking to enhance renewable energy deployment and shape effective policy frameworks.

ID : 22

► 2 THE DIGITAL PAYMENTS: FROM WORLD'S EXPERIENCES TO PROCESS IN VIETNAM

Ha LE MINH (International Christian University)

In the development of technologies, digital transformation is one of the essential factors of the fourth industrial revolution, leading to digitizing all aspects of society. After more than two years of being affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, the way that Vietnamese people pay has drastically altered. Many digital payment systems, including chip cards, QR codes, e-wallets, etc., and mobile banking applications, have emerged and are currently in use along with the movement of people. So what is the actual situation of digital payments in Vietnam? Which risk can be happened when Vietnamese transact in an e-commerce environment. From observing the experience of researching and developing digital payments in countries worldwide and data collected from Vietnamese market, the article analyzes the benefits and risks that digital payments can bring to Vietnam through charts. On that basis, the study offers recommendations for the development of digital payments in order to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the Vietnamese financial system and strengthen the role of the State Bank of Vietnam in promoting non-cash

payments.

ID : 242

▶3 The Development of Forecasting Prototype among Production, Domestic Consumption and Export data of Longan using Business Intelligence Concept

Chat CHUCHUEN, Sutheera MUNSAEN (Faculty of Business Administration, Maejo university)

Based on an uncertainty regarding the pricing of Longan products in Thailand, this academic study aims to compare and predict the appropriate selling price of Longan by utilizing data on production, domestic consumption, and Longan exports. The data was collected from three main sources: Longan production data, domestic consumption data, and Longan export data, all of which were obtained from the Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE) website between 2015 and 2021. To analyze the data and generate informative reports, the researchers employed an Extract-Transform-Load (ETL) process to prepare the data model and develop a Business Intelligence (BI) report. This innovative approach provides both fundamental information and forecasting reports, benefiting both Longan producers in Thailand and the government sector responsible for supporting them.

ID : 107

▶4 Transmission of Growth between Neighboring Countries in Europe

Sangho KIM (APU)

This research attempts to estimate the impact of economic growth of a country on a neighboring country for European countries. First, the research identifies a neighboring country that has a close economic relationship with a country. For this, trade relationship between countries is investigated along with FDI (foreign direct investment) flows. We find a close neighboring country changes over time even though there is some persistent trend for European countries. Secondly, the research estimates the impact of economic growth of a country on its neighboring countries by assuming that the impact is greater for a neighboring country located closer than other countries. This acknowledges that economic growth transmits from one country to another through trade and FDI, and these exchanges would be greater if countries are closer each other, as indicated by the gravity theory in international trade. The research can help understand the way neighboring countries interact each other, which eventually transfers economic growth of one country to its neighboring countries. The neighboring benefits have not been explicitly considered and estimated in economics so far. Practically, the research can contribute to better identify trade benefits between the neighboring countries. Theoretically, the research will shed some light on the economic growth and economic geography.

ID : 139

▶5 Building technological competences towards the Electric Vehicle era: the case of Volkswagen in China

Kumiko MIYAZAKI¹, Wei (維) WANG (王)²

(1 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 2 Volkswagen China)

1.China has developed into one of the world's leading markets for EV (Electric Vehicle) s. The ordinary capabilities cannot guarantee the incumbents to succeed in the future market, therefore they need to demonstrate strong dynamic capabilities. This paper focuses on Volkswagen China (VWC) and investigates how it has transformed itself for the EV era. The RQs include: ① .How have the technological competences in VWC changed in order to shift from traditional vehicles to EVs

② As an established automotive maker from a developed country, in what ways Volkswagen has learned from China?

2.A qualitative methodology based on based on Yin's case study approach was chosen. The authors carried out in-depth interviews with 8 key staff in VW China, and combined with other qualitative and quantitative methods, including patent analysis.

3.VW adopted a set of approaches and managed to cultivate the new core competences strategically, through New Auto Strategy, M&A, partnerships, R&D and human resource management.

China is no longer just an important market for VW, but also an important knowledge hub to help VW with the shift. Regarding what VW has learned from China, two types of learning have been identified: First, technological learning, second, market knowledge learning.

Panel code 11 / Parallel Session 1-13 / Pre-formed / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J308

From Exclusion to Inclusion: Migrants, Diaspora, and Returnees in Post-COVID Asia

Chair : Prof. Aoi MOCHIZUKI

(Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) /Ritsumeikan University)

ID : 147

▶ 1 The Current State of Acceptance of Refugees and Ethnic Returnees in East Asia: The Case of Korean Diaspora and the Evacuation from Ukraine to South Korea

Jinhye LEE (Ritsumeikan University/Kinugasa Research Organization)

This study discusses multicultural symbiosis in South Korea by examining the current conditions of accepting refugees and ethnic returnees to Korea, which has been historically based on pedigrees from single nation states in East Asia. In other words, we would like to present the current status and of migration and its acceptance throughout Korea by examining the case of the Korean Diaspora in Ukraine, which evacuated to South Korea following the beginning of the Russo-Ukrainian War. In particular, the research question asks whether these individuals should be categorized as refugees or ethnic returnees in Korea by focusing on the existing migration categories as well as how to integrate these populations into Korean society. First, we conducted a literature review on the historical origin and characteristics of the Korean Diaspora in the former Soviet Union and Ukraine, which was once a state of the USSR. This review also examined Korean refugee and ethnic returnee regulations in Korea. Second, we conducted field studies on the Koryo Saram ethnic group, which was evacuated to Korea following the start of the Russo-Ukrainian War. Through these methods, when considered in conjunction with the discourse around social integration and multicultural symbiosis, particularly in the context of mass population movements, rapid globalization, and country policies around migration, the case of Korean refugee and ethnic returnee acceptance herein has implications for the strategic decision-making of individual countries.

ID : 147

▶ 2 Migrants' Network Shaped by Affinity of Religious Ideas: A Case Study of Turkish Migration in New York

Kyoko SHIGA (Ritsumeikan University/Class Instructor)

This study investigates the Turkish migrant network in the New York Metropolitan Area, which has one of the highest populations of foreign-born individuals in the world. Previous research has identified the bonding of individuals from the same hometown as a key factor in the formation of the Turkish migrant network in Connecticut: migrants encourage others from their hometown to migrate and demonstrate the benefits gained from their new country. Similar patterns have been observed in Europe where Turkish migrants from the same hometown tend to concentrate and live separately from other groups. However, unlike Europe, the occupations of Turkish migrants in New York are more diverse. This study aims to reexamine the nature of the Turkish migration network in New York, focusing on how the connections among Turkish migrants are formed and how the network influences and supports them. The research suggests that the Turkish migrant network in New York is shaped not only by kinship and shared hometown but also by religious ideas. By exploring these dynamics, this study contributes to a better understanding of the Turkish migrant experience in New York and sheds light on the multifaceted factors that contribute to the formation and functioning of migrant networks.

ID : 1.4.7

▶3 Government-Diaspora Relations in a Post-COVID World: Changes in Brazilian Policy and the Role of the Community in Japan

Gustavo MEIRELES (Kanda University of International Studies/Department of Spanish and Portuguese)

The COVID-19 pandemic led many countries to adopt a more restrictive stance towards migrants and refugees. In the name of health security, governments constrained cross-border mobility and imposed severe policies that greatly affected those who are amongst the most socially vulnerable. The administration of Jair Bolsonaro (2019-2022) in Brazil adopted a position that prioritized national security over human rights while also departing from multilateral forums of negotiation, such as the United Nations Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. In this paper, we analyze how Brazil's migration and refugee policies have changed in recent years and evaluate how those changes influenced the relationship between the government and the Brazilian diaspora. In our analysis, we first focus on the Brazilian community in Japan, highlighting the ways in which the pandemic affected Brazilians living in the Asian country. Next, we consider the role played by members of that community in organizing the diaspora in its attempt to adapt to the political changes in the home country and the post COVID society. We argue that the diaspora developed new structures to adjust to this latest scenario by strengthening the network between overseas communities. We also intend to discuss the prospects for further change under a new Brazilian administration and the future of the community in Japan.

ID : 1.4.7

▶4 Challenges to Cultural Coexistence in the Century of Refugees: Belongingness for Syrian Refugees Today

Aoi MOCHIZUKI (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) /Ritsumeikan University)

Since 2011, some 6.8 million Syrian refugees have fled their homeland and flowed into Syrian neighboring countries such as Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, and Europe. In particular, the European refugee crisis around 2015 had a shock effect on subsequent immigration and refugee policies in Europe. For example, the integration law became effective in 2016, and the movement to tackle refugee inclusion progressed rapidly in Germany. On the other hand, in Europe, the rise of far-right political parties that advocate the exclusion of immigrants and refugees has become a major social problem. In addition, since the European refugee crisis, violence incidents and terrorism have come to be associated with people with immigrant backgrounds, arousing a great deal of debate over the reception of refugees. Seeking ways to control such extreme right-wing parties and Islamic extremists has brought about the securitization of the refugees. In this way, the culture and religion of refugees can become a threat to the host country, and refugee integration requires a mutual understanding between refugees and the host country about their affiliation and that of the host country. This presentation focuses on Arab and Islamic cultural and religious belongingness, which are "foreign" for European countries, and clarifies the evolution of refugee policy regarding the exclusion and inclusion of host countries. Specifically, it examines how linguistic and religious education was implemented in European Christian societies.

“Japan’s foreign policy with its strategic partners in the Indo-Pacific - Cooperating with the EU and NATO”

Chair : Prof. Elena ATANASSOVA-CORNELIS (University of Antwerp)

Discussant : Elena ATANASSOVA-CORNELIS¹, Akitoshi MIYASHITA²

(1 University of Antwerp, 2 Tokyo International University)

ID : 39

▶ 1 Economy Versus Status, Two Sides of The Same Development Coin: Indonesia’s Foreign Policy Strategy Under President Joko Widodo

Muhammad Rayhansyah JASIN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

When WTO ruled against Indonesia’s raw nickel material export ban in November 2022, President Jokowi’s administration doubled down and instead declaring his intention to extend the prohibition to other mineral resources. He argues that this “Industry Downstreaming” agenda is required to advance the “Golden Indonesia Vision 2045” to commemorate the centennial birth of the archipelagic nation. A major part of that agenda is materialized through “the Global EV Production Hub” policy to integrate Indonesia as an essential link to the global Battery EV Ecosystem. Similar nationalistic policy was also pursued during Jokowi’s first term, 2014-2019, through the “Global Maritime Fulcrum” (GMF) framework, touted as a blueprint for Indonesia’s maritime economic development. This research is dedicated to investigating Indonesia’s primary foreign policy strategy under President Jokowi’s administration by applying both policies as separate case studies. This research’ two hypotheses are: 1) that Jokowi’s administration implements status-seeking strategy and economic diplomacy as his primary strategy for Indonesia’s international engagements, 2) out of the two, economic diplomacy is the more prominent feature in Jokowi’s foreign policies. This research utilizes theories of status in world politics and economic diplomacy. The two provided hypotheses would be tested through text-analysis and case studies that would focus on the different aspects of the question. The first hypothesis deals with Indonesia’s two foreign policies, the Global Maritime Fulcrum and Global EV Production Hub, as the case studies for this research and how the government pursues these policies in the international stage as well in the domestic level. The second hypothesis would be explored thoroughly by reviewing legal documents which underline both policies and the public narrative of Jokowi himself and his cabinet of ministers.

ID : 160

▶ 2 Regaining strategic autonomy over global value chains - EU-Japan cooperation on safeguarding the Indo-Pacific

Anke KENNIS (Waseda University)

The EU and Japan have seen similar issues in their respective territories, from an aging population, losing the US as an FTA partner, and struggling to safeguard their global supply chains (GSC). The latter is due to both the COVID-19 pandemic which exacerbated the weaknesses of the ‘just-in-time’ supply chain management and due to the recent tensions in the Indo-Pacific region. This jeopardizes the EU and Japan’s supply of semiconductors and other vital resources and increased the need for strategic partnerships. The main strategies and policies that Japan and the EU employ to increase cooperation on safeguarding their GSC and regain strategic autonomy are analysed. Important platforms to tackle the issue are through cooperation on the Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) and the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). The EU and Japan have reiterated their will to work together on FOIP recently in a joint statement in which the role of ASEAN was also emphasised. The EPA forms another important framework within which the two partners continuously work together on the more economic aspect of the GSC issue. The combination of these policies creates a unique combination defence and economic cooperation between the EU and Japan.

ID : 70

▶3 EU Cyber diplomacy in the Indo-Pacific

Michael REITERER (Brussels School of Governance, VUB)

For geopolitical and geo-economic reasons, there is a need to integrate cybersecurity into the EU's foreign and security policy and to engage with third country partners – in particular in the Indo-Pacific which houses many of the technological leaders.

Cyber diplomacy as part of the Common Foreign and Security Policy aims at conflict prevention, the mitigation of cybersecurity threats, and greater stability in international relations through rule setting, governance building but also in influencing potential aggressors. In protecting citizens or economies, cyber diplomacy includes deterrence which “complements or reinforces the established elements in the cyber diplomacy toolbox - capacity building, confidence-building measures, and cyber norms”.

The need to stay ahead in the technological race adds an important dimension to cyber diplomacy in content and scope as technological progress constantly expands the frontiers of cyber. Furthermore, AI-enabled tools will gain rapidly importance for defensive as well as offensive purposes.

The paper categories countries in the IP in terms of their cyber proficiency which determines the EU's cyber diplomacy towards them; country-specific policies are briefly described (no one-size-fits-all policy) and common denominators identified.

Like any security policy cyber security and its implementation through cyber diplomacy is not cost-free and needs long-term political and financial cross-cutting commitments to allow coherent policy planning and implementation to assure the ultimate goal, stability in the all-important cyber space.

ID : 160

▶4 Japanese security and defence policy under Kishida: Rethinking the role of partners in addressing security threats

Elena ATANASSOVA-CORNELIS (University of Antwerp)

This paper explores Japan's security and defence policy under the Kishida administration. It focuses on Japan's expectations regarding the role security partners can play in helping Tokyo address its key security concerns in the Indo-Pacific and beyond.

In the first instance the paper investigates Japan's conceptualisation of key security threats and zooms in the corresponding policy responses to tackle these. Thereafter, it examines Tokyo's strategic thinking on partners' role in contributing to Japan's security needs with an emphasis on Kishida's policies towards unilateral groupings, the EU and NATO. By drawing on key official documents of the Kishida administration, the paper demonstrates how the changing nature of security threats, notably, the blurred dividing line between traditional and non-traditional security, and the intensification of gray-zone conflicts and hybrid threats, is pushing Japan to rethink the value of its security partnerships. This rethinking includes two main perspectives: an issue-area and a geographical perspective. While a further deepening of Japan's defence ties with established regional partners follows a long-term trend, the rapid intensification of Japan's security alignments with geographically distant players, notably the EU and NATO, signifies an important evolution in Japanese strategic thinking on partnerships.

Asia's Rise for Shaping the World – Place of South Asia in That March

Chair : Prof. Gour Gobinda GOSWAMI (North South University, Bangladesh)

Special Discussant : Jagadesh Kumar Mamidala (University Grants Commission)

ID : 71

►1 Is there a rising Asian Gravity?

Gour Gobinda GOSWAMI (North South University, Bangladesh)

There is a growing polarization in global trade, investment, and cooperation during the Russia-Ukraine War. Many Asian countries are trying to consolidate their global position to stay away from the rising dollar to safeguard their economy. The pattern seems to be an increasing gravity from the west towards the east. This paper makes a noble attempt to explore the flow pattern of export, import, and trade of five Asian countries, such as China, Japan, India, South Korea, and Singapore, considered Asia's top powerful nations, according to Lowy Institute. Using monthly data for trade flow from 2018M1-2023M5 from UN Comtrade and Dynamic Gravity Dataset, we use the Poisson Pseudo Maximum Likelihood estimation method to examine the traditional determinants and new determinants of trade flow in the wake of war and new polarization. In the first step, we will run each country panel separately, and in the second step, we will run the Asian panel by pooling data from five countries with the whole world. This paper is the first attempt to explore Asian Power using Gravity Model for the first time in the literature. Another unique contribution of this paper is to use high-frequency short-term trade data in examining the long-term pattern of global polarization in 2023.

Keywords: Japan; China; India; South Korea; Singapore; Gravity Model; Panel Data; Russia-Ukraine War; PPML; Fixed-effects

ID : 71

►2 Indian Moment: How Near How Far?

Munim Kumar BARAI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

India has emerged as the 5th largest economy in the world, with an economic size of about \$ 3.7 trillion in 2023 (RBI, 2023). The war in Ukraine has pushed the world into an economic situation where India's growth potential has put it on the course to becoming the 3rd largest economy by surpassing the size of Germany and Japan by 2028. Though many socioeconomic indicators for India are still not that rosy, some others are quite impressive. India is presently the world's 5th largest manufacturer overall while being the largest manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, the 2nd largest manufacturer of smartphones, cement, solar, and automobiles, the 3rd largest producer of electricity, the 4th largest manufacturer of cars, and the 2nd largest receiver of foreign direct investments (FDI). India is the country with the most unicorns and startups, which are still booming. All this is due to India's population, which is also getting richer. It is rapidly developing technologically and militarily. It is also emerging as the voice of the Global South, thanks to the Ukraine war. The rise of India on the global stage had a similarity to the rise of China in the 1990s when that episode was popularly termed the 'China Phenomenon.' So, this may really be termed the 'Indian Moment', which is already in place or near the horizon. With its present trends in development, India seems to be going to lead the world in the areas of IT, digitization, pharmaceuticals, aerospace, and education. With a vibrant diaspora and young demography, it may really turn into a land of 'brown gold' or a rich land of human resources with the largest population in the world.

Keywords: India, Economy, Pharma, Growth, Global South, Brown Gold

ID : 71

▶3 How Leadership Assisted Students to Cope-up with Campus-Based Teaching, Learning, and Assessment in the Post-COVID Period: The Case Private Universities in Bangladesh

H. M. Jahirul HAQUE (Canadian University of Bangladesh)

After nearly two years of online operations during the COVID-19 pandemic, the universities of Bangladesh re-opened their campus in early 2022. However, coping-up with campus-based teaching, learning and assessment has been a significant challenge for the students due to the deep impact of the pandemic on their lifestyle and mindset. To overcome the inertia of the long gap, re-orient with campus life, and perform satisfactorily in assessments, students needed strong support from the top administration to university faculty members. The unique nature of the situation called for unprecedented academic leadership from these corners. This paper focuses on the visionary leadership demonstrated by the people of these three levels in two private universities in Dhaka, namely the Canadian University of Bangladesh and the University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, in the Post-COVID period. The paper highlights the key initiatives and strategies taken within the two institutions to ensure a supportive environment and path to re-orientation for the students to campus activities without putting too much stress on them, ensure acceptable performance, and attain teaching-learning objectives at program levels. Key administrative personnel, departmental administrators, faculties, and students were interviewed to generate benchmark information on the subject matter. The study represents the endeavor of most private universities committed to achieving excellence in academia.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Private Universities, Post-COVID period, Academic leadership, Campus-based operations.

ID : 71

▶4 De-dollarization, Currency Localization, and the Perspective of the Indian Rupee as a Global Currency

Helal Uddin (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

As a reserve currency, the US dollar plays a crucial role in global trade and finance. In international business, it is frequently utilized. About de-dollarization, there has been a discussion. International trade has been seen as dedollarizing recently or becoming less dependent on the dollar. Russia has been using the ruble, its local currency, for international transactions since the United States and other nations imposed sanctions on it. On de-dollarization, there is a wealth of literature. The Euro has been the subject of previous research, but as a global currency, it has already proven to be unsuccessful. The Russian ruble, on the other hand, was the focus of some. Regarding the Chinese yuan, there has been a third observation made. However, convertibility issues have existed for the ruble and yuan. There is hope that the BRICS currency will rival the dollar. However, new infrastructure must be set up. With respect to this, the Indian rupee is well-positioned to compete with the dollar. The Indian rupee's status as a global currency is unexplored in the literature. As a result, to close the research gap, this study is expected to assess the Indian rupee while facing macroeconomic pressures and Triffin's political conundrum. In order to recommend some policies, the results will be carefully examined.

Japan: Industry and ODA

Chair : Prof. Koichi YAMAURA (APU)

ID : 246

▶ 1 Business for Overseas Manufacturing Factories of Japanese LED Lighting Companies in Response to Local Market Demands

zhishen ZHANG, Kiminori GEMBA (Hosei Business school of innovation management)

1. purpose of research

Feasibility of Intelligent LED Company

2. Methodology and results

solve the issue of location customers, we have collaborated with Ruikun Chip to develop a real-time scene analysis intelligent LED system, which has been implemented in fashion stores such as Knowin.

3. Conclusion

The LED lighting market has transformed from a blue ocean market to a red ocean market. How to differentiate from existing products based on service and added value is a problem that LED lighting enterprises must solve.

ID : 108

▶ 2 Impact of Trade Openness on Output Volatility: Case of the Japanese Manufacturing Industry

Kyuhyong Kim, Sangho KIM (APU)

1. Purpose of research

This study investigates the impact of trade openness on output volatility in the Japanese manufacturing industry.

2. Methodology and results :

Methodology : Panel Data Analysis

Results : The main findings are threefold. First, openness decreases output volatility before the Plaza Accord in 1985 but increases it significantly afterwards. Second, openness decreases output volatility significantly for the lower technology sectors before 1985 and increases it thereafter. Third, openness increases output volatility significantly for the high technology sectors before 1985 but does not affect it significantly afterwards.

3. Conclusion and relevance : We find that the openness-volatility relationship is reverse after 1985 Plaza Accord. This finding may explain the reason why Japanese manufacturers are not as active as before in pursuing the world market after the PA.

ID : 78

▶ 3 Socio- Economic benefits of Public- Private partnership for the small hydropower development (A case study of Public- Private partnership in the Japan)

MOHAMMAD ZAFAR ALAM¹, Watanabe Yoshinobu², Fujimoto Tokihiko³

(1 NAKAYAMA IRON WORKS CO LTD, 2 Nakayama iron works co ltd., 3 Meiji University)

In modern life, electricity intervention has become one of the basic needs and a driving force. However, in some remote areas, this facility is inaccessible. The Non-renewable resources for electricity generation might not be available in some areas but one of the natural energy sources like (Solar, wind, biomass, and hydropower) are available in each part of the world.

The public and private sectors are committed to harnessing this natural energy to achieve the renewable energy goal as

well as to improve local communities' social and economic conditions. One way to electrify the local area is to harness the water power in the remote mountainous area. It is a natural resource and gives a stable 24-hour electricity supply without consuming or contaminating the water.

In this paper, a concept of hydropower development by a public-private partnership has purposed and to support the concept a case study of such model in Japan has been explained. Developing a hydropower plant for electricity generation, benefits in many ways; the local communities for social improvement, stakeholders for economic betterment, and the country's governments for the carbon footprints.

In this case, a study of the socio-economic benefits of a public-private partnership for small hydropower (SHP) development has been discussed. Also, the impact of developing SHP on the Environment has been discussed from the perspective of a carbon-neutral and zero-emission community.

ID : 104

▶4 Discussion on A Possibility of Japan's Assistance for Disaster Resilience of Vanuatu

Noriko KAWASAKI (University of Miyazaki)

The disaster risk is recognized as urgent need especially for small island developing states such as the Republic of Vanuatu. Education can play an important role for both disaster reduction and resilience. Actively involved in technical support of disaster drills and development of teaching materials, several development aids have been contributing to improvement of disaster education in Vanuatu. However, disaster education has not been very active in schools yet. If disaster resilience is defined as the ability of individuals and communities to adapt to and recover from hazards without compromising long-term prospects for development, there is room for further consideration on education in Vanuatu. In contrast, Japan conducting disaster education for everyone in any circumstances regardless age and gender, has shared its knowledge with other developing countries. It's true, however, each country has its own local rules and original knowledge. The presenter brings a discussion on how to synchronize the modern knowledge with the local one in disaster education in Vanuatu in view of appropriate transferring of the knowledge and technical skills by sharing findings in her field surveys. The presenter then extends her discussion to suggest a possibility of Japan's assistance for Vanuatu.

ID : 122

▶5 Consumer reaction: By whom is information conveyed to you?

Koichi YAMAURA (APU)

While consumers have access to a plethora of valuable information, there is a growing societal concern regarding the increasing number of individuals who are influenced by inaccurate information, such as fake news.

The author has conducted a study examining the impact of different information sources (textual and visual) on consumers' willingness to pay. The aim of this research is to explore how previously overlooked variances in the social status of individuals depicted in visual media can influence consumers' choices in the realm of food.

The survey on food purchases incorporated choice experiments. Four video scenarios were prepared, featuring an announcer, a university professor, a student providing explanations, and a scenario with no information provided. Utilizing an online survey, a sample of 1,500 participants, representative of Japan's national census, was collected. The results revealed a significant influence of higher social status on the perceived credibility of information in consumers' purchasing decisions.

This research sheds light on the extent to which disparities in information conveyors impact consumer purchasing behavior. It provides valuable insights that can inform the future dissemination of accurate messages, particularly concerning fake news, through platforms like social media, originating from governmental or local authorities.

Exploring Inclusive Leadership in Asia: Female Leadership, Corporate Mission & Asian Values

Chair : Prof. Petrus Willem ROUX (APU)

ID : CIL2-1

► 1 Introduction of “The role of intersectionality theory in women’s leadership: The case of women entrepreneurs in Oita”

Seiichi FUJII, Lailani Laynesa ALCANTARA, Pajaree ACKARADEJRUANGSRI, Yoshiki SHINOHARA (APU)

This research focuses on women’s leadership by women entrepreneurs with using intersectionality theory. There are three main reasons. The first one is intersectionality has a close relationship to feminist research. Secondly, women’s leadership studies by intersectionality are little. Lastly, very few previous articles have been conducted about intersectionality in high gender gap society like Japan. Our research is going to take a qualitative approach in Oita prefecture. The research method has four phases. Those are literature reviews to reveal the research gaps and develop the interview questions, implementation of an in-depth semi-structured interview, analysis of interview data, and dissemination of outputs. The research team consists of four members with diverse experiences and backgrounds. Each also has teaching and publishing research experience in the field of leadership and entrepreneurship. In addition, one research member is from the Philippines, one is from Thailand, and two are from Japan.

In this presentation, we are going to explain our proceeding and the expecting outcomes as the introduction of our research topic.

ID : CIL2-2

► 2 Accomplishing Corporate Missions Abroad: Does Inclusive Leadership Matter?

Carol Lai-Wan HOOI (APU)

The main goal of the study is to explore if inclusive leadership matters in accomplishing corporate missions of Japanese multinational companies abroad. As inclusive leadership likely promotes organizational inclusion, the study will examine (1) the nexus between inclusive leadership and organizational inclusion, (2) organizational inclusion in expatriation, and (3) its effect on expatriate mission accomplishment. Specifically, the expatriation policies of two Japanese multinational companies (MNCs) will be examined to establish the presence or lack of inclusive leadership, organizational inclusion and its effect on expatriate mission accomplishment. Data collection via in-depth interviews with the expatriates in the subsidiaries and senior HR managers at their headquarters will be conducted. The findings of the study will verify the significance of inclusive leadership and organizational inclusion in expatriate mission accomplishment. The study will contribute to leadership theory for inclusivity and will provide insights into how MNCs in developed economies in a collectivist East Asian context, particularly homogeneous island nations, where people in general hold strongly to their cultural beliefs and norms, promote organizational inclusion in their expatriation policies. It further verifies the necessity to embrace organizational inclusion in expatriation to enhance expatriate mission accomplishment. The results can be tested quantitatively in future studies to verify if inclusive leadership and organizational inclusion do matter in expatriate mission accomplishments.

ID : CIL2-3

▶3 Inclusive leadership of Asian business leaders: Harnessing the link between Asian values and CSR

Rebecca ChungHee KIM¹, Hiroo TAKAHASHI², Mohan AVVARI³, Yong Hee YANG⁴,
Yoshiki SHINOHARA¹, Se Woo JUNG⁵
(1 APU, 2 JABES (Japan Society for Business Ethics), 3 Monash University Malaysia Campus,
4 Dasomi Foundation, 5 THE CSR)

Despite the growth of Asian economy, Asian business leadership faces criticism for being over-prioritized economic growth as the main driver of leadership and hence limited potential of qualified leadership towards the global economy. To tackle the gap, this research project aims to investigate the potential of inclusive business leadership of emerging Asia by employing the idea of the Asian values and its link to unique CSR dynamics. CSR and values are dynamic phenomena that have the potential to change over time and not be uniformly performed in each nation's content and context. Given this, the current study identifies and explores key interactions of CSR and Asian values in the heretofore-siloed streams of inclusive leadership. Through a qualitative research design, encompassing 17 interviews with business leaders in Asia (i.e., Japan, Korea and India), we explicate a unique Asian-value oriented inclusive leadership. In doing so, we discuss how business leadership of Asia incorporates and challenges traditional assumptions of standardized global leadership that its research and practice rests upon. More substantively, the paper indicates the potentials of inclusive leadership of Asian business, and how Asian business leadership can contribute to the global economy by using Asian-value oriented inclusive leadership.

Panel code 17.5 / Parallel Session 2-8 / Pre-formed / 日本語

15:25-17:05 Room : J302

現代における社会理論の可能性を問う

Chair : Prof. Kumi SEIKE (APU)
Discussant : Seiji TAKANO (APU)

ID : 248

▶1 新実在論の視点による人工知能／天然知能の存在論的差異についての検討

Kumi SEIKE (APU)

新実在論はわれわれに、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、哲学史における実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実在論的転回を捉えようとする試みにおいて、本発表では新実在論の視点から人工知能と天然知能の差異とそれぞれの特異性を明らかにすることを目的とする。

「人工知能」とは、郡司によると「自分にとって意味のあるものだけを自らの世界に取り込み、自らの世界や身体を拡張し続ける知性」(郡司2019, p10)であり、その対立概念としての「天然知能」とは、「全く予想できないにもかかわらず、その存在を感じ、出現したら受け止めねばならない」(郡司2019, p9.)、その外部となんとか生きる存在である。

AIをめぐる技術の進化は、われわれに「人工知能」のみの生を強い、一方人間が有していた「天然知能」の存在は忘却されていく。昨今の実在論的転回は、こうした忘却されつつあるもう一つの知能の救済の表象とも捉えることができる。

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郡司ベギオ幸夫, 2019, 『天然知能』講談社.

