

Asia Pacific Conference 2025

Rediscovering Cooperation in a Fragmenting World

November 29 (Sat.) - 30 (Sun.), 2025

Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

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Panel code : 1 / Individual / English

9:15-10:55 Room : J102

Indo-Pacific Security and Cooperation

Chair : Shamshad Khan (Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani)

ID : I12301

►1 Modernizing Mutual Legal Assistance for Digital Evidence in the Asia-Pacific: The Cross-Border Evidence Provenance Protocol

Wishnu Agung Baroto (Institute of Science Tokyo)

Mutual legal assistance (MLA), the formal channel through which one country requests evidence from another in criminal proceedings, was drafted for paper records and now struggles with AI misconduct, where critical logs are short-lived, cloud-based and dispersed across jurisdictions. This study adopts a design-science methodology to construct the Cross-Border Evidence Provenance Protocol (CBEPP), a framework that aligns technical integrity with legal admissibility for the Asia-Pacific. A PRISMA-guided review of scholarly sources, supported by bibliometric network mapping, exposes enduring gaps in rapid-preservation orders and source-verification standards. A factor doctrinal matrix then contrasts AI-governance and digital-evidence statutes in Japan, Indonesia, Singapore, and the Republic of Korea with benchmark distinct governments, the European Union's risk-tiered AI Act and China's algorithm-filing rules, revealing disparities in dual-hash requirements, log-retention limits and expert-witness accreditation. Guided by a legal-theory principle of provenance over territoriality, these findings shape CBEPP's four components: a harmonized Merkle-tree logging format, a roster of ISO/IEC-17025-certified forensic laboratories, metadata aligned with EU risk labels, and rapid-freeze request templates modelled on the Budapest Convention and routable through ASEAN MLA channels. Analytical evaluation confirms that CBEPP meets completeness, consistency and implement ability criteria, promising shorter verification timelines and lower compliance costs while safeguarding due process guarantees. CBEPP thus offers governments an immediately annexable upgrade to the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement and the ASEAN MLAT, revitalizing cooperative evidence exchange.

ID : I01501

►2 The Momentum of Taiwan-India Relations in the Era of US-China Competition

Yu-Hua Chen (Akita International University)

Given the geographical distance, Taiwan and India had barely any meaningful contact during the Cold War, even though both countries faced a decades-long military threat from China. Despite the budding of Taiwan-India relations in the 1990s, the scale and speed were rather limited, if not stagnant, for the next twenty years. Puzzlingly, the development of Taiwan-India relations over the past decade suddenly fast-forwarded economically, culturally, and diplomatically. How to explain the unprecedented development of Taiwan-India relations? This chapter challenges the conventional view that China's military actions along the Sino-Indian border are a sufficient explanation for the unprecedented development of Taiwan-India relations in this decade. It argues that the rapid development of Taiwan-India relations is a historical coincidence in which three key factors converged simultaneously: Modi's vision for India, Tsai Ing-wen's vision for the future of Taiwan, and state identity transformation in the Indo-Pacific region. This paper further implies 1) that it is unlikely that relations between Taiwan and India will revert to the situation of ten years ago, when leaders on both sides barely recognized each other's importance; and 2) while nuanced differences may

exist, India's relations with Taiwan could be more similar to those of other democracies in the Indo-Pacific region.

ID : I06701

►3 Minilateralism's Impact on Indo-Pacific Security: A Double-Edged Sword

Zeynab FARHADI (Hong Kong Chu Hai College)

This article explores minilateralism's role in shaping Indo-Pacific security. It highlights minilateralism's dual nature as a stabilizing force and a source of strategic ambiguity. Minilateral initiatives effectively tackle unconventional threats—piracy, cybersecurity, disaster response, climate change, and pandemics—while promoting cooperation through regional public goods. However, their emphasis on exclusive, like-minded nations, often paired with anti-China rhetoric, risks widening divides between member and non-member states. This exclusivity can foster normative inconsistencies, strategic anxiety, security dilemmas, and arms races, impeding broader collaboration. Employing a mixed-methods approach with quantitative and qualitative analyses, the study is structured in five sections: (1) Theoretical Framework, (2) Minilateralism in the Indo-Pacific, (3) Opportunities of Minilateralism, (4) Challenges of Minilateralism, and (5) Conclusions and Policy Recommendations. The research underscores minilateralism's potential to enhance regional stability while cautioning against its divisive implications in great power competition.

Keywords: Minilateralism, Quad, AUKUS, Great Power Competition, Indo-Pacific.

ID : I07801

►4 One region many visions: Interpreting the convergences and divergences in the Indo-Pacific Strategies

Shamshad Khan (Birla Institute of Technology and Science Pilani)

1. Purpose of research

The Indo-Pacific has become part of the lexicon of international geopolitics ever since the then Prime Minister of Japan — Shinzo Abe's Confluence of Ocean speech at the Indian parliament in 2007. Followed by Japan, major powers and regional players have unveiled their own vision documents for the region. However, in the texts of the visions and strategies, the global and regional powers concerns and security interests are only slowly becoming evident. It is therefore will be timely to critically analyse the texts, contexts, pretexts and subtexts of these countries' emerging strategies concerning the Indo-Pacific, and to decipher the convergences and divergences from Japan's own vision and strategy for the region.

2. Methodology and results

The paper seeks to examine the vision documents/white papers unveiled by the major powers (such as Japan, Australia, US, India), which this researcher labels "core countries", and other stakeholder countries, labelled "periphery countries". This examination will be carried out through the method of discourse analysis in order to reveal the textual meaning and significance of the words used in these texts, and the contexts in which these texts are unveiled, as well as to reveal the pretexts and subtexts of the documents.

3. Conclusion and relevance

The idea of this research is to not only carry out a discursive analysis of the seminal texts of these countries, but also identify the pretexts and the subtexts of these pronouncements, that is, is there a strategic objective to contain the rise of China, or rather to readjust to a world in which the preeminent power of the US is on the wane.

To this end, this paper will seek to develop a mapping of not only the alignments that are emerging between countries as the Indo-Pacific emerges as a pivotal region for great power alignments, but also an understanding of the core priorities with which countries are approaching the Indo-Pacific, i.e. is it strategic security concerns that are motivating factors, is it economic and developmental concerns, or sustainability and future global challenges that countries are preparing to confront.

Panel code : 2 / Pre-formed / English

9:15-10:55 Room : J103

Strategic Synthesis in Action: Competing Models Shaping Indo-Pacific Security Statecraft

Chair : Garrett MESTEMACHER (International Christian University)

Discussant : Stephen Nagy (International Christian University)

ID : P180101

▶ 1 A Bridge Between Integrated Security Paradigms? Japan's Role in Linking European and American Strategic Visions.

Garrett MESTEMACHER (International Christian University)

Drawing from strategic documents recently published in the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States, the paper begins by introducing the concept of “integrated security”, i.e. the deliberate synthesis of differentiated policy areas into a coherent national strategy. It then illustrates several broad tendencies which can be used to differentiate European and American approaches to operationalizing the concept of integrated security in practice. These differences are evaluated within a rational means-end framework to identify comparative advantages and constraints of each. The paper then considers whether such a strategic-cultural distinction is useful for making sense of Japan's rapidly expanding security cooperation across both directions, finding that the distinction provides a valuable heuristic for explaining why Tokyo gravitates toward specific partners in certain policy areas and, moreover, that the two models function less as alternatives than as complementary logics in practice. The paper concludes by assessing Japan's emerging capacity to stitch together the European and American approaches within an Indo-Pacific framework, and argues that Japan is increasingly fulfilling the role of “bridge actor” in global security governance.

ID : P180201

▶ 2 Navigating Security Uncertainty: An Examination of Japan's Free and Open Indo-Pacific

William WINBERG (International Christian University)

This presentation examines Japan's evolving Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) vision as a broad expression of its grand strategy. Once a loosely defined concept, FOIP has developed into a cohesive and multifaceted policy framework guiding Japan's regional engagement. Remarkably, it places little emphasis on hard military security, despite growing regional threats from China, North Korea, and Russia, in addition to Japan's relative decline.. Instead, FOIP prioritizes economic connectivity, rule-of-law promotion, and institutional cooperation. This reflects Japan's strategic focus on stability, autonomy, and resilience through partnerships and norms, rather than confrontation or power projection. The FOIP thus marks a significant transformation in Japan's post-war foreign policy, positioning it as a leading advocate for a rules-based regional order and offering an alternative model of strategic engagement amid intensifying geopolitical rivalry.

ID : P180301

▶ 3 Port Infrastructure and Strategic Power Projection: China's Security-Development Nexus at Key Maritime Silk Road Chokepoints

Evelyn Mestemacher (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

This study interrogates China's security-development nexus along the Maritime Silk Road—the sea-borne arm of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) announced by President Xi Jinping in 2013. It concentrates on three critical chokepoints and their principal littoral partners: the Gulf of Aden (Djibouti), the Persian Gulf (Pakistan), and the South China Sea (Cambodia). All three states have attracted substantial BRI port investment while occupying positions vital to China's resource-import lifelines. The analysis traces how Beijing's commercial port projects

increasingly overlap with, and sometimes transition into, instruments of military projection. Illustrative cases include the establishment of China's first overseas logistics base in Djibouti (2017), joint counter-terrorism operations and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor around Gwadar, and the controversial expansion of Cambodia's Ream Naval Base. By comparing the political-economic terms of these projects with their evolving security functions, the paper elucidates how port infrastructure under the BRI serves China's broader maritime and defense strategy and what this implies for regional power dynamics across the Western Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf approaches, and the South China Sea.

ID : P180401

►4 Shaping Normative Order: The EU's Digital Strategy in the Indo-Pacific

Chen BI (International Christian University)

This paper explores the European Union's evolving digital strategy in the Indo-Pacific, with a focus on how it employs regulatory instruments to address non-traditional security challenges, particularly in the realms of cyber, financial, and economic security, amid intensifying Sino-American technological competition. Through initiatives such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), Digital Partnerships with key regional actors (e.g., Japan, South Korea, Singapore), and the Global Gateway strategy, the EU seeks to project normative power and promote digital connectivity as a pillar of strategic engagement. While the EU lacks military capabilities in the region, it attempts to exercise influence by aligning its values-based governance model with strategic pragmatism. The concept of strategic autonomy underpins this approach, reflecting a desire to reduce dependency and assert a distinct international role. However, the EU faces significant constraints, including internal divisions over China policy, limited financial and technological resources, and regional resistance to perceived regulatory overreach. As the Indo-Pacific becomes a contested arena of global power realignment, this paper argues that the EU's digital strategy functions as both a test and a tool for asserting its role in shaping global norms, governance standards, and the emerging digital order.

Panel code : 3 / Individual / English

9:15-10:55 Room : J201

Institutions Management and AI

Chair : Lailani Alcantara (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I13401

►1 Certified B Corporations and Longitudinal Performance Trajectories: The Role of Governance

Casper Claassen¹, Lailani Alcantara², David Guttormsen³

(1 Seoul National University, 2 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 3 University of South-Eastern Norway)

Amid rising interest in Certified B Corporations (B Corps) as a sustainable business model, this study examines B Corps' impact performance trajectories and their recertification or decertification outcomes. The long-term viability of B Corps as a sustainable business model is largely influenced by their ability to maintain certification, yet the determinants of this persistence remain empirically underexplored. This study addresses this gap by analyzing the performance trajectories of 3,434 B Corps across successive assessment cycles. Employing Gaussian Mixture Models to identify distinct performance patterns and logistic regression to model decertification, our analysis reveals that a robust governance framework is the principal determinant of certification persistence. Moreover, improvements in the Workers and Customers domains are significantly associated with enhanced resilience. Conversely, we find that a concentrated focus on the Community domain is paradoxically correlated with an elevated risk of decertification. The study's primary contribution is to provide a dynamic, empirical model of organizational hybridity, substantiating the theoretical importance of managing competing logics by demonstrating that endurance is contingent not on specialized impact alone, but on a foundational governance structure that facilitates balanced, multi-domain performance.

ID : I04401

▶2 The Possibilities and Challenges of Applying AI to the Dementia Insurance Market

Takuro Inokuchi (Ritsumeikan University)

This study explores how various factors influence the behavioral intention to use dementia insurance products incorporating AI-based voice analysis for early detection. In an aging society where dementia prevention is critical, we analyze user acceptance using the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT). A questionnaire survey was conducted among 133 insured individuals, and a multiple regression analysis was performed. The results show that social influence and facilitating conditions significantly and positively impact behavioral intention at the 1% level, while performance expectancy also has a positive effect at the 5% level. Interestingly, effort expectancy exhibited a significant negative impact, suggesting psychological or operational concerns about the simplicity of AI-based processes. Trust did not show a statistically significant influence. These findings imply that social encouragement and an accessible technological environment are key drivers in promoting AI-integrated insurance adoption. The study contributes to redefining dementia insurance as a “preventive support-type insurance product” rather than a conventional post-diagnosis compensation scheme. This shift emphasizes the importance of positioning insurance as a tool not only for financial risk hedging but also for preventive health engagement, with potential implications for insurers, healthcare systems, and regulatory frameworks.

ID : I11801

▶3 Benefits and Challenges of Using AI in Games to Cultivate Entrepreneurial Skills in Higher Education

Santiago Ruiz-Navas (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

I will present the progress of the project Benefits and Challenges of Using AI in Games to Cultivate Entrepreneurial Skills in Higher Education. The report consists on showing the progress on the systematic literature review stage and the results of three reviews, games for education, simulations for education and general use of Large Language Models. The results of these three reviews will be summarized. From the summary of the reviews, I will report on the limits and advantages of using games and simulations for education and how they can potentially be enhanced by Large Language Models. I will also present the next steps of the project and current state of the second stage which is interviewing practitioners using games and simulations for entrepreneurship skills development.

ID : I14101

▶4 Social Performance Strategies in Varying Institutional Contexts

Lailani Alcantara¹, Casper Claassen², David Guttormsen³

(1 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 2 Seoul National University, 3 University of South-Eastern Norway)

While numerous studies have theorized the relationship between strategy and financial or market performance, there remains limited theoretical grounding for integrating social performance into firms' strategic behavior. Empirical research on social performance is also relatively scarce, largely due to the challenges of quantifying social outcomes and the absence of consistent, cross-national measures. Nevertheless, social performance has become increasingly vital for organizations. In this context, B Corps, which are certified for-profit social enterprises that meet B Lab's rigorous standards of transparency, accountability, and impact, offer a valuable setting for theorizing and empirically examining social performance. B Corps are required to embed social performance into their operations and report on multiple dimensions of impact, covering workers, governance, community, and the environment, based on a standardized assessment framework. At the same time, they retain strategic discretion in selecting their priority impact areas. This paper provides empirical evidence and contributes to the growing literature on B Corps as a global phenomenon by investigating social performance across varying institutional contexts. It explores how B Corps pursue multiple social performance goals across countries, thereby advancing understanding of strategic hybridity and the role of institutions in determining social performance.

Trade Theories and Portfolio Investment in Asia

Chair : Sangho Kim (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I04701

► 1 Industry-Level Variation in Intellectual Property Disclosure and Corporate Value

Eiji Hayashishita (Ritsumeikan University)

This study investigates the relationship between intellectual property (IP) and intangible asset (IA) disclosure and corporate valuation under Japan's Corporate Governance Code. Companies listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange were classified into Comply and Explain groups based on their 2023 reports. Chi-square tests examined disclosure patterns across 33 industry sectors, while Mann–Whitney U tests compared financial indicators such as R&D ratio, ROE, market capitalization, and PBR. Regression analysis assessed the relationship between disclosure compliance and patent application intensity using Japan Patent Office data. Results indicate that companies in the Comply group show higher market capitalization and greater innovation activity. A significant positive correlation ($R = 0.644$, $p = 0.017$) was found between the comply rate and patent applications. These findings suggest that IP/IA disclosure is positively associated with investor valuation and reflects underlying innovation. However, in highly conforming sectors, symbolic comply may mask disclosure effectiveness. The results support the strategic alignment of governance practices with intangible asset-driven value creation.

ID : I13101

► 2 Japanese Portfolio Investment in Asia

Ian Bisset (Fukuyama University)

With its excess savings, Japan is an ideal source for inbound foreign portfolio investment in to developing and newly developed Asia. One of the goals to come out of the Chiang Mai accord was the development of local currency bond markets in the nations of ASEAN. But equity markets are also an important source of funding for nascent companies. This paper examines Japan's portfolio investment in Asia through the lens of the holdings of Mutual Funds. Time series analysis is done to examine the pattern of Japanese investment in Asia.

Results show that generally, Japanese mutual fund equity allocation lags behind what would be expected given the gravity model of investment. Notable exceptions to this are recent investment in Vietnam, despite its relatively small size of equity market capitalization. Japanese mutual fund buyers have a strong preference for accessing the Chinese equity market via Hong Kong (despite its fixed currency) rather than the onshore Chinese stock market.

ID : I09901

► 3 A model of trade contest

Kuo-chih Yuan (Soochow University)

By formalizing a contest structure in which firms must commit to both a sunk investment and a revenue-sharing proposal, we demonstrate how strategic effort is shaped under binding budget constraints and discrete action spaces. A key implication of the equilibrium is that firms assign greater probability mass to higher effort levels as their bid commitments increase. This result contrasts with the outcomes in a standard all-pay contest where the winner is determined solely by sunk investment levels. We also show that bidders are more likely to choose all but the highest effort levels with greater probability compared to a standard all-pay contest.