▶2 F. A. ハイエクの「自由」概念の再検討

Jun Aizaki (APU)

本報告の目的は、F. A. ハイエクの「自由」概念を、社会理論における方法論の変容との関係から再考することである。ハイエクの方法論の変容は、研究者の間でも1980年代から指摘され始めた。Hutchison (1981) を嚆矢とし、Vanberg (1986) による相互に異質で矛盾する方法論的要素の混在の批判などを経て、Caldwell (1988) によって所謂「転換問題」として定式化された。こうした転換問題をめぐる議論は単なる方法論上の問題ではなく、ハイエクの「自由」擁護論の成否に関わるため、重要なトピックとされてきた。だが管見の限り、そのハイエクの「自由」概念との関係を念頭に置いた検討は未だ不十分である。方法論を転換させることでどのような「自由」を守ろうとしたのか。「自由」が消極的自由という意味では一貫していた考えられるものの、少なくともその語られ方や思想体系における位置づけには何らかの変化が生じていたと考えられる。そのためハイエクの「自由」概念の内実をその方法論との関係から考察していくこととする。

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▶3 見田宗介の社会学理論の全体像把握に向けて—相剋性・相乗性・交響圏を手がかりに

Hiroto Miyagawa (元早稲田大学大学院教育研究科修士課程・現在無所属)

見田宗介 (1937-2022) は、戦後から現在までの日本社会学界を牽引してきた社会学者である。しかし、見田の社会理論、特に現代社会論を援用した研究は多くみられるものの、彼の社会理論それ自身を彼の全著作から構造的に考察する先行研究は少ない。最も接近しているのは、奥村隆 (2018) による研究であるが、<まなざし>に着目することで、幾つかの著作の分析に閉じられしまったという限界がある。そこで、本研究では、見田の社会理論を系譜学的に把握することを目的として、見田宗介=真木悠介の著作集 (岩波書店) を対象にテキスト分析を行う。まず、著作を時系列で並べ、前期1963~1973/中期1964~1994/後期1995~2022と区分を行う。各期の特徴を「自己と他者」という根本テーマに則り抽象化することで、前期において社会分析から自他の「相剋性」を抽出し、中期において社会学から越境することで自他の「相乗性」の可能性を見出し、後期においてそれらを『現代社会の理論』として理論化し、それは現代社会を分析する上での用具立てに取まらず、理論を延長することで、未来の社会の形である〈交響圏〉に至ったと結論づける。

Panel code 18 / Parallel Session 2-9 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J303

Food and Culture (Japan Focus)

Chair : TBA

▶1 Kirasumameshi: Sustainable Gastronomy through Traditional Food in Usuki City, Japan

Amanda Nadya Chinantya RATU, Yuanzhen CAO, Marie Luise KASTNER
(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Kirasumameshi (きらすまめし) is a traditional dish from Usuki City, Japan. During the Edo Period (1603-1867), Kirasumameshi was an alternative food to survive the Tenpo Famine (1833-1837). It was born under the circumstances of financial difficulties and poverty of the people. Kirasumameshi eventually became Usuki City's staple dish and an example of sustainable gastronomy in Usuki City. This research aims to analyze factors that contribute to Kirasumameshi's sustainability and promote the dish to the younger generation. by analyzing the citizen's consumer

behavior and the main ingredients production processes. Furthermore, it will be compared to other countries' traditional dishes and their sustainable aspects. Factors examined are history-cultural aspects, consumption patterns in Usuki, and sustainability of main ingredients, specifically soybeans. The research method includes a literature review and data analysis. Due to limited information to prove Kirasumameshi's sustainability, the authors use a questionnaire to delve deeper. From the research, the consumption of Kirasumameshi depletes as many youngsters are unfamiliar with the dish. Also, soybean production in Usuki is unsustainable as the city relies on soybean from other regions. In contrast, historical values and cultural attachments toward Kirasumameshi are the main contributors to sustaining Kirasumameshi's existence to the next generation.

ID : 231

▶2 Umami: Exploring the Essential Taste Substance from Japanese Cuisine and Its Global Reach

Takeshi SATO (Ritsumeikan University)

The use and perception of umami, an essential flavor in Japanese cuisine, has received considerable attention from professional chefs and the general public. The purpose of this study is to examine the role of umami in culinary practices beyond traditional Japanese dishes and to explore its global appeal. In this study, as a Japanese chef, I will conduct a tasting workshop, followed by both face-to-face interviews and a questionnaire in Saudi Arabia. In the workshop, I will ask participants, both chefs and non-chefs, to identify umami-rich ingredients and to recognize umami in non-Japanese cuisine. As a result, professional chefs will be expected to demonstrate some familiarity with umami, identify various umami-rich ingredients, and incorporate umami into their dishes. On the other hand, non-chefs will be able to perceive umami well enough to develop an interest in its use in different cultural cuisines. The implications of this study are that chefs will be encouraged to develop new dishes by using umami to enhance flavor. In addition, food companies can promote umami-rich products by making use of the potential of umami among the general public. Finally, umami education and awareness among chefs and non-chefs alike will advance culinary practices and consumer preferences.

ID : 145

▶3 The Chicken or the Egg: The Societal Responses to a Vegetarian Diet in Japan

Fiona SHERMAN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

While vegetarianism is gradually increasing in Japan, it is still a relatively unknown topic with limited options for the general population, especially when compared to other countries. These options will not increase without highlighting the experiences of the minority groups that need them. The experiences of these individuals reveal how Japanese society responds to lifestyles that go against the norm. The purpose of this research was to understand the experiences of vegetarians in Japan, including how they adjust in a country in which they have few options, and how the community responds to their deviance from the standard diet. To better understand this experience, eight individuals who identify themselves as vegetarian were interviewed. These sessions revealed that Japan has minimal vegetarian options, that vegetarianism is not well-understood within the country, and that these individuals typically make dietary concessions for social purposes. This research is still ongoing, however, the preliminary findings suggest that individuals in Japan who belong to the vegetarian subgroup struggle to exist due to the homogeneity of diets, and that there is a deficiency in acceptance for individuals who have different values. These findings are important to discuss for the progression of Japan in a global context.

Impact Analysis of Trade and Innovations

Chair : Prof. Hsinyi Hu (National United University/Department of Business Management)

ID : 218

►1 The impact of trade openness on the atmospheric environment in China

Zejun Zheng, Sunhee Suk (Nagasaki University)

China has witnessed significant economic and trade growth in recent decades, which has resulted in environmental degradation. The Chinese government was aware of it, and in 2015, it enacted a rigorous environmental policy. The purpose of this study is to look at the impact of trade openness on atmospheric pollutant emissions in China, utilizing 2015 as the starting point. The fixed-effect model and LLC panel unit root test were used with panel data from 2003 to 2020 in 30 Chinese provinces, including SO₂, NO_x, export, import, GDP, and population. The findings show that trade openness had a favorable effect on SO₂ and NO_x emissions prior to 2015, while there was no statistically significant influence on pollutant emissions after 2015. Despite China's achievements in foreign trade development, the development of foreign trade and even economic development at the provincial level is still extremely uneven. The government should implement measures that stimulate and guide provinces with low foreign trade development. To minimize emissions in the more developed provinces, initiatives such as improved production technology and industrial structure reform, as well as increased investment in pollution reduction, should be undertaken.

ID : 74

►2 Exploring the effects of International Trade on Economic Growth of the Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) countries: Application of Panel data analysis

Sandile Nduku PHAKATHI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study investigates the impacts of international trade on economic growth using a panel dataset in thirty-one (31) Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. The study utilized a panel vector autoregressive (PVAR) rather than a panel vector error correction model (PVECM) after finding the non-existence of long-run relationships among the variables. To enhance the robustness of the findings, the study adopted the fixed effect (FE) model to control for the time-invariant heterogeneity amongst the countries. In essence, the PVAR estimation result reveals that terms of trade and trade openness have a positive effect on economic growth. Simultaneously, the fixed effect model reveals that terms of trade (ToT) and trade openness (Topen) have negative and positive effects on economic growth, respectively. The negative relationship between terms of trade and economic growth demonstrates that the prices of each country's exports have fallen short of the prices of its imports. As a result, export revenue for the SSA is very low. In accordance with numerous policy recommendations, the SSA countries should strengthen economic policies aimed at reducing reliance on primary commodity exports.

ID : 137

►3 The correlation between GDP and international freight forwarding volume

Makoto Saito¹, Kiminori GEMBA², Tetsuaki ODA¹, Ken HARADA³, Keiko Kubota³

(1 Ritsumeikan University, Graduate School of Technology Management, 2 Hosei Business School,

3 Abeam Consulting Co., Ltd.)

The purpose of this research is to delve deeper into the relationship between international freight volume and GDP. This correlation has been mentioned in publications like the Trade White Paper (METI 2021). However, a lack of empirical analysis examines this relationship in detail. While some studies like Elem T.R. et al. (2020) have reported the correlation in ECOWAS nations, and others like Hui Wan et al. (2019) and Rui Yang (2021) have reported it for China, there are still few studies that verify the correlation between the world or a specific country's GDP and international freight volume. To analyze this relationship, this study used data collected from OECD, and other UN

institutions and conducted a time series analysis. The results showed that there is indeed evidence of a correlation between the two variables, not only in a country but also in a wider area. This analysis could serve as an early indicator of business trends, as international freight forwarding shows a supply and demand trend, which in turn allows for earlier statistics before GDP. Moreover, further analysis could be conducted to examine business trends by country or industry, and the results may contribute to a company's innovation strategy.

ID : 118

▶4 Reducing food waste in Japan: Can restaurants play a role?

Christine MEISTER (the University of Kitakyushu)

Industrialized countries have come under fire as heavy producers of food waste in recent years, and Japan is no exception. Various actors across the Japanese food industry, such as manufacturers and convenience stores, have received negative public attention for their wasteful practices. To combat this, the Japanese national government has passed the Act on Promotion of Food Loss and Waste Reduction, the goal of which is to reduce food waste by half by the year 2030. While the aforementioned sectors of food producers have different roles and responsibilities in achieving this goal, this paper and presentation will focus on restaurants and commercial kitchens. Research will be carried out via examination of current literature on food waste from international organizations and the Japanese government, as well as interviews with restaurant owners and workers. The paper will attempt to determine whether restaurants and commercial kitchens have a significant role to play in meeting Japan's food waste reduction goals, what that role might be, and what are the potential advantages or barriers to taking on this role.

Keywords: Food waste, Restaurant industry, Food waste in Japan

ID : 54

▶5 The Impact of Innovation System on the Development and Innovation of Knowledge-intensive Service Industry: A Case Study of Taiwan Biotechnology Service Industry

Hsinyi Hu (National United University/Department of Business Management)

With the increasing importance of the service industry, the key role of the knowledge-intensive service (KIBS) industry in industrial upgrading and economic development has gradually received attention. It is of great significance at this stage to evaluate the development and innovation of the knowledge-intensive business service industry from the overall perspective of the national innovation system and the regional innovation system. Due to the long-term and huge investment, the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industry is full of uncertainties and risks. Therefore, it may need the supports from biotechnology service industry. However, the operation and innovation of the biotechnology service industry requires a large amount of knowledge input and a diversified cooperation model, and it is one of the knowledge-intensive service industries. The performance of KIBS is strongly impacted by something much larger than the business itself: the surrounding innovation system including the infrastructure, laws and regulations, related policies, support organizations and culture. The purpose of this research is to fully disclose the inherent problems and to solidify the innovation system. This study is aimed to further explore the different sectors of the biotechnology service industry and illustrate the key success factors or key interaction modes in the development of innovation systems. The innovation model of Taiwan's biotechnology service industry shall be conducted by the research results, and then deriving to the development and innovation model of the knowledge-intensive service industry.

Environment and Public Participation

Chair : Prof. Faezeh MAHICHI (APU)

ID : 40

► 1 Analyzing the inclusion of gender perspective in Truth and Reconciliation Commissions: The case of TRC-making in South Africa and Peru

Claudia Cecilia TANG CHING (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The inclusion of the gender perspective inside the IR field is a very recent phenomenon, and its underdevelopment often bleeds into many IR sub-fields. One example of this is the Truth and Reconciliation Commissions: official bodies tasked with researching and re-telling the events in a post-conflict society in order to bring reconciliation to the affected parties. However, gender perspective and gender perspective in TRC-making processes are often neglected or not covered completely, which affects the impact of the final report and makes the reconciliation effort incomplete. This is the issue that was first evidently seen in the South Africa TRC, where there was an unsuccessful attempt to include the gender perspective, and progressed until the TRC of Peru, which showed a more effective gender perspective inclusion. Thus, this paper seeks to answer how gender inclusion has changed in TRC-making and final reports. The methodology used will be a comparative qualitative analysis of the final TRC reports of both countries, exploring how much was gender inclusion mentioned in the re-telling of events and proposed resolutions. Finally this will bring to light the value of developing the gender perspective in reconciliation processes.

Keywords: Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Gender Perspective, Post-Conflict, Inclusion

ID : 133

► 2 Identifying young people's environmental consciousness and environmentally responsible behavior after visiting wetlands: A case study of the Xixi wetland in China

Qinnuan LYU (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The research examined young people's environmental consciousness and environmentally responsible behavior (ERB) after visiting wetlands. It explores the case sites Xixi Wetland and the National Wetland Museum of China. How possible antecedents of ERB, including tourist experience, tourist involvement, and environmental knowledge, contribute to ERB was analyzed using a mixed-methods approach. The quantitative phase involved data from 71 young visitors at Xixi Wetland using the systematic sampling method. SPSS was used to construct a structural model. The qualitative data were obtained from semi-structured interviews with 1 management staff member and 5 young visitors at the museum.

The results indicated that tourist experience, "importance & pleasure" of tourist involvement, and environmental knowledge can contribute to young people's ERB, while the "risk probability & consequence" of tourist involvement is not a salient determinant of ERB. Meanwhile, the museum indirectly plays a positive role in enhancing young visitors' ERB by providing environmental knowledge. Additionally, the museum performs well in providing systematic knowledge of environmental issues but falls short in delivering effective knowledge. This research provides managerial implications and adds a new antecedent of environmental knowledge to ERB, creating a new theoretical framework for studying young visitors' environmental consciousness in wetlands in China.

ID : 209

▶3 How to enhance public participation in environmental restoration projects: A comparative case study.

Giulia FRISCIOTTI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research investigates the role of public participation and the question of how it can be enhanced in the specific case of environmental restoration projects. Local communities are, more often than not, the passive recipients of decisions concerning landscape plans and nature restoration implementation. However, it is important for the social aspect to be taken into serious consideration, as local citizens are the ones who are primarily affected by possible benefits of environmental restoration and, with their behavior, are able to influence the overall result of a project in its long-term effectiveness (Higgs, 1997). Therefore, the questions put forth in this research are essentially two: How much influence does the public have on environmental restoration projects? And again, how can it be enhanced in order to ensure that citizens are involved in restoration projects as active stakeholders and not passive bystanders? This research will examine a series of case studies of projects within the field of environmental restoration, with the aim of identifying a limited number of performance indicators able to assess the overall effectiveness of environmental restoration projects, thus, possibly, contributing to the enhancement of public participation in environmental decision-making.

ID : 113

▶4 Based on MRIO model-Analysis of consumption carbon emissions from the textile industry in eastern China based on the Hu Huanyong line

Chunhui Liu (Nagasaki University)

The Chinese government has committed to the world to reach peak carbon by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060. This is called the “double carbon” goal. Reducing carbon emissions from the textile industry is the key to achieving the “double carbon” goal, as well as reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. China is currently the world’s largest textile producer, with a total textile production of 79.29 million tons in 2012, accounting for about 56.3% of global production. The textile industry is also a high energy-consuming industry in China after chemical manufacturing, hydropower generation, mining and coking. In this study, the textile industry in China is divided into regions by the Hu Huanyong line (Hu Huanyong line is a line discovered by Professor Hu Huanyong in the 1935 Chinese census, and east of Hu Huanyong line accounts for 96% of the Chinese population). The direct and indirect carbon emissions of the textile industry were evaluated by establishing the MRIO model. The relationship between population density and carbon emissions in the textile industry was also evaluated. The results show that Jiangsu, Shandong, Zhejiang, Guangdong, and Sichuan provinces east of the Hu Huanyong line have the highest GHG emissions in the textile industry, and the five energy sources Raw coal, Briquettes, Gasoline, Fuel oil, and Natural gas are the most consumed energy sources that generate GHG in the textile industry, and energy consumption accounts for 90% of the overall GHG emissions. of the total emissions. In this study, population density was also found to be positively correlated with carbon emissions and economic growth.

SDGs: some cross country issues

Chair : Prof. Dipendra K C (APU)

ID : 159

▶ 1 Assessing the Legitimacy of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil: A Normative Perspective

Xavier Hidayatullah Putramakoto MOHAMMAD (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The purpose of this research is to assess the legitimacy of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) as a global private sustainability certification scheme from a normative dimension. Using an exploratory approach, we conducted a comprehensive review of relevant documents on legitimacy-building practices in similar schemes, followed by thematic analysis to identify recurring themes and key elements contributing to legitimacy-building. The assessment revealed a significant deterioration in the legitimacy of the RSPO over the past decade, attributed to a growing number of compromises in its governance and mechanisms. These compromises, stemming from a weak standards enforcement mechanism, have impaired the RSPO's credibility and effectiveness as a global private sustainability certification scheme. In conclusion, our research underscores the urgent need to address the challenges faced by the RSPO and restore its legitimacy. The findings emphasize the importance of robust governance, effective standards enforcement, and stakeholder engagement to enhance the RSPO's credibility, effectiveness, and overall sustainability of the palm oil industry. This research contributes to the understanding of legitimacy in global private sustainability certification schemes and provides valuable insights for policymakers, industry practitioners, and stakeholders in enhancing the sustainability and trustworthiness of certification schemes.

ID : 120

▶ 2 Role of global governance in the localization of the SDGs: Case study of Japanese cities

Anudari NARANBAATAR (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research investigates the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a new form of global governance which emphasizes the need for comprehensive policies that address economic development, environmental sustainability, and social participation. It examines the localization of the SDGs and explores the empirical knowledge of the influence of global governance in cities. To this end, two cases of Kitakyushu City and Shimokawa Town in Japan are studied. This paper hypothesizes the importance of collective decision-making and action coherence in addressing global challenges. Through the analysis of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs), this research explores functions of the active participation of local authorities, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders in the design and implementation of the SDGs at the local level. It also identifies the significance of global governance mechanisms, such as international agreements and partnerships, in providing a framework for a back-casting approach and action coherence. Based on these studies, this research seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of the interplay between the localization of the SDGs, on the one hand, and global governance that promotes effective and context-specific approaches to sustainable development.

ID : 199

▶ 3 How Early is Early Enough for Starting Public Consultation Processes: A Case Study of Perceptions of Citizens and Contractors in MRT Blue Line Construction Project in Thailand

Pitcha RATANAPRADIT (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Public consultation is a vital process that involves local engagement in decision-making processes, policies and projects.

It ensures that citizens' voices, concerns and opinions are considered and integrated into the decision-making progress. One of the major components in creating essential public participation is early consultation. This study aims to identify how early is early enough for public consultations from local and contractor points of view. Semi-structured interviews were utilized for data collection from 3 project staffs and 11 local citizens.

The finding disclosed that local citizens and project contractors have different expectations toward public consultation which can be classified into three main elements. Local citizens value early involvement, accessible and transparent information, and power in decision-making. On the other hand, the project contractor emphasizes the significance of constructive inputs, compliance with the regulations, and identification of local concerns and opinions. The research found that each of the main elements between local citizens and project contractors create differences perception gap, including the perception gap in timing and duration, the perception gap in information sharing and the perception gap in decision-making power which lead to misunderstanding and distrust toward the project contractors. Consequently, early consultation will become nothing without authority in decision-making.

ID : 245

▶4 Perplexity as a Catalyst: Unraveling Complexity for Iriomote Cat Conservation, Knowledge Production and Roadkill Mitigation in Japan

Ahmet Melik BAŞ (Chiba University)

The Iriomote cat, a critically endangered species endemic to Japan's Iriomote Island, faces many threats, notably roadkill resulting from vehicular activity. Drawing upon anthropological and philosophical perspectives rooted in participant observation and in-depth interviews based on 33 full-time days of fieldwork on the Iriomote Island, this research elucidates how embracing perplexity stimulates a profound and holistic comprehension of the multidimensional complexities inherent in Iriomote cat conservation, roadkill mitigation, and knowledge production. I discuss that perplexity emerges as a catalyst and cobbles together scientists, policymakers, islanders, and tourists to have entrenched assumptions and conventional methodologies, fostering novel approaches and interdisciplinary collaboration. Engaging in a multifaceted dialogue with diverse voices, including local communities, transportation authorities, and conservation organizations, allows a nuanced grasp of the intricate socio-cultural factors influencing road usage patterns, vehicle speeds, and monitoring. Consequently, this ethnographic inquiry contributes to the growing corpus of anthropological scholarship on wildlife conservation by illuminating the transformative potential of embracing perplexity. By unraveling complex dynamics, discerning socio-cultural nuances, and fostering interdisciplinary collaboration, this inquiry offers rich insights to scholars engaged in the conversation of human-animal relations, infrastructural development, and scientific knowledge.

Keywords: Iriomote cat, endangered species, roadkill mitigation, knowledge production

Panel code 22 / Parallel Session 2-13 / Pre-formed / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J308

The Politics of the Female Body: Female Genital Cutting in Southeast Asia and Female Genital Cosmetic Surgery and Perineotomy in Japan

Chair : Prof. Yufu IGUCHI (APU)

Discussant : Kaori MIYACHI (Shizuoka University)

ID : 204

▶1 The Challenges in Addressing Female Genital Cutting in Vietnam

Abdul RASHID (RCSI and UCD Malaysia Campus)

The practice of female genital cutting (FGC) is common among the Muslim population in South East Asia. Although the practice has been deeply rooted in these communities but not much is known concerning the motivating factors. Although religion is a strong motivation for the practice but what are the other motivating factors which has made this

practice rooted in the communities, especially the social cultural factors and other factors. The presenter will discuss the motivating factors and the challenges in addressing female genital cutting among Muslim communities in southern Vietnam. These Cham Muslim communities have been practising female genital cutting since they first converted to Islam a few hundred years ago. He will present the potential challenges in advocacy against the practice. He will show the similarities with other Muslim communities in the region and the possibility of adopting some of the advocacy programmes and applying them to the Cham community in Vietnam.

ID : 204

▶2 Cambodian Immigrant Muslim Women in Malaysia and Female Genital Cutting: The Persistence of the Practice

Siti Nur AFIQAH (Universiti Sains Malaysia)

The majority of Cambodian Muslim Women living in Malaysia are from Cham ethnicity. It is estimated that more than 50,000 Cham immigrants living in Malaysia and the numbers are growing. The Cham Cambodian Muslim women came to Malaysia with their families for various reasons. The Cham Cambodian Muslim community have similarities in terms of culture and religion as the native Malays in Malaysia. Female Genital Cutting (FGC) or 'sunat perempuan' is being practised by Cham Cambodian Muslim women in Cambodia and when they moved to Malaysia, they brought along the practice and continue to ensure sure their children in Malaysia undergo FGC. Due to the scarcity of published work related to FGC among Cambodian Muslim women, a qualitative study was conducted to understand in depth the continuation of the practice in Malaysia. The presenter will explain the findings of the in-depth interviews with the Cham Cambodian Muslim Women focusing on the pulling factors of the continuation of FGC after migrating to Malaysia. Detailed discussions will be presented to close the gaps in knowledge regarding FGC practice in this community.

ID : 204

▶3 Female Body in Modern Medicine, Female Body in Traditional Society: Female Genital Cutting in Southeast Asia

Yufu IGUCHI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study discusses the contrast between the female body controlled by modern medicine and that controlled in traditional society, through the practices of female genital cutting (FGC) in Southeast Asian Muslim communities. From this viewpoint, how can one observe FGC?

Modern medicine regards FGC as a nontherapeutic and inhuman practice. The World Health Organization and other international organizations tried to stop the practice.

However, influenced by Michel Foucault, recent studies see that modern medicine has restructured the female body as the object of anatomy and reproductive health. From this viewpoint, how can one regard traditional and religious practices? This study does not aim to romanticize traditional practices. Rather, it points out that one can understand the practices as traditional only in the modern framework recognition. In this regard, the traditional practices are restructured in the modern framework.

This study, examining interviews with traditional FGC practitioners and local women who underwent the practice in Southeast Asian countries, reconsiders the concept of the female body in both modern medicine and traditional society.

ID : 204

▶4 An interdisciplinary approach to women's bodies and self-determination on female genital "cutting": cases of genital practices in Japan

Kaori MIYACHI (Shizuoka University)

The term "FGM" (female genital mutilation) is commonly recognized as a harmful practice to girls in some African and Islamic countries. It has been practiced under the influence of culture and religion, which causes damage not only to the body but also to the mind of girls. Anti-FGM activities have been organized in many areas in Africa, and some

countries ban any type of female genital cutting (so-called, “zero tolerance” policy). These activities and penal regulations are being taken by strong initiative by international organizations and UN agencies since the 1990s. Currently, not only in African countries but also in developed countries, which has migrated population from Africa, have banned the practice by law and set penalties.

On the other hand, however, cutting of female genitals is sometimes performed in the name of medical treatment or cosmetic surgery. This study examines the cases in Japan, where “female genital mutilation” is generally considered to be absent from the culture. There are some cases of unnecessary ‘perineotomy’ performed during childbirth. In addition, currently cutting genital parts is performed as cosmetic surgery. This study discusses how women can have self-determination over their genitalia, drawing on a Japanese case study.

Panel code 23 / Parallel Session 3-1 / Pre-formed / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J101

Japan in Indo-Pacific in the backdrop of US-Japan-China relations

Chair : Prof. Barbara KRATIUK (University of Warsaw)

Discussant : Barbara KRATIUK¹, Yoichiro SATO²

(1 University of Warsaw, 2 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 126

▶ 1 ASEAN’s agency in Indo-Pacific and the alignment with Japan

Barbara KRATIUK (University of Warsaw)

ASEAN by the virtue of being the core of Indo-Pacific remains the space, where the contest between China and Japan is arguably the strongest in Asia. ASEAN itself has so far shown enough flexibility to protect itself from having to side with one or the other great power. That agency is not easily won: ASEAN had to find other international actors interested in maintaining the international norms and rules as well as the status quo of default ASEAN centrality. Japan is one of such partners, focused on maintaining its own international position by building up its resilience through regional connections and norm maintenance. Within what could be described as a multilevel system of alignments and rivalries Japan is a valuable partner for ASEAN. This paper will try to understand what both ASEAN and Japan are gaining from the partnership and how Japan fits in ASEAN’s strategy to maintain or even increase its own agency.

ID : 126

▶ 2 Securitization of the Discourse on China’s Foreign Policy Reconsidered: India and Japan in the Indo-Pacific

Vindu Mai CHOTANI (Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Tsukuba)

For the last two decades, the India and Japan bilateral partnership has generated significant geopolitical momentum, that has transcended their original partnership that was rooted in economic development. A key reason cited for this has been China’s rise - or its perceived assertiveness and the counter-normative nature of China’s foreign policy to India and Japan. This has arguably facilitated and driven securitization discourses from New Delhi and Tokyo. On the other hand, China continues to be an important partner for both states. The issue here and what stands to be reconciled for India and Japan is the fact that they have a threat perception gap when it comes to China. Against this background, this paper seeks to do two things -

1) This paper will trace and analyze India and Japan’s securitization discourses regarding China. As linguistic mechanisms: speeches, bilateral statements, etc, portray urgency and justify securitizing practices, they arguably precede the structural/institutional mechanisms of securitization. Therefore, this paper will focus on the former. Doing this will also shed light on understanding why and on which issues this threat perception gap exists. 2) A key goal of the India-Japan partnership has been to contribute to a stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific region. Arguably then desecuritization would be important. In studying the threat perception gap and identifying possible areas for

desecuritization, this paper will pit previously applied realist rationales against the more recent notion of desecuritization strategies and makes a case for the latter.

ID : 126

▶3 Fostering maritime security in the Indo-Pacific: Japan and the new actors of cooperative security in the region..

Manuel MODONI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

With the increasing activities of the Popular Liberation Army Navy around Taiwan, Japan has been called to a more proactive policy of keeping the sea lanes of communication open, together with the United States.

Although the United States still remains the main geopolitical actor to maintain the current balance of power, Japan has been recently taken new steps to strengthen its strategic partnership with old and new friends.

With an increasing focus on Taiwan, Tokyo is exploring other alternatives to an American-led coalition, and it is keen to look at new partners to promote its 'Free and Open Indo-Pacific' strategy.

This paper will explore how Japan is proceeding in strengthening its position in the Indo-Pacific, on a ground of diplomatic initiatives, such as the recent rapprochement with South Korea, and the inclusion of new actors, both Asian, such as the Philippines, as well as European, such as UK and France, in its network of security partnerships with Australia and the US.

The presentation delivered will discuss why Japan is implementing this diplomatic course of action, and how it may shape its security response to a scenario of crisis.

Panel code 24 / Parallel Session 3-2 / Individual / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J102

Foreign Policy and Values

Chair : Prof. Utpal Vyas (Ritsumeikan APU)

Discussant : Hidekazu SAKAI (Kansai Gaidai University)

ID : 142

▶1 What are the values of the European Union and Japan on the digitalization of society and digital cooperation?; An examination of the EU-Japan digital partnership

Jurgen VLAAR (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

In 2022, Japan and the European Union have signed the Japan-EU digital partnership agreement. This was based on so-called shared values between the two parties. This paper tries to see in what degree this is in fact the case and how it will affect the partnership.

By analyzing government documents, the historical past, and the execution of the partnership so far, a comparison will be made how similar the strategies are in practice. At a first glance, there seem to be an agreement of vague terms such as a shared view on the rule of law, democracy and freedom. But on the other hand, it's not clear if the two parties share the same definition of these concepts.

On top of that, the mostly Christian values in Europe create a different culture than Japan's Confucian culture. But how that translates to digital issues in this agreement is not clear yet. This paper makes an attempt to find that link. This can then contribute to analyzing the success-factors and possible dangers for the partnership in the future.

ID : 24

▶2 Feminist Foreign Policy: A concept for Japan?

Annika CLASEN (Heinrich-Heine-University)

German Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock prominently introduced feminist foreign policy (FFP) as a guiding

principle for Germany in 2002. While gender has been part of foreign and security policy and research since the early 1990s (Goetz 1997; Tickner 1992), the feminist approach has not yet been clearly implemented as a policy strategy. In response, several states are now considering what this FFP consists of and are attempting to implement FFP in their state guidelines, such as those of Sweden (2014), Canada (2017), France (2019), Germany (2021) and Chile (2022) (UN Women Brief). As FFP has increasingly become a buzzword in international relations, this research project examines whether this trend has been taken up or ignored by Japanese policymakers. For this reason, this paper uses interviews to approach this issue, which are scheduled to take place in the autumn of this year. As Japan has already emphasised the protection of human rights, especially women's security, both domestically and internationally, a feminist approach to foreign policy seems an easy fit for the Japanese government. At the same time, Japan has repeatedly violated UN resolutions that would have improved the lives of minorities. So, what can we expect from Japan?

ID : 152

▶3 British-American Presence in Southeast Asia: The AUKUS Agreement

Adam Tenczer

(Corvinus University of Budapest / Doctoral School of International Relations and Political Science)

The purpose of this research is to reveal the normative driving forces of the 2021 announced trilateral military cooperation, called AUKUS. With this examination I hope to highlight the significance of the re-emerging cooperation between the Anglo-Saxon core states in Asia based on their shared values (in e.g., democracy, civil liberties etc). The American intention to hinder China's effort to take the leadership over the Far East seems to have a new theatre in Southeast Asia with the AUKUS agreement.

This research equally relies on secondary and primary sources, given the fact that many of the official documents, statements and statistics are already available and allow us to formulate cautious predictions on the possible developments. Still the secondary sources are inevitable to right framing, where the qualitative methods could help us to understand why the AUKUS agreement came into existence and why exactly now. Turning away from the mainstream branches of IR theories, I have a strong conviction that the English School, with its specific approach of (Anglo-Saxon) primary institution might be a helpful tool to rationalize the nature of value-driven cooperations, like the AUKUS.

In my presumption the 2010's brought the Anglo-Saxon core states together again, and with the leadership of the US there is a definitive value-based intention to stop China's emergence.

Keywords: AUKUS, English School, Southeast Asia, United States, Great Britain

ID : 162

▶4 The political economy of shared values: Japan's relations with the UK and the EU

Utpal Vyas (Ritsumeikan APU)

After Brexit, Japanese companies and its government have had to re-evaluate their relationships with both the UK and the EU. In addition to the problems of Brexit for Japan, whose companies have used the UK as a primary base for many EU operations in the past, Japan and its partners have faced the multiple economic blows of covid-19, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the necessity to reconfigure supply chains in the light of US-China trade and political friction. Considering Japan's increasing emphasis on values diplomacy and attempts to diversify away from dependence on China's economy, it has needed to negotiate its relationships in the UK and the EU carefully. Have Japanese companies and the government prioritised their existing investments, networks and cultural attachments in the UK, or have they decided to move their operations more significantly into EU countries? In addition, what if any relationship exists between Japan's economic diplomacy with the UK and EU, and the discourse of shared values? This paper considers frameworks of identity and values to understand how Japan's economic relations with the UK and EU are changing, with a view to generating further questions and hypotheses.

ID : 156

►5 Gender aware trade policy: the case study of Canadian and New Zealand trade agreements

Anna WROBEL (University of Warsaw)

How to use trade policy to advance gender equality? What are best practices to make inclusive trade a reality? How, exactly, the new FTA's approach could contribute to women's economic empowerment? An inclusive trading system creating equal opportunities for participation in international trade regardless of gender has become one of the major issues addressed by the WTO. A sign of the increased interest in women's empowerment at the WTO is the adoption of the Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment at the Buenos Aires Ministerial Conference. Supporters of the declaration committed themselves, inter alia, to exchange experience and best practices on inclusive trade policies. WTO initiatives for women's economic empowerment seem particularly relevant given the strong negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on women's economic situation worldwide. To support women's economic empowerment some WTO members have introduced gender chapters into its FTAs. Trade agreements concluded and negotiated by Canada and New Zealand, among others, are such an example. The paper aims to answer the question: How trade agreements can contribute to gender-aware trade policy? To answer these questions, an analysis of the trade agreements concluded and negotiated by Canada and New Zealand will be conducted.

Panel code 26 / Parallel Session 3-4 / Individual / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J105

Corporate Security and Management

Chair : Prof. Ali Haidar (Ritsumeika Asia Pacific University, College of International Management)

ID : 117

►1 Explore the impact of airline strategy on company performance

JIA-WEI JIANG, SHENG-KAI WENG, LIANG-CHENG LAI, YEN-CHIH PIEN
(National United University)

International travel has seen an upsurge in passengers as the pandemic progressively fades and nations begin to reopen their borders. For outbound travelers, airplanes are now the preferred means of transportation. However, it is essential that airlines develop successful plans if they want to bring the industry back to its former glory or perhaps beyond past levels. This study intends to gather information from seven publicly traded airlines in Taiwan, Japan, and the US. It will look into how these strategies affect airline performance through marketing techniques, human resource management, operational airline strategies, and corporate social responsibility. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this study will also add to the existing literature by analyzing alterations that occurred prior to it. The study will employ an event study methodology and regression analysis for research purposes.

ID : 140

►2 Cyber Security Management in Japanese SMEs

Takaaki ISHIKAWA¹, Kiminori GEMBA²
(1 HOSEI Business School of Innovation Management,
2 Dean/ HOSEI Business School of Innovation Management)

1. Purpose of research

Exploring the true cybersecurity needs of Japanese SMEs. Launch a minimum viable product and explore the seeds of innovation.

2. Methodology and results

Utilization of existing data.

Interview with product contractors and new customers of cyber security startup "SingleID K · K"

3. Conclusion and relevance

Japanese SMEs face many challenges.

Human resources, supply chains, literacy, budgets, culture, and the environment surrounding Japanese SMEs are distorted. It is desirable to build a business model that considers these for cyber security and IT services.

ID : 157

▶3 How and why has Taiwan directed its own semiconductor industry in order to further its own security?

Michał MALAK (University of Warsaw)

Taiwan's "silicone shield" has been protecting the island for years now and may continue for years to come. There is an understanding in Taiwan that its crucial role in global semiconductor manufacturing helps increase its security as both the United States and China could not afford to lose supplies from Taiwan. Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC) is responsible for producing over half of all semiconductors in the world and over 90% of the most advanced ones. The whole world depends on Taiwan's production of semiconductors, however, no country is more dependent on Taiwan in this regard than China. China is the largest consumer of semiconductors and it relies on TSMC to cover 70% of its deficit in producing these components. However, with growing investments in United States and especially in China in this sector the position of Taiwan as the linchpin in global electronics production seems to be threatened. This paper will attempt to answer the question of "Why has Taiwan used its own semiconductor industry in order to further its own security?". Using the interdependence theory this paper will show how and why Taiwan has purposefully invested in this industry for years hoping to create such a shield and strengthen its international position.

ID : 134

▶4 Shaping managerial attitudes: Management practices of Japanese corporations

Ali HAIDAR (Ritsumeika Asia Pacific University, College of International Management)

A study by Expedia found that Japanese workers on average didn't use 10 of their paid vacation days, and 63 percent of Japanese respondents felt guilty for taking paid leave. (<https://www.cnn.com/2018/06/01/japan-has-some-of-the-longest-working-hours-in-the-world-its-trying-to-change.html> accessed 03 June 2018). And yet among the Japanese managers, according to Gallup work engagement report 'only six percent claiming to be engaged. A 'whopping 71 percent are said to be "not engaged" and a further 23 percent "actively disengaged."'. <https://japantoday.com/category/features/lifestyle/survey-finds-only-6-of-japanese-workers-motivated-7th-lowest-in-the-world> accessed 13 July 2022. How do Japanese corporations resolve this apparent clash of attitudes of Japanese managers and achieve their commitment. The paper, based on unobtrusive data, would argue following Yamagishi et. al. (1998) that 'informal mutual monitoring and sanctioning rather than internalized moral values' elicit commitment for Japanese managers.

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富士山世界遺産登録後10年間の振り返り—これまでと今後の展望—

Organizer : Kelvianto SHENYOPUTRO (APU)

Moderator : Kiyoyoshi YOSHIZAWA (APU)

ID : 130

▶1 山岳保護区における廃棄物看板標識・情報案内の有効性に関する訪問者の認識。—富士山の現状と今後の課題—

Kelvianto SHENYOPUTRO (APU)

山岳の保護区管理における主要な懸念事項のひとつに、訪問者の増加によって引き起こされる廃棄物やポイ捨ての発生がある。そのため、看板表示やその他の情報案内手段で適切な情報を提供することで、訪問者の意識を高め、ポイ捨てをやめるよう促すことができる。しかし、保護区内でより良いコミュニケーション戦略を構築するための大きな課題として、ステewardシップ、言語や社会規範の違いがしばしば挙げられる。本研究では、富士山で採用されている看板やその他の情報共有の現状と課題について、現地視察や管理者のインタビューを通じて検証する。一方、現在の取り組みの有効性をよりよく理解するために、富士山の廃棄物やポイ捨て管理に対する訪問者の認識と意識を調査するために、訪問者を対象にアンケートを実施する。本研究で得られた知見は、富士山における廃棄物の影響を最小限に抑えることを目的とした、より良いコミュニケーションアプローチを開発するために、訪問者の情報を統合することについて、公園管理者にとってより良い理解をもたらす。

ID : 130

▶2 来訪者と受入れ地域のごみに対する環境意識と行動はどう変わったのか —市民団体の取り組みから世界文化遺産10年を検証する—

Naoko AOKI (環境NPO認定特定非営利活動法人富士山クラブ)

当クラブは1998年、山岳トイレと山麓のごみ問題解決を目指して設立。当初10年間、山麓の不法投棄が深刻な問題であったが、世界文化遺産登録を機に、国立公園というより世界遺産の観光地としての認知が強くなり、五合目や登山道でのごみの投棄が目立ち始めた。日本人にとって、登山は言うまでもなく観光地でさえ、「ごみの持ち帰り」は定着しているが、インバウンド促進や外国人技能実習生受入れ政策が進むなか、外国人の来訪者が増加、「ごみの持ち帰り」だけでは解決とならないのではないかと。当クラブでは、環境省とともに2017年から吉田口五合目で22年まで観光客を対象に環境意識調査を実施、2018年から静岡県3登山道において、静岡県と「富士山のごみ持ち帰りマナー向上対策事業」を継続実施、2022年、環境省・山梨県と、ごみ投棄・散乱防止モデルとして、資源回収ごみ箱の設置実験を行った。コロナ禍を経てインバウンド再開、ごみ問題対策の検証と対策を考える。

ID : 130

▶3 世界文化遺産富士山の登山者受入環境の変化と自然公園法の改正の視点からみた課題

Kiyotatsu YAMAMOTO (東京大学大学院農学生命科学研究科)

信仰の対象と芸術の源泉としての価値が認められ、2013年に富士山は世界文化遺産に登録された。これを契機に、富士山保全協力金制度の導入、安全、安心な登山環境づくり等が推進されてきている。しかし、その一方で、新型コロナウイルス(COVID-19)感染症の拡大による閉山、登山者の減少が地域社会に負の影響を及ぼし、山小屋では宿泊者数の抑制、個室化などの対応策がとられてきている。また、世界遺産の保全を支える重要な国内法の自然公園法においても、近年、協働型運営管理や滞在環境の上質化など重要な考え方が新しく取り入れられて法改正へとつながっており、富士山の保全管理においてもこの点に検討を加える必要がある。そこで、本報告では、1) 世界文化遺産富士山の登山者受入環境の変化を概観すること、2) 近年の自然公園法の改正等に見る自然公園を取り巻く環境の変化の視点から世界遺産としての課題について考察すること、の2点を目的とする。

ID : 130

▶4 富士山の混雑と来訪者管理戦略—登山者調査を通じて—

Yutaka NAKAJIMA (公益財団法人日本交通公社 (Japan Travel Bureau Foundation))

日本一の高さを誇る富士山は、古来より日本人の自然に対する信仰のあり方や日本独自の芸術文化における源泉となっており、その価値を踏まえて2013年、世界文化遺産リストに記載された。一般の開山期は夏季に限られ、Covid-19の流行前には毎年約2カ月の間に30万人近くの登山者が富士山を訪れることもあった。多くの登山者の目的は山頂でご来光を見ることで、ご来光時間の前に山頂付近で発生する激しい混雑が課題となっており、登山体験の質や登山者の安全の確保のための適正な収容力の設定が求められていた。静岡・山梨両県では、同状況を踏まえ、調査による混雑状況の正確な把握や、混雑予想カレンダーによる情報発信など様々な対策を実施してきた。当財団では、両県の取り組みの一部を継続して受託し、登山者アンケート及びGPSロガー調査等の複数の調査を組み合わせて実施してきた。これらの調査に関して、実施背景、概要、そして得られた知見について報告する。

ID : 130

▶5 富士講を素材とした観光振興による世界文化遺産としての理解の深化
～「リバース！富士講プロジェクト」の取り組み

Mami KADOWAKI (公益財団法人日本交通公社 Japan Travel Bureau Foundation)

富士山の世界文化遺産登録にあたっては6点の追加的勧告が示された。その一つとして、25の構成資産の一体的な認知・理解向上のため、情報提供戦略の策定が求められた。また、富士山の世界文化遺産登録理由や文化的価値に対する認知度が低いという課題もあった。こうした勧告や課題の解決を図るため、山梨県世界遺産富士山課が事務局を務める山梨県富士山世界文化遺産保存活用推進協議会では、2015年度から「リバース！富士講プロジェクト」に取り組んでいる。「富士講プロジェクト」は、同じく追加的勧告の一つとして推進された、学芸員らによる巡礼路の特定研究の成果を、広く一般に分かりやすく、親しみやすく還元するプロジェクトであると位置づけられ、富士信仰の研究者（学芸員）と観光関係者の連携に特徴がある。本報告では、「富士講プロジェクト」の取組経緯を概観し、可視化されない信仰と観光が望ましい関係を構築するために重要な考え方を整理する。

Panel code 27 / Parallel Session 3-6 / Individual / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J203

Tourism and Japanese Regions

Chair : Prof. Mahesh Hapugoda (Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka)

ID : 237

▶1 Sanctuary for Zen Meditation & Retreat Beginners: An Ethnographic Research on the Profiles and Experiences of the Gyateiji Temple Guests

Aileen Ani (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The main goal of this paper is to assess the profiles and experiences of the visitors (e.g., tourists and guests) of a Japanese temple as it relates to determining the potential for wellness tourism. The temple, selected for this ethnographic research, is located in Hiji Town, Hayami, Oita, which included a guesthouse, where temple guests could stay during their visit. By using a questionnaire, participant observation, and in-depth interviews, visitors' profile and experience with various on-site activities were collected. Preliminary results showed that non-Japanese participants dominated the population from March to August 2023. Females, representing 57.14% of the total population, and aged 31-40 representing 32.14%, are the most common type of visitors. Though some of them visited different temples, the majority are beginners in Zen Buddhism, meditation, and even first-timers in visiting Japan. It was emphasized that their main reason for availing of the program was to experience authentic Zen meditation and discover themselves better. Highlighting the insights gained are the essence of Zen Buddhism, the concept of ichigo ichie, and the power of focusing on one thing/task at a time. Within this context, this research aims not just to put Zen teachings into academic discourse but also to maximize the potential of the site and experience as a tourism

resource.

Keywords: Zen meditation, Japan, ethnography, Buddhism, homestay

ID : 197

►2 Semiotic Analysis of Images & English Usage in Tourism Promotional Material: Aso Kuju National Park, Japan

Jeffrey Morrow (Prefectural University of Kumamoto)

Semiotics is the study of signs and their underlying meanings. It has been used to examine various facets widely in many fields for decades, including advertising and media that use images to elicit viewers' emotion towards certain feelings for products. Tourism, likewise, uses images and signs to seize viewers' sentiment to a certain kind of travel experience. One country that has interested travelers for decades is Japan, and millions already know of cities such as Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka. However, less know that the Southwestern Island of Kyushu contains interesting ecological factors, culture, and food that is worth investigation, though little research has been done in semiotics in this area of Japan. To fill this gap, the author conducted a simple semiotic analysis of photographs of road signs, images and English usage in guidebooks and brochures in Aso-Kuju National Park, within the Aso Unesco Geopark. Results found that the English contains many metaphors, active words and phrases, and pictures show wide open natural spaces, activities depicted as family-oriented, literary-oriented wording, and soft pastel colors, all depicting a safe adventure experience and non-threatening tourism experience, and appeal to the potential excitement that can be found in the area.

ID : 154

►3 The influence of the Discover Japan campaign on accommodation capacity in Tsuwano

Denes PERLAKY¹, Tomoya MORI²

(1 Yamaguchi University Faculty of Economics, 2 Yamaguchi University Faculty of Education)

The aim of this study is to investigate how a tourism campaign by the Japanese National Railway Kokutetsu, impacted Tsuwano Town (Shimane Pref.) and its development as a tourism destination. Kokutetsu launched campaigns such as "Discover Japan" in the 1970s and 1980s to simulate the tourism demand of rural destinations. These campaigns encouraged young people (especially women) to visit rural areas and made it fashionable in the eyes of urbanites.

This research attempts to analyze the tourism destination development in Tsuwano by focusing on the accommodation facilities operating from the 1960s to the early 2000s. Detailed data was unavailable for this period, leading to a thorough investigation of maps, guidebooks, pamphlets, and travel magazines, identifying 52 entities in the accommodation sector. Based on this database, residents directly and indirectly connected to tourism were identified for interviews. The findings show the motivation and entrepreneurship of individuals entering or leaving the accommodation sector during a rapid demand growth environment.

The research highlights the adaptive and resilient nature of rural communities, where the rapid (tourism) demand growth and guidance of agents (local authorities and the National Railway) results in a shift in the orientation of the local industries.

ID : 102

►4 Temporal-spatial measurement and prediction between tourism and ecological environment: Case of Kanto region, Japan

YIMING LIU¹, YUCHEN LYU², Sunhee Suk² (1 Jiangxi Agricultural University, 2 Nagasaki University)

Based on system theory and synergy theory, the evaluation index system for the coordinated development of tourism and ecological environment is constructed, the coupled coordination model is used to measure and evaluate the coupled coordination relationship between tourism and ecological environment in the Kanto region of Japan from 2009 to 2019, and the grey correlation method is used to explore the influencing factors. The state of coupled coordination shows mild fluctuations, with the gap between regions gradually narrowing, but the trend is different in

the next four years, and the spatial differences between regions will increase. The contributions of this paper include the theoretical elucidation of the interaction mechanism between the two subsystems, and a cross-regional spatio-temporal comparison of the coupled coordination state. At the same time, this study predicts trends in the state of coordination, which can help to suggest more effective and efficient solutions for the study region.

ID : 2

▶5 Beppu: The Hell Fantasy

Mahesh Hapugoda, Iraj Rathnayake (Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka)

This paper examines the arrangement of hell signs in and around the popular Japanese touristic destination of Beppu. Located in a major geothermal hot spot, where volcanically active hot springs are scattered throughout, Beppu attracts millions of tourists from all over Japan and from around the world. The main objective of the tourists is to experience the famous eight hot springs called ‘eight hells of Beppu’ as well as the famous Japanese onsen tradition. As a qualitative semiotic case study, this narrative further reveals how the pre-modern concept of ‘hell’ has been resuscitated and rejuvenated to suit the postmodern marketing environment, to propagate the place and attract tourists. In this context, selected satanic signs and texts in the outskirts of Beppu and within the onsen sites, as well as those in promotional literature will be semiotically interpreted to investigate their true function in a new environment. The existing tourist signage and promotional literature direct tourists to Blue Hell, Sea Hell, Blood Pond Hell, White Pond Hell, Cooking Pot Hell, Monster Mountain Hell, Yellow Hell, Red Hell, etc. and these names are derived in relation to the chemical and physical features in the said onsens. However, instead of generating fear in the visitors, these cartoon-like satanic characters invite tourists to engage in hydrothermal based therapeutic recreation. Underneath this welcome, the satanic signs also function as archetypal fantasy figures, which give more psychological enjoyment or ecstasy within the recreational activity. When jigoku also popularly means ‘sinner of hell’, these signs unconsciously function as invitation for visitors to engage in some form of divine transgression. Since these signs, in any way, do not disturb or frighten the visitors, the new role of a satanic figures can be interpreted within a new market orientation.

Key words: Beppu, satanic signs, hell (jigoku), therapeutic recreation, postmodern marketing strategies

Panel code 28 / Parallel Session 3-7 / Individual / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J301

Leadership and HRM

Chair : Prof. Tae-Seok KIM (Waseda University)

ID : 151

▶1 The effects of artificial intelligence adoption in human resource management for attracting and building trust with potential employees

Tanvir KHAN, Ninjin MUNKHJARGAL, Erfan ATOOFI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

With the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI), organizations are increasingly adopting AI technologies in their recruitment processes to attract and identify suitable candidates. Prominent industry players such as Amazon, Microsoft, and Google are utilizing AI to automate resume screening, profile analysis, and candidate-job matching based on skills and experience respectively. Such adoption of AI in job recruitment would impact the outcome of overall job hiring process. Previous studies have shown that organizational attractiveness and trust are determined in a pre-hire context. Hence, this study investigates the effects of AI adoption in recruitment on potential employees' intention to apply and their trust in the organization. It will use an experimental research design and collect data on job seekers in an international university. The findings of this study will allow organizations to understand how potential job seekers view the usage of AI in the hiring process and develop their trust in the organization in pre-hire context.

▶2 The Mediating Role of Green Consumerism By Linking HRM Practices to Employee Performance in Indonesian Context

Rayhan Ariq Ardhito Ergaputra (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study examine how green consumerism is affecting sustainable HRM practices and employee engagement in Indonesia's green banking sector. Building from the social exchange theory, we hypothesize that green consumerism can influence employee behaviour by shaping their attitudes and motivations. When employees are committed to sustainability, they are more likely to support sustainable HRM practices of a company that shares the same vision and goals for a more sustainable future. To explore these relationships, we will conduct a survey among Indonesian employees working in the banking sector which specifically promote green initiatives. The data will be taken from one prominent banking company in Indonesia which support the development of green banking. The survey will collect data on employee attitudes towards sustainability, sustainable HRM, and their engagement towards the company. Additionally, we will conduct interviews with a small group of employees to gain deeper insights into their experiences. The study's findings will impact HR practitioners and manager in the banking industry by enabling the development of more effective HRM strategies that promote sustainable behaviours, ultimately enhancing overall performance, engagement, and fostering positive environmental effects.

▶3 The Impact of Cross-Cultural Experiences on Student Leadership Development: The Role of Regulatory Focus

Jonne Ripatti, Rafif Elang Danendra, Masaki INADA (立命館アジア太平洋大学)

This study examines the relationship between cross-cultural experiences and student leadership development in higher education. The research question focuses on how cross-cultural experiences affect students' motivation to lead (MTL) and leadership self-efficacy (LSE). Drawing on regulatory focus theory, we argue that the influence of cross-cultural experiences on students' MTL and LSE depends on their regulatory focus in acquiring those experiences. Specifically, we hypothesize that promotion focus would lead to higher MTL and LSE than prevention focus. A survey questionnaire is used to gather data on students' cross-cultural experiences and regulatory focus style at an international university with a strong focus on multiculturalism. The results are analyzed to identify the differences in MTL and LSE between students with different regulatory focuses. This study would indicate the importance of incorporating cross-cultural experiences into leadership development programs in higher education while considering students' regulatory focus. In addition, it would provide practical implications for universities and organizations seeking to enhance leadership development in today's globalized world.

▶4 Climate Change and Corporate Innovation: Emission Performance Feedback, Reputational Concerns, and Normative Sanctions in Corporate Sustainability

Tae-Seok KIM¹, Eunjung HYUN² (1 Waseda University, 2 Hongik University)

Firms are increasingly facing pressure to reduce their carbon emissions due to climate change. Climate-change mitigation technology can provide these firms with a solution as they strive to decrease their carbon output. In this study, we develop and test a theory that considers the organizational and institutional factors impacting corporate decisions to invest in this technology. Drawing on performance feedback research, we propose that firms showing little progress or falling behind their peers in carbon reduction are more likely to search for technological solutions as their emissions performance declines. We also argue that this inclination will vary according to the anticipated reputational damage and normative sanctions they risk facing if they fail to meet stakeholder expectations and societal norms. Stakeholder expectations for a firm's emission performance may be influenced by its publicly declared commitment to carbon reduction, as conveyed through stakeholder communications. Normative pressure on companies may be more

intense in countries with a strong record of environmental performance. In our analysis of 605 publicly-traded companies from 25 countries spanning from 2003 to 2019, we found evidence supporting our claims. Our research provides a more nuanced understanding of the complex interplay between organizational and external factors related to corporate sustainability.

Panel code SIK1 / Parallel Session 3-8 / Individual / 日本語

09:15-10:55 Room : J302

地域・文化・労働

Chair : Mr. Jun Aizaki (APU)

ID : 238

▶1 アーティストのファンコミュニティ形成と「自己」との関連性についての研究（清家ゼミ）

RUNA OKUDA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

現代社会では、様々なアーティストやアイドルの活動を多くの人々が「ファン」として応援し、日常生活を楽しんでいる。日本では1970年代に南沙織の登場によって「アイドル」カテゴリーが成立し、それをめぐるファン活動はテレビ視聴やレコードやCD購入を中心に行われていたが、そこではファンとファン対象（アーティストやアイドル）との間に明確に距離が存在していた。一方現在ではSNSや進化するファンクラブサービス、多様なイベントなどを通じて両者の物理的・心理的距離は縮まっている（庄司ほか2014；植田2019）。この変化に加えて、近年ではファン同士での交流の機会も増加し、新たなつながりが生まれる反面、ファン歴の違うファン同士での確執などの問題も生じている（庄司ほか2014）。そこで本研究では、同じ対象の消費行動を通じてつながりを持ったファン同士はどのような関係性を築き上げており、またそのつながりを通じて、個人はそれぞれどのような「自己」を持つに至ったのかを明らかにする。

ID : 191

▶2 「モノの流れ」から見る臼杵市のサスティナブルガストロノミー

Ryota ASAI, Yuna OKAWA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ユネスコ食文化創造都市に加盟した臼杵市のガストロノミーは持続可能性が担保されているといえるのか、またその現状はどのような内部・外部要因が関係しているのか。筆者らが所属するST須藤教授ゼミが今期取り組んでいる本課題について、「流通」をテーマに解明を図る。そのため、リサーチクエストは「臼杵地域における持続可能な生産と消費は「モノの流れ」によって実現しているのか？」とし、ロジスティクスにより環境・経済・社会の3面で持続可能性が担保されていると仮説を立て、検証を進める。検証する項目は一次産品で農産品・海産品・畜産品、二次産品で醤油・味噌・酒の発酵食品とする。これらを検証するために環境的側面では「生産・加工及びその流通を持続させるための環境資本の維持」を検証、社会的側面では「雇用者にとっての魅力の創出」、経済的側面では「経済的安定性・事業振興のための安定的収益性」を検証する。

ID : 224

▶3 屋久島における時間観念についての一考察 —アウトドアガイドへの質的調査から—（清家ゼミ）

萌花 春木（立命館アジア太平洋大学アジア太平洋学部）

本研究は、屋久島と都市における時間感覚の違いを明らかにすることを目的とする。現代社会は、深刻化する地球規模での環境問題に対し、持続可能な開発目標を定め、環境問題に取り組む際の一定の基準を示している。また、社会学者の見田宗介（2006）は、現代は、近代の後の社会の形を構想し、実現しなければならない局面であるとし、人間がこれまでに築いてきた様々な「生き方」の形を見渡ししながら、本当によい生き方を構想し実現するときだと述べている。本研究では、屋久島のアウトドアガイドへの質的調査から明らかとなった、屋久島と都市との時間感覚の差異を真木悠介（1981）の『時間の比較社会学』を手がかりに分析していくことで、次なる社会のヒントを「時間」という観点から考察する。結

論として、都市では直線的な時間が流れているのに対し、豊かな自然環境によって屋久島には円環する時間が流れていることを主張する。(383字)

ID: 259

▶4 タイトル：マレー半島における多民族共生に関する研究

Karin Tsukahara (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、マレー半島に共住するマレー人と華人の政治活動を比較し、それぞれの民族が目指した共生のありかたを考察することである。マレーシアの共生に関してこれまでの研究では、一つの民族に焦点を当て、その民族の視点から共生のあり方が議論されてきた(篠崎, 2012; 吉田, 2022)。しかし、各民族の政治家を代表させ、比較する形で共生のありかたを論じる研究は未だなされていない。そのため本研究では、19世紀前半に海洋植民地政府の政策により国家や民族という概念の浸透過程を明らかにした上で、19世紀後半から20世紀前半にかけてのマレー人政党と華人政党の政治活動の比較を行う。特に1965年のシンガポール独立を境として、マレー人であるマハティールが率いるマレーシアと華人であるリー・クアンユーが率いるシンガポールが目指した共生のありかたを、政治活動から検討する。

ID: 121

▶5 「ボランティアにおけるパラドックスについての研究—現代日本の若者を中心に」清家ゼミ

Ayumu TERAI (立命館アジア太平洋大学)

本研究では、現代の若者を中心にボランティアにおけるパラドックスを明らかにしていくことを目的とする。近年ボランティアの普及は目覚ましく、中央教育審議会(2002, p. 1)ではそうした「奉仕活動・体験活動」に見られる互恵の精神が、社会問題の解決にあたりと指摘している。仁平(2011)は、そのような奉仕活動における贈与交換の構造は時代と共に変遷していると指摘し、現在に至るまで贈与に見られるパラドックスの構造は連続性を帯びていると主張する。そこで本研究では仁平や大澤を中心にボランティアの歴史的変遷を概観し、ボランティアが持つパラドックスを明らかにしていく。結論としては、奉仕の概念が現れ始めた1900年代初期から戦後までは、他人のためという純粹贈与から社会のためという贈与—交換の関係への変化が見られ、現代では贈与—自身の楽しさへとボランティアにおけるパラドックスは変容したと考察できる(仁平, 2011)。

Panel code 30 / Parallel Session 3-10 / Individual / English

09:15-10:55 Room: J304

Japan's International Relations

Chair: Prof. Osamu HAYAKAWA (APU)

ID: 215

▶1 The changes between Taiwan and Japan's relationship since 1895

YUN CHEN CHANG (APU)

Japan and Taiwan maintained a good relationship nowadays. However, the situation was not like this decades before. In my research, as a Taiwanese, I'm going to study the details for the changes. In order to learn more about my own country and Japan.

During 1895~1945, Taiwan was colonized by Japan. During this period, there was a strong hatred among Taiwanese to Japanese. The Japanese Government of Taiwan (台湾総督府) implemented policies which exploited our culture. Besides, the Japanese policies treated Taiwanese people violently. However, decades later, with the changes of international politics and the conflicts with China. Nowadays, Japan is a "close friend" to Taiwan. Japan has even become the most popular country for Taiwanese to travel. During the pandemic, all the countries that have vaccines were reluctant to sell the vaccine to Taiwan because of the China issue. Japan was the first country to sell the vaccine to Taiwan. Besides, when Japan was lacking masks during the pandemic, Taiwan also donated masks to them. March 11th, 2011 Japan suffered a severe earthquake. Ten thousands of people passed away or lost. Taiwan, as a country

suffering lots of earthquakes, donated the most amount of money among the world to Japan.
In a nutshell, the relationship between Japan and Taiwan is improving due to the political changes in the world.