ID : I08801

▶4 Has East Asian Growth Benefited from Spatial Externality? Empirical Investigation of the Flying Geese Model

Sangho Kim (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Although the flying geese model (FGM) is well accepted as a theory that explains East Asian growth, no studies have tested the model by using spatial econometrics. This study tests the FGM by applying a spatial growth model to a panel of East Asian countries over the period 1950-2019. Estimation results show that the growth of East Asian countries benefited from that of a near economic center (NEC) through spatial externality. Their growth increased due to foreign direct investment inflows as NEC has relocated its capital to developing countries in the region. Our results support the FGM by showing spatial interaction between an economic center and neighboring countries that boosted the growth of developing countries in East Asia.

Panel code : 5 / Pre-formed / English

9:15-10:55 Room : J203

New Wave of Japanese Tourism in the Era of Neoliberal Society: Commodifying Locality and Culture in Japanese Society

Chair : Shin Yasuda (Takasaki City University of Economics)

ID : P110101

▶1 Religious Asset Management for Religious Tourism in Japan: A Case Study of Yamana Hachiman Shrine in Takasaki City, Gunma

Shin Yasuda (Takasaki City University of Economics)

This case study explores the role of religious asset management for religious tourism by reviewing the religious asset management strategies of Yamana Hachiman Shrine in Takasaki City of Gunma in Japan through anthropological participant observation and document analysis. This study shows that Yamana Hachimangu Shrine has been transformed into a religious tourism resource and destination that attracts visitors from inside and outside the region through the revitalisation of social infrastructure and services closely linked to the daily lives of local residents. Since the 2010s, religious properties held by Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples in various parts of Japan have been redeveloped through asset management. Previous studies have shown that many religious asset management projects in urban areas of Japan have revitalised declining religious assets such as land and properties in collaboration with property developers and investment companies to increase market asset value. Religious asset management of shrines and temples is also widespread in rural areas of the country, with different reasons and social contexts. In particular, given a decline in population and local communities in rural areas, social infrastructure has been revitalised through religious asset management to attract local residents, tourists, and other visitors permanently.

ID : P110201

▶2 Emergence of "Tourist Gaze" in the Kamagase District of Osaka's Nishinari Ward: Generation and Transformation of "The Touristic"

Hiroshi Sudo (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The Kamagase District in Osaka's Nishinari Ward was a densely populated area of day laborers, known not only for the presence of "doya" (cheap lodging houses) but also as a "dangerous area" where frequent riots and illegal drug transactions occurred. It was widely recognized as such, and aside from "slum tourism" aimed at education, it had never been the focus of "tourist gaze." However, starting around 2010s, the landscape began to change dramatically with the opening of inexpensive Chinese-style "karaoke izakaya" (karaoke bars) and numerous guesthouses. At the

same time, the “doya” transformed into guesthouses targeting both domestic and international budget travelers. Furthermore, what has shaped the “touristic gaze” in this area is the influx of YouTubers and their dissemination of local information. YouTube’s influence has broadly shaped the way this area is perceived, transforming it into a “touristic place.” What is unfolding in this area is the emergence of a complex, hybrid “touristic gaze” involving various actors, which cannot be reduced to a single cause. I identify a common thread among the various actors’ involvement as a “gaze that glimpses the underside,” and see this as the origin of the emergence of the “touristic.”

ID : P110301

►3 Development of “Voluntary” Tourists? Reconsidering the Tourist as the Oppressed in Contemporary Japanese Mobility

Nagisa Nakaue (Rikkyo University)

This study explores the development of voluntary tourism and lifestyle immigrants in the case of Japan, using qualitative sociological methods such as participant observation, interviews with relevant figures, and document analysis. The findings demonstrate how seemingly “voluntary” travel is shaped by social norms and institutional frameworks transforming leisure travel into a form of obligation. While tourism studies have often emphasized the power asymmetries between hosts and guests, the recent shift has shifted to the tourist as a potentially oppressed figure. In an age of abundant content and choices, an increasing number of tourists voluntarily engage in regional activities through volunteer tourism and lifestyle migration. Focusing on the shifting relationship between guides and tourists, this study reveals how tourism, framed as leisure, is increasingly structured as an obligation—positioning the tourist as a subject of social regulation and pedagogy.

ID : P110401

►4 “Quality of Evidence” in Evaluation of Tourism Policy: A Case Study of Japanese Tourism and DMOs

Izumi Watanabe (Takasaki City University of Economics)

This study aims to clarify the quality of data as evidence of evaluation systems in tourism administrations, focusing on the Japanese case. Based on document analysis and interviews with stakeholders, the findings indicate that the quality of data as evidence of evaluation systems is a focal point of discussion in the field. The Japanese government has introduced administrative evaluation systems in various fields, including tourism policy and administration. Specifically, the Japan Tourism Agency has actively promoted evaluation systems such as Key Goal Indicators (KGI) and Key Performance Indicators (KPI) in local tourism, in accordance with the introduction of Destination Marketing Organizations (DMOs). However, local administrations are not fully responsive to government policies, leading to discrepancies between central government’ measures and the actions of stakeholders. Previous studies have underlined the gap between governmental policy and regional tourism activities, demonstrating the absence of professional experts, knowledge, and budget to promote evaluation systems in local tourism administrations. This leads to insufficient operation and “evaluation fatigue” among the stakeholders. However, previous studies have not explored “evidence” in evaluation systems in detail, particularly what kind of qualitative and quantitative data are used in the evaluation process at the local level.

ID : P110501

►5 Lived Experience and Agency in Accessible Tourism (Universal Tourism) in Japan

Yuki Shishida (Takasaki City University of Economics)

This study aims to broaden the discourse on accessible tourism in Japan by moving beyond traditional perspectives focused on infrastructure and service improvement. Using an anthropological qualitative approach, including participant observation and interviews with related stakeholders, it examines their motivations and thoughts related to travel to uncover the underlying challenges perceived by travelers with disabilities. Accessible tourism research has long focused on the development of physical infrastructure and service quality related to accessible tourism. Although

accessible tourism in Japan has been promoted for nearly two decades by the Japan Tourism Agency, the market has seen limited growth. This social situation raises a critical question: Why has progress in expanding this sector been so limited? One possible explanation is that addressing only the physical and service-related aspects is insufficient to overcome the deeper barriers. In particular, previous research has pointed out the lack of a sense of ownership and agency among people with disabilities related to accessible tourism. Thus, this study shifts the focus to an often-overlooked factor in accessible tourism discourse from the perspective of “the sense of ownership and agency” felt by people with disabilities.

Panel code : 6 / Pre-formed / English

9:15-10:55 Room : J204

Japan-North Korea Relations

Chair : Yoshinori KASEDA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : Sachio Nakato¹, Whi Chang² (1 Ritsumeikan University, 2 Sejong University)

ID : P140101

► 1 An Opportunity Lost: Why Japan and North Korea Failed to Establish Diplomatic Relations in the 1970s

Ulv HANSSEN (Soka University)

Japan-North Korea relations have been deadlocked for more than two decades over the issue of abducted Japanese citizens. The prevalence of the abduction issue makes it hard to imagine the possibility of good relations between the two countries. But in the 1970s, such a possibility was very much present. This article reviews Japan-North Korea relations in the first half of the 1970s, a critical period when the conditions seemed ripe for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. We investigate how this under-researched period in Japan-North Korea relations provided the perfect opportunity for diplomatic relations, why Japan nonetheless chose not to act on this opportunity, and what the period teaches us about the prospect of normalized relations between the two countries today.

ID : P140201

► 2 Stagnation of Japan-North Korea Relations: A Study on the Asymmetry of Japanese Sanctions' Imposition and Lifting

Youngjoo JANG (Ritsumeikan University)

Post-Cold War Japan-North Korea relations have revolved around three major issues: war reparations, the abduction of Japanese citizens, and security concerns. Among these, the abduction issue has been the most central to progress in bilateral relations. Under the 2014 Stockholm Agreement, the Japanese government secured a concession from North Korea to reinvestigate not only the officially recognized abductees but also missing persons suspected of having been abducted by North Korea. However, subsequent developments saw a deterioration in relations due to North Korea's advancing nuclear and missile programs, and no further negotiations have taken place. This presentation aims to analyze why Japan-North Korea negotiations failed to progress in 2018, a year marked by a series of historic inter-Korean and U.S.-North Korea summits. It focuses on the asymmetry between the imposition and lifting of Japanese sanctions on North Korea as a key factor.

ID : P140301

► 3 The Erosion of Japan's Pacifism: Its Domestic Dimension

Yoshinori KASEDA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

As its hostility with the U.S. continued even after the Cold War, North Korea developed nuclear weapons and missiles, and Japan began to view North Korea as its greatest threat. As the U.S.-China confrontation intensified with China's

growing economic and military power, Japan, which has territorial disputes with China, also began to view China as a major threat. In order to deal with the threats from North Korea and China, the Abe administration legalized the exercise of the right to collective self-defense in 2015. After that, the Kishida administration revised the National Security Strategy, which was first formulated by the Abe administration, in 2022, and decided to strengthen Japan's offensive capability and double defense spending. It is widely known both at home and abroad that these policies have caused Japan's long-standing policy of exclusive defense to become a mere formality. On the other hand, the government has restricted the rights of sovereigns and strengthened state power for the sake of "increasing security." There is relatively little awareness of such erosion of internal pacifism. This presentation clarifies the process and problems of the weakening of democratic control over state power.

Panel code : 7 / Pre-formed / English

9:15-10:55 Room : J301

Disciplining Bigtech: Legitimacy Ambiguity and Emotional Polarization in the Digital Public Sphere

Chair : Changrong LU (Nagoya University of Commerce and Business)

ID : P060101

► 1 Disciplining the Digital Public: Platform Mechanisms and the Structuring of Emotional Polarization

Changrong LU, Dan QIN (Nagoya University of Commerce and Business)

As digital platforms increasingly shape political communication and public opinion, understanding how Bigtech firms discipline user behavior and emotional alignment has become critical. This study introduces the concept of platform disciplinary mechanisms to explain how platforms construct behavioral norms, cognitive dependencies, and emotional structures through interface design, algorithmic filtering, and feedback loops. Using a triadic framework of platform–user–community, we argue that Bigtech not only influences individual behavior but also systematically engineers emotional convergence and intergroup polarization. Empirically, we combine topic modeling and sentiment analysis on a large-scale dataset from GDELT global sentiment data and technical discourse in the Web of Science. We apply a vector autoregression (VAR) model to identify 2020 as a structural breakpoint, after which emotional polarization intensified and became more persistent. Our findings show that technological simplification and emotion-driven interaction mechanisms jointly reinforce echo chambers and deepen affective divides. These results suggest that platforms have shifted from neutral infrastructures to active architects of social order and emotional governance. We contend that regulatory frameworks must go beyond content moderation to address platform-induced behavioral normalization and emotional manipulation. This study offers a multidimensional theoretical framework for platform power and provides empirical evidence for rethinking governance in the digital public sphere.

ID : P060201

► 2 Beyond Binary Legitimacy: Theorizing and Measuring Ambiguity in Public Perceptions of Bigtech

Mingze XIA (Kyoto University)

As Bigtech firms grow in economic and political influence, public evaluations of their legitimacy have become increasingly fragmented and uncertain. This study introduces the concept of legitimacy ambiguity, a state in which stakeholders hold inconsistent or conflicted perceptions about a firm's general and multidimensional (normative, cognitive, and regulatory) appropriateness. Drawing on theories of organizational legitimacy and information overload, we propose that Bigtech's structural complexity, global operations, and data-driven models produce informational environments that heighten cognitive burden and challenge consistent legitimacy assessments. Using original survey data from China and Japan, we empirically demonstrate that Bigtech firms elicit significantly higher legitimacy ambiguity than traditional firms, particularly in cognitive and regulatory domains. Through variance-based

measures and regression analysis, we show that these effects persist even after controlling for individual characteristics, suggesting that the ambiguity stems from firm-level informational complexity rather than respondent heterogeneity. This study expands legitimacy theory by highlighting how digital-era informational complex create new challenges in stakeholder judgment and corporate accountability.

Panel code : 8 / Individual / English

9:15-10:55 Room : J302

Empowering Multicultural Identities

Chair : Yujiro Shimogori (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

ID : I16001

▶ 1 Education Migration and Postcolonialism: The Case of English Language Schools in Baguio and Clark, Philippines

Jung-Eun Lee (Ritsumeikan University)

The Philippines, well-known as a labor-sending country, has also become an attractive destination for foreign students from the Global North, such as Japan and South Korea, who want to study English. This presentation aims to examine how English language schools in the Philippines operated by South Korean entrepreneurs are reconstructing the Philippines as an English-learning destination by leveraging its colonial history and narratives. Semi-structured interviews with South Korean entrepreneurs and observation of English schools in Baguio and Clark were conducted from 2016 to 2024.

The result shows that Korean English school entrepreneurs use the history of colonialism and militarism in these two regions to insist that these areas are culturally and socially similar to the U.S. and have many native English speakers, consequently it is the most “authentic” place to learn English in the Philippines. Additionally, it finds that Korean entrepreneurs also use the region’s colonial history and militarism to overcome safety and security issues, which are major challenges for English schools in the Philippines, and to attract international students.

This presentation will contribute to understand the influence of colonialism and militarism behind of the current educational migration from the Global north to the Global south.

ID : I01001

▶ 2 Japanese Studies in Bangladesh: Exploring Global Potentials within the Indo-Pacific Framework

Md Jahangir Alam, Wasik Sajid Khan (University of Dhaka)

This research explores the potential of Japanese Studies in Bangladesh within the broader Indo-Pacific framework. It aims to examine how the growing interest in Japan’s culture, economy, and foreign policy in Bangladesh can contribute to strengthening academic and cultural ties while also positioning Bangladesh as a key player in global Japanese Studies within the Indo-Pacific region.

The research employs a qualitative methodology, including a review of academic literature, government policies, and cultural exchange programs between Japan and Bangladesh. Primary sources, such as interviews with scholars, educators, and experts in Japanese Studies and institutional reports, provide further insights. The study also analyzes the development of Japanese Studies programs in Bangladeshi universities and their contribution to regional and international scholarship.

Findings reveal that Japan’s influence in Bangladesh has expanded, with increasing interest in the Japanese language, culture, and economic practices. Establishing specialized Japanese Studies programs in universities and collaborative research initiatives highlights Bangladesh’s potential to become a regional hub for Japanese Studies in the Indo-Pacific. The study concludes that Japanese Studies in Bangladesh holds significant global potential for fostering deeper academic and cultural exchanges. This research contributes to understanding Bangladesh’s emerging role in the Indo-Pacific region and its integration into global Japanese Studies.

▶3 Dongne in Japan: A Study of the Korean-Chinese Ethnic Community

Yuqiong Nan (Ochanomizu University)

This study aims to clarify the characteristics and positioning of Dongne (동네), an ethnic community formed by Korean-Chinese individuals in Japan. Specifically, it examines the background of Dongne's establishment, the nature of its activities, the motivations of participants, and their subjective interpretations of participation. The research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining a questionnaire survey of Korean-Chinese residents in Japan (already conducted), a literature review and partial analysis of newspaper articles related to Dongne, interviews with participants and founders, and participant observation of Dongne activities. Although the study is still in progress, preliminary findings suggest that Dongne represents an autonomous practice for preserving ethnic culture and identity in Japan. Participation in Dongne appears to be influenced more by external factors than by intrinsic motivation, highlighting the need for further investigation into its long-term sustainability.

▶4 A Quest for Biculturalism: Coming to Terms with My Japanese Identity and American Identity

Yujiro Shimogori (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

The purpose of this research is to investigate biculturalism and the developmental processes involved in forming dual cultural identities within the contexts of collectivist and individualistic societies. This study will propose a neologism, namely, omnibus consciousness which brings together three types of awarenesses when cultivating biculturalism: 1) Awareness of Two cultures; 2) Awareness of Two Cultural Identities; and 3) Awareness of Concinnation. The methodology employed in this study is primarily exploratory in nature, combining a comprehensive review of relevant literature with the researcher's personal cross-cultural experiences and reflections. Results will focus on defining omnibus consciousness and examining the emerging awarenesses in the process of solidifying ones biculturalism. In conclusion, the findings of this study underscore the significance and potential of fostering intercultural cooperation through the cultivation of bicultural competence. In the context of an increasingly diverse and globalized society, it is imperative that educational systems promote meaningful exposure to multiple cultural frameworks. Such exposure is essential for the development of bicultural individuals capable of forming integrative and empathetic relationships across cultural boundaries.