ID : 90

▶2 Understanding Japan's Arctic Policy as a Cosmopolitan State

Minh Khang PHAM (Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University)

This paper examines Japan's Arctic policy from 2013 to the present through the lens of cosmopolitanism, with the aim of understanding why Japan has engaged in Arctic governance despite not being geographically considered one of the Arctic Ocean coastal states. The paper also operationalizes "cosmopolitan national identity" using Japan's constitution and high-level speeches from 1960 to the present, and codes statements as "cosmopolitan" if they express a sense of membership in the global community and emphasize broader values such as equality, justice, peace, democracy, and human rights. The main assumption is that Japan's national identity has paved the way for a cosmopolitan approach to the country's Arctic policy. Thus, the paper argues that the country's broad national goals, connection to international society, and multilateral approaches to security, three features of cosmopolitanism as Japanese national identity that have already existed inside the country long before the beginning of Japan's Arctic policy, have strongly influenced the current Arctic practice of Japan. The paper concludes that Japan is well-positioned to continue to play an important role in Arctic governance as the region's strategic environment faces new challenges in the face of climate change.

ID : 9

▶3 ASEAN-Quad Synergies in the Indo-Pacific: Unlocking Japan's Potential

Linh Ha Trinh (International Christian University)

While ASEAN has emerged as the primary multilateral organization in Southeast Asia over the past decades, the Quad has rapidly gained institutionalization as a minilateral grouping since its resurgence in 2017, raising concerns about institutional competition. One of the main criticisms regarding the ASEAN-Quad relationship in the Indo-Pacific is why ASEAN remains cautious about the Quad's evolution. Does the Quad's rapid institutionalization threaten ASEAN Centrality and create an institutional dilemma? Can ASEAN and the Quad coexist? If so, what potential areas of cooperation exist, and why are these areas significant? Japan, as the most trusted partner in Southeast Asia and the initiator of the Quad, undoubtedly plays a crucial role in fostering ASEAN-Quad partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region. Despite the discussions and criticism surrounding these partnerships, little attention has been given to Japan's actual contributions. Therefore, this research aims to explore the following questions: 1) Why can Japan contribute to enhancing ASEAN-Quad partnerships, and does Japan express a desire to play this role? 2) Why is Japan best positioned to bridge ASEAN-Quad partnerships, and what advantages does it bring to the table? 3) How do ASEAN and Quad countries respond to Japan's role in fostering ties between them? And 4) To what extent can Japan contribute to strengthening the connection between ASEAN and the Quad, considering its unique strengths and limitations compared to other Quad members?

ID : 83

▶4 ASEAN-Japan Cooperation to Promote a Free and Open Indo-Pacific to Counter China's Assertive Policy in the South China Sea

Bagas Paramasatyo SETYOBUDHI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ASEAN-Japan's relation has mostly been limited to economic relations in the past. However, security cooperation on the Indo-Pacific began to enter Japan and ASEAN's area of cooperation since the "Joint Statement of the 23rd ASEAN-Japan Summit on Cooperation on ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific" in 2020, where representatives of ASEAN and Japan declared that ASEAN's Outlook on the Indo-Pacific and Japan's Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) Concept are complementary towards one another and expressed their commitment to cooperate to establish those mutual goals in the Indo-Pacific (ASEAN, 2020). This research will investigate the lead up towards the change in pattern of the cooperation between ASEAN and Japan. This research will utilize the qualitative method by analyzing data collected from primary and secondary source documents. The significance of this topic would be its contribution

for literatures on the topic of the implications of China's rise and its assertive policy in the South China Sea for neighboring countries including Southeast Asian countries through Japan's perspective. Therefore, this research will be relevant as a policy reference for Japan regarding its relations with ASEAN in the Indo-Pacific.

Panel code 31 / Parallel Session 3-11 / Individual / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J306

Media and Culture (Cinema)

Chair : Prof. Yu-Ting (Christine) Hung (APU, Japan)

ID : 97

▶ 1 The Shaping of Modern-Day Film and Media: Portrayal and Impact on the Ukraine-Russia Conflict

Khant Si Thu (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The purpose of this research is to explore the impact of modern-day film and media on the ongoing war between Ukraine and Russia. The study adopts a qualitative methodology to analyze various films, documentaries, news reports, and social media content related to the conflict. By examining the portrayal of the war in these media sources, the research aims to identify the key themes, narratives, and perspectives presented to the audience.

The findings reveal that film and media have played a significant role in shaping public perception and understanding of the Ukraine-Russia war. The analysis demonstrates that different media platforms present diverse viewpoints and narratives, often influenced by political, cultural, and ideological biases. Through the examination of films and documentaries, it becomes evident that storytelling techniques and cinematic choices impact the emotional engagement and empathy of the audience. Moreover, the research highlights the role of news reports and social media in disseminating information and shaping public opinion, often leading to the amplification of certain narratives and the polarization of viewpoints.

In conclusion, the study emphasizes the relevance of film and media in influencing public discourse and shaping collective memory of the Ukraine-Russia war. The research highlights the power of visual storytelling and the potential for media to serve as a platform for promoting understanding, empathy, and peace-building efforts. Furthermore, it underscores the need for critical media literacy and the importance of diverse and inclusive representations in order to foster a more nuanced understanding of complex conflicts. This research contributes to the broader field of media studies and offers insights into the role of film and media in shaping public opinion and discourse surrounding contemporary geopolitical conflicts.

ID : 93

▶ 2 Sense of Place in Films: Exploring the Emotional Dynamics and Creative Choices of Filmmaking in Hiroshima Prefecture

Elahe NASSR (Hiroshima University)

This research examines the influence of places and geographical settings on films, filmmakers' emotional experiences and their creative process, with a particular focus on the significance of individuals' sense of place in the realm of art creation.

To achieve this objective, an in-depth content analysis of primary and secondary materials concerning films made in Hiroshima prefecture, and a comprehensive film analysis that specifically examines the impact of place on these cinematic works are employed. Moreover, the study integrates creative practices and autoethnography by creating videos in various locations within Hiroshima prefecture. Reflecting on emotional responses and experiential encounters, it provides a deeper understanding of how specific locations shape artistic choices and influence the entire artistic journey.

The findings contribute to theoretical frameworks, highlighting the importance of a nuanced understanding of the relationship between filmmakers and their environments. The study emphasizes the significance of experiencing places

in art creation, revealing how sense of place enhances artistic expression in films and storytelling. It underscores the intricate relationship among filmmakers, their surroundings, and the resulting creative output.

ID : 112

▶3 Fighting the Good war: A Semiotic Analysis of Propaganda within American Sniper

Avash BYANJANKAR (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Existing discourse on the movie *American Sniper* centers around the myth of the just American warrior, with some secondary conversation touching upon the politics of the Iraq War. It has also served as medium to facilitate focused critique on the use of violence in war, as well as exploring narratives of the “good war” on terror. This paper expands the scope of this discourse while simultaneously narrowing the focus of analysis by proposing the contribution of *American Sniper* to American military propaganda. It explicates existing discourse on the Iraq War, specifies the operative terminology of “propaganda” within the paper, and through the application of semiotics, examines the temporal framing of *American Sniper*, problematizes the binary oppositions portrayed in the movie, and address the concept of “good” kills in the Iraq War. Finally, this paper argues that there is a subtle yet pronounced attempt to shift perception about the war in Iraq by representing Chris Kyle, the protagonist of the film, as the American military presence in Iraq, and by association, assigning a sense of moral legitimacy and righteousness to the Iraq War.

Key words: Propaganda; Semiotics; the Iraq War

ID : 17

▶4 Generation Turbulence in Migrant Cinema -Reading The Namesake by Mira Nair and Buddha of Suburbia by Hanif Kureishi.

J.M.A.K JAYAKODY, Dr. H.A.M.A.Hapugoda (Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka)

As a legacy of colonization, the subjects of the colonized nations indulge in the western utopia of progress. In a welcoming melting pot with innumerable wealth, they transpose themselves into a different identity when they influx themselves to the metropolitan centres. This qualitative study elucidates ‘*Buddha of Suburbia*’ (1993) by Hanif Kureishi and ‘*The Namesake*’ (2006) by Mira Nair in a context of diversified interplays of migrant turbulence within advanced nations. The first-generation immigrants such as Haroon in *Buddha of Suburbia* and Ashok in *The Namesake* assimilate successfully into the host locale by establishing a gap between dualistic locations. The second-generation immigrants such as Karim and Gogol are in a fluctuation between their native roots and novice cultural affirmation that considered them as outsiders. The characterization of matriarchs had identity formations of flexible roots in the periphery than in the centre which reverses back to the homeland as a fixed idea. This film interpretation finds the expatriates’ incapability to mingle themselves in the centre owing to prevalent racial polarization that constantly upsizes the traumatic psychology of expatriates. The quest for acculturation and assimilation in the west problematizes the migrant experience of expatriates regardless of the generation to which they belong.

ID : 67

▶5 Seeking for Japaneseness in Taiwanese Cinema and vice versa. From the example of *Cape Number 7* (Wei Te-sheng, 2008) and *You Are the Apple of My Eye* (Giddens Ko, 2011; Hasegawa Yasuo, 2018)

Yu-Ting (Christine) Hung (APU, Japan)

For many years, adding Japanese flavors in Taiwanese cinema has become the key point of success in block buster in Taiwan, such as *Kano* (Umin Boya, 2014), *Cape Number 7* (Wei Te-sheng, 2008) and *You Are the Apple of My Eye* (Giddens Ko, 2011).

Interestingly, in *You Are the Apple of My Eye* (Giddens Ko, 2011) has even been adopted to a Japanese film in 2018, with the same title in English, *You Are the Apple of My Eye* (あの頃、君を追いかけた in Japanese). It is the first time that Japan made an adaptation of Taiwanese cinema in history.

In this presentation, I would like to detail seeking for Japaneseness in Taiwanese cinema with the theory of cultural exchange (O'regan, 1999) as well as Emilie Yeh's (2008) comments on the Japanese influence on Taiwanese cinema with the examples Cape Number 7 (Wei Te-sheng, 2008) and You Are the Apple of My Eye (Giddens Ko, 2011). Then, I will extend my idea to the current tendency of seeking for Taiwanessness in Japanese cinema in You Are the Apple of My Eye (Hasegawa Yasuo, 2018).

Panel code 32 / Parallel Session 3-12 / Individual / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J307

Development Economics

Chair : TBA

ID : 75

► 1 Decomposition Analysis and Trend Prediction of Energy-Consumption CO2 Emissions in China's Yangtze River Delta Region

Yue YUAN, Sunhee SUK (Nagasaki University)

This study calculated CO2 emissions related to the consumption of primary energy by five sectors in the Yangtze River Delta region over 2000 to 2019. The Logarithmic Mean Divisia Index (LMDI) decomposition method was used to establish the factor decomposition model of CO2 emissions change. The LMDI model was modified to assess the impact of five influencing factors, namely en-ergy structure, energy intensity, industrial structure, economic output, and population size, on CO2 emissions in the Yangtze River Delta region over the study period. The empirical results show that economic output has the largest positive effect on the growth in CO2 emissions. Population size is the second most important factor promoting the growth in CO2 emissions. Energy intensity is the most inhibitory factor to restrain CO2 emissions, with a significant negative effect. Energy struc-ture and industrial structure contribute insignificantly to CO2 emissions. Using data on CO2 emis-sions in the Yangtze River Delta region from 2000 to 2019, the GM (1, 1) model was applied for future forecasts of primary energy consumption and CO2 emissions. Specific policy suggestions to mitigate CO2 emissions in Yangtze River Delta region are provided.

ID : 91

► 2 Risk Mitigation Effects of ESG Scores on Chinese A-Shares and Sustainability Kuznets Curves around COVID-19 Periods

XIAOXIAN ZHAO¹, SWANN CHMIL², TAKASHI KANAMURA¹

(1 Kyoto University, 2 Fideuram AM Ireland)

The research aims to examine the impact of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) scores on the stock price risk of Chinese listed companies during the COVID-19 and non-pandemic periods. Our contributions are threefold. First, using a new risk model of stock prices with ESG score impacts, this research finds that ESG scores negatively correlate with stock price risk in the pre-pandemic year 2019 and during the COVID-19 pandemic year 2020. Second, the results show that in 2019, the risk-reducing effect of ESG scores was highlighted for medium- and large-capitalization stocks, not small capitalization ones, but in 2020, ESG scores had a risk-reducing impact on all ones, regardless of the market capitalization of companies. Third, discussions of our findings show that existing positive ESG and Tobin's q relationship can support the different results in the risk-reducing effect of ESG scores between small market capitalization and small-book value stocks and also present a Sustainability Kuznets Curve that extends the environment to sustainability by showing that companies' ESGs have a hump shape over market capitalization.

ID : 77

▶3 A Systematic Review of the Typology of University-Industry Collaborations: the Case of Vietnam

Thi Thanh Van BUI (APU)

Vietnamese university graduates have been underestimated by the enterprises for their qualification and working skills. It is suggested that the outdated professional skills and knowledge provided by universities and inadequate acquisition of soft skills during university time are the main causes of the said underestimation. One of key policies to improve the quality of higher education is promoting university-industry collaboration (UIC henceforth). The body of literature on UIC is large, however there is still lack of comprehensive review in Vietnamese academia on its main types under specifically economic contexts. The purpose of this study is to cover this gap by reviewing 17 publications in terms of the typology of UICs that have been applied in Vietnam over the periods of time. Under a grounded theory approach, the data extracted in this study were qualitatively analyzed to assess and compare the quality and strengths of the findings of the included papers and answer the research question “What are the types of university-industry collaboration in Vietnam at different stages of economic development?”. The author used phrase search technique to search for relevant articles in Web of Science and Google Scholar. The reviewer applied the review protocol by using Boolean operators with the aim of determining the inclusion criteria of the review, then identified 70 scholar articles to be strictly analyzed in this study. The included articles were identified based on the following inclusion criteria: those actually relevant to the research question of this study, written in English language, publication year is within the last ten years. This study identified existing typology and the mechanisms of UIC at different periods of Vietnam’s economic development, and discovered the involvement of firms in the making of university curricula in the country.

Keywords: university, industry, university-industry collaboration, typology, interaction mechanisms, systematic review

Panel code 33 / Parallel Session 3-13 / Individual / 日本語

09:15-10:55 Room : J308

ビジネス

Chair : Prof. Ryo OKUYAMA

(College of International Management, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 247

▶1 社会起業家の起業の動機から探る、より大きな社会的インパクトを創出するための要因とは

Mao SATO (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

近年、ESG投資や社会的インパクト投資などのサステナブルファイナンスが拡大するにつれて、社会課題の解決のために政府や自治体だけでなく、企業やNPOなど様々な立場からの貢献が期待されている。その影響や効果を表す社会的インパクトにも注目が集まっている。既存の先行研究では社会起業家の動機などについては議論されてきたが、社会的インパクトとの関係については、まだ議論がされていない。本発表では、事業を通して社会課題を解決に取り組む社会起業家の動機と社会的インパクトとの関係性に着目し、社会起業家がどのような動機を持っていると、より大きな社会的インパクトを創出するのかについて、動機に関してのテキスト分析を行い、要因を探ることを目的とする。また、関係する要因は社会起業家の内的要因と外的要因のどちらが多くなるのかを分析することで、社会起業家がより社会的インパクトを創出しやすい環境についても考察を加える。

ID : 207

▶2 高齢化社会における「生きがい」の重要性と支援ビジネスの可能性

Mami Konno, Kiminori Gemba, Takaaki Ishikawa (HOSEI Business School of Innovation Management)

目的：高齢化社会におけるシニア層の健康を「生きがい」の観点から考察し、生きがいへの影響因子を特定すること、お

よび生きがい向上に資するビジネスの可能性を検討すること

手法：詳細なインタビュー調査及びアンケート調査

結論と関連性：本研究は一般的な定年退職後すなわち60-70歳に焦点を当てている。ここではシニア層と表現する。シニア層の方との対話を通じ、シニア層にはその年代特有の憂慮が存在することが判明した。彼らは老化とどのように見合って歩むか、この先の人生にどのような生きがいを見出し歩むか、といった言葉や態度に示し難い憂慮と奮闘している。本研究ではシニア層の憂慮を深掘りし、課題解決の方向性を検討する。加えてこの課題解決策をいかにビジネス創出につなげるかを考察する。

ID : 8

▶3 Japanese deep tech startups with large valuations: Characteristics of Chief Engineers

Ryo OKUYAMA (College of International Management, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

1. 研究目的：先端科学技術の社会実装を目指す deep tech スタートアップは、米中に比較して日本は企業価値の高い企業が極めて少ないが、近年は評価額が大きいスタートアップが出現している。本研究では、日本の deep tech スタートアップを支える技術人材の背景を調べることで、その技術開発の源泉を探った。
2. 研究方法と結果：国内スタートアップの情報を収載するフォースタートアップ社の STARTUP DB を用いて、2023年1月時点で評価額が1000億円を超える有望 deep tech スタートアップを抽出し、そのチーフエンジニアの特徴を調べた。その結果、抽出された9社のうち4社では、大学の研究室ではなく、企業で長い経験と実績を積んだベテラン研究者が先端技術の開発をリードしていた。
3. 結論と関連性：大学知のみならず、企業研究所に蓄積された知識と技術の活用が日本の deep tech の成長に重要と考えられた。

Panel code 34 / Parallel Session 4-1 / Pre-formed / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J101

Evolution of Japan's Free and Open Indo-Pacific vision

Chair : Prof. Stephen NAGY (International Christian University)

Discussant : Stephen NAGY¹, Yoichiro SATO²

(1 International Christian University, 2 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 119

▶1 Middle power pragmatism in the Indo-Pacific : Japan's Free and Open Indo-Pacific Vision

Stephen NAGY (International Christian University)

Japan's Free and Open Indo-Pacific vision (FOIP) has moved to the forefront of Japan's foreign policy since 2017. It remains elusive as a strategy as activities that fall under FOIP continue to evolve. This article investigates critical junctures in FOIP's evolution between 2007 to today as it marks a demarcation point for the articulation of the use of the term Indo-Pacific. Lines of enquiry include : 1) What critical junctures have pushed FOIP to evolve and why ? ; and 2) Are these changes being institutionalized ? Findings suggest that Japan's FOIP vision evolution cannot solely be explained through neorealism or liberal institutionalism, rather, Japan's maritime strategy and its FOIP are sensitive to power distribution changes associated with China's re-emergence as the dominant power in the region and the relative decline of the U.S., and that it adapts to these changes through a hybridized middle power approach that pragmatically utilizes limited resources to shape the Indo-Pacific region. This approach includes : 1) a selective accommodation of China's rise ; 2) deeply integrating Japan into the Indo-Pacific politico-economy and rules-making process ; 3) tightening the Japan-U.S. alliance and cementing the U.S. into the region ; and 4) diversifying and deepening its strategic partnerships.

ID : 119

▶2 Gender and security in Japan's Indo-Pacific Way

Astha CHADHA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Japan is a critical player in the Indo-Pacific and has repeatedly committed to the principles of freedom, inclusiveness and rule-based order in the region, while recognizing the need to implement United Nations Security Council's Resolution 1325 towards UNSCR 1325 inclusive peace and security efforts which see women as indispensable partners. Several other powers in the region, including the United States and Australia, have since then, laid out National Action Plans as well as promoted Women Peace and Security (WPS) principles however, Japan is far behind on implementing the agenda in any drastic way. The chapter attempts to trace the intersection of socio-cultural factors with geopolitical realities in Japan's recently adopted gendered approach to Indo-Pacific and analyzes how Japan's foreign policy has begun to involve WPS perspectives, despite challenges of gender inequality domestically.

Panel code 35 / Parallel Session 4-2 / Pre-formed / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J102

Approaching the Characteristics of Modern Japan: Case Analyses Based on the Correlation Between Organizational Values and Political Realities

Chair : Prof. Kazutaka SOGO (Asia-Japan Research Institute, Ritsumeikan University)

Discussant : Kazutaka SOGO¹, Shiho KUSANAGI², Shinya SHIRAIWA³, Ryo TSUNODA¹,
Stephen NAGY⁴

(1 Asia-Japan Research Institute, Ritsumeikan University,

2 Tokyo Metropolitan University, 3 Hokkaido University of Education,

4 International Christian University)

ID : 202

▶1 The Logic of Reconstructing a Political Party and Subsequent Internal Dilemmas in Modern Japan: Focusing on the Political Concepts of the Rikken Seiyukai Party During the National Unity Government (1932-1936)

Kazutaka SOGO (Asia-Japan Research Institute, Ritsumeikan University)

In 1930s Japan, party politics was strongly avoided because it was seen as nothing more than the pursuit of partisan interests and as a factor that would hinder the national interest. As the influence of political parties rapidly declined, the issue of how to achieve "national unity" became mainstream. In other words, there was a growing recognition throughout the political arena that party politics was incapable of integrating the various political powers and implementing a strong national policy.

In this context, for party groups to rebuild party politics, it would be essential to present the logic that it is partisan politics that makes it possible to conduct strong politics. While there was certainly a movement to conceive of reforming the political system to suit a single-party cabinet, this movement was considered to be aimed solely at gaining power and has been ignored in previous studies. By analyzing the political vision of the Rikken Seiyukai, which was the largest majority party, this report clarifies the logic of the party's attempt to justify the revival of party politics and why it was unsuccessful.

▶2 Reconsidering the Idea of Reforming the House of Representatives Electoral System in Postwar Japan: Focusing on the Discussions in the Electoral System Council during the 1960s and Early 1970s

Shiho KUSANAGI (Tokyo Metropolitan University)

This study reconsiders the 1960s and early 1970s as the period in which reform of the House of Representatives electoral district system was sought. Specifically, I will analyze discussions at the Electoral System Council, a government advisory body established between 1961 and 1972, as well as theories of electoral district system reform by political parties.

Previous studies have only described the attempts at electoral district system reform during this period as partisan, and their evaluation has been extremely negative.

However, an analysis of the discussions at the Election System Council reveals that, in addition to the active exchange of opinions among scholars, some members of the opposition parties also discussed reform from their own standpoints, free from party restraints. In other words, discussions transcended party lines while keeping political realignment in view.

The main purpose of this study is to reexamine the electoral district system reform debate of the 1960s and early 1970s from multiple perspectives and clarify its historical significance by combining the discussions at the Council with each political party's arguments regarding electoral district system reform.

▶3 Institutionalization of the Former Soldier Association in Postwar Japan: Focusing on the Details and Background of the Transformation into a Public Interest Corporation

Shinya SHIRAIWA (Hokkaido University of Education)

The Japan Veterans Association, Goyūren in Japanese, was founded in 1956 as an incorporated association under the jurisdiction of the Defense Agency, and its members were not only former military personnel but also prominent politicians. Its continuity with the prewar local reservist association was pointed out, and it was regarded as a right-wing organization. Why was this soldiers' association, known as the Senyūkai, with such characteristics recognized as public interest corporation after the war? What were the details and background to its incorporation? This presentation examines the political, institutional, and social phases of the former military in postwar Japan from a new angle, elucidating the process by which the Senyūkai became a public interest corporation.

None of the studies on the Senyūkai have focused on its incorporation. Almost no research on public interest corporations mentions the Senyūkai. Based on the above research questions and issues, this presentation examines documents related to public interest corporations held in National Archives of Japan to explore the administration's perception of the Senyūkai. Simultaneously, by examining the Senyūkai's bulletins, it clarifies the intention of the Senyūkai to become a public interest corporation. Thus, this study examines the relationship between the administration and the Senyūkai.

▶4 Self-Representations and Social Activities of Retired Self-Defense Force Personnel: A Sociological Study on Their Participation in a Japanese War Veterans' Association

Ryo TSUNODA (Asia-Japan Research Institute, Ritsumeikan University)

The purpose of this study is to examine the participation of retired Japanese Self-Defense Force (JSDF) personnel in associations of Japanese war veterans and elucidate their relationship with society and the former military. Previous studies have revealed changes in war-related memories among associations of Japanese war veterans. However, the extent of the involvement of retired JSDF personnel in these associations remains understudied. Retired JSDF

personnel not only take part in activities such as war memorial services but also actively engage in policy advocacy regarding defense policies and participate in social movements aimed at improving the status of the JSDF. While both Japanese war veterans and retired JSDF personnel share the experience of serving in military organizations, there are significant differences in their respective organizational identities. The objective of this presentation is to clarify the reasons why retired JSDF personnel participate in association organizations of Japanese war veterans, the nature of their involvement, and the identities they develop through their activities in these associations. Through this exploration, we aim to shed light on the influence of retired JSDF personnel on the contemporary discourse surrounding the JSDF, defense policies, and their evolving identities.

Panel code 36 / Parallel Session 4-3 / Pre-formed / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J104

Studies on Languages and Language Education in the Asia-Pacific Region

Chair : Prof. Jonghee JUNG (APU)

Discussant : Jonghee JUNG¹, Phenssinee LIMTHANANUNTHA¹, Bich Ngoc DO², Dasom HWANG²
(1 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 2 Kyushu University)

ID : 73

▶ 1 韓国語授業の学びのユニバーサルデザイン：学習方略に注目して

Jonghee JUNG (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究では、Center for Applied Special Technology (以下、CAST) が考案した学びのユニバーサルデザイン (以下 UDL) を韓国語授業に導入し、学習者の学びを観察・測定した。韓国語入門レベルの授業を対象に、UDLを導入した授業と通常授業の学習者に対して質問紙調査と半構造化インタビューを行った。UDL授業では、認知的学習 (提示の領域)、方略的学習 (行動と表出の領域)、感情的学習 (取り組みの領域) を支援する手立てを実践し、「知覚と理解」、「方略」、「目的とやる気」、「不安要素」の各領域において、学びを観察・測定した。質問紙調査では、一部の質問項目において両集団に有意差が見られた。半構造化インタビューの結果、UDLを導入した授業の学習者は通常授業の学習者より多様なリソースを使って学習の方略を立てていると同時に、明確な目的を持って意欲的であることが分かった。両集団の知覚と理解に大きな差はなく、不安要素は見られなかった。一方、本研究で行った質問紙調査は学習者の適応感を測るもので、知覚と理解に関しては実態と乖離がある可能性がある。また、一部の学習者においてはUDLの導入が学習の妨げになっている可能性があり、更なる検証が必要である。

ID : 73

▶ 2 Adapting Thai Language Learning Strategies in a Post-COVID Era: Challenges, Innovations, and Student Perspectives

Phenssinee LIMTHANANUNTHA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Traditional education systems worldwide are disrupted due to the COVID-19 epidemic, which has resulted in the implementation of remote and hybrid learning models. As the world now resumes its competing demands in all aspects and universities return to in-person classes, this research study aims to investigate the challenges faced by Thai language learners in adapting to the post-COVID era, as well as explore the innovations and strategies employed during their return to university. Furthermore, this research seeks to understand and capture students' perspectives regarding the effectiveness and appropriateness of these adapted language learning approaches.

The qualitative interview approach is used in this study to obtain detailed information and delve deeply into students' experiences and views of post-COVID adjustments. Participants are Thai language learners at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University who have had prior experience with both online and in-person educational settings. The interview seeks to highlight the challenges faced when returning to university, such as adjusting to the regular classroom environment, variations in teaching techniques and resources, and dealing with the demands of the Thai language curriculum. It also investigates the effectiveness of face-to-face interactions and the effects of immersive learning experiences.

The interview also seeks to learn about specific challenges encountered by students, innovative solutions utilized to overcome these challenges, and the effectiveness of these changes in facilitating Thai language learning. Additionally, the interview provides information on the techniques and strategies that students found most useful and beneficial in in-person classes and their recommendations for improving Thai language instruction in the post-COVID era.

The findings of this research contribute to a better understanding of the dynamics of Thai language learning when universities resume in-person classes following the COVID-19 epidemic. The study informs and provides educators with instructional methods and productive strategies for improving the quality of Thai language teaching by identifying challenges, innovations, and student perspectives. It also sheds light on the benefits of face-to-face interactions, immersive learning experiences, and the incorporation of innovative teaching methods.

Overall, this research offers the experiences of Thai language learners returning to university after a time of remote learning during the COVID-19 epidemic. The findings give useful insights into the challenges faced, innovative implementations made, and student perceptions of the efficacy of these techniques. These insights could help shape future language learning methods, ensuring they meet the requirements and preferences of students and contributing to the overall enhancement of Thai language education in the post-COVID era.

ID : 73

▶3 日本語学習者の聞き返しストラテジーについての縦断的研究：5人のベトナム人日本語学習者の在日6ヵ月間の発話データをもとに

Bich Ngoc DO (Kyushu University)

聞き返しストラテジーは、コミュニケーション上の問題を解決するだけでなく、ことばによって自分の存在を表し相手から理解可能な発話を引き出すことで有効的な働きをする。これまで日本語教育研究において、韓国人及び中国人学習者の聞き返しを対象とする研究は多かったのに対し、学習者数の増加率及び日本国内労働者の割合が1位となっているベトナム人学習者に焦点を当てた研究はなかった。又、学習者の聞き返し使用の実態及び変化を解明するために、横断的な研究のみならず縦断的な研究も非常に重要だが、リアルタイムに調査した研究が少なかった。本稿の目的は、日本人母語話者との接触場面における6ヵ月間の発話データを分析し、時間の経過と共に、ベトナム人日本語学習者の聞き返し使用はどのような量的な変化及び質的な変化があるのかを明らかにし、報告することである。具体的な方法としては、まずベトナム人学習者5名を対象に会話データを収録し、文字起こしをして聞き返しの使用頻度と種類を集計した。次に、聞き返しの表現形式と発話意図が必ずしも重なるとは限らないため、フォローアップ・インタビューを用いて学習者の発話する意図を確認した。

ID : 73

▶4 A Study on Foreign Language Learner's Motivations and Self-Directed Learning Abilities Focused on University Students in Japan

Dasom HWANG (Kyushu University)

In the era of globalization, the significance of efficient foreign language education is highlighted along with the widespread recognition of the value of foreign language proficiency. Despite the rising demand and need for studying foreign languages, many students' proficiency levels in such languages remain low despite their efforts and in-class time and these issues lead students to look for alternative methods of studying foreign languages outside of the classroom. This research aims to identify the traits of foreign language learners who practice self-directed learning and the relationship between types of motivation and self-directed learning abilities to stimulate or maintain their motivation to continue their foreign language learning activities outside classrooms. In this research, the Self-determination theory (SDT) is used as a framework to identify the degree to which motivation type can be regarded as a significant factor regarding making a difference in students' self-directed learning abilities and foreign language activities. The survey was conducted with 182 university students in Japan. The result of the survey concluded that intrinsic motivation and identified regulation, and all components of self-directed learning ability to plan, implement, and evaluate, implying that students who voluntarily choose to practice self-directed foreign language learning for their personal importance have the highest capability to manage their self-directed foreign language learning process. This research offers insights for foreign language teachers to encourage students to seek their personal goals or interests in studying a foreign language and remind them of the various advantages of learning a foreign language to maintain their learning.