Panel code : 9 / Pre-formed / 日本語

9:15-10:55 Room : J303

現代社会の諸相とその多面性を捉えるー日常の社会学からの問い

Chair : Takeshi Hamano (University of Kitakyushu)

▶1 人々が求めるオフラインの繋がりー：親密性の現代の特徴の観点から

Kanami Iwamoto (University of Kitakyushu)

本研究は、相手との特別な関係を常に希求しながらも、状況に応じてその相手と一定の距離をとることもまた前提となっているという、その選択的な関係性について、社会学における「親密性」の批判的議論を踏まえた検証を目指す。こうした選択的な現代の関係性は、アンソニー・ギデンズ (Anthony Giddens) のパートナーシップに限定された、切り離すことを想定しない親密性の理論では十分に把握することはできない。そこで、メディア・コミュニケーションから現代社会の関係性を再定式化した鈴木謙介の理論を手がかりに、直接的な関係性についてもオンライン / オフラインの切り替えが前提となった関係性が実践されていることを、地域イベントに外部から継続的に参加する人々と地域社会との関わりから論じる。一方で、このような現代人の選択的な関係性において、ギデンズの示す「存在論的不安」が随所につきまとう点も明らかにする。

ID : P100201

▶2 新聞報道に見る若者の逸脱行動研究—若者を通した社会語りを読み解く

Runa Aoki (University of Kitakyushu)

本研究では人々が若者の逸脱行動という現象を通して、自分たちが生きている社会をどのように把握しようとしているのかについて検討する。対象となる若者は、あらゆる話題において特別視されやすいことは先行研究からも明らかである。またメディアの報道では、社会的に影響を受けた存在である若者という言説を通して、変動する社会への不安や教育・政治の変革を求める声が多くみられる。若者が社会の影響を受けている存在とする言説においては、若者をメディアとして自身がどのような社会に生きているかを告白していると読み取れるのである。このことは、現代の若者の（理由が明らかでない）犯罪＝自分たちでは現代社会がどのような仕組みでどのように進んでいくのかが分からない、と意味的に等しいのではない。そこで、少年犯罪についてKH Coderを用いた新聞報道（朝日新聞、読売新聞、毎日新聞）のテキストマイニングを通して、「若者」を媒介した人々の「社会」語りの実態について考察する。

ID : P100301

▶3 「かわいさ」の表出実践としての推し活 —消費を通したジェンダー・アイデンティティの構築

Ami Onishi (University of Kitakyushu)

近年ブームになっている推し活には大きな経済効果が見込まれており、今後盛り上がっていくことが推測される。そのような状況で、本報告では、女性にとって推し活はモノを通したジェンダー意識のもと、「見られる対象」としての可愛さを表現しているのではないかという視点から論じる。様々なファン活動である推し活は、趣味的な性質の高い消費行動であるオタク活動とは異なる活動として意味を与えられている。特に、女性の活動のオタク活動の一例である「腐女子」文化と比較すると、活動の内容と種類、そしてそこで用いられる「かわいい」という語の意味合いが違いがあるように思われる。そこでこの報告では、腐女子研究やジェンダー意識について書かれた文献を収集し、推し活は単なる娯楽ではなくジェンダー意識に基づいた自己表現の一環ではないかを考察する。

ID : P100401

▶4 現代社会における「自己」の管理—身体統制のあり方としての自傷行為に着目して

Kiyora Gatayama (University of Kitakyushu)

私たちは、日々ダイエットや筋トレといった身体に関する情報に触れ、それによって自分の身体を理想的な状態にするために努力すべきという意識が内面化している。本稿では、世間一般にフィットネスや健康についてどのような発信がなされているかを収集し、それらがどのような身体規律に基づいた言説であるかを批判的に分析する。そして後期近代社会において身体の管理や向上が目指されるようになった経緯を、現代の権力のあり方を捉えることで明らかにする。また、身体をコントロールするという目的において「整える」ことも「傷つける」ことも意味的に同等であるという視点から、自傷行為を事例に挙げ、社会のあり方が身体の規律に影響を及ぼしていることについて論じる。この報告を通して、身体を加工する行為も現代社会における身体統制が進んだ結果生じた一種の身体コントロールのあり方であることを論じる。

ID : P100501

▶5 ひとりの問いが、「みんな」の声になるとき—反出生主義に見る共感と連帯

Ayano Matsuo (University of Kitakyushu)

本報告は、反出生主義を含む出産に否定的な言説に注目し、それらがいかんにして社会的な「解釈」を経て、共有可能な価値観へと「翻訳」されているのかを明らかにするものである。すなわち、個人の内面的な問いや実感が、どのように他者の共感を得ながら「みんなの声」として社会の中で意味づけられ、連帯の言説へと変容していくのか、そのプロセスと背景にある社会的条件を解明することを目的とする。そのための方法として、新聞の投稿欄や一般向け雑誌に掲載された記事内容を対象に、フォーコーの言説分析に即した分析を行い、個から集団へと語りが移行する過程、ならびに「生まれる／産むこと」をめぐる価値の再構築の実態を明らかにする。最終的には、こうした言説が現代社会における生殖観や自己決定をめぐる認識にいかなる影響を与えているのかについて考察する。

New Frontiers in Qualitative Research: Rethinking Society from the Field of Narrating Subjects

Chair : Motofumi Nakayama (Kwansei Gakuin University)

ID : P200101

▶1 在日華僑二世のエスニシティ持続を支えたものは何か —老華僑の生活史をもとに—

Kotaro Fujita (The University of Kitakyushu)

本研究は、在日華僑二世のエスニシティ——華僑としての意識や中国籍持続の「選択」を支えた社会構造を解き明かすことを目的としたものである。神戸市で暮らす2人の老華僑二世への生活史インタビューを通して、中国人の親のもと日本で生まれ育った彼らが、華僑の自覚を内面化し、日本人経済社会からの排除を経験しつつも、そのエスニシティを持続させたプロセスを明らかにした。そこから、華僑エスニシティの地域的・世代間的な継承には、同文学校を結節点とした循環システムが重要な役割を果たしていることを見出した。在日コリアン研究における、エスニシティは民間団体などの所属による「獲得」よりも家庭からの「継承」の方が比重が高い（谷 2002）との知見や、親の故郷を訪れた在日華僑二世三世にとって中国は「海外の旅行地の一つにすぎない」（鍾 2017）との観点に対して、オルタナティブを提示する。

ID : P200201

▶2 From Tacit Approval to Anti-AI Discourse: The Shifting Norms of Japanese Fan Culture

Motofumi Nakayama (Kwansei Gakuin University)

Japanese fan culture has traditionally operated under a tacit approval system, where copyright holders draw vague boundaries between acceptable and unacceptable practices. Fans, navigating this uncertainty, have created meanings around emotional values such as “love” and “effort,” internalizing and repeating these narratives to discipline themselves as “responsible fans” and achieve relative stability. Recently, however, automated management by digital platforms has removed much of this tacit space, while the rise of generative AI has further destabilized the legitimacy of “love” and “effort.” As a result, the cultural norms previously built by fans have become self-referential and hollow, fueling the rise of anti-AI discourse, with claims such as “AI lacks love,” “AI involves no effort,” and calls for stricter regulation by copyright holders. This study analyzes the transformation of these discourses, offering new perspectives for media and cultural studies.

ID : P200301

▶3 Individualized Everyday Life and Hare Rituals: Thinking from the perspective of a Cyclical Structure

Naho Hotta (Kwansei Gakuin University)

This study analyzes individualized hare rituals to examine the theory of hare-ke-kegare in the context of the individualized and diversified contemporary everyday life. Traditionally, hare—extraordinary acts intended to restore ke (the vitality of the daily life) —has been conceptualized as inherently collective, taking the form of communal rituals. However, in contemporary society, characterized by increasing individualization and diversification, it can be suggested that rituals of hare have also become individualized. These individualized practices bear affinities with the notion of self-care, wherein individuals engage in reflexive efforts to maintain or improve their mental and physical well-being. Yet, the self-care paradigm is fundamentally grounded in a Western, linear conception of temporality and everyday life. In contrast, this study adopts an analytical framework rooted in the non-Western cosmology of hare-ke-kegare, which posits a cyclical structure of everyday existence.

This study reexamines modern everyday life from a folkloristic perspective, focusing on the practical actions individuals take to maintain and restore their daily lives. Methodologically, it includes interviews about various personal rituals and

introduces the concepts of ‘kokoro-naoshi’ and ‘extended self’ to deepen the analysis.

ID : P200401

▶4 当事者概念の批判的構築—重度重複障害者への関与観察を事例として

Akira Habu (University of Kitakyusyu)

本報告は、2016年の相模原障害者施設殺傷事件で示された言語行為による選別と支援者中心の語りに注目し、当事者概念の批判的構築を試みるものである。たとえば上野千鶴子の当事者論も言語行為を行う主体のみを当事者とするだけでなく、支援者も当事者として中心化してしまっており、皮肉にも事件で示されたことと通底する構造的問題がある。本研究は重度重複障害者との関わりにおける実践上のエピソードを記述し分析することで、言語行為がなくとも当事者と捉えられ、また支援者を当事者とは別様に捉え直せることを目指す。その結果、言語行為がなくとも周囲が「客体的当事者」として認識し行動する場面が見られ、また支援者も関係性の中で「当事他者」として当事者性を帯びていることが示された。これにより、当事者性は関係性の中で生成されるものであることが明らかとなった。こうした視点は、既存の当事者概念を問い直し、新たな地平を拓く意義を有する。

ID : P200501

▶5 A Sociological Analysis of “What I Want to Do” Discourse: Focusing on the Youth Labor Market

Jin Wato (Kwansei Gakuin University)

This study examines the implications of the “what I want to do” discourse, which has frequently been discussed since the 2000s as discourse surrounding young people’s career formation, in relation to the social background that brought this discourse to attention. The “what I want to do” discourse initially gained attention as narratives employed by freeters (Kukimoto 2003, among others). Subsequently, it has been examined primarily in the fields of developmental psychology, management studies, and sociology as an important factor used by students when making occupational choices (Iizuka 2014; Senoo 2023, among others). However, previous research has failed to clarify how the substance of what is articulated as “what I want to do” has changed over time. Japanese society, which experienced employment ice age from the early 1990s through the 2010s, transitioned to a seller’s market from 2014 onward (Kondo 2024), yet “what I want to do” has continued to be consistently articulated. While there exists an interpretation of “what I want to do” as discourse prompted by labor market difficulties stemming from employment challenges (Hashiguchi 2006), the “what I want to do” discourse expressed in today’s seller’s market—where regular employment is now taken for granted (Senoo 2023)—would not fall under this interpretation. This study proposes a new perspective on the ways of being of young people navigating the youth labor market, examining the relationship between the implications of such “what I want to do” discourse and changes in socioeconomic circumstances.

Panel code : 11 / Individual / English

9:15-10:55 Room : J307

Social Media and Well-Being

Chair : Shaoyu Ye (University of Tsukuba)

ID : I15201

▶1 Japanese older people’s social networks with neighborhood through social media use and loneliness

Ai Fukuzawa¹, Shaoyu Ye² (1 Musashino University, 2 University of Tsukuba)

To examine whether social media use would be beneficial for lonely older people, this study investigated the relationship between neighborhood networks and loneliness among older people by comparing networks through social media (number of neighbors with whom people are connected and exchange messages through social media),

and face-to-face (FTF) neighborhood networks. A web-based survey of 1,200 people was conducted, and data from 749 people (355 men and 394 women; mean age: 73.25) who were connected to at least one person through social media were analyzed. The results showed that FTF networks were negatively associated with loneliness among young-old (65-74 years old) men, and neighbors and old friends connected via social media were negatively associated with loneliness among old-old (over 75 years old) men. Both intimate and unfamiliar neighbors with whom they exchange messages via social media were linked to lower loneliness among low income young-old and old-old men. On the other hand, only FTF networks among old-old women, and FTF networks and old friends communicating through social media among young-old women, were associated with lower loneliness. These results suggest that having neighborhood networks with whom they exchange messages through social media might be effective in decreasing older men with low income.

ID : I10501

►2 When Cruelty Goes Viral: Analyzing Social Media Protective Guidelines to Minimize Online Animal Cruelty Content

Fiona Ariana Sherman (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Social media has grown substantially over the years, allowing content featuring animals to spread rapidly and garner huge audiences. While much of the content featuring animals is intended to be entertaining or heartwarming, there is also a significant portion of circulated content depicting animal abuse. While users are supposedly able to report violent content for review and subsequent removal, it is unclear how social media platforms define animal abuse, what animals are excluded from these protections, or how violating content is managed by the platforms. This working research aims to clarify social media protective guidelines by reviewing the content regulations of three popular platforms: Instagram, Facebook, and X. Additionally, this research examines how reported content is evaluated and managed, determines which species are protected by the different platform's content guidelines, and analyzes whether audiences perceive violating content as animal abuse or view it without being aware of the harmful content. This research is significant because it offers a comprehensive analysis of animal abuse content shared online, including what type of content is posted, audience perceptions, and content regulations of three major networks. Furthermore, it emphasizes the importance of clear protective guidelines for improved animal welfare.

ID : I05501

►3 The effects of social media use on mental and physical health among university students in Japan

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

Based on a self-report survey conducted in June 2024 in Japan, we examined the relationship between university students' social media use and their mental (subjective well-being and depression tendency [DT]) and physical health (gastrointestinal problems and headache) by comparing two common social media usage patterns: LINE+X+Instagram (Group 1, 123 participants) and LINE+X+Instagram+Discord (Group 2, 99 participants). Structural equation modeling results indicated the following results. Group 1 showed that personality traits reduced their DT directly ($\beta = -.24$) and indirectly through social support and physical symptoms (total indirect effect = $-.10$). The use of LINE and Instagram increased headaches ($\beta = .21$) and increased DT indirectly (total indirect effect = $.09$). In Group 2, personality traits worsen their DT directly ($\beta = .19$) and indirectly (total indirect effect = $.15$). In particular, LINE and Instagram usage together increased their headaches ($\beta = .15$) and increased (indirect effect = $.04$), whereas Twitter usage decreased their headaches ($\beta = -.28$) and decreased (indirect effect = $-.07$) DT, respectively. These results showed that the relationships between university students' personality traits, social media use and mental and physical health differed among different combinations of social media use, and implications have been made accordingly.

Panel code : 12 / Pre-formed / 日本語

9:15-10:55 Room : J308

言語グローバルラーニングにおける包摂的言語教育の実践

Chair : Youngmin Oh (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : Jonghee JUNG, Kiku Kawarabata, Youngmin Oh
(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : P080101

▶1 語学授業における「学習への多様な関与の手段 (Multiple Means of Engagement)」の実践：UDLの観点から

Jonghee JUNG (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究は、CASTが提唱する「学びのユニバーサルデザイン (UDL)」の三原則のうち、「学習への多様な関与の手段」に着目し、語学授業におけるその実践が学習者に与える影響を探ることを目的とする。対象は、立命館アジア太平洋大学の「韓国語Ⅳ」および「言語グローバルラーニング (韓国語) B」の履修者であり、アンケート調査および半構造化インタビューを通じて、学習動機や感情的変化、学習への主体性に関するデータを収集した。予想される結果として、第一に、学習者の内発的動機づけや学習への期待感が高まることが期待される。第二に、不安や緊張の軽減、学習環境への適応感の向上が見られると予測される。第三に、自己調整学習や「自分で工夫して学ぶ力」が育まれる可能性がある。本研究は、語学教育におけるUDLの実践可能性と、その効果の具体的なあり方を明らかにすることを目指す。

ID : P080201

▶2 多主体参画型グローバルラーニングによる中国語教育の実践と展望 —APUにおける中国語教育と地域連携の試み—

Kiku Kawarabata (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本発表では、APUにおける中国語教育の実践事例として、地域社会・企業・留学生・学生といった多様な主体が参画・協働する「言語グローバルラーニング」の取り組みを紹介する。本実践は、多文化協働学習とサービス・ラーニングの理念に基づき、学習者が異文化他者や地域社会との対話的かつ実践的な関係を通じて、言語と文化を統合的に学ぶことを目的とした教育枠組みである。

本取り組みでは、中国からの高校生を対象とした大分・別府地域での異文化体験プログラムにおいて、APUの学生が事前学習を経て案内や通訳を担当し、中国語の運用能力と異文化理解力を高めながら、地域課題の解決にも貢献することを目指す。中国からの高校生においては、日本の大学や地域社会への理解を深め、進学意欲を喚起する機会とする。

本発表では、当該教育プログラムの設計と運営体制に加え、多様な参画主体による協働がもたらす教育的効果についても考察する。

ID : P080301

▶3 オンライン交流授業が韓国語学習に与える影響：世明大学との取り組みから

Youngmin Oh (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本発表では、言語グローバルラーニング活動の一環として行われた韓国・世明大学とのオンライン交流授業が、韓国語学習および学習動機に与える影響について報告する。中級レベルの韓国語学習者13名と、日本語を学ぶ世明大学生22名が2回にわたり交流を行った。第1回では自己紹介と大学紹介を、内容が重複しないよう事前指導のもとグループで発表した。第2回では地域紹介をテーマに、大分・別府または堤川について発表し、4回のローテーションを通して多くの相手と交流した。多くの学生が「学習意欲が高まった」「言語力が向上した」「異文化理解が深まった」と回答し、学習への効果が確認された。一方で課題もあり、次回の交流に向けて改善を図る予定である。

EU - Asia Pacific

Chair : Michael Reiterer (Ritsumeikan University)

ID : I02101

► 1 The Stabilizing Role of French Presence in Asia-Pacific Cooperation

Hugo Martin (Danube Institute)

France is the only European Union member state that is also a resident power in the Pacific. This provides a durable platform for EU engagement in the Asia-Pacific region. The present study examines how France's territorial presence enables cooperation across key areas between the EU and regional powers such as Japan, China and South Korea, alongside other actors.

The research applies a quantitative methodology. It draws on data related to defence and diplomatic initiatives, as well as infrastructure development. It assesses the extent to which France's continued presence in the Asia-Pacific reduces logistical constraints, facilitates multilateral engagement and supports the implementation of EU policy objectives.

Preliminary conclusions indicate that France's Pacific territories contribute directly to cooperation between the EU and Asia-Pacific partners, notably by enabling trade, investment and long-term coordination. In a geopolitical context marked by fragmentation and uncertainty, these territories offer a concrete foundation for more structured and harmonious engagement across the region.

ID : I02401

► 2 Europe's engagement in the Indo-Pacific security – rationale behind and sustainability

Pawel Behrendt (Boym Institute)

French President Macron's call for a new coalition between Europe and Asia at the Shangri-La Dialogue reflects a growing trend. The EU and several European countries have published Indo-Pacific strategies, while nations such as Japan and Australia seek closer ties with the EU and NATO. This research aims to understand the rationale behind Europe's increasing engagement in Indo-Pacific security and assess its sustainability.

The chosen methodology involves analysing policy documents, comparing them with actions taken by European governments, and placing them within a broader geopolitical context. The result is a framework for assessing why Europe seeks to engage in Indo-Pacific security and what can be expected in the near future.