Economy and Stock Markets

Chair : Prof. Vinny Dwi MELLINY (Universitas Sriwijaya)

ID : 87

▶ 1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE OF THE SRI LANKAN ECONOMY UNDER FIXED AND FLOATING EXCHANGE RATE REGIMES

Neeliya Sulochani Pallimulle Hewa Geeganage (APU)

This paper explored the impact of fixed and floating exchange rate regimes over economic by comparing the economic performance of Sri Lanka under fixed and floating exchange rate regimes due to the utmost importance of the exchange rate in the economy and to fill the gap in empirical evidence on this topic. Accordingly, the gross domestic product, the balance of trade and the Colombo consumer price index were used as the variables to identify the performance of the economy. The period from 1960 to 1977 considered for the fixed exchange rate regime and the period from 1993 to 2010 was considered for the floating exchange rate regime. Growth rate model and trend analysis has been used in this study to obtain an idea of the macroeconomic variables. Evidence suggests that floating exchange rate regime has constructive effect on economic growth rate than fixed regime and the inflation rate is low under the fixed regime. Nevertheless, higher balance of growth rate indicates that the deficit of balance of trade is higher under floating regime. Even though there are some unfavorable conditions relating to some variables under floating regime, economic policy has to be established more accurately in order to get the benefits from other variables as well. However as this study considered only few macroeconomic variables, it is unable to provide a conclusive recommendation over the impact of fixed and floating exchange rate regimes.

ID : 44

▶ 2 Impact of Political Events on the Stock Returns of Banking Sector in Pakistan Stock Exchange

Arslan ALI, Imran KHATTAK, Hussain SARDAR (International Christian University)

This paper examines the impact of the political events specifically de-seating of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, which happened in April 2022, on the stock returns of banking sector in Pakistan Stock Exchange. This study utilizes event-study methodology and applies three different financial models: the Constant Return Model (CRM), the Market Model (MM), and the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) to analyze the abnormal returns of Banking Sector companies listed in the KSE-100 index of the Pakistan Stock Exchange. The results of this study suggest that the ousting of Prime Minister had a significant positive impact on the banking portfolio returns when studied under the Constant Return Model and Market Model on the day of the event and $t \pm 1$. The results also show that the impact of the event is diluted and becomes insignificant at larger event windows such as $t \pm 3$ and $t \pm 23$. The findings will be valuable for banking sector investors to make informed decisions, as well as for policymakers aiming to assess the impact of political events on the stability and performance of the financial markets in Pakistan.

ID : 216

▶ 3 The Effect of Aging Population, Health Expenditures, and Immigration on Economic Growth in OECD Countries: A Prais-Winsten Regression Analysis

Vinny Dwi MELLINY, Rasyida Pertiwi, Gustriani Gustriani (Universitas Sriwijaya)

The rapid pace of ageing population in OECD countries is a significant demographic impact. This phenomenon extends beyond the OECD countries to other industrialized nations, resulting in a projected dramatic increase in the ratio of elderly individuals to the working-age population over the coming decades. Acknowledging the implications of this trend, it becomes crucial to consider immigration, health expenditure, and the health of migrants as key elements

in policy formulation. This study focuses on assessing the impact of immigrants, health indicators, and population ageing on economic growth, emphasizing their economic significance. Utilizing econometric models with data from OECD countries spanning a twelve-year period (2010-2021), the analysis employs Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita as the dependent variable. Independent variables include the number of international workers by gender and education, health expenditure, and the proportion of the population aged 65 and above, disaggregated by gender. The Prais-Winsten regression method, accounting for heteroskedastic panels and correcting for standard errors and autocorrelation, is employed to analyze the results. The findings reveal a significant positive relationship between health expenditure and economic growth. The number of immigrants also exerts a positive effect, particularly supported by their educational background. Moreover, the elderly population exhibits a positive association, indicating their contribution to the capital formation process in the economy. However, the significance of immigration is diminished when the ageing population variable is excluded, possibly due to variations in immigration policies and public health regulations across OECD countries. Overall, this study underscores the importance of considering these factors when formulating policies to address the challenges posed by population ageing.

Panel code 37.5 / Parallel Session 4-5.5 / Pre-formed / English 11:10-12:50 Room : J202

Rethinking Tourism: A Multispecies Perspective for Sustainability

Chair : Prof. Rie USUI (APU)

Discussant : Christoph D. D. RUPPRECHT¹, Rie USUI², Tomoko OISHI³, Thomas E. JONES²

(1 Ehime University, 2 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 3 Hiroshima University)

ID : 111

►1 Thinking through tourism with multispecies sustainability principles

Christoph D. D. RUPPRECHT (Ehime University)

Borrowing words from Anna Tsing, tourism is always an interspecies relationship — something made clear by emerging scholarship on multispecies tourism. Redefining sustainability as meeting the interdependent needs of all species can help to critically examine the nature of such multispecies relationships. Here, I use the six multispecies sustainability principles (multispecies well-being, multispecies stakeholders, enhancing ability, absorbing variety, operational autonomy, and anticipating futures) to examine what potential a more-than-human sustainability perspective might have for re-orienting common forms of tourism and creating new ones. Showcasing a recent endeavor to create a multispecies university campus at Ehime University and its potential as a site of connection, I argue that multispecies sustainability's relational approach could make multispecies tourism a core means for fostering multispecies well-being in a post-growth, post-consumerist world.

ID : 111

►2 A multispecies perspective in tourism research: A state of the art

Rie USUI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This systematic review examines the current state of knowledge regarding multispecies approach in tourism studies. The review used a rigorous search strategy that involved the use of Web of Science and EBSCOhost databases to identify relevant articles. The search was conducted on May 1, 2023, using the search terms, "multispecies" and "tourism." From Web of Science, 52 articles were retrieved, and an additional 25 articles were retrieved from EBSCOhost. After removing duplicates and book review papers, and conducting title and content screening, a total of 28 articles were selected for further analysis. Although the first discussion on tourism and the multispecies approach was identified in 2012, the emergence of the multispecies approach in tourism studies did not occur until 2018. However, the number of publications on the topic has been slowly increasing, indicating a growing interest in the multispecies approach within tourism research. While the majority of studies focus on mammals as the target species, a

few scholars recognize the importance of marginalized species such as mosquitoes and disabled animals in the tourism landscape. This research further addresses the understanding, implementation, and potential outlook of the multispecies approach in transforming tourism research towards a more sustainable future.

ID : 111

▶3 Tourist facilities as assemblages of multispecies actors: Sustainability of elephant care through tourism in Thailand

Tomoko OISHI (Hiroshima University)

The anthropological practice of describing human and more-than-human actors' entanglement is referred to as multispecies ethnography. From this approach, tourist facilities including elephant camps could be considered niches that are co-constructed by humans and animals as well as fluid assemblages of multispecies actors such as staff, tourists, animals, plants, bacteria, and viruses. Captive elephants in Thailand were once engaged in warfare, logging, circuses, and begging, but many are now engaged in the tourism industry due to industrial structure change and the Asian elephant's listing on the red list of IUCN. Elephants, as a tourism resource, an endangered species, and a family member for mahouts, have been cared for in life and death within the assemblage. However, the SARS-CoV-2 disturbed the assemblage. Elephants encountered difficulties in gaining income, shelter, food, and medical care until the network was being rewoven. By focusing on the disturbance and reformation of the assemblage during the COVID-19 pandemic, this study discusses the sustainability of elephant care through tourism from the multispecies anthropological perspective. Furthermore, it aims to consider animal care in the age of the Capitalocene.

ID : 111

▶4 From dolphin drive to dolphinarium: Reflections from Iki island 1979-2019

Thomas E. JONES (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This paper investigates the historical transition from dolphin hunting to dolphinarium on Iki island in Japan's Nagasaki Prefecture. In 1979, investigative journalists reported a drive fishery and large-scale cull of some 1000 dolphins deemed to be raiding the amberjack aquaculture. International environmental organizations shocked by the scale and cruelty of the cull emphasized the risk from consuming dolphin meat contaminated with toxic chemicals such as mercury. This global backlash, coupled with socio-economic decline, caused Iki's cetacean industry to contract and in 1995 the cove was converted into a dolphinarium. This research reflects on that transition and the emergence of the dolphin park drawing on secondary data and stakeholder interviews. Faced by financial difficulties, the park re-opened in 2019 as a public-private partnership. In its current guise as a hub for interactions with dolphins, combined with a café and BBQ pit, the park is portrayed as a "multispecies tourism" model that could encourage conservation while promoting regional regeneration.

ID : 111

▶5 Multispecies storytelling for wildlife tourism sustainability

Émilie CROSSLEY (Hokkaido University)

Wildlife tourism is coming under increasing scrutiny for its role in perpetuating unsustainable practices. Across diverse settings, wildlife commodification, consumption and exploitation are driven by an underlying anthropocentrism that positions non-human animals as a resource available for human use. Against this backdrop, there is an ethical imperative for tourism research to include animal perspectives in order to render them visible for tourists, stakeholders and policymakers. Multispecies storytelling has recently gained popularity as a method for representing animal subjects, encounters and experiences. Drawing on a multisited, multispecies ethnography of captive Ezo red foxes in Japanese wildlife tourism, this paper explores the potential of multispecies storytelling for bringing non-human voices into tourism research. The potential benefits of this multispecies approach are evaluated against the epistemological and ethical challenges of representing other species. In conclusion, it is argued that multispecies storytelling may promote the development of empathy in humans, which in turn may promote less exploitative, more sustainable attitudes and practices towards animals in tourism.

Tourism in Asia

Chair : Prof. Wiraphong Panyathanakhun

(Kasetsart University, Suphanburi Campus Establishment Project, Thailand)

ID : 32

►1 Tourism Policy and Planning for sustainable development of Post-Pandemic Tourism of Bangladesh.

Toma MUSHRAT JARIN (Yamaguchi University)

The COVID-19 Pandemic has significantly impacted Bangladesh's tourism industry. Though tourism has bounced back to the present day, research on the Policy and Planning of Post-Pandemic Tourism is unavoidable. This study aims to investigate the current Tourism Policy and existing problems in this sector for sustainable development. A semi-structured interview was conducted. Interviews with Government officials, Academicians, Intellectuals, and several Tourists and Facilities where maximum variation sampling is adopted. The researcher also studied the research articles related to this arena to compare the data. Interview results show the precedented devastation in the tourism sector due to COVID-19 and many factors for sustainable development are necessary to review. The researcher also found that recently tourists have been more interested in local attractions due to the cost spike. The post-Pandemic Tourism Policy of Bangladesh should address the diversification of Tourism products, such as Rich heritage, Natural landscapes, and Traditional cultures. Infrastructure and security, especially for female tourists are other issues. An appropriate Policy and Planning of tourism can attract more International and local tourists for the sustainable development of the country's economy. Keywords: Tourism Policy & Planning, Post-Pandemic, Sustainable Development, Bangladesh.

ID : 23

►2 Mountaineering in Nepal from Economic Perspective: Special Reference of the Mount Everest

JAYA PRAKASH BASNET (Yamaguchi University)

Nepal is the home of snow-capped mountains including Mount Everest, the highest mountain of the world. Expedition of Everest was started in 1921, succeeded in 1953 may 29 by Edmund Hilary and Tenzing Norgay Sherpa. Department of tourism has revealed the increasing trend of tourists to trek and climb mountains. The study is conducted to assess the role of mountaineering in economy of Nepal. Policy strength of Nepal government, facilitation from local government and suitable business environment from the private sector in hospitality, better service of tour guides, and reliable rescue mechanism can make mountaineering safe and profitable profession which can promote bilateral relation of Nepal with other countries. This research is based on secondary data including previous researches, constitutional-legal documents and government publications. Employment and revenue generation as guide, porters and other assistants to the climbers, hotel-lodge like hospitality services is undoubtedly significant in national economy. Royalty fee collected through permission of expedition has generated revenue for both central and local governments. Publicity about mountains, safe political environment of Nepal through Nepal Feasts or SNS in the developed world can increase the number of international adventurous tourists to visit Nepal. Key words: mountaineering, hospitality, rescue, revenue, trekking

ID : 106

▶3 Dark Tourism for Post Natural-Disaster Sites Case Study on Tsunami Memorial Museum in Indonesia and Japan

Mega Cahyanti (Yamaguchi University)

This paper explores the post-natural disaster sites' values to be stated as post-disaster dark tourism sites. The study also shed light on the different concepts between tsunami museums in Indonesia and Japan in giving lesson learning to visitors. Four points to determine whether a post-natural disaster museum can be classified as a dark tourism site include; attractiveness, exhibition content, attitude of empathy, and education program on the exhibition.

This study used a descriptive research approach from primary and secondary data. The technique of data analysis uses the comparative analysis method. The results stated that Aceh and Iwate Tsunami Memorial Museum are ready to become post-natural disaster dark tourism sites. Differences in approach between those museums are significantly found. Indeed, the Aceh Tsunami Memorial Museum could be classified as a dark tourism site. Meanwhile, Iwate Tsunami Memorial Museum needs to add Takatamatsubara Park to be classified as a dark tourism site. However, the result from this paper can be a phenomenon to begin investigating the experience that could be given by this kind of museum that might not be gotten from another type of museum.

Keywords: Post-Natural Disaster, Dark Tourism, Aceh Tsunami Memorial Museum, Iwate Tsunami Memorial Museum

ID : 59

▶4 Adoption of a Social Ecological System Approach for a Study of Interpreting Nature in Preah Jayavarman-Norodom "Phnom Kulen" National Park, a Protected Area in Cambodia

Chanvirak SARM (APU)

Scientific understanding about the interpretation of nature remains incomplete. Existing literature largely investigated the theoretical development of natural resource management and visitor experiences as a result of interpreting nature contexts, where site managers and visitors were selected as samplings for the study. However, taking the socio-ecological approach into consideration, the current study examines how local people and visitors perceive the meaning and values of PAs and landscapes through interpretation and how a human-nature relationship contributes to enhancing and understanding the interpretation of nature. The empirical basis for this research involved an interview with 16 actors, 5 rangers, 6 local guides, and 5 visitors at "Phnom Kulen" National Park, a protected area in Cambodia. Results from the study found that visitors and local people have different views on natural resources. As natural resource consumers, local people keep using their natural resources in PAs for basic needs, while visitors perceive PAs as restorative attractions and locations for performing leisure activities. Another finding revealed that a relationship between local interpreters and nature not only provides visitors with exceptional experiences but also provides holistic meanings of the hermeneutic of nature as a whole. Locally transferred knowledge passing from one generation to another found in this research could be a considerable case, in addition to tour guide capacity building in the existing literature.

ID : 81

▶5 Influence of Location Attributes towards Hostel Choosing: A Case Study of Foreign Backpackers in Bangkok, Thailand

Wiraphong Panyathanakhun (Kasetsart University, Suphanburi Campus Establishment Project, Thailand)

The global hostel market size is expected to proliferate in Bangkok and keep thriving in the future thanks to the rise of solo travelers worldwide. As a result, more competition in the hostel business is highly predictable. Given the fact that the location is considered a key to the success of accommodation businesses, the role of hostel location attributes in backpackers' decision process is, however, inadequately confirmed by previous research.

In light of this, the study utilized four indicators of hostel location attributes, including adjacent to attractions, adjacent

to bars and restaurants, easy access to transportation, and safe neighborhood, to investigate the influence of the location attributes towards their final decision when choosing a hostel. The survey was conducted among foreign backpackers in Bangkok. Then, the data was analyzed with multi-regression. The finding indicates hostel location is considered to be highly important in foreign backpackers' concerns. Moreover, it points out that easy access to transportation and adjacent to bars and restaurants have an influence upon backpacker's choosing of hostel, in contrast with safe neighborhoods and adjacent to attractions. The result highlights undeniable importance of some hostel location attributes and suggests adaptation of hostels lacking these attributes in their location.

Panel code 39 / Parallel Session 4-7 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J301

Culture and Brand Value

Chair : Prof. Shusuke KANAI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 42

►1 Effects of Cultural Products on Consumers in Cross-Cultural Contexts: a Case of Korean Wave Culture in Taiwan

YU-CAHO LIN, KUAN-HSUAN WU (National United University/ Department of Business Management)

The rapid spread of the Internet has facilitated the global dissemination of cultural products, thereby impacting people's attitudes towards foreign cultures and their behavioral intentions, which can ultimately influence national economic competition. Thus, comprehending the effects of cultural products on consumers in cross-cultural contexts is crucial. This study aims to investigate the relationship between Korean Wave consumption and the intention to imitate the Korean Wave, as well as attitudes towards Korean culture and products among Taiwanese audiences. Additionally, we explore whether the intention to imitate the Korean Wave and attitudes towards Korean culture and products mediate the effect on the intention to consume Korean Wave goods and purchase Korean products. Through the distribution of an online questionnaire to Korean Wave consumers in Taiwan, we found that both the duration and frequency of Korean Wave consumption positively influence consumers' attitudes towards Korean culture and products, as well as their intention to imitate them. Consequently, these factors significantly impact their willingness to purchase Korean products. However, our mediation analysis revealed that the frequency and duration of Korean Wave consumption do not directly affect consumers' intentions and attitudes. Instead, they indirectly influence consumers' attitudes towards Korean culture and products, subsequently leading to the intention to imitate and purchase Korean products. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the influence of cultural products on consumer behavior in cross-cultural settings. The results highlight the importance of effective cultural dissemination strategies for businesses seeking to enter international markets and capitalize on the growing popularity of the Korean Wave phenomenon.

ID : 56

►2 Exploring the effect of employer brand on employees' taking charge behavior-the mediation effect of experienced growth and experienced fun

SHUYUAN CHEN (National Taiwan Normal University)

Employer brand is supported to develop employer image and attract potential talents in the labor market. Previous studies support the impact of employer brand and its influence on organizational attractiveness. Although some employer brand studies noted the influence on enhancing existing employees' organizational identity but rarely emphasize on how employer brand develops employees' positive work outcomes. While documented studies have provided implications of employer brand on potential employees' perceptions and attitude toward an employer, it is important to understand and explore how the influence of employer brand on existing employees' work outcomes. Different from earlier studies to explore employer brand from external influence perspective, this study argues that employer brand fosters existing employees' key work outcomes of taking charge behavior via the mediators of

employees' experienced growth and experienced fun based on signal theory and intrinsic motivation theory. The data were collected from multiple sources of employees and managers in the same work team of medium-sized firm and final 628 individual employee cases and 73 manager cases from 73 firms in Taiwan. This study provides theoretical and practical implications to support the effects of employer brand and empirical evidence on existing employee work outcomes as well as to identify the key mediation effects of experienced growth and experienced fun. The practical implications are discussed and are also an important reference for organizations.

ID : 217

▶3 A Study of the Context-based Value Creation of a Small Local Independent Cinema in Japan

Shusuke KANAI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

While multiplex cinemas, which are superior in attracting customers through massive promotions, blockbuster films, modern ticketing systems, and facilities, are the mainstream in the industry, small independent cinemas in local communities have struggled to exist. However, even under such current circumstances, some small local independent cinemas have been successful for years. Theoretically, it might only be possible for cinemas to be profitable for years by creating competitive values for customers since customer value is the primary source of competitive advantage (Woodruff, 1997). This study aims to elucidate the value and the mechanism such successful small local independent cinemas create.

Customer value is created by collaborating between the product providers and the customers (Lusch & Vargo, 2014). This study focuses on Cine Vita, a successful local cinema in Oita City, Japan, as a case through the interviews with both the management of the cinema and the customers, as well as field research to examine the data by mainly using the grounded theory approach (Gioia et al., 2012). Ultimately, it is to result that unique value is created through half-unintentional collaboration between the cinema and the customers based on the cinema owner's fundamental strategic intention and the customer's context.

ID : 72

▶4 Does job crafting mediate the relationships between career adaptability and person-environment fits?

PEN-YUAN LIAO (National United University)

Based on career construction theory, this study developed a model linking career adaptability to person-environment fits. The survey of this study is a two-wave design with 18 months apart between the waves. This model was tested on a sample of 144 graduating university students in Taiwan during the transition from school to work. The results of regression analyses indicated that graduating students' career adaptability is positively related to their after organizational entry's person-job fit and person-organization fit. In addition, career adaptability was found to be positively associated with job crafting. Job crafting fully mediated the relationships of career adaptability with person-job fit and person-organization fit. Moreover, bootstrapping analyses indicated that the indirect effects of career adaptability on person-job fit and person-organization fit via job crafting are significant. Theoretical and managerial implications are discussed in this article.

教育社会学・教育哲学

Chair : Mr. Jun Aizaki (APU)

ID : 206

▶1 「初年次教育のあり方についての一考察 —APUを対象として—」 (清家ゼミ)

KOSEI YOSHIMURA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

初年次教育とは、高等学校から大学への円滑な移行を図り、大学での学問的・社会的な諸条件を成功させるべく、主として大学新入生を対象に作られた総合的教育プログラムである(文部科学省, 2018)。近年、このプログラムは米国を筆頭に世界中に広がっており、日本も同様に2000年代頃から普及してきた。初年次教育が急速に導入された要因は、日本の高等教育環境が急速にユニバーサル化し、学生の能力が低下したことである。だが一方で、急速に初年次教育が普及したことで学生のラーニングや成長に関する理論に依拠しないまま実践が先行してしまったことが指摘されている(山田, 2009)。本研究では、初年次教育を含めた大学教育をめぐる論争を整理したうえで、立命館アジア太平洋大学での初年次教育の取り組みを対象に、そこでいかなる教育実践がなされているのかを分析・考察していく。

ID : 103

▶2 学校教育における運動部活動の教育的意義について (清家ゼミ)

Ryosuke Sakamoto (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

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的変遷(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(ジンメル, 1966)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、競争によって達成することのできる、勝敗からは完全に独立した価値実現としての役割の2つが、運動部活動が持つ教育的価値であるということが明らかになった。

ID : 200

▶3 不登校支援におけるオルタナティブ教育の役割と可能性についての一考察

Rei FUNAKOSHI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, College of Asia Pacific Studies, Seike seminar)

日本において不登校現象が社会問題として立ち現れて久しい。登校するべきという自明性により、当事者は大きな劣等感に苦しんでいる。1990年頃からの東京シュレ奥地氏に代表されるフリースクール運動は、「義務教育段階の彼らに対する適切な支援は再登校の促しではなく、学校外の教育の場を提供すること」と主張し、以降民間によるオルタナティブな教育の場は増加し続けている。同様に、当初「学校復帰」を最終目標としていた国側の支援観も変化し、2016年の通称教育機会確保法制定に至る。加藤(2018)はこれが国家行政による多様な教育への承認の可能性を持つことを述べ、オルタナティブな教育実践への支援を充実させるべきと主張した。しかし、そうした場での支援内容の詳細、その役割は明らかになっていない。

そこで本研究では、文部科学省の資料分析を通じた支援観の把握と、フリースクールを対象にした参与観察を行うことで、官民により拡充されるオルタナティブ教育が不登校支援においてどのような役割を果たしているかを考察する。本論により、オルタナティブ教育は不登校児の「社会的自立」を促す役割を果たしていることが明らかになった。

ID : 230

▶4 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 SHIMODA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

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が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。現在の学校では知識や技能の習得を第一にする伝統教育を主として成り立っている。しかし、文部科学省は、それらの習得のほかに、自ら学び考える、主体的な行動や豊かな人間性などの「生きる力」を教育の場で育むことを求められることとして挙げている（文部科学省，2009）。そのため、実際の社会で活用できるような「社会に開かれた教育課程」の実現を目指しており（文部科学省，2015）、伝統教育を批判したデューイの考え方に着目した研究が多くある。先行研究では、デューイの考え方を特定の科目に取り入れた研究（梶原2023，鉄口2022）や、彼の考えの一部を教育に取り入れた研究（荻野2023，中野2016）があるが、デューイの考えを網羅したうえで現代の教育システムに取り入れようとする研究はまだない。そのため、デューイの著書である『経験と教育』、『学校と社会』『民主主義と教育』（上、下）の4冊からデューイの主張を見ることで教育のあり方を考察する。

ID: 123

▶5 現代日本における教師のあり方に関する一考察 —J・ランシエールとヘルバルトを手がかりに—

MIKU FUKUI (4回生 [清家ゼミ])

本研究の目的は、現代日本における教師像をJ・ランシエールとヘルバルトの理論をもとに明らかにし、それらを担う教師の在り方を考察するものである。

教育は、政治的・経済的秩序維持のイデオロギー形成と密接に関わっており、教育内容の変化は社会からの要求の変化であると言える（嶺井，1978）。学習指導要領はそのような教育の内容を示す指標であり、その改訂は学力と人間性という二つの軸に沿ったものであることが明らかとなった（長谷川・上地，2021；澤田，2019）。そこで本研究では、ヘルバルトとランシエールの理論を手がかりに学力と人間性の向上を担う教師像を明らかにし、そのような教師になるための在り方を考察する。結論として教師は、理論と実践の中項である教育タクトを形成することで学力を向上させ、子供達の知性の平等性を認識し能力の解放を促す解放する教師となることで人間性を向上させることができると考えられる。

Panel code 40 / Parallel Session 4-9 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room: J303

Diversity of Thoughts and Languages

Chair: Prof. Nariman DAHLAN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU))

ID: 127

▶1 The Implementation of Mother Tongue Based-Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) in Mindanao, Philippines: Issues on Language and Identity

Nelia BALGOA, Ivie ESTEBAN, Sittie Noffaisah PASANDALAN

(Department of English, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology)

This study focuses on the implementation of Mother Tongue Based-Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) in three provinces in Mindanao, Philippines and explores the challenges encountered by the participants of the said language program particularly on cultural identity and English learning. This study analyzes how participants from the seven schools relate the use of mother tongue to their cultural identity and the value of English proficiency. Data gathered from qualitative methodologies reveal that the use of mother tongue is associated with the “reclaiming” of cultural identity for homogeneous classes, and for pupils belonging to indigenous and marginalized groups. On the other hand, heterogeneous classes from other dominant ethnolinguistic groups associate the use of mother tongue to loss of English proficiency. The findings reflect the political, cultural and social complexities of the implementation of MTB-MLE and English language learning in Mindanao as it grapples, not only with diversity, but of also questions of identity brought by English hegemony and forces of globalization.

►2 Social Big-data for Tourist Behaviors Analysis: Case Study on the Development of Multi-Languages Reviews Scrapers and Analytics Tool

Nariman DAHLAN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU))

In recent years, online platforms have become more popular due to the spread of the Internet and its applications. The Internet provides a variety of human-created facts and data sources. But it consists of a vast array of disjointed structured and unstructured data that are difficult to collect by physical means and problematic to use in mechanical processes. Recently, modules and applications have been developed with various systems to collect data and transform it into organized information. However, those systems have complex menus and are difficult for individual users to operate. Collecting multilingual reviews data requires storing each language in a separate database to facilitate data analysis processes base on each language. Therefore, we consider that we need a simple tool with single button click system to collect multilingual reviews and store it in separate data base.

In this research project I developed PC-based software tool called MULARS (Multi-Languages Reviews Scrapers) for collecting large-scale of multi-language reviews. The main features of the developed tool are: (1) Ability to aggregate data obtained from TripAdvisor reviews and ability to store multi-language reviews to separate database. (2) Possibility to collect all reviews with minimum operation which is input an URL and one-click. (3) Possibility to analyze both hotel and reviews comments. (4) The ability to detect the meaning (positive, negative, or neutral) in which comments cycle.

The general objective of the study is to propose a reliable, convenient and accurate reviews collection and analysis system. The study has the following specific objectives: (1) The point of the study is to optimizing the ability to aggregate multi-language reviews data obtained from TripAdvisor reviews. (2) To develop a tool for personal user to achieve faster data collection. (3) To collect and store multi-language reviews to separate database. (4) To Provide a simplest user interface to operate the system of just entering a URL target and single click. (5) To provide an analyze tool of both hotel and reviews comments depend on the basic languages of the reviews. (6) To analyze the comments, ratings, or anything else with innumerable options. Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) methodology is used as a process of making and modifying the system and has structured stages from System planning, System Analysis, System Design, System Implementation, System Testing and System Utilization. Author will share the system architecture design, algorithms, and explore the challenge of development and implementation of the system for tourist behavioral analysis cases.

Panel code 41 / Parallel Session 4-10 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J304

Conflicts and Human Rights Protection

Chair : Prof. Utpal Vyas (Ritsumeikan APU)

►1 Environmental Litigation as an Emerging Political Avenue for States to Seek Legal High Grounds in International Conflicts

Khang PHAN, Thao NGUYEN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

In a recent development, states have utilized environmental litigation as one of many forms to gain an advantage over their adversaries in international conflicts. The agenda broadly includes seeking provisional measures for rights preservation, territorial claims, and even environmental reparations. Interestingly, in the current Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide at the International Court of Justice (ICJ), Ukraine provokes irreparable damages' risks to the environment to obtain favorable provisional measures from the Court against Russia. Besides, in Certain Activities Carried Out by Nicaragua in the Border Area, apart from sovereignty violation, Costa Rica accuses Nicaragua of violating protection and procedural obligations under relevant multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) to eventually gain a landmark reparation judgment

from the Court. Toward The South China Sea Arbitration, the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) award realizes the Philippines' submission on maritime environment pollution to pressure China's activities in disputed waters. This research investigates such cases to examine the use of courts as judicial fora through environmental claims in conflict resolutions. What is the role of environmental litigation within a big picture of judicial fights in international conflicts? Following the above trend, Azerbaijan has recently announced that it would hold Armenia accountable for its environmental damage when occupying Azerbaijan's territory during armed conflict and request reparation under the 1979 Bern Convention. What are the implications for this potential groundbreaking case? Furthermore, how will adjudication for environmental damage possibly proceed in the aftermath of the Ukraine-Russian War? The research methodology includes an analysis of primary sources of legal cases and instruments and a review of secondary sources of scholarly articles on environmental litigation.

Keywords: environmental litigation, conflict resolution, multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), environmental substantive obligations and reparations

ID : 213

▶2 The Exercise of Srawung Culture Amidst Globalization Among University Students in Contemporary Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Qonita ARYANA PRAHESTRI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

'Srawung', meaning 'gather together' in Javanese, is a particular way of problem-solving through dialogue and promoting togetherness and tolerance. 'Srawung' has been embedded in Javanese society, including in the life of the Yogyakarta people. However, globalization takes a big part in influencing the current world, it also affects the local culture and changes the way people interact, including the Yogyakarta society. This paper aims to examine the existence and relevance of 'srawung' culture among university students in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, and how it is being exercised for human connections to socialize. The theory used is the Social Exchange Theory and the theories on cultural change with both quantitative and qualitative methods. The tentative conclusion is the active usage of the 'srawung' culture among the students. This paper aims to contribute to existing studies in the field of cultural globalization and social change.

ID : 29

▶3 Indigenous Rights and Reparations in the Jurisprudence of Regional Human Rights Courts

Alina Maritza SATARI (Ritsumeikan APU)

This research focuses on indigenous rights and reparation, an understudied area in international human rights scholarship. This research's objective will highlight whether similarities or differences can be found on reparations for indigenous peoples under the three regional human rights courts-the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) and the African Court of Human Rights (ACtHR). To achieve it, this research will observe the application on the protection of indigenous rights and its reparation. Preliminarily, to understand the characterization of indigenous rights under international law, this paper will firstly examine international legal instruments, including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and secondly, jurisprudence of the three regional human rights courts to investigate the different reparation methods available for indigenous peoples. To that end, the findings will be analyzed to highlight similarities, differences, and developments in the jurisprudence of the court to further comprehend the role of regional human rights courts in the protection of indigenous rights through effective and adequate reparations.

Media and Culture

Chair : Prof. Klein Fernandez (University of the Philippines at Los Banos)

ID : 136

▶ 1 Locating the Ma in Manga: A Visual Analysis of Yuki Urushibara's "Mushishi"

Emily SMITH (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Existing studies analyzing differences between Japanese manga and Western comics are extensive, and previous empirical research has revealed contrasting composition styles. This has led to the understanding that patterns and framing in visual narratives are bound by cultural conventions and preferences, but less has been said about how the different cultural origins produce such notable visual variations in comics, a gap that this research seeks to address. One method employed by manga artists is the way space is utilized, and this research contends that space and its usage as found in manga is the Japanese aesthetic concept of *ma* (間). The ways in which *ma* functions in the visual narrative format of manga are first defined and coded. Then, applying Neil Cohn's Visual Language Theory and Visual Narrative Grammar Theory, selected pages and panels from Yuki Urushibara's (1999) manga, "Mushishi", are broken down into constituent parts for visual analysis and assigned to the coded definitions of *ma*. This research intends to add to the existing literature on comics and manga analysis by defining how *ma* functions as a tool of visual grammar and explore how its inclusion can affect visual analysis in this field.

ID : 167

▶ 2 Twilight and uncanny imagery in Miyazaki Hayao's Spirited Away (2001)

Jose Rodolfo AVILES ERNULT (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This paper explores the concepts of uncanny and trauma in Hayao Miyazaki's 2001 animation *Sen to Chihiro no Kamikakushi*. The paper first establishes characteristics of magical realist cinema and its conceptual similarities to the Freudian uncanny and Izumi's *Kyoka tasogare*, and argues that *Sen to Chihiro* is a magical realist film that follows the journey of the protagonist Chihiro, through the cycle of Trauma in the spirit world (established in the paper as part of Freud's Uncanny). The character's experiences follow a loss of memory, self and identity in the bathhouse, in line with the cycle of trauma (established in the paper as a characteristic of magical realist cinema), culminating in regaining of old self only after the trauma is dealt with and identities have been reconciled. The cycle of trauma is an experience of twilight, wherein the film depicts parallels with Japan's lost identity post bubble-economy, and a process of integrating repressed inter-generational trauma, leaving the nation in a twilight of erstwhile. Any culmination and resolution can only be achieved through a recognition and reconciliation with the past, which challenges the traditional readings of the text as a coming-of-age film, and instead re-categorizes it as part of the convention of magical realism.

ID : 196

▶ 3 Unity and diversity in jazz jam sessions in Japan: The role of repertoire and community participation in shaping spontaneous musical performances

Joseph Proglor (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research explores the processes that govern jazz jam sessions in Japan. A jam session is a spontaneous musical gathering in which amateur and professional musicians meet to perform. The processes that occur at a jam session include formal adherence to a common repertoire and informal flexibility in performance practice according to community participation. Jam sessions are investigated over a one-year period at three live music venues in Oita that hold weekly, biweekly and monthly jazz jam sessions. The methodology includes participant observation and analysis of the jam session repertoire. The research finds that jam sessions are unified by a common repertoire and diversified

through community participation. The repertoire consists of approximately 250 songs known as “jazz standards.” However, selection from among this pool of potential songs is decided by those who participate in a jam session at any given time and place. The research concludes that the variable of participation is unpredictable, thus suggesting that jazz jam sessions in Japan are dynamic sites of spontaneous musical performance. This research is relevant to studies that investigate how community participants shape interaction in a social setting by adhering to a set of norms while remaining open to individual contributions.

ID : 239

▶4 Community Mapping as Co-Production of Knowledge for Cultural Assets in the Philippines

Klein Fernandez¹, Divine Arawiran²

(1 University of the Philippines at Los Banos, 2 National Commission for Culture and the Arts)

In this article, three different levels of cultural mapping initiatives from the selected municipalities of the Philippines are presented as case studies on knowledge co-production. The first case depicts an advanced stage of knowledge co-production, but falls short within the idealized five stages of co-creation, co-design, co-implementation, and finally, co-monitoring and evaluation. Rather, it illuminates a proactive local citizenry who requested for the national government to initiate cultural mapping initiatives. In another case, it characterizes a mid-level integration of knowledge co-production. In this manner, the local government creates the demand for cultural mapping, and mediates the citizens and national government. Lastly, the third case displays a low-level integration of knowledge co-production. Dependency on national transfer and panel of technical expertise of local government for cultural mapping is the most efficient way of co-producing knowledge.

The paper ends with an argument that revalues Ostrom’s seminal work on co-production functions, which she describes as the potential relationships that could exist between the regular producer and clients who want to be transformed by the service. In this way, the aims of cultural mapping can only be realized through a synergy between what a government does and citizenship participation.

Panel code 43 / Parallel Session 4-12 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J307

Poverty and Development in Developing Countries

Chair : ~~TBA~~ Prof. Muhammad T KHAN (APU)

ID : 131

▶1 Ecopsychology and Innovation Inertia in Traditional Industries: The Case of Beekeepers in Peru

ALFREDO KOHEL, Rian Beise-Zee (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Technological cutting-edge advances have been available in many industries, yet some industries remain traditional in their processes and tools. Existing literature about barriers to innovation adoption primarily focuses on rational arguments for innovation inertia, leaving gaps in understanding the influence of factors such as affinity to tradition, culture, and nature. This research investigates these factors as potential sources of innovation inertia in traditional industries and aims to answer why users in traditional industries resist adopting innovations.

This research explores beekeeping, one of the oldest agricultural and traditional practices. Interviews were conducted with experts and practitioners, and the data underwent coding for analysis. Findings suggest that technology adoption is not guaranteed, as small-scale beekeepers value their connection with nature and animals. Introducing technology also raises concerns about its impact on bees’ natural behavior. Resistance to innovation can arise when it conflicts with ecopsychology, which studies humans’ psychological interdependence with nature and the implications for well-being, health, and identity.

The central hypothesis is that ecopsychology contributes to innovation inertia under certain conditions. The study

reveals that the decision not to adopt technological innovation is influenced by users' choices rather than solely by the benefits offered by the technology. Understanding the underlying reasons for these choices enables technology suppliers to develop tailored solutions that align with users' values, needs, and attitudes in traditional sectors. Ultimately, this approach can lead to the development of solutions more aligned with traditional industries' demands and preferences.

ID : 187

►2 Social Systems Research for Mobile Health Promotion in Developing Countries

Olugbenga AKIOGBE¹, yeongjoo LIM², Feng HANLIN², Karin KURATA¹
(1 Nagoya City University, 2 Ritsumeikan University)

Mobile devices have become globally reliable tools for modernizing healthcare delivery because of their easy accessibility, convenience for virtual interaction, and connectivity. On the contrary, developing countries often face challenges in achieving high healthcare standards due to limited resources. Mobile health solutions have the potential to transform healthcare delivery in these settings, but functional mHealth solutions are still limited.

The study investigated the social acceptance of mHealth among young people in developing countries as the future beneficiaries, with a focus on its implications for future trends in healthcare innovation and marketing.

A cross-sectional exploratory survey was carried out to collect data targeted university undergraduates. The hypotheses were tested utilizing structural equation modeling (SEM), and the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

The study outcomes provided valuable insights for healthcare innovation and marketing strategies, highlighting potential avenues for the promotion and adoption of mHealth technologies in low-income settings.

Acceptance of mHealth among young people in developing countries holds great significance for improving healthcare delivery and addressing the unique challenges faced by developing countries and leveraging the preferences of young individuals, this research aims to contribute to the advancement of mHealth solutions, ultimately leading to enhanced healthcare accessibility.

ID : 212

►3 Enhancing Female Labour Force Participation for Reducing Poverty: A case of rural households in Sri Lanka

Waruni Apsara Walpita (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Female labour force participation is one of the crucial drivers of economic growth. In Sri Lanka, the female labour force participation rate has remained at a lower rate despite the country's high level of educational attainments and other social indicators. The lower participation is to some extent, due to deep-rooted traditional gender roles associated with the society and culture. This study is to identify the root causes of low female labour force participation in rural areas of Sri Lanka. Primary data was collected from the 300 rural households to identify the factors behind the decision on female labour force participation. Unwillingness to engage in the labour force after marriage, the inadequacy of child and elder care facilities, wage discrimination, and distance from the workplace to home are reasons for the lower labour force participation by females. Introducing loan schemes for initiating self-employment, introducing returnship for skilled female workers, creating flexible working hours, amending the legal framework to create a female-friendly environment and expanding higher and vocational education for females complying with the international labour market are possible solutions that policymakers have to be adopted to attract female workers to the labour market.

Keywords: female labor force participation, returnship, self-employment, flexible working hours

ID : 57

▶4 Exploring the Role of Microcredit (RMC) Programs for Sustainable Women Empowerment in Bangladesh: A Case Study

Kazi Md. Zainur RAHMAN¹, Md Jahangir ALAM² (1 Ministry of Social Welfare, 2 University of Dhaka)

As a strategy for empowering women and reducing poverty in developing nations, microcredit programs (MCPs) have received much attention. This study aims to investigate MCPs' contributions to the long-term advancement of women in Magura District, Bangladesh. Women confront significant social and economic barriers for many reasons, especially in rural areas like Magura. The purpose of this case study is to examine how well MCPs have been able to empower women in Magura via the use of qualitative research methods. Interviews, focus group discussions, and participant observations with female MCP recipients were used to gather data. This study finds the unique experiences and results of women engaging in MCPs in a challenging socioeconomic situation. The results show women have established and grown their enterprises with the help of microcredit, increasing their income and empowering them financially. Women's participation in decision-making, self-esteem, and social status have all improved due to MCPs. Despite the study's emphasis on MCPs' beneficial effects, it does point out the programs' drawbacks, such as their narrow scope, high-interest rates, and lack of funding for non-monetary services. These findings are helpful for policymakers, development practitioners, and microfinance institutions in Bangladesh and elsewhere looking to improve efficiency and longevity.

Panel code 44 / Parallel Session 4-13 / Individual / 日本語

11:10-12:50 Room : J308

持続可能性と九州

Chair : TBA Prof. Hiroaki OHASHI (APU)

ID : 33

▶1 経済面から見た臼杵市 サステイナブルガストロノミー

Aina YANO, Mako SHIMIZU, Nayu AONO, Shikito MIZOZOE, Yoshinobu OSAKO
(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

私たちは大分県臼杵市のガストロノミーにおける実現可能性を経済面から分析する。

現在考えている分析は、就労人口、人口の流入・流出、第一次産業人口、資源の循環、育児、物流の6つの視点から行うものである。これらを行うことで、臼杵市内における経済循環、臼杵市に外から入ってくる資金、臼杵市の外へと出ていく資金を探り、臼杵市のガストロノミーは経済的に持続性があるのか、改善点はあるのかを調べていく。

現在の仮説としては、臼杵市内の住民へのサービスは人口流入・流出には役に立っていない、第一次産業に必要な肥料や餌は市内で安定したものを供給できている、臼杵市には卸売が介在していないため市外への資金流出が大きいといったものを立てた。

今後、これらの仮説の実証とさらなる分析を進めていく予定だ。また、フィールドワークも行うこととなっているため、文面上のデータだけではなく、現地での情報調達を主として活用する。

ID : 69

▶2 臼杵市の持続可能な食文化と有機農業・地産地消

Minji KI, Chaeyeon LEE, Kaho HAYASHI, Yeseo PARK, Rua NAKASO
(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

大分県臼杵市は2021年11月、ユネスコ創造都市ネットワーク食文化分野への加盟認定を受け、sustainable gastronomy (持続可能な食文化) を実現するため様々な施策を行っている。私たちは有機農業と地産地消が臼杵市の持続可能な食文化に寄与しているのか、「健康な消費と生産」をメインテーマに据え調査を行った。まず文献調査をもとにキーワードの定義付けと評価基準を設定し、その後、臼杵市の食文化を実際に体験するため現地調査を行った。調査の対象は農家、行政、地元のレストラン、工場、学校である。現地調査の結果、臼杵市の有機農業は私たちが設定した持続可能な生産の評価基準

をほぼ満たしていることがわかった。また、地産地消の面では臼杵市内で消費されている農作物の多くが地域内で生産されたものであると判明した。一方で行政によるステークホルダへの参加促進、及び認知拡大への政策は検討が必要であると考えた。

Panel code 45 / Parallel Session 5-1 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J101

China: International Relations

Chair : Prof. Jiye Kim (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 161

▶ 1 Perceptions of Egypt's Diverse Range of Actors on China's Responsibilities

MINA TADROUS (Ritsumeikan University)

China has been engaging with the Middle Eastern countries including Egypt in several issues in the last decade, and its responsibilities has become a debatable issue worldwide. Literature on China as a responsible power abounds, but it lacks discussions on local perceptions towards China and its responsibilities. Thus, the central question of this article is: how do Egypt's diverse range of actors perceive China's responsibilities after 2014, and why do they perceive it in that way? This article offers an analytical framework in a form of spectrum between universalism and particularism to assess people's perceptions on the nature of China's responsibilities. This article collects local perceptions through semi-structured interviews and analyses it. It argues that religious belief is the basic driver that shapes people's perceptions; however, political orientation has a significant impact on people's perceptions after 2014 period.

ID : 166

▶ 2 What factors contributed to Palau's land tenure decision amid China and U.S. influence

Grace DONALDSON (Ritsumeikan University)

In 2008, when the country faced China's increasing influence and declining U.S. presence, Palau's electorate voted to amend the Constitution, extending the period of land leases to foreign entities from 50 to 99 years. This raises a question: What factors contributed to Palau's decision on land tenure policy change amid China and U.S. influences? Existing literature points to factors such as China and U.S. influences, decolonization, Chinese non-agriculture land grabbing, and economic impacts. The literature gap is on Palau's perspectives on how culture, economics, and political factors amid China and U.S. influence the decision to amend the land tenure policy. Using a semi-structured interview method, this paper argues that culture and the need for foreign investment contributed to the pragmatic decision to amend its land tenure. China and U.S. influences were not factors in the decision. This paper contributes to the literature on China-U.S. competition in small island states, analyzing the "on the ground" perspectives leading to Palau's land tenure decision.

ID : 189

▶ 3 Strategic Choices for Australia in the US-China Competition: Application of strategic choices for small and medium-sized countries

Yi Chin Shen (National Chung Hsing University/ Graduate Institute of International Politics)

In recent years, Australia's importance in the Asia-Pacific region has been elevated. Its geographical location has encouraged major powers to boost its influence in the region, making it a transitional belt in the power struggle between China and the US. This article argues that the security strategy choices of middle powers such as Australia are often closely related to those of the so-called 'major powers' or 'strong powers.' Relative to the major powers in the world or the region, Australia is at a disadvantage in the structure, but in comparison to other smaller countries, it has more advantages within the structure and can even be perceived as a threat. Therefore, in its foreign strategy layout,

Australia has to rely on the assistance of major powers to ensure its national survival and development on the one hand, and ally with other countries to counterbalance the major powers on the other. This article will first clarify Australia's positioning in the Asia-Pacific, then explore the competition between the US and China in terms of politics, economy, military, and diplomacy, and finally analyze Australia's security strategy practices between the US and China.

ID : 214

▶4 A Road to Alliance? China's International Military Cooperation

Jiye Kim (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Is China securing allies? Is China's military cooperation evidence that China is gaining allies? This paper analyzes the quantitative and qualitative changes in China's military cooperation to answer this question. The Chinese government criticizes other countries' alliance policies as remnants of the Cold War and denies its own alliance policies as well. This paper aims to present the following background factors of the Chinese government's official approach towards alliance formation. First, such an approach makes sense as political rhetoric (opposition to the US hegemonic order) ; second, negative perceptions of alliances lead to efforts to establish China's own security framework (e.g., New Security Concept, New Asian Security Concept, Global Security Initiative) ; and third, it is China's geostrategy to overcome its geopolitical limitations. This paper explores whether these background factors can explain the quantitative and qualitative development of China's military cooperation. Furthermore, it examines whether these three factors restrain China from moving forward in securing military allies. The policy implications of this study are that when examining the risks and opportunities that China's military cooperation poses to its neighbors, it is important to consider the practical implications of the Chinese government's anti-alliance attitudes.

Panel code 46 / Parallel Session 5-2 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J102

Culture and Society (Japan Focus)

Chair : Prof. Nur DAUT (Kansai Gaidai University)

ID : 68

▶1 Preferences in intercultural communication: Student's use of a foreign language to interact in Japan

Carlos ARBAIZA MEZA (Okayama University)

This study aims to determine which personal factors (such as motivation, interest, language ability, or context) lead international and Japanese university students to interact in a foreign language (such as English or Japanese, respectively) with each other. It also aims to compare and contrast Japanese and International university students' perspectives qualitatively.

The study targeted both international and Japanese university students in Japan, using the survey and interview as research methods to gather data about their preferences, experiences, and expectations toward interaction with other students.

Further, specific questions collect information about the ideal non-classroom interaction situation.

Grounded Theory analyzes, interprets, and categorizes the data obtained. Interpreting the data allowed us to say which factors affect the interaction of the mentioned students and how, to find the common grounds and main differences between the perspectives of both groups while deepening into a better understanding of this phenomenon, tempting to do a new, comprehensive, and more complex theoretical model, to explain this interactional frame.

▶2 Speaking two languages: A key to sustaining peace in the world

Yujiro SHIMOGORI (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

The purpose of the research is to explore the relationship of the ability to speak two languages and sustenance of global peace. The method of this research integrates analysis of literature review with the presenters cross-cultural anecdotes. This research attempts to fit Tajfel's Minimum Group Paradigm with individuals that have two cultural (group) identities. When an individual maintains a balanced cultural schemata, this potentially fosters the emergence of understanding differences and commonalities of the cultures leading to the finesse of cross-cultural interpersonal relationships. Results will focus on the following process: 1) learning a new language; 2) exposure to a new culture; 3) functioning in the cultures; 4) necessity to alternate between two cultures to develop two cultural schemata; and 5) development of a diverse mindset that is receptive to cross-cultural interpersonal relationships. Moreover, presenters cross-cultural eight cyclic lifestyle between Japan and the USA will be elaborated to provide a tangible narrative to this research. In conclusion, the implication and relevance of this study entails that foreign language development at schools would become more effective, when and only if it transcends the boundaries of assessment, and embraces the goal to foster utilitarian aspects of cross-cultural communication.

▶3 Animosity toward the Japanese Rising Sun Flag in South Korea: A New Development of Anti-Japanism

Hyoung-kyu Chey¹, Jaeho Jeon²

(1 National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), 2 Sogang University)

This study addresses the development of the strong antagonism seen in Korea toward the Japanese Rising Sun flag, which has often further complicated the already bumpy relations between Seoul and Tokyo. The literature on Korean anti-Japanism in general tends to stress Korea's democratization (from the late 1980s) as the primary factor behind the growth in its anti-Japanism over the past few decades, while usually examining how this affects the international relations involving Korea. In contrast to these trends in the literature, the present study shows discourse on the Rising Sun flag in Korea to have been, surprisingly, a recent development that has become prevalent since the early 2010s only. It also suggests that the aggravation of Korea-Japan relations since that time may have been what has driven this development of hostility toward the flag in Korea, drawing attention thereby to how current Korea-Japan relations affect anti-Japanese sentiment in the country.

▶4 Is there a new nationalism among Japanese youth?

Nur DAUT (Kansai Gaidai University)

This study seeks to clarify whether nationalism and pacifism can coexist in a modern country like Japan by asking this question of Japanese youth. This research aims to examine Japanese youths' understanding of nationalism within the country's current security context. While pacifism has been the core identity of the Japanese nation as a response to its defeat in WWII, some studies have shown contradictory results. These studies have shown that Japanese youths are also nationalistic and in favour of Japan having its own military with stronger defence policies. Or do Japanese youths have a different understanding of nationalism? And if so, what does this nationalism look like for the youth of today? Based on the theory of nationalism, this is what this research seeks to uncover. Adopting a mixed method approach, survey methods and focus groups will be used to obtain the answers. The findings of this research will provide new insights on nationalism and have important implications for policy debates on Japan's security efforts and its relations with other countries.

Keywords: Japanese youth, Japan's security, nationalism, pacifism

Panel code 47 / Parallel Session 5-3 / Pre-formed / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J104

Civic hacking in Asia: Citizens changing the world by using data and technology

Chair : Prof. B. Shine (legal name: Byungwoo) CHO (Konkuk University)

Discussant : Saya KUBOTA¹, Isabel HOU² (1 Code for Japan, 2 Sch001)

ID : 143

▶1 Civic hacking in Asia

B. Shine (legal name: Byungwoo) CHO (Konkuk University)

This keynote speech of this round table style panel aims to introduce a civic hacking, an emerging citizen participation activity using data and technology. Code for America, one of the largest civic hacking organizations in the world, defines civic hacking as the act of quickly improving the processes and systems of local government with new tools or approaches, conducted with cities, by citizens, as an act of citizenship. There are many civic hacking organizations, such as g0v in Taiwan, Code for Japan, and Code for Korea, conducting interesting activities. However, these activities are rarely studied. This presentation will provide the academic definition of civic hacking upon the citizen participation theories and introduce representative cases.

ID : 143

▶2 Civic hacking in Japan: Code for Japan Story

Saya KUBOTA (Code for Japan)

Code for Japan is a non-profit organization aiming to solve local issues using IT technology. It is a general incorporated association that engages in activities such as supporting community-building for citizen-driven problem-solving and dispatching private sector personnel to local governments. We work towards a better future by conducting activities that involve collaborating and creating together with people from various backgrounds.

In this part, mainly focus on the civic tech activities in Japan. Code for Japan is one of the largest civic tech community and has more than 80 partner communities all over Japan. We will share how we have been working together to solve social issues and create a better city beyond the title of citizens, and how we will collaborate not only in Japan but also in other Asian countries in the future.

ID : 143

▶3 Civic hacking in Taiwan: g0v story

Isabel HOU (Sch001)

g0v is a Civic Tech Community from Taiwan with over 900 civic tech proposals across all domains through more than 50 hackathons. And “g0v jothon” now is consolidating civic tech experiences from Taiwan, Southeast Asia, Japan, and South Korea to create the Civic Tech Handbook. This session will share how to initiate and sustain civic tech communities and projects, as well as the relationship between civic tech communities and government, and the status and needs of youth under the age of 22 participating in civic tech communities.

Dynamics of Contemporary Legal Interpretations in Shariah/Islamic Law: Key Concepts, Social Realities, and Political/Economic Dimensions

Chair : Prof. Ammar KHASHAN (Asia-Japan Research Organization, Ritsumeikan University)

Discussant : Yasushi KOSUGI¹, Yusaku YONEDA², Midori KIRIHARA³, Ammar KHASHAN³

(1 Ritsumeikan University,

2 Graduate School of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University (Kyoto, Japan), and JSPS (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science) Research Fellow,

3 Asia-Japan Research Organization, Ritsumeikan University)

ID : 219

▶ 1 Arabic Resurgence and Islamic Jurisprudence Facing New Issues (Nawazil and Mustajaddat) in the Era of Digitalization and the Internet

Yasushi KOSUGI (Ritsumeikan University)

The Islamic Revival since the middle of the twentieth century brought back the indispensable position of the Arabic language as the medium of the fundamental texts of Shariah/Islamic Law. The resurgence of classical Arabic has been observed in both Arab lands and non-Arab Muslim countries as the intellectual lingua-franca in the last five decades. Empowered by the newly consolidated position of Arabic-speaking intellectuals, Islamic Jurisprudence also developed legal interpretations on what is technically called nawazil or mustajaddat (new issues) in modern societies. This paper analyzes these phenomena and argues that this tendency has been accelerated through the ICT revolution, the rise of the Internet, and the subsequent birth and expansion of Arabic cyberspace. However, the digitalization of Islamic resources as one of the crucial elements for such a development, invites not only the informed specialist opinions but also the lay members' pronouncements across social boundaries. Here contemporary Islamic Jurisprudence faces multiple challenges.

ID : 219

▶ 2 A Glimpse into Contemporary Islamic Legal Interpretation through 'al-Minhaj al-Salafi': The Case of Egyptian Salafists

Yusaku YONEDA

(Graduate School of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University (Kyoto, Japan), and JSPS (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science) Research Fellow)

This paper aims to explore 'al-Minhaj al-Salafi' (Salafi Methodology) - one of the key concepts in the Salafists' ideology - from the perspective of the Egyptian Salafists through empirical analysis of the Arabic primary sources. Within the current phase of Islamic thought, Salafism has become prominent throughout the 21st century, and it has become an important issue to elucidate their thoughts and activities. However, previous studies have focused on Salafism in accordance with Western interests, especially with regard to the security and radicalism concerns, and have lacked an approach that considers Salafism within the ideological context of Islam.

This paper attempts to unpack the understanding and definition of Salafism based on Egyptian Salafists' internal logic. At the same time, this study examines what they mean by 'al-Minhaj al-Salafi' in conjunction with their perceptions of the political and social context when the Salafists came to espouse it and their hypothetical enemies. These efforts will help clarify the nature of Salafism as al-Lā Madhhabīya (in opposition to the traditional madhabs or schools of thought within Islamic Jurisprudence) and its approaches to understanding and interpreting Islam, and provide a first step toward overcoming the conventional understanding of Salafism in line with Western interests.

ID : 219

▶3 A New Trend of Halal Consumption in the Contemporary Islamic World: Legal and Ethical Discussions and Public Acceptance of Japanese Entertainment Content

Midori KIRIHARA (Asia-Japan Research Organization, Ritsumeikan University)

This presentation aims to explore the representation and acceptance of Japanese digital content in the contemporary Islamic world from the perspective of Islamic law and ethics. The term “Halal,” an Islamic legal term meaning “lawful and meeting ethical values,” has been one of the most important terms for several decades, especially since the Islamic revival, and in the context of globalization, a fast-growing halal industry has emerged to provide and authenticate foods and products that are legally permissible for Muslims to consume. Previous halal studies have focused on the halal industry mainly in terms of its structure and the importance of halal certification, especially in determining the “halal” status of products. They have focused less on the social realities in the context of Islamic law at work. This presentation examines new trends dealing with unprecedented products accepted as halal in the Islamic world, focusing on Japanese digital content as a case study, comparing the Arab world and Southeast Asia, and analyzing the fatwas (Islamic legal rulings) issued in each region to embrace new developments in halal practices.

This presentation will identify a new trend in halal practices in the Contemporary Islamic world and examine its implications for prospective halal studies.

ID : 219

▶4 Investigating Halal Financial Terminologies in the Qur’an: A Semiotic Analysis of Wafā’, Halal, and Ṭayyib and Their Implications for Contemporary Islamic Finance

Ammar KHASHAN (Asia-Japan Research Organization, Ritsumeikan University)

Since the Islamic revival and the rise of Islamic economics in the second half of twenty century, the regulations of halal finance and economics have been highlighted through fundamental concepts in the Qur’an, the first source of Islamic law in both the Meccan and Medinan periods, focusing on the latter verses, especially the chapter of Al-Ma’ida which includes regulations related to both halal contracts and dietary restrictions concerning halal and haram foods and drinks.

This paper provides a preliminary analysis for halal economic studies, addressing three main concepts in the Qur’anic vocabulary network related to the subject: Wafā’ (fulfillment), halal (lawful), and Ṭayyib (good), through the lens of Arabic semiotics, linguistics, and Qur’anic semiotics. Practical examples from the Malaysian halal industry will be utilized to enhance understanding and current usage.

It will address key questions including the relationship between the fulfillment of contracts and lawful and prohibited dietary elements, exploring the different approaches to contemporary interpretations of Halal and Ṭayyib in Arab countries and Malaysia.

Panel code EKM3 / Parallel Session 5-5 / Pre-formed / 日本語

13:30-15:10 Room : J201

東九州メディカルバレー海外展開事業（ベトナム）

Chair : Prof. Takeshi FUJIMOTO, Prof. Serik MEIRMANOV (APU)

ID : EKM3-1

▶1

Hiroshi TAKEZAKI (Trytec)

近年、胸部や腹部の手術においては内視鏡を使用した鏡視下手術の件数が増加しています。

その一方で術中に血液や脂肪がスコープレンズに付着して汚れるという課題が発生しており、医師たちのストレスとなっています。

この課題を解決するべく開発されたのが硬性内視鏡洗浄カバー「OPLYS」です。

本製品はカバー形状で既存の硬性内視鏡スコープの上方からワンタッチで取り付けることができ、カバーの内側を流れる生理食塩水とCO2ガスによって、体内からスコープを取り出すことなく瞬時にレンズ洗浄を可能としています。

本製品によって手術時間の短縮と医師たちのストレス軽減に寄与することができます。現在はPMDAの届出が完了しており2024年の上市を目指して準備を進めています。

ID: EKM3-2

▶2

Masaki KUBO (AVIS)

「エイビスみまもりシステム」はネットワークや既設のナースコールにも対応した、総合的な「見守り介護ロボット」です。状態の確認は、非接触タイプのパネルセンサーとバイタルセンサーで行います。

利用者や患者がベッドから降りる前に通知することで、転倒・転落事故を防ぎます。

また、睡眠中の呼吸と心拍をモニタリングすることで、部屋を訪れなくても安否を見守ります。

また、「介護施設・病院向け」、「在宅介護・在宅看護向け」、「離れて暮らすご家族向け」と用途にあわせたサービスを展開しております。

「介護施設・病院向け」については利用者や患者の事故を未然に防ぐとともに、介護スタッフや看護師の負担軽減に寄与します。

「在宅介護・在宅看護向け」については独り暮らしをする高齢者の急な体調異変を素早く知らせ、孤独死の防止に努めます。

「離れて暮らすご家族向け」については、1日の活動記録を指定した方へ定期的にメールを送信するなど独り暮らしの高齢者と離れて暮らすご家族双方の安心な暮らしをサポートします。

ID: EKM3-3

▶3 東九州メディカルバレーの参加企業へのベトナム展示会協力について

Izumi・Hiroshi SASAKI (U International Human)

ID: EKM3-4

▶4

Fumitoshi ADACHI, Tetsuya YOKOJI

(Department of Commerce, Tourism, Labor and Welfare New Industry Promotion Office New industrial technology promotion group Medical equipment/energy industry progress group)

大分県は温泉の湧き出る量が日本一、元気で暮らすことのできる健康寿命が日本一です。

また、大分県に住む外国人はベトナム人が最も多く、大分県はベトナムのクアンガイ省と人材に関する覚書MOUを締結するなど、ベトナムとの交流が盛んです。

東九州メディカルバレー構想・特区計画

大分県では東九州メディカルバレー構想に基づく様々な取組を行っています。

大分県、宮崎県からなる東九州地域には旭化成メディカルや東郷メディキット、SBカワスミといった血液・血管関連の医療機器を製造する工場が立地しています。

また医学部を有する大学やベトナムの留学生が多く在籍している立命館アジア太平洋大学があり、産学官が協働して医療関連機器産業の集積を活かした地域活性化と医療関連分野でアジアに貢献する地域を目指しています。

2011年に国の総合特区の認定を受け、その後5年ごとに更新し、現在は第3期計画の2年目です。

第1期計画では血液・血管を中心とした取組を行い、第2期計画では、介護福祉機器も含めた医療【関連】機器分野へと幅を広げました。

現在の第3期計画ではこれまでのネットワークを活かしたさらなる医療関連機器開発や海外への販路開拓を図ることとしています。

ID : EKM3-5

▶5

Ryutaro YOSHIDA (IoZ)

AI顔認証受付管理システム「FaceIndex」とアルコール検査器と連動させた「FaceIndex for ALC」のご紹介です。スマートフォンに顔をかざして、アルコール検査器に息を吹き込むだけで検査結果を一元管理でき、従業員と管理者の手間を軽減したアルコールチェックサービスです。

システムを使用することで、時間・場所・人物・アルコール数値などの結果を瞬時に記録し、安全運転管理者に送信することができます。

台帳に記入するなどの手間が省けスピーディーにチェックすることができます。

また、不正を行うこともできないため、万が一の際に企業に責任が問われる心配もなくなります。

Panel code 49 / Parallel Session 5-6 / Pre-formed / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J203

Dynamics in narratives of dark places: storytelling and memories of war and disaster

Chair : Prof. Kaori Yoshida (APU)

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

ID : 232

▶1 Disaster memorials and museums: Planning for greater viability

David N. Nguyen (Tohoku Univeristy)

Disaster education facilities, such as memorials and museums, play a key role in transmitting hazard information to prospective visitors. Such information includes details of the area's exposure to natural hazards and histories, as told by those involved in past disaster events. The transmission of such information onto visitors can contribute towards strengthening one's level of risk perception and preparedness, greater appreciation of life, as well as strengthening the memories of past disaster events where experiences and lessons can be passed down to future generations. However significant human and economic resources are needed in order to maintain the operations of such facilities, which rely on continued visitor numbers. For a number of museums, such as those in the Tohoku region, maintaining visitor numbers has been challenging, threatening its viability. In order to strengthen its viability research should consider on how to integrate disaster education facilities with the broader regional tourism plans. Additionally research should take into consideration exhibit design plans which can provide a more interactive and engaging visitor experience, and to methods to collect feedback, which could assist museum planners in designing exhibits that could attract more visitors and improve its brand/reputation.