Europe and the Indo-Pacific are no longer separate theatres of operations but are deeply interconnected. What happens at one end has a significant impact on the other. Thus, it is crucial to establish a framework that enables scholars and policymakers to properly assess what can be expected from distant allies and partners.

ID : I05701

► 3 The EU and Multilateralism in a Multipolar Indo-Pacific

Michael Reiterer (Ritsumeikan University)

The shift to a multipolar order, marked by the rise of China and other global powers, has strained the principle of multilateralism. Multilateral frameworks like the WTO and the UN face challenges, including the politicisation of trade, unilateralism, and violations of international law, as exemplified by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The US, under Trump, further weakened multilateral systems, withdrawing from agreements like the WHO and the Paris Agreement, while embracing nationalism and bilateralism. This undermined alliances and trust in global cooperation, with the "America First" approach exacerbating divisions.

The EU, founded on multilateral principles embedded in its treaties, has an opportunity amidst this crisis. The new HRVP, Kaja Kallas, advocates for the EU to become a transactional yet value-driven partner, upholding human rights, peace, and security while pursuing tailored partnerships. As the US steps back from multilateralism, the EU's

predictable and reliable nature could serve as a stabilising force. However, with realism and national interest dominating global policies, the EU faces the challenge of maintaining multilateralism in a fragmented world. To stay relevant, it must adapt its approach while adhering to its foundational principles.

Draft paper could profit from participants adding Asian perspective; is multilateralism losing to multipolarity?

Panel code : 14 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J103

Japan Politics

Chair : Shunichi Takekawa (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : Jaesuk Park¹, Whi Chang² (1 Yonsei University, 2 Sejong University)

ID : I14001

▶ 1 Comparative study of South Korea and Japan's multicultural family policy and impact on social discourse

Soyoung Kim, Mitsuru Uemura (Nagoya University of Commerce and Business)

How are South Korea and Japan's multicultural family policies designed to manage the social discourse on national identity and ethnic homogeneity? This study examines how South Korea and Japan's policy responses to demographic transition shape discourses on national identity and ethnic homogeneity in the context of increasing multicultural families and marriage migration. This study assesses how these policies interact with the social perceptions of marriage migrants, particularly within the collectivist and racialized frameworks of national identity in each country. It employs discourse analysis, process tracing, and semi-structured interviews to explore the mechanisms through which public policy influences discursive spaces surrounding marriage migrants. Driven by the frameworks of social construction and policy design and discursive institutionalism, it finds that both states' multicultural family policies frame marriage migrants as demographic resources than equal members of the polity, reinforcing dominant narratives. By comparing Korea's state-led, structured, and proactive multicultural initiatives with Japan's decentralized and largely reactive approaches, the study highlights shared demographic imperatives alongside differing visions of nationhood. It contributes to debates on the impact of policy design and failure on multiculturalism in ostensibly homogeneous societies and the influence of discourse on policy outcomes.

ID : I05001

▶ 2 Hybrid Warfare, America First, and Japan's New Role in the Indo-Pacific Security Order

Sean Nottoli (Danube Institute)

What does President Trump's "America First" foreign policy mean for Japan's role in Indo-Pacific security? As the region faces intensifying Chinese pressure and a more transactional U.S. foreign policy under President Trump, this research investigates why Japan is uniquely positioned to assume a leading role in shaping integrated deterrence efforts in the Indo-Pacific.

This study explores Japan's strategic leadership, the changing U.S. security posture under Trump, and the emergence of gray zone threats in the region, all within the framework of alliance adaptation theory and neoclassical realism.

Utilizing experience having worked for the Trump Campaign, this study's methodology includes comparative case studies of NATO frontline states (e.g., Estonia, Hungary), qualitative analysis of U.S.-Japan defense and trade policy (2022-2025), and insights from the author's experience in the Trump campaign, conducting NATO-focused field research, and Japan-based study.

The results will demonstrate that Japan is uniquely positioned to lead regional deterrence, due to its strategic location, capacity, sophisticated military capabilities, developing political will, and integrated diplomacy.

This study contributes to discussions on how middle powers adjust and take the lead in increasingly multipolar, transactional security environments, providing insights into Japan's strategic ascent.

►3 Middle power prisoners: A comparative examination of Canada and Japan's responses to the Trump 2.0 Presidency

Stephen Nagy (International Christian University)

The concept of middle power diplomacy has traditionally celebrated these states' ability to build coalitions, advance multilateralism, and shape norms despite their power constraints. Japan and Canada, alongside peers like Japan, South Korea, and various European states, have long been touted as exemplars of this approach. Using concepts of middle power diplomacy and the prisoner's dilemma, this comparative case study demonstrates that when Tokyo and Ottawa were faced with Trump's tariffs, his transactional diplomacy and direct pressure from their primary security guarantor — the U.S. — middle powers default to bilateral preservation rather than multilateral or unilateral resistance. This pattern reveals a classic prisoner's dilemma dynamic where collective action would maximize aggregate benefits, but individualized cooperation with the more powerful actor becomes the dominant strategy.

►4 What is "Hoshu" in Japan?: A Study of Discourses by Conservatives

Shunichi Takekawa (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Japanese conservatives, including members of the Liberal Democratic Party, show influences from Karl Mannheim and Edmund Burke. This refers to the distinction between conservatism and traditionalism discussed by Mannheim in *Conservatism*, and Burke's skepticism toward radical change as outlined in *Reflections on the Revolution in France*. In essence, they support incremental reform based on the status quo and call it conservatism. However, traditionalists also claim that they are conservatives. They embrace Mannheim and Burke; however, they give strong priority to imperial loyalism. Some of such conservatives uphold an idea, imperial conservatism (kotō hoshu). Imperial conservatives must conserve the male line succession of imperial line; thereby, they oppose not only the legalization of female emperors but also the legalization of same-sex marriage and a dual-surname system for a married couple. This paper examines conservatism discussed by conservative politicians, activists, and writers in publications and aims to present a genealogy of conservatism/traditionalism in postwar Japan. Recently, conservative political parties are popping up, and moderate conservative leaders of the LDP are concerned about rock-solid conservative supporters. The ongoing fragmentation of Japanese conservatism needs clarification.

Panel code : 15 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J201

Behavior Management in Corporations

Chair : Hiroaki Saito (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

►1 Hear Diverse Voices: A Systematic Literature Review Using Computational Approaches to Explore Asia-Pacific Perspectives in Global DEI Research

Shiang-Mei Yu (National Taiwan Normal University)

With labor shortages and workforce diversity on the rise, organizations are under pressure to foster collaboration among individuals from varied backgrounds. DEI (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion) plays a vital role by promoting environments that not only accept but also value individual differences.

This study systematically reviews DEI research across the fields of business, management, and social sciences. In accordance with PRISMA guidelines, 534 peer-reviewed journal articles published between 2015 and June 2025 were retrieved from Scopus, including only those indexed in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). To explore hidden patterns and emerging trends, the selected articles were subjected to topic modeling with BERTopic.

Although DEI research is expanding globally, the cross-analysis reveals that Asia-Pacific perspectives remain

underrepresented. Dominant topics such as DEI statements, equity training, and leadership are often framed by Western viewpoints, with minimal integration of regional contexts.

To bridge the gap between principles and practice, this study points to culturally responsive strategies as key enablers of inclusive implementation. The findings call for greater efforts to hear and respond to Asia-Pacific voices in ways that are locally grounded and globally relevant.

ID : I10801

▶2 Does Your Boss Even interfere What You Wear?! – A Discussion on Micromanagement in the Workplace

YA TING YANG (National Taiwan Normal University)

This study explores micromanagement in the workplace, examining its explicit behaviors, influencing factors, and employees' perceptions across different backgrounds. Additionally, the study also explores the potential dimensions underlying micromanagement behaviors. A total of 175 incumbent employees completed an online survey based on a modified 20-item micromanagement scale. Results showed moderately low level of perceived micromanagement, with higher supervisor intervention in project planning, budgeting, and scheduling, and lower intervention in dress code and workplace etiquette. Older employees and non-managerial staff reported stronger perceptions of superficial impression management. Non-public sector employees reported more demands for non-work-related personal appearance. Exploratory factor analysis identified four dimensions of micromanagement: detail interference, negative management, high control, and superficial impression. Findings suggest micromanagement negatively affects employees, highlighting the need for managers to balance supervision with empowerment. It is suggested that future research put more focus on qualitative methods and diverse samples to improve generalizability.

Keywords: Micromanagement, Negative management, Detail interference, High control, Superficial impression

ID : I02801

▶3 Plastic-Pickers: A Forgotten Stakeholder-Group in Inclusive Growth Discourse and Sustainability Research?

David S. A. Guttormsen¹, Lailani L. Alcantara², Lucy Zhou Korvald¹

(1 University of South-Eastern Norway, 2 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

According to the UN Environmental Programme, "Waste pollution is a global crisis growing in quantity and complexity, disrupting ecosystems and societies", from which plastic is responsible for 11% of total waste. The Philippines harbour the largest share (nearly 40%) of plastic waste globally. Several hundred-thousand plastic-pickers' livelihood depend on collecting and disassembling plastic products that they sell and, thus, leave the pickers as a highly marginalised, vulnerable, and excluded group of workers during society's efforts to reduce environmental degradation and to fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals. However, in scholarly and policy debates about sustainability and the SDGs, mainstream voices often talk unequivocally about the positive benefits of reducing plastic pollution and thereby treating the externalities as a positive outcome/aspect of sustainability. We propose the following contributions to extant literatures, by drawing upon stakeholder engagement and marginalisation theories in addition to the illustrative case of plastic-pickers in the Philippines. First, we advance the thesis of 'social cost of sustainability as a negative externality'. We surmise how sustainability cannot always be thought of as the outcome but also as a variable causes negative externalities and severe disadvantages; second, we illustrate the symbiotic nevertheless conflicting nature between the environmental and social sustainable development goals; third, we nuance the 'economistic' understanding of a stakeholder, by pinpointing that plastic-pickers embody multiple stakeholder roles. Additionally, the devised conceptual framework will aid in identifying other stakeholders confronting the negative externalities of sustainability and developing a mechanism that will help organisations and governments promote sustainability and inclusive growth as potential remedy.

►4 Reducing Plate Waste: The Influence of Descriptive Norms and Mascot-Enhanced Flyers on Hotel Guest Behaviour

Hiroaki Saito¹, Bryan Usrey¹, Hiromi Kamata², Hayato Nagai³, Sho Kashiwagi⁴, Kate Yoo⁵
(1 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 2 Hitotsubashi University, 3 Ritsumeikan University, 4 Kanagawa University, 5 Kansai Gaidai University)

Food waste, particularly plate waste in the hospitality sector, poses significant environmental and economic challenges. This study explores a behavioural intervention designed to reduce plate waste at hotel breakfast buffets in Japan by leveraging the power of descriptive norms and brand mascots. Building on prior literature in social norms and environmental psychology, this research investigates the differential impact of provincial (local) versus general (global) descriptive norms on guest behaviour. It further examines how pairing these messages with a hotel mascot can amplify their effectiveness. A five-condition, between-subjects field experiment is being conducted across three hotel locations. Plate waste is measured in grams per guest under each condition, which includes variations of norm type and mascot presence. Preliminary findings suggest that provincial norms are more effective than general norms in encouraging sustainable behaviour, and that this effect is enhanced when combined with a mascot. This study contributes to sustainability communication by offering a low-cost, easily implementable strategy for hotels. It also advances the theoretical understanding of norm-based interventions and mascot efficacy within hospitality contexts. The findings hold practical implications for reducing food waste in tourism, supporting broader environmental and operational goals.

Panel code : 16 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J202

Economic Development in Asia and Europe

Chair : KOICHI YAMAURA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

►1 Challenges for financing sustainable development – European & Asian perspectives

Karina Jedrzejowska (University of Warsaw)

Halfway through the 2030 Agenda, the funding gap to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is growing and more and more efforts are needed to close it. Yet so far the problems in form of policy fragmentation, insufficient private sector involvement, and gaps in green financial infrastructure seem to prevail. In Europe, strong regulatory frameworks and green finance initiatives appear well developed, but challenges persist in aligning financial flows with sustainability targets. Simultaneously, Asian developing nations faces a diverse set of hurdles, ranging from institutional weaknesses to limited access to sustainable development finance. By comparing selected regional approaches, the presentation aims at exploring major challenges to the global development finance architecture.

►2 An Impact on Rural Social Services (RSS) Program in Socio-Economic Development of Bangladesh: A case study in Chittagong Hill Tracts.

CHANDAN KUMAR MITTRA¹, DHARITRI RANI²
(1 Ministry of Social Welfare, 2 Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources)

The constitution of Bangladesh has given importance of ensuring balanced economic growth which ultimately will pave toward ensuring the goal of sustainable development. Government of Bangladesh has initiated Rural Social Services (RSS) Programme to protect the poor and marginalized people from different uncertainty, poverty and vulnerability. The main purpose of this study was to assess the socio-economic impact of Rural Social Services on the

marginalized people in Chittagong hill tracts. The specific objectives of the study were (a) to assess the socio-economic status of beneficiary (b) to measure the success of RSS program (c) to determine the impact of RSS program in poverty reduction and human development and (d) to identify the challenges in implementing RSS programme. To explore about RSS program- the study has been carried out based on mixed methods research since quantitative method has been triangulated with qualitative methods of data collection and field observations by the researchers. The success of the program is revealed in three specific indicators: expansion of the program, delivery of RSS program services to people and developing development-oriented team work spirit among beneficiaries. In addition, people are satisfied with the RSS program compared to other development interventions, more particularly NGOs micro-credit development programs.

ID : I03201

►3 The study of Social Safety-net program for the development of vulnerable people in Bangladesh.

KAZI MD ZAINUR RAHMAN¹, MST MUKTA PARVIN²

(1 Ministry of Social Welfare, 2 Freelance Researcher)

Since the independence of Bangladesh, Social Safety-net Program has been continuing and expanding by various governments as a means to reduce poverty. The Government of Bangladesh implements 145 activities under 23 ministries under safety-net program. The Department of Social Services (DSS) under Ministry of Social Welfare implements a major part of social safety-net activities for social security, poverty alleviation. The main objective of the study is to review the social safety-net programs implemented by the government of Bangladesh. The main research question was: what is the predominant situation of the implemented social safety-net program of Bangladesh? A survey method for quantitative approach and case study method for qualitative approach were used for this study. Mohammadpur upazila of under Magura district of Bangladesh was selected as the study area. In the study, a total of 202 beneficiaries have been surveyed under survey method through a simple random sampling technique and 04 FGDs, 07 in-depth case studies and 05 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were carried out as a part of qualitative data collection methods. However, the findings may be an important guideline to the concerned government officials, policy makers, NGO managers, and development practitioners in the field of social safety-net activities.

ID : I05601

►4 Understanding the Socioeconomic Impact of Changes in Consumer Avoidance Behavior: Focusing on the Ten Years Following the Fukushima Nuclear Accident

KOICHI YAMAURA¹, Shin Sakaue²

(1 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 2 Kumamoto Gakuen University)

This study investigates how consumer avoidance of products from disaster-affected regions has evolved over the ten years since the Fukushima nuclear accident and evaluates the associated indirect socioeconomic impacts. Nationwide online surveys were conducted in 2013 and 2024, based on Japan's census-based population distribution. Using choice experiments and a Random Parameters Logit (RPL) model, we estimated consumers' willingness to pay (WTP) for agricultural products from different domestic regions (Tohoku, Chubu, Kyushu) and from overseas, while also considering farming methods and labeling.

To assess the socioeconomic impacts of changes in consumer behavior, we employed a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model. Differences in WTP between Tohoku and standard domestic products in each year were input as reductions in consumption to quantify the indirect economic effects. The analysis revealed a notable recovery in consumer acceptance of Tohoku products over the decade. However, the CGE model results suggest that the positive effects of this recovery on individual industries and the broader economy remain limited. These findings provide insight into the long-term dynamics of consumer behavior after a nuclear disaster and its implications for regional economic resilience.

Toward a Greener Future: Transforming Agriculture through Environmental Technological Innovations

Chair : Thi Thuong Nguyen (Ritsumeikan University)

ID : P050101

► 1 The Benefits of Sustainable Agriculture Practices on Rice Productivity and Soil Fertility: A Case Study in Long An Province, Vietnam

Thanh Tam Ho (Ritsumeikan University)

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is key to achieving carbon neutrality through sustainable development. The agricultural sector has seen growing interest in sustainable practices, especially low-carbon farming. In Vietnam, a major rice-producing country, both government authorities and local farmers are becoming more aware of sustainable agriculture practices. This paper examines the benefits of sustainable agricultural practices (SAPs) —specifically the reduction of chemical fertilizers and pesticides—on rice productivity and soil fertility. Data were collected from field experiments conducted on forty rice farms over three crop seasons between 2023 and 2024 in Long An province, Vietnam. Results from the difference-in-difference method showed that SAPs reduced fertilizer and pesticide use by 10% compared to conventional farming practices, with a corresponding 20% decrease in rice productivity. However, soil fertility, measured by bacterial biomass and total carbon using the Soil Fertility Index (SOFIX) technique analysis, was significantly higher using SAPs than in conventional farming practices.