ID : 232

▶2 Narrating trauma from children's viewpoints? School buildings memorializing the 3.11 disasters

Julia Gerster (Tohoku University)

After the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear disaster ("3.11"), the Japanese government preserved buildings that show the damage of the disaster, introducing the term "shinsai ikō" or disaster heritage sites. Each disaster-affected municipality got the chance to preserve one such building and reopen it as a memorial or museum. Most of these disaster heritage sites are former schools, giving a chance to include the disaster experiences of children – a survivor group that tends to be underrepresented in disaster narratives. This paper analyzes the exhibitions of the 7 official school memorials dedicated to the story of the 3.11 disasters and investigates 1) why so many school buildings are turned into memorials, 2) how children's experiences are (not) being represented, and 3) the shortcomings of these narratives. Findings include that mainly buildings where nobody died were preserved,

offering a narrative of hope and overcoming the disaster in the midst of trauma; school buildings provide room for empathy and identification as almost all visitors have memories connected to similar places; and although visitors are invited to imagine the experiences of the children most exhibitions depict children's narratives in passive ways, not challenging the underrepresentation of children's voices in disaster memory.

ID : 232

▶3 Social Representations of War Memories: Geopolitical Encounters in Battlefield Tourism

Huong T. Bui (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Lensing battlefield tourism in Vietnam from the angle of social representations, the author offers insight into the way that the combat experiences of American/Australian and Vietnamese soldiers are remembered and socially represented in the Vietnam War's former DMZ. Underpinned by the interpretivist paradigm, this study intertwines layers of social representations of war memories and the geopolitical encounter of tourism. Through the social interactions between war veterans, their families, tour guides, and museum curators at former battlefield sites, the author constructs a touristic space by moving along the vertical axes of sacred-profane encounter and horizontally across hegemonic, polemical, and emancipated representations. The dynamics of war memories being reconstructed upon visitation to former battlefields, hence, demands an endogenous approach for re (interpretation).

ID : 232

▶4 Affective contact zone: purveyors of traumatic war memories over time and space

Kaori Yoshida (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Memories and trauma of WWII in Japan, like any other previous wars, have been constantly rememorized through different narratives that are articulated in the process of translation, (re) interpretation, and social representations over generations. War-related tourism in Okinawa is a particularly contested site, not only because of the geopolitical contestation within the country, but also because of a significant mental distance from this past among young generations. Previous studies on dark tourism have primarily focused on the motives of adult tourists, overlooking children's experiences of dark sites. Under this circumstance, educational school trips to war-related sites provide students with particular interpretation (s) of the history through different mediators — museum exhibits, survivors' storytelling, tour guides and peers. This study, looking at a case of educational school trip conducted by a junior high school in Tokyo, analyzed the students' post-trip reports and explicates how student visitors from the mainland Japan to Okinawa negotiate with the knowledge and experiences given through their trip to rememorize the war. The findings suggest that tour guides and the survivors at the sites particularly function as a contact zone to translate experiences of WWII, not simply by transmitting their factual experiences, but by affective delivery of their memories.

Panel code 50 / Parallel Session 5-7 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J301

Media and Culture (E-sports and Social Networking)

Chair : TBA

ID : 201

▶1 Play for peace: an analysis of anti-war elements in three military-themed video games from a video game design perspective.

Jakkraphat Mora (APU)

Video game scholars had explored the potential of video games in expressing anti-war messages such as the Metal Gear Solid series, and Spec Ops: the line. However, the former studies focus on narrative which left many aspects of

video games unexplored. Studying video games from a video game design perspective allows us to step out of the narrative realm of video games and into the interactivity and social aspects of video games. Using three military-themed games as the subject of studies such as Call of Duty 4 modern warfare, Brother in Arms series, and Foxhole. We analyzed the mechanics, the environment, the interaction, and much more by experiencing through the games and outside sources such as gaming websites, and gamers themselves. Each video game has a different approach to delivering an anti-war message. Some are intentional and some are unintended consequences of trying to portray war as realistic as possible. Another aspect of the video game design perspective is if design and narrative align together it can create an unforgettable message even though the player may never experience the actual things themselves.

ID : 203

▶2 Integrating eSports in University Admissions: Benefits, Challenges, and Considerations

Zaheen HASNAIN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research investigates the integration of eSports at Ritsumeikan APU's admissions, a Japanese university known for its multicultural environment. By reviewing literature, analyzing data, and conducting stakeholder interviews, the study explores the potential benefits and challenges of incorporating eSports into the admissions process at APU, specifically to implement an eSports scholarship. Our research question is: "What are potential strategies for APU to integrate eSports scholarships into student admissions?"

The method to answer our research question consists of three steps: 1) a systematic literature review, 2) interviews and 3) analysis of current challenges and opportunities regarding the implementation of an e-sport scholarship in APU.

We expected to report three results: the benefits and challenges of integrating eSports into admissions and strategies to address these concerns include developing standardized assessment frameworks and treating eSports on par with other college athletics.

Keywords: eSports, University Admissions, Stakeholders' perspectives, Scholarship

Word Count: 145 words

Panel code SIK3 / Parallel Session 5-8 / Individual / 日本語

13:30-15:10 Room : J302

思想・文学・ジェンダー

Chair : Mr. Jun Aizaki (APU)

ID : 235

▶1 現代社会における衣服を通じた自己表現の可能性についての研究

Ayaha Shibata (立命館アジア太平洋大学部3回生 清家ゼミ)

本研究の目的は、現代社会のなかで自己表現をするという行為において、衣服が秘める可能性を明らかにすることである。衣服には、個人を超えたある共通の感受性のありかたや、その時代・その社会の標準となるセルフ・イメージの基準を設定する記号のはたらきがあり、「モード」として今日まで自己表現をしてきた (バルト, 2012)。ファッションには「言葉ではなく身体そのものを使って、みずからの存在を問うという面」があり、服を着る行為は人々を本質的に個性化し多様化することに相当するが、今日の横並びのファッションは「流行を追う主体性のないファッション服」というネガティブな意味を帯びている (鷲田, 2012)。本質的に個性化し多様化するはずの行為は、人々の存在を同質化、平準化してしまっている (クレール, 1998)。そこで、現代社会のなかで自己表現をするという行為において、衣服が秘める可能性について明らかにしていく。

▶2 現代のフェミニズム運動が抱える困難：「フェミニズム嫌い」をめぐる（清家ゼミ）

Rin Yamamoto (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、現代におけるフェミニズム運動がどのような思想的・実践的課題を抱えているのかを、特に「フェミニズム嫌い」という事態の分析を通して明らかにすることである。先行研究においても、「フェミニズム嫌い」とどう向き合うかが、現在の日本のフェミニズムにおける一つの課題であると指摘されている（荒木2011）。そこで本研究はフェミニズム運動の歴史と女性の権利拡大により、男女の家庭や職場、社会的な役割にどのような変化が生じたのかについて分析を行った。その結果、雇用機会の均等などによって女性が労働市場に参入し、従来の男性優位な社会構造が崩れ、男女平等のために行われている女性支援が男性にとって脅威と感じられること、また女性にとってもフェミニズムは「(従来の) 女性役割の放棄」と、「自立・自己実現を強制する思想」（江原・大橋2000）と捉えられ、フェミニズム批判へとつながっていることが明らかとなった。

▶3 動物園の存在意義についての倫理的考察（清家ゼミ）

KANON KAMISHIMA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、人間は動物といかに関わるべきかを、動物園を対象に倫理的観点から考察することである。人間と動物のあるべき関係性を問う動物倫理学において、動物実験、家畜産業、食肉文化、ペット市場などと並び、議論の俎上に上がるのが、動物園である。動物園については特に飼育方法や展示方法の非倫理性の問題が指摘されている（ジャミーソン1986）。他方で、生物多様性や種の保全という観点から一定の意義や役割を認める議論もある（溝井2014）。そこで本研究では主に「動物の権利」（シンガー、1986）に依拠し、動物園がどうあるべきかを検討を行った。その結果、現代の動物園は自然保護や研究・教育施設としての機能を果たすことでその存在を正当化しうることを明らかにした。また動物園は自然を五感で学び、触れる場としての意義をもつが、そうした動物の価値を尊重する施設であるためには自然そのものを活かすような設備を備える必要性を指摘できる。

▶4 「自己啓発」ムーブメントについての社会的考察：社会変動に伴う自己像の変容

AMANE MATSUI (Ritsumeika Asia Pacific University アジア太平洋学部3回生 清家ゼミ)

本研究は、現代の日本において、自己啓発がムーブメントとなる社会的要因明らかにすることを目的とする。森（2000）によると、現代は自己と他者の「こころ」を大切にしなければならないというような価値観に対処するための必要な技法の知識が社会すみずみに行き渡り、自発的に心理主義を受容する心理主義社会化の傾向にあるという。さらに牧野（2012）において、自己啓発本は現代の人々の自己をめぐる問いに対する処方箋として受容されているという分析のもと、そのような技法、知識を「自己のテクノロジー」として指摘している（牧野、2012）。容易に様々な悩みに答える「処方箋」のような自己啓発メディアに人々ははたがむようになり、「自分探し」「自分磨き」を自発的に行おうとするための自己啓発本がベストセラーとなる社会についての問題点について警鐘も鳴らされている（伊佐、2006）。そこで本研究は、現在の日本社会が「自己」の実態がいかなるものであり、その背景にはどのような社会の変容を見出せるのか検討を行なっていく。

▶5 多和田作品における越境経験を通じた言語観について—三作品に見られる言語創造に着目して（清家ゼミ）

Mika YANAGIURA (APUアジア太平洋学部4回生 清家ゼミ)

本研究の目的は、多和田葉子が日独両言語での執筆を通して獲得した言語観を明らかにすることである。言語・文化の境界線を主体的に越境しようとする多和田の姿勢は、これまで越境文学の主流であったクレオール文学等の植民地文学とは一線を画すものとして評価されている（中村、2013；土屋、2009）。多言語で執筆される多和田の作品をめぐるのは、その基盤に「母語」の自明性に対する問題意識があるとして、①言葉と身体の間わりや（飯田、2003；ダヌータ、2008）、②モノリンガリズム批判（榊原、2019）、③翻訳という視点（広瀬、1998；松永、2002）から考察がなされてきた。しかし、基軸となるはずの多和田の言語観について随筆と作品の両方から詳細に考察した研究は少ない。そこで本研究では、『エクソフォニー』（2003）といった随筆に加えて、「言葉を作り出す」描写が見られる『地球にちりばめられて』（2018）等の

文学作品を対象とし、多和田の言語観の一端を明らかにしていく。

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Panel code 51 / Parallel Session 5-9 / Pre-formed / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J303

Local and Global Perspectives in the Shaping of History

Chair : Prof. Scott BAILEY (Kansai Gaidai University)

Discussant : Hidekazu SAKAI (Kansai Gaidai University)

ID : 89

▶1 Catholic Diplomacy? Date Masamune's Keichō Embassy and the Issue of Universality in Early Seventeenth-Century Ceremonial

David EASON (Kansai Gaidai University)

Representatives of Date Masamune (1567-1636), one of northern Japan's most renowned warlords, reached Rome on October 25, 1615. Most historians now characterize the embassy as a failure in that, despite having successfully traversed vast oceans in the course of completing their long and arduous journey, subsequent negotiations with both Pope Paul V and King Philip III of Spain achieved relatively little of note. Contemporary chroniclers frequently highlighted the ways in which an all but insurmountable cultural divide seemed to separate and distinguish the Japanese visitors from their European hosts. To be sure, undeniable differences in language, dress, and customs were readily apparent to all. The purpose of this presentation thus lies neither in disputing the accuracy of such descriptions nor in challenging the prevailing consensus among later researchers concerning the embassy's ultimately lackluster results. Rather, the aim of the present inquiry centers instead on offering a close analysis of the various protocols observed by members of the embassy in order to argue that, contrary to external appearances, a number of these foreign and ostensibly unfamiliar practices did, in fact, accord with the underlying logic of established and widespread domestic diplomatic conventions to a surprisingly high degree.

ID : 89

▶2 Reconsidering U.S. Soft Power: The Case of Okinawa Under Military Occupation

So MIZOGUCHI (Kansai Gaidai University)

Educational exchange programs for college students have been considered one of the greatest contributions towards the promotion of mutual understanding between peoples of different countries and strengthening international relations. It is also well known that higher educational institutions have been a powerful resource of U.S. soft power. American universities have attracted many excellent students from all over the world through the help of government subsidies. In the case of postwar Okinawa, however, the presence of U.S. military authority has reduced the influence

of intercultural experiences aimed at turning the minds of indigenous people pro-American. In this paper, the author explores how Okinawans reacted to study abroad programs supported by the U.S. military during the American occupation era. It was a promised career path for Okinawan students to study in the U.S. Nevertheless, some of these students experienced psychological dilemmas, in part because they needed to choose between the opportunities of studying in the U.S. and the remorse of leaving family and friends in their occupied homeland. This presentation will contribute to our understanding of research about soft power through analysis of this Okinawan case study, which demonstrated complicated reactions to U.S. cultural influence.

ID : 89

▶3 The Nobel Peace Prize and Cold War Leadership in Japan

Taro TSUDA (Meiji University)

This project examines the conferral of the Nobel Peace Prize on Japanese prime minister Satō Eisaku in 1974 with particular focus on the animated public debate that surrounded the award and Satō's legacy. It analyzes the Nobel committee's decision, Japanese and foreign media coverage and commentary, and available public opinion data. Despite the fact that Satō remains the only Japanese citizen to have received the Nobel Peace Prize, this narrative remains understudied in Japan and elsewhere. Yet the case underscores important realities regarding the Nobel Peace Prize as an institution, Satō's leadership and legacy, and Japan's place in the Cold War moment of the 1970s. It is also significant in that there is an intriguing parallel to recent debate over the Kishida Administration's decision to hold a state funeral honoring the former prime minister Abe Shinzo, who like Satō was also an accomplished but controversial leader, and who was the only prime minister to surpass Satō in terms of his length of time in office.

ID : 89

▶4 Hokkaidō as Perceived by International Travelers and Residents during the Age of Global Imperialism

Scott BAILEY (Kansai Gaidai University)

During the late nineteenth century Hokkaidō had a greater number of international visitors and residents than ever before. This was in part because of improved infrastructure that made travel there relatively easier. But it was also because the Meiji government began to welcome more international visitors and even residents, some of whom consulted on matters related to Hokkaidō and colonialism. This presentation will discuss the perspectives of some of the international people who visited or lived in Hokkaidō and why they lived there, what sorts of opinions they had about the political and economic environment, or about the people who lived there, including the Indigenous Ainu. These international observers often drew comparisons and distinctions to what they previously understood about the nature of colonialism elsewhere around the world. As historians of travel have previously argued, travelers and temporary visitors can provide us with valuable information about colonial or imperial settings. But we must critically assess the degree to which international travelers, in this case Westerners, held preconceived notions about the world which should temper our conclusions. By analyzing some of their written accounts, we can better understand how Hokkaidō may have compared to other colonial or imperial settings.

Panel code 52 / Parallel Session 5-10 / Pre-formed / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J304

Low Carbon Development in Asia: Policies and Challenges

Chair : Prof. THANH TAM HO (Ritsumeikan University)

Discussant : THANH TAM HO, JOSEPH JUNIOR ADUBA (Ritsumeikan University)

ID : 41

▶1 Sustainable Agriculture of Rice and Its Promotion Policies: Japanese and Vietnamese Perspectives

THANH TAM HO (Ritsumeikan University)

Sustainable agriculture is being considered as a potential solution for sequestering carbon to mitigate climate change, improve soil fertility and farmers' incomes, and meet society's need for healthy and safe food. This study aims to compare the current situation of sustainable rice farming, profitability, and promotion policies between Vietnam and Japan. We obtained data by surveying 153 farmers from Long An Province, Vietnam, and 64 farmers from Shiga Prefecture, Japan. The study's results revealed that Japanese rice farmers had a higher profit margin than their Vietnamese counterparts. One of the reasons for this could be the difference in the value and price of rice in both countries. Japan has a strong rice culture, and rice is highly valued and widely consumed. Consequently, the Japanese government has policies in place to support the rice industry, including price stabilization measures and subsidies. In contrast, the Vietnamese government does not have such policies in place, and rice prices are determined by the market. More differences in background factors, such as national strategies for rice production, labor force, and promotion policies, and a future vision for the development of sustainable rice in both countries are also discussed in detail.

ID : 41

▶2 Provisions of Labor Contracts after the Labor Code 2012 - Analysis of Firm-Level Data in Vietnam

HOANG MINH LE (Kyoto University)

In Vietnam, 57% of workers in non-agricultural occupations worked without a formal labor contract in 2017. Despite the Labor Code in 2012 mandating the provisions of such contracts by firms, law enforcement in practice is limited to large establishments. The issue of noncompliance with labor regulations remains severe among micro-SMEs. What causes this noncompliance with labor standards and regulations in developing countries is little understood. This paper is an attempt to estimate the causal relationship between labor inspections and SME firms' compliance behaviors from observational data. In particular, I ask whether labor inspections that occurred after 2012 were effective in enforcing contract law at the firm level. The analysis is conducted on a panel dataset of Vietnamese SMEs (under 300 employees) from 2008 to 2015. I document a sharp rise in the share of inspected firms by more than three-fold a year after the Labor Code reform in 2013/01. I use a Difference-in-Difference (DID) strategy, comparing the difference in the share of formal workers across the inspected and non-inspected firms, before and after the effective law date. I find that labor inspections increase the share of formally contracted workers by three percentage points. Additionally, I estimate the fixed effects model with individual slopes, which mitigates selection problems in cases when labor inspectors choose firms with high prior profitability growth. The null results show that the effect of inspections in standard fixed effects estimation is likely to have upward bias.

►3 The Role of Renewable Power Generation in Sustainable Economic Growth and Climate Change Mitigation: An Asian Countries' Perspective

EI EI THEIN (Ritsumeikan University)

With growing electricity demand, the role of electricity among the final energy consumers is increasing globally. To meet the growing power demand, energy policies are critical to alleviating the impacts of energy consumption on climate change and maintaining a sustainable economy. From this perspective, this study analyzes the role of renewable power generation (REPG) in sustainable economic growth and climate change mitigation in comparison with power generation from non-renewable energy sources (NREPG) based on the data of ten Asian countries. The study applies the fully modified ordinary least squares (FMOLS) and pairwise Dumitrescu-Hurlin causality tests. The results of the FMOLS indicate that REPG including hydropower generation can be feasible for economic growth and reduce CO₂ emissions. In contrast, oil and gas power generation are found to be unfeasible for economic growth and climate change mitigation. Despite their significance to economic contribution, NREPG including coal power generation are identified to be unviable for climate change mitigation. Causality tests' results show the existence of bidirectional causality between REPG and GDP. Similarly, there is a bidirectional causality between NREPG and GDP. Therefore, both REPG and NREPG have economic viability in the long run. Nevertheless, in terms of CO₂ emission, REPG is favorable to NREPG. Thus, REPG including hydropower generation plays a vital role in maintaining a secure economy and minimizing climate change impact. REPG is identified to be a reliable source of power generation. Hence, further power supply should focus on renewable energy sources. To foster renewable power production, REPG projects should be encouraged with attractive policies for project investments and implementation.

►4 On the efficiency of rice milling in developing countries. Does scale and regional disparity matter?

JOSEPH JUNIOR ADUBA (Ritsumeikan University)

Rice milling is a crucial post-harvest process in rice supply chains. Unfortunately, this critical stage of the post-harvest process is still emerging and requires upscaling to improve milling efficiency in most developing countries. In Nigeria, the performance of the rice milling sector has received less attention, despite the growing need and policy push for self-sufficiency in rice production. In this study, we examine the efficiency of a large sample of rice mills drawn from the top 14 rice-producing states in Nigeria. Two important sampling techniques were utilized to increase generalization: a stratified purposive sampling of rice milling centers that included demographic settings (rural, semi-urban, and urban) and size (small-, medium-, and large-scale), and a purposive random sampling of 540 rice millers from 14 states known for heavy rice milling activities were drawn and interviewed using a structured questionnaire. Both parametric and non-parametric efficiency extraction methods were applied. Preliminary findings demonstrate that rice milling activities suffer from capital and labor inefficiencies. In addition, the results showed that regional disparities in milling efficiency can be explained in terms of education, milling experience, access to electricity, and mill size. Milling activities can be upscaled with innovative policies that improve access to power and subsidize milling technologies.

►5 The Frontier Trends of Ecology on Urban Planning in East Asia - Thinking About East-Asian Urban Planning Systems Basing on The Frontier Case of Nagoya, Japan -

Yusuke NAITO (Keio University)

Urban plannings during economic growth period has developed public health and transportation to improve people's

lives, but the future plannings during maturity period will incorporate an ecological approach for all earth life. In Japan today, discussions are taking place in many cities including Nagoya which has first green space plan, but there are still no authentic implementations of ecological methods to land use regulations. The purpose of this research is to clarify the challenges of the implementation process in Nagoya, and finally how to share the methods in East Asia (South Korea and Taiwan) will be discussed. As the basic methodology, this research is divided into two parts, the quantitative research which GIS and statistical software are used to analyze how land use is useful for ecosystem conservation and the qualitative research part which includes interviews with the municipal governments. Taiwan (Taipei) and South Korea (Busan) will be additionally investigated. The conclusion part will have two results. In the case study of Nagoya, technical, institutional and organizational challenges will be identified, and better solutions will be proposed. In the expansion of discussion, similar issues between Nagoya, Taipei, and Busan and solutions that can be shared will be provided.

Panel code 53 / Parallel Session 5-11 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J306

Migration and Culture

Chair : Prof. Shunichi TAKEKAWA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 223

▶ 1 The Re-negotiation of National Identity in the Indonesian National Football Team: A Case Study of Foreign-Born Players in Indonesian National Football Team

ARKAN DAFFA LAZUARDI (APS)

This paper examines the re-negotiation of national identity in the context of the Indonesian National Team, particularly highlighting the inclusion of foreign-born players. The purpose of this research is to explore how the discourse surrounding the inclusion of foreign-born players challenges the traditional notion of national identity and opens up a space for more inclusive forms of national identification. As of June 2023, eight out of 26 players called up for the Indonesian national team were born outside Indonesia (Indonesia's Football Association, 2023).

Using discourse analysis as the primary methodology, this research examines media coverage, social media discussions, and official statements regarding the inclusion of foreign-born players in the Indonesian National Football Team. The inclusion of foreign-born players in the Indonesian National team generated debates on national identity, cultural authenticity, and sporting success. The research highlights the significant role of discourse in the re-negotiation of national identity in Indonesia.

This research contributes to a broader study on national football teams and national identity, as the trend of national teams consisting of foreign-born players are not specific to Indonesia but also across the world.

Keywords: Indonesian National Team, national identity, foreign-born players

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ID : 76

▶ 2 INTERNATIONAL RETIREMENT MIGRATION (IRM) PROGRAMMES FOR JAPANESE RETIREES: MOTIVATIONAL PUSH-PULL FACTORS AND BEHAVIORAL PHENOMENA TOWARDS CULTURAL ASSIMILATION

SITI HAJAR BINTI ROSLI (YAMAGUCHI UNIVERSITY)

This paper examines the push and pull factor for Japanese retiree to reside in Thailand under International Retirement Program. Additionally, it explores the level of social integration, subjective wellbeing, life satisfaction and cultural

assimilation. The paper is using quantitative method and in total 200 respondents provide the feedback. For the push and pull factor, researcher divided the categories into economic, health and social factors. There are four reasons under economic push factor, three reasons under health push factor and four reason under social push factor. As for the pull factor, there are five reasons under economic factor, six reasons under health factor and seven reason under social factor. Besides, there are additional two motivational factor that are support from local people and the government an external social condition. As for the social integration, subjective well-being, life satisfaction and cultural assimilation, the researcher found that positive feedback from the retirees on each aspect. Using the finding from the paper, researcher looking forward in helping to increase the number of retirees who joining the program and boosting local economy. Besides, it enables the local government to provide initiative in improving the retiree life satisfaction and their culture assimilation. It also hoping to reduce the impact of Japanese aging society.

ID : 26

▶3 Grounded parenthood: Nepali migrant parents in Japan

Binit GURUNG (The University of Tokyo)

Sociological studies of parenthood tend to focus on non-migrant population and to a lesser extent, on immigrant population in the Western countries. This paper, in contrast, focuses on Nepali migrant parents in Japan. The paper's purpose is to illuminate how Nepali migrant parents endowed with differential level of cultural/economic capital experience, practice and negotiate different dimensions of parenthood during their stay in Japan. Criticizing the ethnicity bias of migration literature and the tendency to discuss parenthood without taking into account the larger social processes in which parenthood is implicated, the paper grounds parenthood in a sociological framework and thereby, putting it into a broader perspective in the context of international migration with particular reference to the case of Nepali migrant parents in Japan. The empirical qualitative data analyzed in the paper is based on ethnographic observations, interviews and conversations with a small number of, yet a diverse set of, Nepali parents living and working in the Greater Tokyo Region. The paper concludes by highlighting the significance of this small-scale, but nuanced, case study not only in understanding parenthood among Japan's migrant population, but also in advancing a well-grounded sociological investigation of parenthood in the context of international migration within Asia.

ID : 61

▶4 The History of the Migration and Immigration of Indonesian Nurses: The Case of the Japan-Indonesia Economic Partnership Agreement

Kazumi Murakumo (Tsukuba University)

More than ten years have passed since Japan started to accept Indonesian nurses aiming to become registered in Japan in 2008, under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) concluded between the governments of Japan and Indonesia. As of March 2022, the cumulative total of Indonesian candidates who came to Japan was over 700. However, because these candidates must return to Indonesia if they do not pass the national exam within three years, as specified by law, many end up going home without passing it. This article looks at both the footsteps of EPA nurses and of hospitals. It elucidates how the presence of EPA nurses influenced the hospitals that accepted them and their colleagues there, and how the hospitals where EPA nurses who passed the national exam work provided them support for preparing for their exams. Participant observation studies and questionnaire surveys were conducted. Responses came from 146 Japanese registered nurses who were colleagues of EPA nurses. Over 90% of the survey responses stated that EPA nurses are an effective workforce, helpful in solving staff-shortage issues. The article also discusses models necessary for future Japanese policies on foreign workers by looking at the reasons why EPA nurses came to Japan, and what career plans they had upon deciding to settle in Japan.

ID : 205

▶5 How Conservative Newspapers, Yomiuri and Sankei, Framed the Repatriation Project of Zainichi Koreans to North Korea in 1959

Shunichi TAKEKAWA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

In December 1959, nearly 1,000 Koreans voyaged from Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to restart their lives in their home country. That was the beginning of the Repatriation Project of Koreans to North Korea. From 1959 to the 1960s, over 90,000 Koreans who had suffered from poverty in Japan and/or preferred to live in their home country under the communist rule moved to there. They believed that they would obtain better jobs in the "Paradise on Earth" and join the new nation building. The Japanese government stressed the project for a humanitarian perspective. The North Korea welcomed their fellow countrymen. However, the returnees had to go through political and economic hardships under the communist dictatorship. In Japan, conservatives later argue that liberal media outlet such as Asahi newspaper propagated the idea of Paradise on Earth and made many Koreans move to there. However, conservative media outlets, Yomiuri and Sankei newspapers also endorsed the project as a humanitarian aid for Koreans. This paper uncovers how those conservative newspapers framed the project in 1959 by analyzing their editorials and news articles and argues that not only liberal but also conservative newspapers were part of the problematic humanitarian project.

Panel code 54 / Parallel Session 5-12 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J307

Finance and Debt in Economies

Chair : Prof. Satoshi KAWAZOE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 181

▶1 Drivers and Barriers Village Savings and Loans Associations: A cross-sectional study in Rural Liberia

Morris S Kamara (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Microfinance organizations have been the most effective tools in fighting hunger, poverty, and unemployment. However, their reach among rural populations is limited. As a result, there is a gap between the capacities of commercial banks and/or formal microfinance institutions to deliver affordable services to impoverished rural dwellers. Village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) are informal microfinance instruments that offer to save and lend financial services to individuals who lack collateral requirements.

This study examined the drivers and barriers to the adoption of village savings and loan associations in rural Liberia. The study utilized survey questionnaires to gather data, with 100 participants as a sample size. The data were analyzed using SPSS Version 28. The empirical findings reveal a statistically significant positive relationship between VSLA and Decision Influence ($r = .607^{**}$, $p < .001$). The results indicate a Low Positive correlation between VSLA and Management Perception ($r = .241^*$, $p < .05$), indicating that the null hypothesis was accepted. This study revealed that an increase in VSLA and decision influence had a greater effect on the acceptance and adoption of village savings and loan associations in rural Liberia. VSLAs aid in reducing poverty and empowering members of rural households that lack collateral access to formal financial institutions.