ID : P050201

► 2 Prediction of Suspended Solids in Afghanistan's Kokcha Basin Using Machine Learning: Integrating River Flow and Climate Variables

Najeebullah JAMAL (Ritsumeikan University)

Afghanistan has an arid climate. Because of low vegetation cover and deforestation, soil erosion and sedimentation during flood events adversely affect water availability in terms of quantity and quality. Deposition of suspended solids (SS) in downstream areas blocks irrigation canals, reduces dam storage capacity and electricity production, and consequently affects food–water–energy security. For main river reaches in Afghanistan, SS measurements are available on a monthly time scale from 2014 to the present. Nevertheless, understanding their short-term variations is crucially important for ensuring water availability and for planning adaptation approaches for the protection of aquatic ecosystems. This study was conducted using machine learning approaches to predict daily SS by integrating river flow and climate parameters (i.e., precipitation and temperature) for the Kokcha Basin of Afghanistan. Three machine learning models were used to generate a long-term (2008–2022) suspended solids daily time series: K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, and Artificial Neural Network. Results demonstrated that the K-Nearest Neighbor model performed better ($R^2 = 0.56$ to 0.75) than either the Random Forest or the Artificial Neural Network model. Long-term analysis revealed an increasing trend of SS production (33 – 157 kg/km²/decade). Changes in suspended solid production were more pronounced in upstream mountainous watersheds than they were downstream.

ID : P050301

► 3 Decolorization of Reactive Black 5 by Anaerobic Biodegradation and Toxicity Evaluation of Its Metabolites

Abd Aziz AMIN (Ritsumeikan University)

Direct discharge of wastewater from the Batik industry causes river pollution due to its intense color and toxicity. This study investigated the decolorization of Reactive Black 5 (RB5), a diazo dye, through anaerobic biodegradation and assessed the toxicity of its metabolites. A bacterial strain T4 (unclassified Porphyromonadaceae) which was isolated

from a constructed wetland decolorized anaerobically RB5 at 50-200 mg/L in R2A medium by up to 98% for 3-7 days and accumulated aromatic amines by the cleavage of azo bonds. In the biodegradation process, 1, 7-diamino-8-hydroxynaphthalene and phthalic anhydride were detected by Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry. The medium containing these metabolites was more toxic to *Daphnia magna* than the original medium. This study suggests that effective biotreatment of the wastewater requires not only a decolorizing bacterium such as Strain T4, but also a variety of bacteria capable of degrading the metabolites.

ID : P050401

▶4 Recycling Corncobs as a Substrate in Constructed Wetlands for Heavy Metal Removal from Mine Drainage

Thi Thuong Nguyen (Ritsumeikan University)

Constructed wetlands (CWs) offer a sustainable, low-cost solution for treating acid mine drainage (AMD), especially for heavy metal removal. This study evaluated CWs filled with corncob biochar—an agricultural waste-derived, porous carbon material—and supplemented with plant litter broth as an external carbon source to enhance microbial activity. Gravel-filled CWs served as controls. Two CWs for each substrate type were operated in parallel and planted with common reeds. Synthetic AMD (66.7 mg/L Mn, 12.3 mg/L Zn, other minerals, pH 5.3) was continuously fed into the systems under hydraulic retention times (HRT) of 2–4 days. All CWs effectively neutralized AMD, raising effluent pH to 6.8–8.4. High removal efficiencies were recorded for Mn (57.5–76.7%), Zn (89.4–96.7%), and other metals (Cd, Cu, Fe, Pb: 65.6–99.6%), with superior performance in the corncob biochar systems. The presence of Mn-oxidizing and sulfate-reducing bacteria likely enhanced metal precipitation as Mn oxides and metal sulfides. A negative correlation between metal concentrations and pH suggests mechanisms such as Zn hydroxide formation and adsorption onto Mn oxides. These results demonstrate the effectiveness of corncob biochar and external carbon supplementation in CWs for AMD treatment, offering an eco-friendly and cost-efficient approach to wastewater management using agricultural by-products.

Panel code : 18 / Pre-formed / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J204

What will FOIP (Free and Open Indo-Pacific) mean to Japan and the region?

Chair : Yoshinori KASEDA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : Yoshinori KASEDA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : P020101

▶1 FOIP as a grand strategy of Japan

Keiji Nakatsuji (Ritsumeikan University)

Since former Prime Minister Abe proposed FOIP in August, 2016 first time, 9 years has passed and FOIP appeared to have become the grand strategy of Japan. The presenter will examine the character of FOIP and evaluate if it is sustainable over time.

ID : P020201

▶2 FOIP and South China Sea

Jun Honna (Ritsumeikan University)

China's unilateral conducts in South China sea theoretically conflicts with Japan's grand strategy of FOIP. If so, how will Japan respond to such a conflict and how will Japan work with nations of South China sea?

►3 FOIP and Taiwan

Sachio Nakato (Ritsumeikan University)

Taiwan is another acute crash point with China. Nakato will discuss how Japan will react along with US if China militarily attack Taiwan.

Panel code : 19/Individual/English

11:10-12:50 Room : J301

Conflict Management Resolution

Chair : Mohamed ETTAWY (Ritsumeikan University)

►1 From Conflict to Collaboration: Leveraging Arb-Med-Arb as a tool of Conflict Management

Harini Weerasinghe (Southwest University of Political Science and Law)

This research aims to explore how the Arb-Med-Arb (Arbitration-Mediation-Arbitration) hybrid alternative dispute resolution mechanism can be effectively utilized to preserve and transform relationships in conflict situations, thereby advancing the broader goals of conflict management. The purpose is to investigate the potential of employing Arb-Med-Arb to address the root relational and systemic causes of conflict while fostering sustainable peace and development.

The study is based on empirical legal research and will adopt a multidisciplinary approach combining legal analysis with insights from International Relations and Conflict Resolution to analyze legal frameworks pertaining to Arb-Med-Arb model, against empirical studies from major arbitration centers and mediation effectiveness data to determine whether this could be transposed to be applied in conflict-affected regions the international arena. Evidence elucidates how Arb-Med-Arb not only preserves existing relationships but also transforms them through cooperative engagement, enabling parties to move beyond adversarial stances toward developmental peace.

In conclusion therefore it can be said that Arb-Med-Arb represents a transformative approach to conflict management that achieves developmental peace by prioritizing relationship preservation over adversarial outcomes. By combining the merits of arbitration's clarity and mediation's collaborative problem-solving it seeks to balance legal rigor with empathetic dialogue, thereby fostering harmony essential for developmental peace.

Key Words: Arb-Med-Arb, alternative dispute resolution, International Relations, Conflict Resolution, developmental peace

►2 Socio-economic and Political Status of Lambadi Tribe in India : A case Study of Telangana State

Ravi Ramavath, Vijay Korra (Centre for Economic and Social Studies)

India is the largest democratic nation in the world, renowned for its diversity and multicultural social and Political Structure. The country has hundreds of Tribal Communities with unique socio-cultural and historical heritages. In India Lambada community is one of the prominent Community in India & they are the largest ethnic Tribal Community in India in India they are called different names like Sugali, Banjara Lambadi In Telangana State Lambadi Tribe is one of the largest tribes. Derivation of the word Lambadis came from 'Lavana' (salt) trading and 'lamba', which means tall in Hindi, thus fitting the name Present Paper Briefly Explores the Lambadi Tribe Their Origin and identity, Social Culture evolution & demographic, socio-economic, educational health infrastructural scenario and Political Participation in all level of elections. This is my micro data or Secondary data Chapter. In conclusion, I will explain the present Lambadis' socio-economic and Political situation in Telangana state.

ID : I11001

▶3 Eastern Approaches to Building International Peace: A Study of China's "Community of Shared Future for Mankind"

Yue WU, Yuji Uesugi (Waseda University)

This research focuses on the concept of peacebuilding for a Community of Shared Future for Mankind (CSFM) proposed by China in 2012. This concept calls for adherence to the principle of non-interference in sovereignty, emphasis on cooperative development and multilateralism, and respect for all civilizations in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. And liberal peace, which has been the dominant guiding theory, is being well criticized. The principles of CSFM, unlike the existing Western paradigm of liberal peace, may serve as an alternative to the Eastern states' contribution to peacebuilding. Also, Uesugi & Richmond (2021) proposed to find that the current International Peace Architecture (IPA) has evolved to the sixth stage Peace with Global Justice (PGJ), and that the ideal goals and values of PGJ may be the same as China's official narratives on peace building. Thus, this research mainly utilizes two research methods: qualitative and comparative research. Firstly, it qualitatively analyzes the official texts and research literature on CSFM, and secondly, it conducts a comparative study between CSFM and liberal peace. It turns out that neither approach alone can achieve PGJ. Unless the essence of both is selected and the dregs of both are removed, PGJ can be better arrived at.

ID : I07301

▶4 Al-Azhar as Mediator: Religious Authority and Political Conflict in Post-2011 Egypt

Mohamed ET'AWY (Ritsumeikan University)

This presentation explores the evolving political role of Al-Azhar during Egypt's transitional period following the 2011 revolution. As the country's foremost Sunni religious authority, Al-Azhar has traditionally been associated with religious education and moral leadership. However, in the wake of political unrest and ideological polarization, it took on an increasingly visible role in national affairs. This study analyzes Al-Azhar's efforts to mediate internal conflict by examining key interventions — particularly the Al-Azhar Documents, media coverage of its public statements and actions, and relevant academic literature.

Using a qualitative case study approach grounded in constructivist international relations theory and conflict transformation frameworks, the research evaluates how Al-Azhar positioned itself as a moral and national voice during a time of upheaval. While the institution initially promoted national unity and religious moderation, its growing alignment with state power—especially following the 2013 military intervention—limited its ability to function as an independent or neutral actor.

By drawing on textual analysis of primary documents and media narratives, this presentation contributes to broader discussions on religious diplomacy, the political engagement of non-state actors, and the role of religious institutions in shaping conflict and governance in post-Arab Spring Middle Eastern contexts.

Panel code : 20 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J302

Relational and Spatial Competition, and DEI

Chair : Fiona Creaser (University of Kitakyushu)

ID : I14201

▶1 Are human relationships in Asia different from those in the West?

Shintaro Hamanaka (IDE-JETRO)

Are human relationships in Asia different from those in the West? If so, how are they different? Is it possible to generalize the uniqueness of human relationships in Asia? Which countries specifically are Asian countries? This study

deals with such questions. In doing so, we focus on unique concepts, which I believe, originated in Asia. However, it is difficult to define Asia and find concepts that are shared in Asia, but not in the West. Therefore, this study focuses on Chinese concepts and examines the extent to which they are shared with neighbouring countries. To find Chinese concepts, we use proverbs. For example, “two tigers cannot live in one mountain” seems to be an Asian way of thinking. More proverbs will be identified as a source of Asian/Chinese concepts and whether those can be extended to the logic of human relationship in Asia will be discussed in the paper.

ID : I02301

▶2 The Impact of Examination Competition on Classroom Space Utilization: A Content Analysis of Chinese Academic Papers

Fan Wu (Hiroshima University)

This presentation is based on a content analysis study that investigates whether the spatial organization of Chinese middle/ high school classrooms reflects the pressures of the national college entrance examination (Gaokao). While existing research from China and Japan has demonstrated that physical classroom environments can significantly impact students' learning efficiency and related educational outcomes, these studies have largely overlooked the crucial question of how broader social forces --particularly examination pressures--systematically shape educators' and administrators' approaches to classroom space utilization. The current study builds upon this foundation by employing content analysis methodology to examine whether and how Gaokao-related pressures influence spatial conceptualizations in Chinese secondary education classrooms. Our findings clearly indicate that the high-stakes nature of this examination system profoundly affects perceptions of appropriate classroom layouts, with a marked preference for teacher-centered configurations and a corresponding devaluation of collaborative learning spaces. These results not only demonstrate the examination's cognitive impact on spatial thinking but also strongly suggest that these conceptual shifts manifest in actual classroom arrangements. This research makes a contribution by establishing a clear connection between China's examination culture and physical learning environments, while simultaneously highlighting the need for further investigation into how these spatial practices develop and operate in real-world educational settings.

ID : I03001

▶3 Rediscovering Education: わたしのための多様性ワークブック (A Diversity Workbook for Me)

Fiona Creaser, Yasushi Nakao (University of Kitakyushu)

This study explores how concepts of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) can be meaningfully introduced to adult learners in Kitakyushu City through a collaborative, community-based approach. Past and present participants from the adult education programme at the University of Kitakyushu (UKK) were invited to co-create a DEI-themed workbook, drawing upon their own lived experiences and perspectives. The resulting workbook comprises six chapters: the first three focus on how DEI intersects with personal aspects of daily life—health, money, and community—while the latter three address broader societal issues, including disability, gender, and cross-cultural communication.

Participants' insights were compiled and formatted by researchers and prepared for publication. To assess changes in understanding and engagement with DEI concepts, short surveys were conducted at the beginning and end of both sections of the workbook.

Although data collection is still ongoing, preliminary observations suggest that the project has deepened participants' awareness of diversity in both personal and societal contexts. Ultimately, this research aims to contribute a practical educational resource for use in local community centres and lifelong learning initiatives, while offering valuable insight into how adult learners in Japan engage with DEI themes in an era marked by social fragmentation.

ID : I12601

▶4 Exploring Student Agency through Project-Based Learning: Dream Big!

Christine Pearson (The University of Kitakyushu)

Project-based learning (PjBL) is a dynamic teaching strategy used to deliver authentic and transformative experiences

for learners. By engaging with real-world challenges, PjBL provides students with the space and freedom to practice and develop crucial skills needed in today's world, such as critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, communication, problem solving, flexibility, and leadership. In the first phase of this research in 2024, PjBL guided the design of a youth-led, year-long project involving high school and university students who co-created a workbook for youth on health, money management, education, careers, and community connections. In the next stage of the research, preliminary findings will be presented from the pilot implementation of an after-school program designed to build confidence, leadership qualities, social responsibility, and well-being using the workbook created in the first phase, which was run as an extension course at The University of Kitakyushu in 2025.

Panel code : 21 / Pre-formed / 日本語

11:10-12:50 Room : J303

人文・社会科学における分野横断性による学問展開の可能性 I

Chair : Kumi SEIKE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : Jun AIZAKI (University)

ID : P150101

▶1 大人と子どもの学びの循環の構造 —学校と地域をつなぐ中間拠点の機能分析を通じて—

Miku FUKUI (Kyushu University)

本研究は、高知市土佐山地域における住民主体の「土佐山夢づくりの会」「百年構想の会」を対象に、学校と地域の間に成立する＜中間拠点＞の機能と可能性を、Wengerらの実践共同体（CoP）理論に基づいて明らかにすることを目的とする。従来、学校と地域の連携は「地域が学校を支援する」という一方向的な関係性に焦点が置かれてきたが、土佐山における両会の実践は、子どもと大人が共に地域課題に取り組み、学び合いを通じて相互的な関係を構築している点に特徴がある。これらの実践を、支援の装置ではなく学びの共創の場とみなすことで、学校と地域の関係を再構築する新たな視座が得られる。さらに本研究では、CoP理論に基づく「7原則達成度評価指標」を独自に作成し、両拠点を分析することで、それぞれの拠点がどのような学びの循環構造を育んできたかを可視化した。本研究は、制度や政策の枠組みでは捉えきれない、地域実践に根差した＜学びの場＞の構造に光を当てるものである。

ID : P150201

▶2 多和田葉子作品における「峡谷的言語観」について

Mika YANAGIURA (Waseda University)

本研究では、多和田葉子作品における言語の自律性と話者の自律性の混淆に焦点を当て、その言語的思索の一端を明らかにすることを目的とする。多言語で執筆される多和田の作品をめぐって、その基盤に言語の自明性に対する疑義があるとされ、先行研究としては（1）言語的な混乱を身体的な痛みの観点から分析する研究（飯田，2003；ダヌータ，2008）、（2）多和田特有の言葉遊びについて考察する研究（阿部，2016）、（3）言語観を言葉の「中間地点」という概念から考察する研究（土屋，2009）、などがある。しかし多くの研究が言及する「中間地点」や「A語とB語の間の詩的な峡谷」といった言語の裂け目の先に、多和田がなにを見据えているかということについては考究されてこなかった。そこで本論では、多和田が影響を受けたベンヤミンの純粹言語論を下敷きに、90年代から2000年代にかけての多和田作品「三人関係」（1991）等を考察することで、多和田の言語観の一端を明らかにする。

ID : P150301

▶3 宮崎県椎葉村における伝統的焼畑の変容と近代農林業との併存： 存在論的人類学の視点から

Kaito FUKUDA (Kyoto University)

本発表は、存在論的転回以降の文化人類学分野において再考されてきた「人間」と「自然」ないし「非人間」との関係性に関する諸議論を援用することで焼畑実践を動態的に捉える試みである。焼畑は戦前まで山間地域の食を支えてきたが、

現在では保存活動を通じて一部地域で継続されるのみである。先行研究では焼畑の衰退は近代農林業の成長と同一の現象と理解され、両者は相容れないものと考えられてきた。ところが宮崎県椎葉村にて調査した結果、焼畑はスギ造林や農業機械とも部分的に協働しながら営まれていることが明らかとなった。現在の焼畑実践は「近代／伝統」の二項対立図式には必ずしも収まらず、むしろ従来対比的に描かれてきた存在を含む様々なアクターが複雑に絡まり合いつつ絶えず生成変化しながら営まれているといえる。さらにこうした視座はプランテーション農業の増加とともに減少したとされる東南アジア地域の焼畑の再検討にも援用可能であろう。

ID : P150401

▶4 「中国社会学」の確立を巡るウェーバー研究の受容についての考察 —蘇と汪の研究を対象に

Yu Dong (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究は、「中国社会学の確立」をめぐる議論を起点として、中国において中国の社会学者がマックス・ウェーバー理論を受容する中で中国の社会学を自立させるために、それをどのように受容し、またいかに格闘したかを明らかにすることを研究目的とする。社会学はもともと西洋から輸入の学問であり、西洋社会の特性を色濃く反映しているため、中国社会を分析するには理論的有效性の限界がある。この問題意識のもと、1980年代に費孝通が提唱した「中国の社会学」の確立は、中国の社会的現実と社会変革に即した学問構築として重要である。同時期に展開されたウェーバー受容の過程では、蘇国勲と汪暉がそれぞれ、ウェーバー理論に内在する中西の認識論的基盤の差異や西洋的言語覇権性を批判的に検討した。そこで本研究は、①中国の千名以上の社会学研究者の研究関心を整理し、社会理論、とくにウェーバー研究の動向を把握し、②蘇・汪両氏の理論的探究を通じて思想的葛藤の構造を解明し、ウェーバー理論受容が中国社会学の確立に果たした役割を考察する。

Panel code : 22 / Pre-formed / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J306

Literary Afterlives: Memory and Identity at the Margins of Remembrance

Chair : Kaori YOSHIDA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : Kaori YOSHIDA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : P170101

▶1 Imagining memory from below: Collective memory in Narayan Wagle's Palpasa Café

Avash Bhanjankar (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Narayan Wagle's 2005 anti-war novel *Palpasa Café*, set in the period of the Nepali civil war, has garnered significant academic attention for its metafictional narrative, themes of cultural trauma, and its aestheticism. However, very little discourse has been directed to memory and remembrance featured in the novel. Prior studies of literature and memory recognize the importance of fiction and literature in serving both as mediums and objective of remembrance, lending legitimacy to this method. This study examines *Palpasa Café* in terms of its contributions to building a collective memory of the civil war as well as voicing the concerns of the marginalized and powerless. Employing symbolic interactionist approaches to collective memory, this study argues that through the strength of its metafictional narrative, *Palpasa Café* constructs sites of memory of the civil war, empowering voices of the helpless and the marginalized to develop a memory from below that visualizes and contextualizes the civil war in human terms. Implications include the utilization of symbolic interactionist frameworks in the study of literature to bridge the gap between micro-level meaning making processes and broader macro-level studies of the creation and negotiation of collective memory.

ID : P170201

▶2 Repositioning Ōta Yōko in Atomic Bomb Literature

Iris Panagopoulou (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Postwar atomic bomb literature (genbaku bungaku) has significantly shaped Japanese national identity by confronting the trauma of Hiroshima and Nagasaki through personal and collective narratives. While Kenzaburō Ōe is often regarded as the genre's leading literary figure, this study examines the marginalisation of other important voices, notably Ōta Yōko, a survivor and the first writer to publish about the Hiroshima bombing. Her work, *City of Corpses*, portrays the immediate survivor experience but was later sidelined in favour of more universalising male narratives. The genre itself has evolved from being exclusive to survivors to including writers with no direct experience, blurring the line between testimony and imagination. This raises a key question: to what extent is Ōta Yōko remembered in contemporary Japan, and why has she not become the representative face of atomic bomb literature despite being its earliest voice? Marking the 100th anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing in 2025, physical memorials like the Genbaku Dome and Peace Memorial Museum offer visual and spatial representations of atomic memory. In contrast, atomic bomb literature critically reshapes this memory by expressing the nuanced sentiments of trauma, erasure, and identity. This study hypothesizes that literature not only reflects but also challenges and reconstructs Japanese postwar identity in ways that physical sites cannot, particularly by highlighting marginalized voices such as Ōta Yōko's.

ID : P170301

▶3 Stories of Rotuma - Children's Books as Tools for Cultural and Language Preservation

Sarah Vamarasi (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study investigates the ways in which children's books help the Rotuman community preserve collective memory and form cultural identity. Over 85% of Rotumans currently reside outside of their homeland, disrupting the traditional oral traditions of cultural transmission. As a result, children's books have become an essential tool for preserving cultural continuity over time and space. Based on the theories of Material Culture by Miller, Archive Theory by Derrida, and Picture Book Theory by Sipe, this study examines the ways in which textual and visual components in Rotuman children's books convey cultural values and knowledge. The study uses qualitative techniques, such as visual-textual analysis of four chosen works and semi-structured author interviews. According to preliminary research, these texts employ bilingual language usage and culturally distinctive imagery to promote a feeling of Rotuman identity in addition to strengthening collective memory through oral tradition-based stories. Ultimately, this study emphasizes how children's books can act as a living archive, bridging the gap between the past and present, the homeland and the diaspora, memory, and identity.

Panel code : 23 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J307

Educational Contexts and Teacher Education

Chair : Noriko Kawasaki (University of Miyazaki)

ID : I06201

▶1 Performance and Challenges in Using English as a Medium of Instruction in a Multilingual Classroom

Shila Sasaninia (University of Perpetual Help System Dalta)

This study aimed to assess the performance and challenges encountered by students and teachers in using English as a medium of instruction (EMI) in a multilingual classroom. Conducted at the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Perpetual Help System DALTA, the research employed a descriptive quantitative design. A total of 320 participants (300 students and 20 teachers) were selected using Raosoft sampling for students and total enumeration

for faculty. Data were collected through validated survey instruments and analyzed using JAMOVI software. Findings revealed that both teachers and students positively assessed EMI in terms of learning outcomes, teaching strategies, engagement, and course content. However, they reported moderate challenges, particularly in comprehension and communication. Statistical tests indicated significant differences between the respondents' assessments and the extent of challenges encountered. Furthermore, academic performance varied significantly when grouped by demographic profiles.

The study concludes that while EMI enhances learning in multilingual contexts, it also presents linguistic and motivational challenges that must be addressed. These findings are relevant for policymakers, administrators, and educators aiming to improve EMI implementation in higher education settings through targeted support and inclusive language strategies.

ID : I14401

►2 Increasing student interest in study abroad through positive language class experiences

Jason Lowes (Fukuyama University)

English is a global language, and previous research has shown that Japanese students who study abroad benefit both linguistically and sociology-culturally (Kinginger, 2011; Yashima, 2002) from participating in study abroad programs. Despite the positive influence that study abroad experiences can have on students, the number of students opting to participate in these programs has been decreasing (JASSO, 2019). Student concerns about language competence along with their reported inward-looking stance (MEXT, 2013) have been cited as reasons for Japanese students to not want to leave Japan and study elsewhere. This paper reports on a study that aims to counter some negative influences that prevent students from studying abroad. Through the use of English language course materials which promote positive experiences abroad in conjunction with opportunities for students to have interpersonal exchange with non-Japanese students, this research hopes to positively influence the thinking of Japanese university students at a small Japanese regional university toward having a more outward-looking stance. Through actively decreasing Japanese students' anxiety around their communicative competence, making them excited to see the wider world, and by allowing them to experience the joy of cross-cultural sharing, the hope is that this research will lessen the fragmentation of the world.

ID : I01201

►3 Mentorship in the Age of Generative AI: ChatGPT to Support Pre-Service Teachers During Placements

Walter Barbieri (University of Adelaide)

This study investigates the integration of mentorship and generative artificial intelligence (gen-AI) to support pre-service teachers (PSTs) during work-integrated learning (WIL) placements. Utilising the Mentoring and Self-Regulated Learning Pyramid Model (MSPM), it examines how mentors' dual roles as coaches and assessors influence PSTs. Data explores to what extent gen-AI can assist PSTs in meeting the demands of WIL placements. Quantitative and qualitative data from 151 PSTs, including survey, interview, placement scores, and mentor feedback were analysed using statistical correlation analysis and thematic analysis to reveal varied mentorship approaches. Gen-AI tools are highlighted as valuable in enhancing PSTs' SRL, providing tactical and emotional guidance where traditional mentorship is limited. However, challenges remain in gen-AI's ability to navigate complex interpersonal dynamics. The study advocates for balanced mentorship training that integrates technical and emotional support, and equitable access to gen-AI tools.

ID : I01701

▶4 Situation Overview of the Past and Present of Teacher Development in the Republic of Vanuatu

Noriko Kawasaki (University of Miyazaki)

Vanuatu is one of small island developing countries which share common challenges on economic issues, environmental issues, socio-environmental issues, and social issues. Facing those challenges, Vanuatu has been working on reforms to improve the quality of school education. One of the reforms is upgrading the Vanuatu Institute of Teacher Education (VITE) to the School of Education under the National University of Vanuatu in 2021. In addition to this, other examples related to teacher development include support for educational capacity building within the framework of international cooperation by NGOs and other foreign aid organizations, and the provision of teacher training programs by the University of the South Pacific, a union university of the Pacific island countries. However, every information is scattered and the process leading up to the present is not organized.

This study will organize information with focus on the process of the upgrading of the VITE. It is based on analysis of multiple literature sources and web information, and also actual facts that would be available from a field survey scheduled for this September. Although teacher development is still ongoing, this study will collect and summarize scattered information by irradiating the past and present of VITE.

Panel code : 24 / Individual / 日本語

11:10-12:50 Room : J308

Educational Development

Chair : Takaaki Kuranami (Ritsumeikan University)

ID : I02201

▶1 英語学位プログラムがある日本の大学入学までの径路と入学後の径路の相関 ～外国人留学生5名の Auto-TEM に基づく考察～

Tomoko Ogita (Osaka University)

少子化と国際化の影響により、留学生の受け入れ競争が激化し、英語学位プログラムを設置する大学が増加している。それに伴い、留学生が日本の大学で学ぶ目的も多様化している。彼らのどのような経験が日本の大学への進学を後押しし、入学後の進路にどう影響するかを明らかにすることは、充実した学修の支援を考える上で重要である。本研究では、英語学位プログラムに在籍する留学生5名（A～E）の入学前後の径路を、学生自身が作成した Auto-TEM をもとに分析した。動機の起伏が激しかった A・B は入学後に動機の低下を経験し、幅のある浮き沈みを経た C は安定していた。E・F は動機が徐々に高まり、その傾向が継続していた。入学後は人間関係や夢の具体化が社会的助勢となり、生活への慣れや将来への不安が社会的抑制として作用していた。入学前の学習動機が入学後の動機形成・維持に関わる可能性が明らかとなり、入学前の動機の重要性が示唆された。

ID : I04001

▶2 英語学位プログラムがある日本の大学を選択した韓国人留学生の成長プロセス —TEA を用いた進学動機と入学後の経験の可視化に基づく考察—

Eiichi INADA (Kwansei Gakuin University)

本研究では、英語学位プログラムがある日本の大学で学ぶ外国人留学生の進学動機や入学後の生活の経験を可視化し、その経験による成長プロセスを明らかにする。目的は、非英語圏である日本を敢えて選んだ留学生の人生径路と成長の様相を理解することで、彼らが日本で学ぶことの価値を再評価することである。調査にあたって、英語学位プログラムのある日本の大学で学ぶ韓国人留学生に半構造化インタビューを行い、得られたデータを文化心理学に依拠する複線径路等至性アプローチを用いて分析した。分析の結果、対象者が幼少期に育んだ第二言語適正や外国語環境における適応力が、大学受験時の進路選択や就職活動時の企業選択等に深いつながりを持って意味づけされていることがわかった。また、言語学習によって得られた自己効力感が入学後の大学生活における行動や選択、そこから生じる価値観形成にも内的要因として

影響を及ぼしていることがわかった。

ID : I00701

▶3 工学系地方大学の学生が持つ英語学習ビリーフと英語学習支援の考察 —1年生を対象としたアンケート調査から—

Hiromi KUBO (Kitami Institute of Technology)

英語に対してネガティブな思考を抱き、アウトプットに苦手意識を持つ傾向がある工学系地方大学の学生に関して、英語学習の特徴を見出すことでニーズに沿った英語教育を考察する。1年生を対象とし、英語学習場面における感情と将来ビジョンに関するアンケート調査を2年前から行っている。英語学習に関してポジティブな感情を持つ学生数よりもネガティブな感情を持っている学生が大多数であることに加え、日本語以外の外国語を使わない将来ビジョンを描いている学生が半数以上を占めていることもわかってきた。不安・緊張といったネガティブな感情を英語学習に対して持っている学生の実態から、今後の英語教育と課外英語学習支援の可能性を考察する。また英語学習に関してポジティブな感情を持っている学生に対しては、正課外活動の中で英語学習プラットフォームを作る等の自律学習に向けた支援について考察する。

ID : I05901

▶4 子どもの描画による神経発達症支援の検討

Takaaki Kuranami¹, Kimiya Kon², Kiminori Gemba³, Tetsuaki Oda¹
(1 Ritsumeikan University, 2 Kon Pediatric Clinic, 3 Hosei University)

我が国において、子どもの神経発達症が増えている。人のこころや精神に関わる臨床現場においては、自覚症状の聴取や他者によって観察し評価されるレーティングスケールを用いているが、客観性が乏しく、再現性に低く、バイオマーカーの不足が治療や研究に大きな障壁となっていると指摘している（岸本，2016）。

近年はIT技術の躍進により、深層学習技術を利用した発達障害の研究も報告され始めている。例えば、人の精神に関わる客観的な情報の一つとして認められている脳波を用い、深層学習技術を応用して、精神疾患・発達障害の診断を補助するモデルの構築を目的とした研究結果を報告し、平均精度70%程度のモデル構築が可能であったと報告している（鈴木ほか，2021）。

本研究は子どもが描画した簡単な図形をもとに、AIを用いて描画特徴から客観的指標を用いて検証を行い、その結果を示す。

Panel code : 25 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J102

Japan's Cooperation with ASEAN

Chair : S M Ali Reza (University of Dhaka)

ID : I08401

▶1 Laos medical support

Shoichi Kikuchi (Noguchi Thyroid Hospital)

From March 16 to 23, 2025, a Japanese medical team (including the Japan Society of Endocrine Surgery and Japan Heart) conducted thyroid surgery support activities in northern Laos. In this region, iodine deficiency is common, and no screening system for thyroid disease is in place. The project aimed to promote awareness and provide surgical treatment for thyroid disease. Preoperative examinations and anesthetic explanations were conducted with the help of interpreters, and surgeries were performed in a semi-open-air setting.

A total of 11 surgeries were initially scheduled, but two were canceled — one due to arrhythmia and another due to high HbA1c levels — resulting in 9 completed procedures. Local surgeons operated with support from Japanese doctors. To minimize complications and due to limited access to thyroid hormone and calcium medications, total thyroidectomies were avoided, and partial resections were prioritized.

There were some challenges, including bleeding during upper pole vessel treatment and difficulty identifying the recurrent laryngeal nerve. Final pathology included 4 nodular goiters, 3 follicular adenomas, 1 Hashimoto's disease,

and 1 papillary thyroid carcinoma. All patients were discharged without any complications. We have a good relationship with Japan Herat staff and Laos staff.

ID : I00801

▶2 Strategic Importance of Bangladesh to Japan Amid Evolving Global and Regional Geopolitical Dynamics

S M Ali Reza (University of Dhaka)

This research explores Bangladesh's strategic importance to Japan within the context of evolving global and regional geopolitical dynamics. The study's primary purpose is to analyze how Bangladesh's growing economic and strategic relevance in South Asia and the Bay of Bengal region aligns with Japan's foreign policy interests, particularly under the Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) vision. As global power balances shift and regional connectivity gains prominence, Japan increasingly views Bangladesh as a key partner for ensuring regional stability, economic cooperation, and strategic balance.

The research employs a qualitative methodology, drawing on primary sources such as official Japanese and Bangladeshi government publications, policy documents, and speeches. Secondary data from academic journals, think tank reports, and media coverage is also used. Expert interviews with scholars and policy analysts provide deeper insights into Japan's motivations and strategic calculations.

Findings reveal that multiple factors drive Japan's engagement with Bangladesh: countering China's expanding influence, securing maritime routes in the Bay of Bengal, and promoting infrastructure development through initiatives like the Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt (BIG-B). Bangladesh, in turn, seeks to diversify its foreign partnerships and boost its regional profile.

The study concludes that Bangladesh is increasingly strategic for Japan, reflecting broader shifts in Indo-Pacific geopolitics. This partnership exemplifies the emerging role of middle powers in shaping regional and global orders.

ID : I13001

▶3 Philippines-Japan Economic Relations amid Geopolitical and Economic Challenges

Dennis TRINIDAD (De La Salle University)

What impact does China's economic clout and rivalry with the US have on the economic relations of countries in the region? This paper examines the changes (and continuities) in contemporary Philippines-Japan economic relations as they adapt to geopolitical factors and economic challenges. It argues that both countries have sought to strengthen their relationship as part of their overall strategies in mitigating China's rising clout and economic vulnerabilities from US-China competition and Trump's tariffs. The Philippines, along with India, Vietnam, and other Southeast Asian countries, could potentially benefit from Japanese business restructuring as firms adapt to these geopolitical issues. On the other hand, by strengthening economic ties with Tokyo, the Philippines seeks to mitigate its economic dependence and security vulnerability to China. The Philippines' economic policies have complemented Japan's push for FDI and industrial restructuring through the investment liberalization policies that started during the Aquino and Ramos administrations in the 1990s and the Aquino III's and Duterte's infrastructure development projects, and more recently, Ferdinand 'Bongbong' Marcos, Jr.'s policy of strengthening the Philippines' export and investment competitiveness that aims to attract investments especially from Japan.

Politics Beyond Certainty: AI, Human Rights, and Ethical Memory

Chair : Jongyun Bae (Yonsei University)

Discussant : Shunichi Takekawa (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : P190101

► 1 Whose Territory Is Dokdo? Multilingual LLM Responses to a Politically Sensitive Question

Kyungho Song (Korea AI Safety Institute)

This study probes the limits of large-language-model (LLM) “alignment” by asking frontier systems — operating in Korean, Japanese, Chinese, and English—who owns the disputed Dokdo/Takeshima islets. Alignment is seen as the most urgent challenge in LLM development, yet domains lacking agreed truths, such as territorial disputes, remain underexplored. This research tests whether LLMs can remain “aligned” when consensus is impossible.

Using public interfaces, the study compares major models (ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini, Grok, Mistral) and regional leading systems from Korea, Japan, and China. Each model–language pair is prompted with three frames—direct claim, explanation request, and fact-check—across two temperature settings, with five repetitions per prompt. Responses are archived with metadata and manually coded into six categories: Korean claim, Japanese claim, neutral/dispute, refusal, ambiguous, and policy-based refusal.