ID : 186

▶2 Examining the macroeconomic factors that affect the inflation Rate in Somalia

Farhia Hassan Mohamed (GSAM, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The purpose of this study was to examine the macroeconomic factors that affect the inflation Rate in Somalia using quarterly time series data from periods 1991q1 to 2017q4 retired from world development indicators and SESRIC were

used. This study employed the vector error correction model (VECM), and Granger Causality method to measure the long-run and short-run causality of the GDP, inflation exchange rate, and unemployment.

The study confirmed that there is one co-integration equation between GDP, exchange rate, inflation, and unemployment in Somalia. However, the result of the VECM model indicates that there is a long-run relationship among variables. The result of The VEC Granger causality/Block Exogeneity Wald test confirmed that all covariates are statistically significant at 5% and they are Granger cause of inflation in the short term.

Finally, the result of impulse response showed that inflation responds negatively to the shocks from the exchange rate, and unemployment rate and positively to GDP and itself. This paper gives insights into possible solutions on how inflation should be reduced. The Somali government should set strategies for rapid and sustained growth and prioritize employment generation by creating new employment opportunities and expanding existing ones adequately absorb the increasing labor force.

ID : 178

►3 Contemporary Challenges to the Global Sovereign Debt Governance System

Karina JEDRZEJOWSKA (University of Warsaw)

The 2021-2022 Human Development Report indicates that we live in the uncertain times. Over three years after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, institutions of global economic governance struggle to cope efficiently with multiplying challenges. In addition to the ongoing pandemic and disastrous effects of the war in Ukraine, the economic situation of many countries has deteriorated due to the rising levels of sovereign debt resulting in a potential wave of sovereign default episodes. As the contractual international sovereign bankruptcy regime is missing, over decades sovereign debtors and their creditors resorted to sovereign debt governance mechanisms based on soft law, public-private collaboration, and informal governance mechanisms. Yet the current situation with new types of sovereign debt instruments and new landscape of debtor-creditor relations (e.g., restructuring Chinese debts of African states) puts the ability of the present debt restructuring architecture to cope with the debt crises in question. Hence, the paper aims at reviewing the ongoing transformation of global sovereign debt governance. It provides an overview of current debt restructuring techniques and attempts to regulate sovereign bankruptcy at the international level, as well as presenting the recent challenges to the sovereign debt governance system.

ID : 132

►4 Sovereigns Don't Go Bust, but...

Satoshi KAWAZOE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

“Countries don't go bust,” quipped the then Chairman of Citibank, Walter Wriston, in the early 1980s. The quote is still remembered as an epitome of the ill-judgment that almost brought the global financial system to its knees, but it also has a grain of truth. Countries cannot enter bankruptcy, and that prevents transparent and equitable rules-based resolutions to sovereign debt problems. When a country cannot pay its debt, what follows is a messy and protracted negotiation process, benefiting nobody, except maybe the lawyers and consultants earning their fees by the hour. Until recently, the process used to pit borrower governments against developed country lenders both public and private, and the Paris Club, an informal group of donor governments provided a forum to discuss the reduction of debts owed to those governments. However, with the shifting of the center of gravity of the global economy, new lenders are emerging, which is adding another layer of complication to the debt resolution process. The paper examines the implications of the new global economic landscape for the sovereign debt resolution process, especially the increasing role played by China in financing development, and explores possible approaches for a more transparent and equitable debt resolution.

教育・社会・難民

Chair : Prof. Yuko UEHARA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 109

▶1 戦後日本「純潔教育」から見る青少年の性の意味論についての研究

YING ZHU (無所属)

本発表は戦後日本文部省の純潔教育施策を対象に、青少年の性の意味論が如何に再編成されたかを報告する。社会教育局による純潔教育の通達とガイドブックと、初等中等教育局による生徒指導要項を一次資料とする。

初期の青少年を「悪い」社会環境から守るべきという考え方において、問題はあくまで社会環境にあり、かつ性欲に対して自己統御が効かないという意味で「性欲＝本能論」が根底にあった。しかし青少年の責任の培養という教育問題への転換に伴い、如何に純潔教育を通して未熟な精神が成熟した肉体を統御できるかが問題となった。そこで、自己の内面に完全に性を回収させる「性＝人格論1」と、自己と親密な他者との関係性の水準に性を回収させる「性＝人格論2」が混合した形で提示された。そこでは常に「大人」による「子ども」へのまなざしが介在しており、「自己」は独立した人格ではなく、あくまで「民主社会」という理想に回収されるものであった。

ID : 129

▶2 工学系学生が英語の自律学習が行き詰まる原因 — 課外学習活動の実践報告 —

HIROMI KUBO (Kitami Institute of Technology)

工学部学生の特徴として、コミュニケーションと英語の苦手意識があげられる。地方大学特有の閉鎖感はあるが、英語圏外からの留学生が多い本学は、「公用語」英語の重要性を実感できる環境といえる。グローバルに活躍できるエンジニアを育成するため、教員が学びの共同体を構築支援し、英語力とコミュニケーション能力を養いながら1) 自律的学習能力、2) 集団を牽引するリーダーシップ育成を試みた。英語科のネイティブ教員と2年に渡り「International Club」を運営した。結果は、学期始めは日本人学生も留学生も参加者が多かったが、徐々に平常クラブ活動の参加率が下がり、特別行事への参加人数は多くなる傾向となった。自主的に英語を学習したり、自ら行事を企画運営するまでには至らず、常に教員のサポートが必要な状況であった。自律学習が行き詰まる原因から、工学系学生の英語学習に関する今後の展望を考察する。

ID : 7

▶3 日本におけるウクライナ避難民の受け入れの現状

Yuko UEHARA, Kumiko TSUTSUI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

日本の難民認定率は他の先進国に比して突出して低いが、ロシア侵攻開始後のウクライナ避難民の受け入れにおいては、異例の2,000人以上の避難民を受け入れた。多くの人々の願いを裏切る形で戦争は長期化し、彼らをどのように支えるべきか、これまでにないレベルで多くの市民がこの問題を自分ごととして捉えるようになってきている。

避難民の受け入れ状況は、各自治体やNPOの存在によりかなり異なる。そして受け入れから1年以上が経過した現在、各地域でかなり違った結果を生んでいる。

別府市も多くの避難民を受け入れているが、徐々に就労が決まるなど避難民の受け入れは順調な推移を見せている。行政および市民がどのような形で難民・避難民の支援、ひいては在日外国人との共生に関わればよいのかについて、別府市のあり方等についてヒアリングを中心とした調査研究を行い、そこから得られた多文化共生社会の実現における成功要因について発表する。

Japan and China: International Cooperation

Chair : Prof. Hidetaka Yoshimatsu (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 46

► 1 The disparity between regions of China in the context of a comparative analysis with pre-war Japan and the implications it has for neighbouring countries

RITAM DUTTA (GSAM, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The theme of my research deals with the historicity of development in China and I plan to use a comparative analysis of the same with that of Japan up until 1960. I plan to use the same to investigate causes for the disparity in income levels amongst different regions in China and further explain how the same affects Chinese international policymaking. China has grown exponentially in the past three decades overtaking Italy in 2000, France in 2005, the United Kingdom in 2006, Germany in 2007, Japan in 2010 becoming the second largest economy in the world, in 2022 it was almost 4.5 times bigger than the third largest economy of the world, Japan. Along with the exponential rise in GDP, from 2010 China started taking on a more hard-lined lone wolf warrior approach to diplomacy. Authors have suggested this behavior to be that of taoguang yanghui or the process of bidding one's time to build up its strength. The same authors also opined that leaders are playing on the nationalist sentiment of the populace which was beget by the burgeoning growth of the middle class, for which the middle class felt gratified by the communist administration (Soong J. 2022). Soong, also observes how there is a causal link between heavy Chinese investment in regional institutions such as the New Development Bank and One Belt One Road Initiative as the government wants to capitalise on the nationalistic sentiment of the masses, by elevating China's status to that of a global leader. The article also argues that the Chinese behaviour can also be interpreted as a self defence mechanism of the Chinese state against what he terms 'states that do not welcome China's rise to the global stage'.

Hane Mikiso describes the Meiji Reformation time period of Japan as a period of great strife and suffering of the common people in Japan. That though the Japanese government of that time claimed that reforms were for public good however in reality there was extreme inequality in the country. The antagonistic fervor of the people was diverted towards other states instead of the government. I aim to draw parallels between Prewar time period in Japan and the current Chinese administration. The figure given below shows the disparity in the infrastructure development between eastern and western China which holds a sizeable population of approximately 190 million.

As I am still researching the matter I donot have conclusive evidence for the results.

ID : 110

► 2 Alliance, Partners, Rivalry of BRICS countries for Global Climate Governance

Xiaolong Zou¹, Qi SHEN² (1 Jilin University, 2 China Foreign Affairs University)

In international negotiations, nation-states form political relationships like alliances, partners, competitors, or rivals. In the global climate governance area, BRICS countries contribute to the largest share of the world's GHG emissions despite their disparities. Based on neoliberal institutionalism, this study examines the causes of the BRICS cooperation mechanism and its impact on BRICS climate cooperation. We analyze the climate status of the BRICS countries and their climate positions since the signing of the UNFCCC in 1992 and point out that the factors affecting a country's position and policies on climate change, such as the level of economic development, environmental vulnerability, and the international political environment faced by the country. The authors argue that these three factors currently shape the BRICS alliance and partnership on climate governance to a greater extent, but there is also a potential for competition lurking beneath the surface of BRICS cooperation. The study serves to entice more theoretical discussions regarding political alliance formations in global climate governance.

ID : 53

▶3 East Asian cooperation approaches towards Latin America and the Caribbean: The Cases of Japan, China, and South Korea.

CARLOS DAVID ZAVARCE VELASQUEZ, SEOHEE ASHLEY PARK (TOHOKU UNIVERSITY)

Japan has long-standing relationships with LAC that date to the early 20th century. Likewise, during the 21st century, Japan has ranked as the top donor for several countries in the region.

Although China lacks historical ties with the region, it has recently displaced the U.S. as the top trade partner for Brazil, Chile, and Peru. Moreover, China's aid to LAC raised from 5% to 20% of its total budget from 1990 to 2016 and is expected to keep growing.

South Korea's cooperation with LAC started in the early 1990s. Since then, its ODA has increased steadily, and the government strategy aims to continue alike.

This paper analyzes East Asian cooperation in LAC. For this purpose, six international cooperation dimensions are compared: institutions, ideas, interests, national and regional/international organizations, and vectors, to find out similarities and differences among these models.

The analysis relies on official documents from the assessed countries, international organizations, and specialized literature.

The conclusion shows that even though these countries have different approaches, they prioritize economic cooperation over other ways of engagement.

Also, the vast opportunities in LAC after the COVID-19 pandemic are considered, emphasizing that the 2030 Agenda offers a roadmap to make cooperation initiatives more effective.

ID : 99

▶4 Exploring China's geo-economic presence in Asia: Comparing regional powers' responses to the Belt and Road Initiative

Hidetaka Yoshimatsu (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

China's geo-economic assertiveness through the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank has a significant impact on countries in various parts of the world. India, Indonesia, and Japan are three representative states that have significant influence from China's growing geo-economic presence. This study aims at comparing the three states' reactions to the BRI and identify key factors that influence the policy reactions. In so doing, the research examines the three states' political, economic, and security relations with China. Moreover, it also considers the three states' regional positions and external strategies. The study argues that the three states have adopted policy options of confrontation and practical cooperation through risk management amid China's growing geo-economic presence. The forms and timing of adapting these policy options as a hedging strategy have nuanced differences in the three states' past diplomatic performance and domestic politics as well as their regional alignments and partnerships with other countries.

Panel code 57 / Parallel Session 6-2 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J102

International Relations in the Indo-Pacific Region

Chair : Prof. Damien HORIGAN (University of Maryland Global Campus Asia (UMGC Asia))

ID : 10

▶1 Japan as a hedging power in Southeast Asia: Case of Cambodia's alignment politics towards Japan

Chhay LIM (Ritsumeikan University)

Southeast Asian (SEA) states' strategic choices in the great powers' game are often seen as cautious alignment

politics, in which middle powers play a significant role. Amidst the US-China strategic competition, Japan's active engagement in ASEAN has proven to be an inevitably important partner to the region. Indeed, Japan could serve as a hedging power for SEA states that pursuing hedging policies against the risks of the US-China competition. This research intends to examine how SEA states use Japan as a hedging option amidst the great powers' game, by investigating the case study of Cambodia's alignment politics vis-à-vis Japan. The paper makes two main arguments: (1) A more active Japan's ASEAN diplomacy will leave SEA states more leeway to maneuver in the face of the US-China confrontation. (2) In search of strategic autonomy and risk mitigation in the great powers' game, Cambodia relies on Japan as an unavoidable "comprehensive strategic partner" for its hedging foreign policy. This paper is structured into three sections; the first covers the overall background of the US-China competition in SEA and the roles that Japan has played. The second section briefly reviews existing literature on Japan's ASEAN diplomacy and Cambodia's alignment politics. The third section analyzes the roles of Japan in Cambodia's hedging foreign policy through Japan's support for Cambodia's socio-economic development, diplomacy, and the strengthening of democratization. Key terms: Southeast Asia, US-China competition, Cambodia's hedging foreign policy, ASEAN, Japan.

ID : 58

►2 Why does Geopolitical Cooperation Matter for Peace, Stability, and Prosperity? : The Case of Japan and Bangladesh in the Lens of Free and Open Indo-Pacific

Md Jahangir ALAM (University of Dhaka)

The ongoing transfer of economic power from the West to the East created a shift in economic dominance and the global power balance, allowing emerging nations to enhance their positions. Several countries favor a Free and Open Indo-Pacific initiative to preserve the status quo. Bangladesh is regarded as a maritime nation since it oversees a vital seaport in the Indian Ocean. Bangladesh's geographic advantage allows it to serve as a geopolitical node and hub in regional and inter-regional trade. This potential stems from the global movement of economic power toward IPR. This study assesses whether Japan's FOIP can provide peace and stability to Bangladesh while grasping geopolitical sustainability. Furthermore, this paper argues FOIP's regional economic cooperation is managed effectively and that Japanese investment may benefit Bangladesh's economy. This qualitative study uses primary and secondary data to assess the feasibility of Japanese geopolitical projects in Bangladesh. This study provides a paradigm for analyzing the strategic geopolitical implications of FOIP in the Bay of Bengal area, highlighting the repercussions of geopolitical transformation into a strategic focal point. Furthermore, this research outlines the balancing mechanism and criteria for joint stability and growth through equiangular development diplomacy.

ID : 177

►3 From "Comprehensive Partnership" to a new Height of "Strategic Partnership": Challenges and Opportunitites of Bangladesh-Japan Relations

Ariful Haque¹, Ali MOHAMMAD² (1 Embassy of Bangladesh, Japan, 2 APU)

Bangladesh and Japan achieved significant progress in bilateral relations and celebrated 50 years of ties in 2022. The bilateral relations have been elevated from "Comprehensive Partnership" to a "Strategic Partnership" on 26th April 2023 during the official visit of Bangladesh's Prime Minister to Japan leading the two countries' journey into the next 50 years and beyond. Interestingly, Bangladesh announced its Indo-Pacific outlook on 24th April, a day before the Prime Minister's visit to Japan Bangladesh, which mostly echoed Japan's "Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP)" and emphasized a free, open, peaceful, secure, and inclusive Indo-Pacific for the shared prosperity of all. Being at the nodal point of South Asia and Southeast Asia, Bangladesh's access to the Indo-Pacific is critical considering global trade, exploring economic opportunities, and developing connectivity, however, amid rivalry and varieties of geo-economic interests of multiple countries. This paper tries to examine the challenges and prospects of Bangladesh -Japan relations considering the newly established "Strategic Partnership" and Bangladesh's outlook in the Indo-Pacific Strategy and will provide policy recommendations.

ID : 79

▶4 Asia and the Singapore Convention

Damien HORIGAN (University of Maryland Global Campus Asia (UMGC Asia))

This paper considers the current status as well as the prospects for further ratification by Asian nations of a multilateral treaty popularly called the Singapore Convention. Officially, the treaty is known as the United Nations Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation. The purpose of this research is to determine if and why the Singapore Convention might become more widely accepted by nations in Asia. The methodology employs descriptive and normative legal research. The results suggest the potential for broader acceptance of the treaty. The conclusion is that more Asian nations could potentially ratify the treaty thereby encouraging dispute resolution among businesses in the region and beyond.

Panel code 58 / Parallel Session 6-3 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J104

Indo-Pacific: Security and Diplomacy

Chair : ~~TBA~~ Prof. Massimiliano PORTO (APU)

ID : 169

▶1 Taiwanese Independence Movement

Angelo DEGRAFF (APU Student)

The Taiwanese Independence Movement (TIM) is a deeply rooted, historically important part of Taiwanese society in light of the island's place in Chinese history. Usually framed through the lens of a "New Cold War" between the US and China, the TIM is not only centered around the China – Taiwan conflict, but rather it's a complicated movement divergent of even Taiwan's local governing parties. This paper explores the historical roots of the conflict to understand how the movement has developed into what it is today and what continues to drive it even as political parties that bastion the movement within Taiwan decline in popularity. Furthermore, by adopting a leftist frame of analysis, this paper further defines independence and what true independence would mean for Taiwan. In conclusion, the true roots of the TIM tend to be ignored for more flashy geopolitical talking points, and thus there is a deeper perspective to be discussed regarding what indigenous Taiwanese people and Taiwanese citizens as a whole have been fighting for since the beginning of the White Terror in 1947.

ID : 179

▶2 The Impact of Pakistan's Internal Dynamics on the Indo-Pacific Region

Ren-shan JIA (National Chung Hsing University)

This paper aims to examine the impact of Pakistan's internal dynamics in 2023 on the Indo-Pacific region. The study will focus on key events such as the recovery from floods, Imran Khan's political crisis, and the 2023 general election, utilizing literature reviews, case analysis, and relevant data comparisons to explore the topic. Preliminary results indicate that Pakistan's internal dynamics indeed exert a certain influence on the Indo-Pacific region. This study holds significant relevance for understanding the political and economic situation in the Indo-Pacific region, as well as its future development.

For the Thinking of “Diversification”: Critical Investigation from Post-Western Philosophies and Encounter with Global Society Today

Chair : Prof. Nobuyuki MATSUI (Asia-Japan Research Institute, Ritsumeikan University)

Discussant : Nobuyuki MATSUI¹, Minseok KWAK², Taro TOYOHIRA³

(1 Assistant Professor, Asia-Japan Research Institute, Ritsumeikan University,

2 Lecturer, Faculty of Integrated Human Studies, Kyoto University,

3 Ritsumeikan University)

ID : 163

▶ 1 How is “Nothingness” Ontologically Bound Up with Technology? The Question Concerning Digital Technology in Japan from the Philosophy of the “Place of Nothingness”

Nobuyuki MATSUI (Assistant Professor, Asia-Japan Research Institute, Ritsumeikan University)

Since Yuk Hui focused on the issue of relationships between “nothingness” a philosophical concept since Nishida Kitaro, and technology in his book, *Question Concerning Technology in China* (2016), how closely they are related to each other is worth examining. This presentation aims to reformulate the philosophy of “nothingness” as closely connected with technology. It is crucial for philosophy to reassess human ontology in the light of the profound impact that technology has on it, rather than viewing it from a traditional philosophical perspective as a separate tool for humans. However, this presentation starts from the issue that Hui’s philosophy of technology has not yet fully formulated the connection between “nothingness” and technology. Concretely, technology and “nothingness” are still separated. To overcome this issue, this presentation revisits Nishida Kitaro’s philosophy on the “place of nothingness,” presenting a picture of a chaotic information world to which both computational calculations and physical actions are related. Today, we face the issue that individual physical spaces are fragmented while computations such as AI provide a tentative order to the chaos of information. Against this background, this presentation will show that the “place of nothingness” offers the possibility of discerning informational chaos from cosmological chaos.

ID : 163

▶ 2 Being as a Diversifying Process: A Metaphysical Inquiry into the Possibility of Diversification through Tanabe’s Philosophy

Minseok KWAK (Lecturer, Faculty of Integrated Human Studies, Kyoto University)

How can “diversification” be justified in metaphysical meaning? Metaphysics is the knowledge inquiring about the fundamental basis of existence. So, our question is to ask if the possibility of diversification is an intrinsic quality of being or not, and if so, how this possibility can be realized in the structure of being. To answer this question, I refer to the philosophy of Tanabe Hajime (1885~1962), especially his “Logic of Species” which was constructed in the 1930s. Tanabe created his own philosophical logic which places the advent of “species” at the center of the dialectical structure of existence, while criticizing his teacher Nishida Kitaro’s philosophy as following emanation theory like Plotinism. Tanabe thought that it was impossible to justify the diversity of being with the emanation theory and that only the theory of absolute mediation, which is the “Logic of Species” itself, can grasp the plural aspect of existence. In this presentation, I will claim that existence is essentially a diversifying process, referring to Tanabe’s concept of Species as “self-division,” and show how can it be applied to solve the problem of cultural uniformity in modern society.

ID : 163

▶3 The “Invention of America” and the Emergence of Modern Technology in Edmundo O’Gorman

Taro TOYOHIRA (Part-time Lecturer, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto University of Foreign Studies)

This study examines the philosophical significance of the “invention of America” concerning the emergence of modern technology in the thought of Edmundo O’Gorman. According to the Mexican thinker, Europe did not “discover” America but “invented” it through a highly complex hermeneutic process. When Europe finally acknowledged this unknown land as the fourth part of the orbis terrarum and invented, in the image and likeness of its inventor, America as the land of the future and freedom, not only did the notion of a tripartite world with its religious implications collapse, but also a new worldview characterized by human freedom and the “future” was established. In other words, the entire universe now appears as an infinite realm of conquest, where humans can shape their world through their technologies and visions of the future. This perspective facilitated the transition from traditional techniques limited to exploiting the unchanging nature to modern technology that dares to transform nature itself.

Panel code SIK4 / Parallel Session 6-8 / Individual / 日本語

15:25-17:05 Room : J302

社会理論・政治理論・哲学

Chair : Mr. Jun Aizaki (APU)

ID : 208

▶1 イマヌエル・カントの趣味判断における美についての一考察 — 『判断力批判』内の「美の分析論」に着目して— (清家ゼミ)

MISAKI TATSUMA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University 清家ゼミ)

本研究は、イマヌエル・カントの主張した、独自の美への考え方を明らかにしていくことを目的とする。具体的には、著書である『判断力批判』での「美の分析論」内で述べられる美的判断のプロセスである「趣味判断の四つの様式」を手掛かりに考察する。

カントが主張する美学的判断とは、構想力によって表象を主観に連関させ判断することである。この美学的判断について、これまでのカント研究の領域では、形式的合目的性に着目したもの（細谷1995：訓覇1966）や、共通感と美の関係性の視点から考察したもの（上田，1971）などが様々な議論がなされている。しかし、これらは特に第一様式と第四様式に着目したものであり、四つの様式全てに言及されたカントの美に関する研究は未だなされておらず、議論の余地があると考え。そこで、本研究では四つの様式全てに着目し、カントの美についてのより包括的な把握を試みる。

ID : 252

▶2 アーレントの『全体主義の起源』にみる公共性の問題 清家ゼミ

Sakura NAGAFUCHI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

世界各地で紛争が続き、新型コロナウイルスによるパンデミックやそれに伴う経済格差の拡大は、現代社会を全体主義の世界へと引き戻す可能性を孕んでいる。これを踏まえ、本研究の目的は、H. アレント『全体主義の起源』をもとに、なぜ全体主義が生まれてしまったのかその構造を明らかにし、我々はどのような社会を作っていく必要があるのかを示すことにある。

アーレントは、階級社会の解体によって、国民を政治体と結びつけていた無数の糸が断ち切れ、諸個人が「大衆化」したことに全体主義の起源があると主張している。彼女は「公共性」を維持し、共通世界を構成することが重要であると主張しており、そのアプローチとして、「公共性」の中で対話をもとに他者の視点を自己に取り込むことを主張している（仲正，2002）。そこで、本研究ではこの「公共性」概念に注目し、全体主義の出現の構造を明らかにすることを通して、現代社会が孕む問題との共通性を指摘する。

▶3 時間的・相関的な〈責任〉概念：N. ルーマンのコミュニケーション論を手掛かりに（清家ゼミ）

MISAKI AKITSU (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

近年、自己決定権の拡張を求める動きが、福祉・医療・教育等、様々な分野で展開されている。しかし、北田（2003）と大澤（2018）の議論を踏襲すると、自己決定権の称揚は「自己責任」言説への短絡を招き、格差や不平等の問題を不可視化する危険性があると批判できる。「自己責任」言説における「責任」とは狭義の法学的弁済義務の概念である。これに対して、大庭（2015）は社会学・倫理学を横断して、「責任」概念の本来の意を明らかにするべく「責任」と個人の関係性を論じる一方、その形成過程についてはあまり明らかにしていない。

そこで本研究では、社会学・倫理学の視点から安易な「自己責任」へと陥らない〈責任〉の生成/形成過程を描き出す。そのための理論的基礎としてN. ルーマンのコミュニケーション論を用い、北田・大庭の「行為」「責任」に関する議論を参照しながら、人一人間関係の中で、いかに〈責任〉が生成されるかを考察する。さらに、観察者の「行為記述」に着目し、〈責任〉とは他者とのコミュニケーションの中で当該行為が相互的に捉え直されることにより形成されていく、時間的・相関的な概念である事を提示する。

▶4 「現代社会の『不安』の実態と実存的意味の存在に関する一考察～A. ギデンズの近代論に着目して～」（清家ゼミ）

YUKI SUGIYAMA (APUアジア太平洋学部3回生 清家ゼミ)

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とされており、このことから私たちが感じる“不安”には社会構成との関連性があると考えられる。

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と存在論的安心という理論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し、現代において生きる意味や実存的意味がどこに存在し得るのかについての考察を行うことである。大学生4名に実施した不安に関するインタビューにより、ギデンズの社会理論の観点から①再帰性という現代の特徴が私たちに「自己発見」を要求すること②ギデンズが「保護被膜」と名付けたものが危険やリスクの現実性を薄めていることが明らかになった。これらを踏まえ、現代における実存的意味の存在について考察を行っていく。

▶5 ジョン・ロールズの『政治的リベラリズム』における多元状態での共生についての一考察：宗教的寛容に注目して（清家ゼミ）

Chihiro MOROHASHI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、J. ロールズの『政治的リベラリズム』で主張される〈穏当な多元状態の事実〉という特徴を持つ近代民主主義体制の政治文化における正義にかなった共生の可能性について解釈することにある。ロールズ（2005）によれば、政治的リベラリズムとは、根深く対立しているが理にかなった異なる複数の包括的世界観が、どうすれば共生し、単一の政治構想を肯定・擁護しようのかという問題に回答するものである。彼は、この対立する世界観が混在する多元状態の歴史的起源を宗教改革であるとし、キリスト教の権威主義、救済主義、拡張主義的な性格に起因する問題とそこから生じた宗教的寛容という信念に、他者との共生を模索する政治的リベラリズムの土台を求めているようである（Rawls, 2005, 2009；魚躬, 2013）。本研究では、この宗教的寛容という点に注目し、対立を含む多元状態における特定の政治構想の積極的擁護・参加を伴う共生とはどのようなものかを批判的に解釈する。

Panel code 65 / Parallel Session 6-11 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J306

Gender and Society

Chair : Prof. Kaori YOSHIDA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 15

▶ 1 The Role of Boys' Love Media in Promoting Homopositivity Among Asian Audiences: An Exploratory Study

SO LAM TRAN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The growing popularity of Boys' Love (BL) media in Asia Pacific region has prompted scholars to study the impact of BL on its audiences. BL audiences tend to have a high level of social acceptance for homosexuality; yet the process of changing attitudes toward homosexuality among BL audiences remains unknown. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate how BL audiences learn and change their attitudes toward homosexuality as a result of BL consumption. Employing social learning theory, a focus group study of ten Asian fans of BL is conducted to collect qualitative data on their learning process from BL consumption and fandom interaction. The main argument is that after engaging with the genre and other fans, audiences develop positive attitudes and behaviors toward homosexuality. The findings of this study evaluate the role of BL materials and fan activities in promoting homopositivity among Asian audiences. The right strategies and actions can then be developed using this popular culture to advance social equality for the sexual minority in Asia. This work serves to fill the current literature gap in the studies of BL and its audiences in Asian countries.

ID : 153

▶ 2 Blue is for Boys and Pink is for Girls

Lea BAUMGAERTNER (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This paper examines the portrayal of colors and professions traditionally linked to gender role expectations on the reality TV show *Hajimete no Otsukai* on the online streaming platform Netflix. Using role theory as the leading theory, the analysis was conducted considering color coordination, interactions, and parental involvement; this paper suggests that the representation of gender on the show is in-line with traditional ideals on gendered interests and professions. The show actively encourages sons to look up to and pursue the same career as their fathers. Further, parental involvement strongly emphasized the mother as the primary caretaker, a fact which in the episodes ranging from 1991 to 2019 has not changed. This paper aims to add to the existing literature on reality tv studies by looking at the social ideals and gender stereotypes portrayed through reality TV to a global audience.

Keywords: Reality TV, *Hajimete no Otsukai*, Netflix, Role Theory, Gender

ID : 155

▶ 3 Reclaim Bodies that Bleed: Defining Japan's Menstrual Poverty through Online Menstrual Activism

Junxiao LENG (The University of Tokyo)

This research examines gender power imbalances in Japan through the lens of menstrual poverty. Menstrual poverty (生理の貧困) has gained wide media attention in Japan since early 2021, with society perceiving it as young cisgender women's inability to afford menstrual products due to Covid-19-induced poverty. However, menstrual activists argue that it extends beyond economics, impacting people of various ages and gender identities. Based on a two-month participant observation at a young activist training camp and three in-depth interviews, this study explores power dynamics in the struggle between the Japanese state and young menstrual activists. Drawing on Bobel and Fahs's (2020) theory of radical menstrual embodiment and Banet-Weiser's (2018) theory of the economy of visibility, the research argues that Japanese menstrual activism aims to address unrecognized menstrual needs and diverse experiences across the gender spectrum. However, it faces challenges from a cisgender-male-centered neoliberal state

that commodifies menstruation and rationalizes it for population growth. Menstrual activism in Japan, like other digital feminist movements, is partly appropriated by the exclusionary economy of visibility, granting visibility to young cisgender females while marginalizing the needs of transgender and non-binary individuals. Despite this, the presence of young critical menstrual activists remains significant as they challenge and disrupt controlling powers, reclaiming autonomy for all bodies that menstruate.