The analysis examines whether models behave consistently across languages and how national context influences refusal strategies. Early findings suggest alignment acts less as universal truth-seeking than as a context-sensitive risk response. By combining stance distributions with refusal template analysis, the study argues that current alignment encodes a tacit political theory—often defaulting to epistemic abstention in contentious domains—and urges alignment research to integrate political-philosophical inquiry with technical approaches.

ID : P190201

► 2 An Analysis of South Korea’s Voting Behavior on UN General Assembly Human Rights Resolutions: Focusing on Political and Economic Obligations

Heesu Lim, Jaesuk Park (Yonsei University)

While the South Korean government emphasizes its quantitative engagement within the UN system in regard to international human rights policy, but falls short in clarifying the criteria used to address those issues. In cases involving country-specific resolutions, South Korea’s voting behavior is likely to be influenced by its bilateral relationships with either the proposing state or the target country. However, analyzing voting patterns on universal resolutions — not targeting specific countries but addressing all member states—requires a different analytical framework.

This study analyzes Korea’s voting on UN General Assembly universal human rights resolutions from 1991 to 2022. This study hypothesizes that the inclusion of political and economic obligation in the resolution significantly influences voting behavior. This analysis suggests that a state’s human rights policy may be influenced not only by regime type and ideology, but also by political and economic considerations.

ID : P190301

► 4 The Absent Comrade: Memory, Mourning and Political Ethics in South Korean Student Movements

Whi Chang (Sejong University)

This paper examines how the South Korean student movement reconfigured the notion of “comradeship” (dongji) into a political and ethical practice of memory, particularly in the wake of the 1980 Gwangju Uprising. While much

scholarship has explored the organizational and ideological aspects of the movement, this study focuses on the ethical dimension of comradeship—rooted in absence, death, and the duty of survivors.

Drawing on theoretical reflections on friendship by Aristotle, Montaigne, Arendt, and Derrida, the paper explores how post-Gwangju literature articulates a politics of friendship grounded not in reciprocity but in the responsibility toward the dead. In *Human Acts* by Han Kang, the line “Since I could not hold your funeral, my life became one” captures the transformation of grief into an enduring ethical commitment. Similarly, in *The Old Garden* by Hwang Sok-yong, memory and inherited trauma shape a non-ideological but deeply political subjectivity.

These texts constitute a “community of memory” that extends beyond immediate political affiliations, redefining comradeship as an enduring relationship with the absent. The paper argues that this transformation of comradeship offers a critical framework for understanding ethics and solidarity in post-authoritarian South Korean politics and literature.

Panel code : 27 / Pre-formed / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J201

Behavioral, Organizational, and Strategic Drivers of Sustainability and Resilience in Contemporary Management

Chair : Pen-Yuan Liao (National United University)

Discussant : Kuang-Ming Kuo, Ming-Fu Hsu, Pen-Yuan Liao, Shih-Heng Yu
(National United University)

ID : P010101

► 1 Work-Family Conflict and Retention Intention: The Roles of Job Satisfaction and Psychological Resilience

Pen-Yuan Liao¹, Shan-Yu Wu²

(1 National United University, 2 Vanguard International Semiconductor Corporation)

Drawing on the theories of role conflict and conservation of resources, we used job satisfaction as a mediator and psychological resilience as a moderator to develop a model linking work-family conflict to retention intention. A sample of 358 cross-sectional survey and both regression and bootstrapping were utilized to examine this model. The results revealed that work-family conflict is negatively associated with job satisfaction. Job satisfaction was positively related to retention intention and fully mediated the relationship between work-family conflict and retention intention. Furthermore, psychological resilience moderated the negative relationship of work-family conflict with job satisfaction and this negative relationship was stronger for individuals with low rather than high psychological resilience. Psychological resilience also moderated the negative indirect effect of work-family conflict on retention intention via job satisfaction and this negative indirect effect was stronger for individuals with low rather than high psychological resilience. The theoretical and managerial implications were discussed.

ID : P010201

► 2 Understanding People's Electronic Waste Recycling Intentions: A Theory of Planned Behavior Perspective

Kuang-Ming Kuo, Hui-Yun Luo (National United University)

In 2022, global electronic waste (e-waste) reached 62 million tons, with only 20% properly recycled. To address this, Taiwan is implementing a new policy in 2025 that assigns recycling responsibilities to manufacturers and retailers, supported by incentives and labeling mechanisms. This study, grounded in the Theory of Planned Behavior, examines the factors influencing individuals' intentions to recycle mobile phones. An online survey of 152 adults was analyzed using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) and machine learning to identify key drivers of

recycling behavior. Results show that environmental awareness, reward incentives, and access to e-waste information are top factors that increase recycling intentions, while machine learning analysis highlights government policy as the most influential factor, followed by environmental awareness and perceived behavioral norms. These findings offer valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders aiming to improve public e-waste recycling, particularly among younger generations, through targeted policy design and awareness initiatives.

ID : P010301

►3 Benchmarking the Dynamic Efficiency of Tourist Hotels in Taiwan Spanning the Covid-19 Pandemic

Shih-Heng Yu, Wei-Chun Jian, Hsin-Yu Chang, Yun-Pei Jin, Hung-Chih Cheng (National United University)

The Covid-19 pandemic has posed unprecedented challenges to Taiwan's tourism industry. As a vital component of the tourism value chain, tourist hotels faced significant declines in demand and rising cost pressures during the pandemic. With the gradual easing of Covid-19, accelerating recovery and improving management efficiency have become critical concerns for hotel operators. This study employs Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) to benchmark and evaluate the dynamic operational efficiency of hotels in Taiwan from 2018 to 2024, and examines how factors such as hotel scale, location, and management type may influence efficiency. The findings are expected to provide hotel operators with insights into their performance positioning and guidance for improvement, serving as a reference for resource allocation and strategic decision-making, thereby enhancing operational resilience in the post-pandemic era.

ID : P010401

►4 Network Embeddedness and Financial Flexibility: Evidence from Social Network Analysis

Ming-Fu Hsu¹, Sin-Jin Lin², Yu-Xuan Huang¹, Yi-Ting Tsai¹, LIN GUAN-CI¹, Ting-Yu Zhou¹
(1 National United University, 2 National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology)

Financing constraints have long hindered corporate growth and investment efficiency. External financing typically incurs higher costs than internal resources due to information asymmetry and agency problems, which restrict access to capital and reduce firms' ability to allocate resources effectively. These constraints not only impair firm performance but also compromise the financial market's role in directing capital to its most productive uses. Accurately identifying financially constrained firms is thus essential for strategic decision-making. In today's interconnected business environment, firms operate within complex social networks rather than in isolation. According to social network theory, firms embedded in rich business networks can access valuable information, resources, and capital more efficiently. These connections help mitigate information asymmetry and reduce agency problems. This study proposes analyzing firms' network structures using social network analysis to better understand their impact on financial constraints. By doing so, managers can more effectively identify resource bottlenecks and optimize allocation decisions. A robust business network can thus serve as a mechanism to ease financing difficulties and enhance firm resilience in dynamic markets. Ultimately, integrating network insights into financial decision-making supports both profit maximization and the prevention of avoidable losses.

Panel code : 28 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J202

FDI and Finance in Asian Economies

Chair : Munim Kumar Barai (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I16201

▶ 1 Government Marketing Strategies for Attracting FDI: a case of the Middle East Countries.

Muhammad Shafiqul Islam (ACI LOGISTICS LTD.)

Marketing strategies are commonly used by individuals and companies to increase their market share or achieve sales targets. However, marketing at the government level has not received as much attention as it should. This study examines how governments in Middle Eastern countries use marketing strategies to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The current literature mainly focused on regulatory reform and infrastructure development; there is a gap in understanding how specific government-initiated marketing initiatives and governance quality interact to influence FDI inflows in the region.

By Employing a mixed-methods approach, this research analyzes policy documents, FDI inflow data, and governance indicators across selected Gulf Cooperation Council countries. It is expected that countries implementing comprehensive marketing strategies such as investment promotion agencies, special economic zones, and liberalized ownership laws combined with improvements in governance and regulatory quality, experience higher and more sustainable FDI inflows in this region. Based on the findings, this research will provide some policy implementation.

ID : I16501

▶ 2 Unlocking Investment Potential: Analyzing FDI Dynamics in GCC Countries

Mohammad Arifuzzaman Manik (Statestree Trust Bank)

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries have increasingly positioned themselves as attractive destinations for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). In particular, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) lead the region in attracting significant FDI inflows, contributing to their broader economic transformation agendas. Despite the growing interest in the GCC as an FDI hub, there is limited comprehensive analysis of the specific factors influencing FDI patterns across the region, particularly in light of recent reforms and global economic shifts. This study employs a mixed-methods approach, analyzing recent FDI inflow data from official sources alongside qualitative assessments of government policies and investment incentives across GCC countries. The research identifies economic and political stability, regulatory reforms, tax incentives, infrastructure development, strategic national visions (e.g., Saudi Vision 2030, Abu Dhabi Economic Vision 2030), sectoral opportunities (infrastructure, logistics, tourism, IT, renewable energy, healthcare), and ownership reforms (such as the removal of local shareholder requirements) as key components in attracting FDI to the region.

ID : I15801

▶ 3 Debt Dynamics and Financial Stability: Exploring Capital Structure Effects in Asia and GCC Economies

Helal Uddin (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Capital structure plays a crucial role in determining firms' financial efficiency and stability. While extensive research has examined capital structure determinants in various regions, there remains a gap in comparative studies between Asia and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, particularly regarding how capital structure influences firm stability in these regions. Considering this research gap, this study will provide an empirical analysis of capital structure and firm stability across Asia and GCC countries. This research collects panel data from non-financial firms over 10 years in both regions. It employs regression techniques, including ordinary least squares, fixed effects, and random effects models, to estimate the effects of capital structure on firm stability. This research is expected to show a clear difference

between the two regions: in Asia, where financial markets are more developed, firms are likely to have a stronger and more positive link between their capital structure and stability. In contrast, firms in the GCC may be more affected by short-term debt due to their less mature financial systems. Based on the actual outcomes, this research provides some policy implications.

ID : I09701

►4 BOJ's Moves Towards Policy Normalization: Impacts on Portfolios and Financial Performance of Banks in Japan

Munim Kumar Barai (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The Bank of Japan (BOJ) initiated the policy normalization in March 2024 with a hike in the interest rate from a negative to a positive zone. In July 2024, it further increased the policy rates and announced quantitative tightening (QT) by reducing the purchase of Japanese Government Bonds (JGBs) from the market. These moves mark the unwinding of the measures BOJ initiated under the 2013 Quantitative Easing (QE2), which both COVID-19 and the Ukraine War prolonged. Nonetheless, the ultra-low interest rate and the crowding out of the capital market required Japanese banks to diversify their portfolio into more risky areas like the stock markets and the real estate sector for better earnings. They also increased their exposure through external financial involvement, such as collateralized assets holding, carry trade, etc. Overall, BOJ's QE measures adversely affected the financial performance of all four major types of banks in Japan, including their net income, return on assets, and return on equity. Due to the policy normalization move, they have to rebalance their financial portfolio again, which will have financial implications. Following a mixed research methodology, this study will examine how the BOJ's policy normalization steps are likely to affect portfolio redistribution, including external investment choices, and the financial performance of banks in Japan.

Keywords: BOJ, Policy Normalization, Quantitative Easing, Banks, Portfolios, Financial Performance

Panel code : 29 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J203

Economy and Corporate Performance

Chair : Han-Chiang Ho (Wenzhou-Kean University)

ID : I10101

►1 Sustainable Finance and Corporate ESG Performance: An Empirical Analysis of GSS+ Bonds in Asia-Pacific

Andrea Moeljono (Kwansei Gakuin University)

The market for Green, Social, Sustainable, and other labeled (GSS+) bonds has grown rapidly since the introduction of green bonds in 2007 and social bonds in 2006, especially in the Asia-Pacific region. However, empirical studies focusing specifically on GSS+ bonds, particularly social and sustainable bonds, remain limited, and most research emphasizes the broader bond market. This study aims to fill that gap by examining the impact of GSS+ bond issuance on corporate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance, with a focus on firms in the Asia-Pacific region. We conduct both panel regression and event study analyses. The results show that GSS+ bond issuance leads to a statistically significant improvement in corporate ESG scores, with an average increase of 8.529 points. Furthermore, firms that repeatedly issue GSS+ bonds tend to have higher ESG scores compared to those that issue only once or not at all. The positive impact is also higher in countries with a more developed GSS+ bond market. These findings suggest that GSS+ bonds are not only financial instruments but also a practical tool for promoting sustainability from a corporate perspective, providing a better understanding for policymakers, investors, and corporate issuers interested in enhancing ESG performance and sustainable finance.

ID : I11701

►2 Design, Efficiency, and Public Participation in Circular Economy Strategies for Waste Management

Ifta Irodatul Utami (Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia)

Rapid urbanization created critical waste management challenges and requires a shift toward circular economy approaches. This paper aims to compare waste management systems in Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Singapore, Japan, and Australia, with a focus on design features, operational efficiency, and public participation strategies. Using a desk-based review of policy documents and literature, the study examines how these countries apply circular economy principles. Japan and Australia showcase mature systems with advanced infrastructure, robust legal frameworks, and comprehensive public education that support recycling and waste-to-energy technologies. Singapore emphasizes centralized collection, clear regulatory standards, and targeted behavior-change campaigns. Malaysia and Vietnam face infrastructure gaps but are introducing mandatory separation policies and community-based initiatives. Indonesia demonstrates a complex landscape, with national targets driving reforms, and strong community waste bank models, but persistent gaps in collection coverage and landfill management. By mapping these contrasts, the paper identifies opportunities for policy learning and adaptation in Indonesia and comparable contexts. It argues for integrated strategies combining infrastructure investment, policy incentives, and culturally appropriate nudges to improve sorting, reduce landfill reliance, and promote resource recovery. The findings aim to inform policymakers and practitioners working toward sustainable, circular waste management models in rapidly urbanizing Asia-Pacific settings.

ID : I03101

►3 Impact of carbon emission policies on corporate ESG performance mediating role of green innovation in China

Yufei Chen, Sunhee Suk (Nagasaki University)

China, the world's largest carbon emitter, launched a emissions trading scheme (ETS) in eight provinces on a pilot basis in 2013, and is expanding nationwide from 2021. The scheme provides financial incentives for companies to reduce emissions.

Many studies looked into how ETS affects emissions and companies' profits, but fewer explored its broader impact on corporate ESG performance. Most of the focus has been on environmental outcomes, with governance and social dimensions often left out. One of the important questions is whether green innovation influences this process. Many studies on this topic rely on indirect measures of innovation, such as research and development (R&D) spending, rather than looking at actual outcomes, such as green patents.

This study aimed to explore how ETS affects Chinese firms' ESG performance and further to examine a mediation effect of companies' green innovation for transmission path of better ESG practices. We established a Difference-in-Differences (DID) model and used panel data from Chinese A-share listed companies from 2011 to 2021.

We discussed the policy implications of encouraging firms to invest in low-carbon technologies through subsidies or tax incentives, and of governments expanding and improving national ETSs to progressively include more polluting industries, i.e. steel and cement.

ID : I02501

►4 Mapping the Enterprise Circular Economy Readiness: Measuring Private Sector Sustainability Link to Internationalization Intentions in Wenzhou City in China

Han-Chiang Ho¹, Candy Lim Chiu¹, Aaron van Klyton² (1 Wenzhou-Kean University, 2 Kean University)

Purpose

This study examines the readiness of private enterprises in Wenzhou, China, to implement Circular Economy (CE) principles, addressing the gap between national green development strategies and local business practices.

Methodology and Results

Using a mixed-methods approach, the research surveyed private enterprises in Wenzhou based on CE Readiness tools and conducted semi-structured interviews with firm leaders. The study assessed structural and behavioral readiness dimensions, integrating insights from CE implementation barriers and change readiness frameworks. Findings revealed high awareness of CE principles but uneven implementation across readiness dimensions. While firms showed commitment to change, especially for reputational benefits, change efficacy remained low. Internal CE capabilities and design integration were underdeveloped, exacerbated by policy ambiguity and infrastructure gaps.

Conclusion and Relevance

The study highlights the link between CE readiness and internationalization intentions among Wenzhou's private enterprises. This connection underscores the strategic importance of local sustainability adaptation for global market access, providing valuable insights into the future internationalization pathways of these firms and contributing to a broader understanding of the CE transition in emerging economies.

Panel code : 30 / Pre-formed / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J204

China's Role in International Peacebuilding: from the Past to the Present

Chair : Miaozi Ren (Waseda University)

Discussant : Miaozi Ren, Nixiang He, Yinlin Wan, Yudian Wang (Waseda University)

ID : P130101

►1 The League of Nations and the Diplomacy of China: A Historical Analysis of China's Role in Early International Peacebuilding

Miaozi Ren (Waseda University)

This study examines how the diplomacy of China, at that time during the Republican era, engaged with the League of Nations to promote the international peacebuilding as well as to strive for the national independence during the interwar period between 1918 and 1931. Utilizing qualitative discourse analysis on historical documents include articles in the League of Nations official journal, this research conducted case studies on representative events China participated in the international peacebuilding under the framework and mechanism of the League of Nations. This study examines the dual role of China in the League of Nations as both a contributor to the evolving norms of the league and a petitioner for its own rights, and testifies the mutual facilitation of China's engagement in promotions to the international peacebuilding and the national independence of China. For China, the participation in international peacebuilding was not only for the purpose of advancing national independence, as a gradual relationship, but the participation itself was also a part of the national independence, nation building state-building and national identity shaping based on its consistent recognition of its historical dominance of the regional power structure, which was more a relationship of affiliation.

ID : P130201

►2 Chinese Reconciliation Discourse in International Peacebuilding

Yudian Wang (Waseda University)

Distinct from the apology-, justice-, and reform-centered reconciliation processes in Western contexts, Chinese-style reconciliation reflects an "Eastern logic" that has been continually applied as China's engagements in conflict resolution, reconciliation, and peacebuilding processes across different regions around the world. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949, the Chinese government has faced the diplomatic necessity of reconciling with surrounding countries once marked by hostility. These experiences have gradually shaped the reconciliation discourse of the PRC, which is deeply rooted in historical memory, national identity, and pragmatic diplomacy. This research traces the evolution of the reconciliation discourse in the official narrative since 1949 and explores how it shaped the PRC's broader approach to international relations. Having official speeches, diplomatic

documents, and policy statements as research objectives, this research examines how reconciliation has been employed as a diplomatic strategy, particularly in the PRC's relations with its neighboring Asian countries and in multilateral international forums. Furthermore, this research explores how the Chinese government applies the reconciliation discourse in its mediation of external conflicts. This study aims to provide a broader understanding of how non-Western actors shape alternative models of international peacebuilding that do not fully align with Western standards.

ID : P130301

▶3 Tough Choices for Host Countries in the Cracks: The Successes and Failures of Sino-Japanese Infrastructure Assistance Projects in Southeast Asia

Yinlin Wan (Waseda University)

China and Japan have fiercely competed for influence in Southeast Asia through infrastructure aid, especially in high-speed rail projects. While previous research has focused on the motivations behind this aid, the role of Southeast Asian countries as active decision-makers has received less attention. This study investigates two key questions: why do underdeveloped countries like Vietnam and Myanmar maintain a cautious attitude toward Chinese and Japanese foreign aid projects, and why do they often prioritize Japanese projects over Chinese ones? The study examines how engagement with China's and Japan's aid models shapes the political agendas of Southeast Asian nations. Unlike non-governmental aid, state foreign assistance promotes local development and serves diplomatic purposes, influencing domestic politics. Chinese aid, delivered via state-owned enterprises, is efficient but raises political concerns, making countries wary. In contrast, Japan's aid, driven by private enterprises, is more costly and less efficient but involves lower political risks. Through discourse analysis of Sino-Japanese aid projects in Vietnam and Indonesia from 1990 to 2024, the study argues that Southeast Asian nations weigh economic benefits against domestic political legitimacy when choosing aid. Consequently, they are more likely to support Japanese projects to enhance government legitimacy and maintain stability.

ID : P130401

▶4 When Should a Third-Party Mediator Intervene in Inter-State Violent Conflicts?— A Case Study of China's Mediation Between Saudi Arabia and Iran

Nixiang He (Waseda University)

Determining the optimal timing for third-party mediation in conflict situations is a critical issue with significant implications for both scholarly research and diplomatic practice. This study centers on China's successful role in facilitating the historic reconciliation between Saudi Arabia and Iran, exploring why China—rather than Oman or Iraq—emerged as the pivotal third party mediator in this complex geopolitical context. The analysis reveals that the success of mediation efforts largely hinges on the mediator's ability to accurately assess and effectively capitalize on the right moment for intervention. By focusing on the concept of mediation timing, this research seeks to provide a deeper theoretical understanding of mediation dynamics and to offer practical insights into how third-party actors can navigate and influence intricate conflict environments. Ultimately, the study contributes to the broader discourse on international conflict resolution by highlighting the interplay between timing, mediator credibility, and geopolitical factors.

International Trading System

Chair : Satoshi Kawazoe (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I09301

► 1 Japan's political economic relations with the UK and EU after Brexit: bold new horizons or huddling in the dark?

Utpal Vyas (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Have Japan and its European partners been experiencing a genuine improvement in their political economic relations in recent years, or have they simply been banding together in the face of instability in relations with their strongest traditional ally, the US? Despite the disruptions in its relations with the UK and EU after Brexit, successive Japanese governments as well as companies have worked pragmatically with both in order to strengthen Japan's connections with both. Although there were fears that many Japanese companies would move their bases out of the UK after Brexit, they have maintained and in some cases strengthened them. Meanwhile the Japanese government has often found that it has more similarities with European values and world views than US values in the international political economy, and so has worked to promote relations from that perspective. This study investigates the political economy of Japan's relations with the UK and the EU between 2020 and 2025 in order to understand these trends.

ID : I06301

► 2 The role of gender-aware trade policy in promoting stable, sustainable and inclusive economic growth – the case of European Union and Japan

Anna Wrobel (University of Warsaw)

How to use trade policy to advance gender equality? What are the best practices to make inclusive trade a reality? How 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 European Union. This issue is also of interest to Japan. It has come up, among other things, in the negotiation of a free trade agreement with the UK. 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. The aim of the paper will be to analyse what the EU and Japan are doing to empower women economically in their trade policies. It will analyse both the actions carried out at the WTO and within the framework of bilateral relations, i.e. concluded and negotiated trade agreements.

ID : I16601

► 3 The International Trading System: Where Do We Go from Here?

Satoshi Kawazoe (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

For more than three-quarters of a century, the world trading system rested on three pillars: the most favored nation (MFN) clause, national treatment after goods had crossed borders and periodic negotiation "rounds" to lower tariff barriers. It has been a successful system, overseeing a significant rise in trade volumes and helping many economies in the "south" to lift themselves to trajectories that seemed to promise prosperity for their citizens. However, with the inauguration of the second Trump presidency in the United States, the system is now fighting for survival. President Trump, by casually issuing a plethora of Presidential Orders, has upended the system, most notably hitting trading partners with country-specific (i.e., non-MFN) tariffs in violation of previously negotiated trade agreements. This paper attempts to put such Trump whirlwind into a perspective: the world trading system, while seemingly so successful, was in fact quietly sliding into irrelevance even before the Trump presidency. The popularity of "free trade agreements," which was far from "free" was already eroding the system from the inside. By shining a light on such history, the paper attempts to develop an idea of what a future global trading system would look like.

Panel code : 32 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J302

Gender, Identity, and Écriture

Chair : Trinh Le Bao Vu (FPT University)

ID : I02001

► 1 Narratives of Becoming: Gender, Family, and Selfhood in Feminist Cinema from India and Taiwan

Nisha Singh (National Chung Hsing University)

This research examines how films in India and Taiwan, such as *Bhumika* (1977) and *That Day on the Beach* (1983), explore women's identity and independence regarding their emotions. The purpose of this research is to learn whether narrative, memory, and visual language either align with or challenge the control of men in two different cultural situations.

By using close reading and feminist film theory, this paper looks at Laura Mulvey's (1975) "male gaze" and the way Teresa de Lauretis (1987) views gender in cinema and broader society. Because both movies were born out of reformative national movements in India and Taiwan, they tell stories with a subjective perspective that shifts and reflects on the inner challenges of women's lives. Both in plot and in women's battles for empowerment, memory supports their efforts to redefine themselves during various changes in their lives.

The research finds that these films both highlight and go against the concepts of gender placed on families and in society, and they help explain the beginnings of feminist cinema in Asia. The theories are still important because they support our understanding of today's feminist visual culture around the globe. Both postcolonial and patriarchal habitats are faced with challenges that Indian and Taiwanese movies share. This helps transnational feminist film studies by highlighting 'resettlement' as a critical way to develop a sense of self.

ID : I01301

► 2 Rethinking Écriture Féminine: Omegaverse as women's writing

Quynh Dao (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This paper proposes to recontextualize the concept of *écriture féminine* through an analysis of Japanese omegaverse manga — an often-dismissed genre of speculative erotica written predominantly by women. Originally developed by French feminist thinkers such as Hélène Cixous, Julia Kristeva, Luce Irigaray, and Monique Wittig, *écriture féminine* referred to a mode of writing that subverts patriarchal discourse by privileging fluidity, multiplicity, and embodied experience. This paper argues that omegaverse manga functions as a contemporary form of *écriture féminine* by rewriting dominant discourses on gender, reproduction, and the body through speculative codes. By situating omegaverse as a form of writing from the margins, this paper reclaims *écriture féminine* as a living, evolving practice rather than a fixed theoretical ideal. Through the analysis of the manga 'Omega Megaera' using Feminist Discourse Analysis, this paper finds that omegaverse as a genre may offer vital insights into how femininity and maternity are imagined, negotiated, and subverted within contemporary cultural texts.

ID : I00601

► 3 "More Than a Cog": Reimagining Social Belonging in Convenience Store Woman

Trinh Le Bao Vu (FPT University)

In contemporary Japanese society, which is increasingly fragmented by urbanization, standardization and consumerism, traditional forms of cooperation and community are being redefined. This study examines "Convenience Store Woman" (2016) by Sayaka Murata as a literary reflection of "anonymous cooperation", which is a subtle, functional form of social bonding that arises within the depersonalized space of the modern convenience store. The protagonist, Keiko Furukura, finds a sense of belonging and stability not through emotional or familial ties, but through adherence

to the clearly defined routines and roles of her workplace. Through close reading and theoretical frameworks drawn from Benedict Anderson's concept of "imagined communities" and Erving Goffman's analysis of social interaction as theatrical performances, the research reveals how Murata's novel reimagines cooperation in a hyper-individualized world. Rather than portraying alienation, "Convenience Store Woman" suggests the possibility of alternative communal structures: silent, invisible yet vital for survival. This paper aims to expand our understanding of contemporary Japanese literature by proposing that the novel presents a new form of imagined community, one shaped not by sentiment but by functionality, routine, and the quiet logic of co-existence in a fragmented urban landscape.

Panel code : 33 / Pre-formed / 日本語

15:25-17:05 Room : J303

人文・社会科学における分野横断性による学問展開の可能性 II

Chair : Kumi SEIKE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : Jun AIZAKI (University)

ID : P160101

▶1 「理に適った市民」とは誰か：公共的理性における自律概念の問い直し

Chihiro Morohashi (Tokyo University)

公共的理性において最も重要かつ困難な問題として、「公共的理由」の内容をいかに定義するかというものが挙げられるが、これを議論する上で欠かせないのが「理に適った市民」とはどのような市民なのかという問題である (Billingham & Tayler, 2020 ; Vallier, 2010)。この点をめぐり近年では、ロールズ理論における認知能力と規範的な性格の両方において理想化された人格モデルを起点とし、経験科学の知見を応用した人間の認知能力の限界の指摘や普遍的道德性の検討がなされている (Enoch, 2013 ; Jayaram, 2023)。しかしこれらの研究は一貫して、市民を他者から独立した存在として捉える個人主義的な自律論に基づいており、コミュニケーションの過程で市民が相互に与える判断や推論への影響を十分に考慮できていない。そこで本報告では、90年代以降フェミニストを中心に提起されてきた「関係的な自律論」に注目し、この新たな自律概念が公共的理性における人格モデルにいかなる示唆を与えるか検討を行う。

ID : P160201

▶2 冷戦時代のリベラリズムについての研究：F. A. ハイエクを事例として

Jun AIZAKI (University)

本報告では、第二次大戦後の冷戦がリベラリズムの思想的内実をいかに変容させたのかについて、近年の政治思想研究の成果を踏まえた実態解明のための一事例としてF. A. ハイエクの思想について検討を行う。米ソ対立を契機として特異な変化を遂げたリベラリズムの現実態である「冷戦リベラリズム」の思想的特徴としては、懐疑主義的な認識論的前提、価値多元主義を前提に消極的自由を擁護する姿勢、またある種の社会的安全を担保するための福祉国家の支持、啓蒙主義（卓越主義、進歩主義）に対する批判などが挙げられる。これらの傾向の多くは、ハイエクの思想にも通底するものであることが確認された。また特にハイエクの論述の仕方に着目すると、常に自らと対立関係にある思想群を一方の極に据え、その知的誤謬を批判しつつ、翻って自らの立場を正当化していくような二者択一を迫る論法を採用していることが明らかとなった。それは、先鋭化した立場の妥協不可能性を表している。こうした特徴はまさに、冷戦の「対立構造」に規定されたものであると結論づけられる。

ID : P160301

▶3 現代実在論・分析哲学の理論社会学への接合の模索： 新実在論・社会存在論・批判的実在論の比較検討

Kumi SEIKE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

社会学はこれまで、近代社会における制度、構造、実践といった多様な現象を記述し説明する理論的枠組みを発展させてきたが、多くの議論において存在論的な視点について明示的に問われることは稀であった。しかし近年、哲学の領域では、新たな実在論の立場が複数登場しており、社会理論の再構成に対しても重要な示唆を与えている。本発表では、こうした

実在論のモデルを社会学に応用し、実在に根ざした理論社会学の構築の可能性を探る。

本研究の目的は、次の三点に集約される。第一に、社会存在論、批判的実在論、新実在論（意味の場の存在論）の三つの哲学的立場を比較検討し、各々が社会的実在性をどのように理論化しているかを明らかにすること。第二に、それらの比較に基づいて、社会的現象を「構成」「因果」「意味」の三つの観点から再把握すること。第三に、近代社会学が暗黙のうちに依拠してきた主観中心的な枠組みを、存在論の観点から再考することである。

これら三つの立場を「実在性の根拠」「主観との関係性」「社会構造の理解」という三つの軸に沿って比較し、それぞれの理論が示す社会的実在の捉え方を明らかにした。

Panel code : 34 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J306

Evanescence, Resilience, Zen, and Musicking

Chair : Joseph Progler (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I17001

▶ 1 A Day in the Life of Zen Monks: Navigating the Tension Between Tradition and Modernity A Case Study of Zen Monks in Oita, Japan

Aileen Ani (Gyateiji Temple)

This exploratory research aims to examine how Japanese Zen monks navigate the tension between tradition and modernity in everyday lives. Using autoethnography, three Rinzaï Zen monks in Oita, Japan, were observed in their typical daily lives. Personal narratives, reflections, and interpretations were analyzed, supplemented by in-depth interviews. Preliminary research shows that “living in the present moment” and “no-separation” highlight the core essence of Zen. Recurring key themes are “the importance of killing one’s ego” which maintains “the beginner’s mind”, and “the role of experience” which both lean to the practical side of Zen (rather than academic or theoretical). In this regard, Zen monks maintained their position as a culture bearer who preserves Zen traditions in the modern fragmented world.

ID : I11501

▶ 2 Pathos in Ireland and the Representation of “Magdalene” in W. B. Yeats’s “The Ballad of Moll Magee”: The Genealogy of Five Women with “M” Sounds in Their Names and the Glimpses of Their Ghosts

Masaki NISHIMURA (The University of Kitakyushu)

The purpose of this presentation is to reread W. B. Yeats’s “The Ballad of Moll Magee” from his poetry collection called *Crossways*, focusing on Molly Malone, a ghostly apparition that haunts the streets of Dublin, Ireland. The story of the two girls who sang of Ireland’s sorrows and whose lives which symbolized the ambivalent epiphanic nature of the sacred and the secular has been passed down through folk music and Yeats’s poetry. This presentation argues that the narrative and worldview of the traditional Irish folk song “Molly Malone” are intentionally reflected in Yeats’s poem “The Ballad of Moll Magee”.

In the process of unveiling the essence of visions of ghosts and the core of Irish nostalgia, it is discovered that the mask of Moll Magee contains continuous overlapping images of the genealogies of five “Magdalene”, all of whose names begin with the letter “M”. In other words, when the M-sound genealogy is revealed, it becomes apparent that the overlapping images of Mary Magdalene (also known as Mary of Bethany) and the Virgin Mary contributes to shaping this evocative montage.

►3 Cultural Memory and Narrative Strategies in *Florante at Laura* and *The Thousand and One Nights*

Mohammad Hossein Abedi Valoojerdi (University of Perpetual Help System DALTA)

This paper aims to examine how *Florante at Laura* by Francisco Balagtas and *The Thousand and One Nights* employ similar narrative strategies to preserve cultural memory and assert moral and political consciousness. Using comparative textual analysis as the primary methodology, the study focuses on frame narratives, embedded tales, and delayed revelations as techniques that both texts use to reflect resistance, survival, and emotional depth. Shahrazad's serialized storytelling, used to delay her execution, parallels the layered, retrospective narration in *Florante at Laura*, where past injustices are recounted to reveal truth and inspire reflection. The results of this analysis show that both texts utilize storytelling not merely for entertainment, but as a cultural act of resilience—structuring narrative as a tool to challenge authority, retain historical identity, and guide moral discourse. The study concludes that these shared strategies function as powerful mechanisms for memory-making and resistance within their respective socio-political contexts. The findings contribute to the field of cultural studies by demonstrating how classical literary works encode collective memory and serve as instruments of cultural preservation across generations.

►4 Cooperative musicking in jazz jam sessions in Japan: How musicians shape live performances

Joseph Proglar (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research explores cooperative musicking in jazz jam sessions in Japan. The term “musicking” emphasizes the active, participatory and performative aspects of music. Jam sessions are open gatherings where both professional and amateur musicians go to play jazz with others. The research focuses on the participatory dynamics of these gatherings and the role of mutual cooperation. The purpose of the research is to understand the processes that enable a jam session. Conducted over a two-year period in Oita Prefecture, the method involved participant-observation at five venues that held open jazz jam sessions. Through extensive field notes, supplemented by photographs and videos, the research focuses on how musicians cooperate in unpredictable situations to make music together. The research finds that jam sessions are situations in which individual musicians from a variety of socio-cultural and skill backgrounds come together to cooperate in playing jazz together. This research has relevance beyond music. With an openness toward new-comers, agreed-upon baseline assumptions, and effective forms of verbal and non-verbal communication, jam sessions provide a model for other spontaneous situations in which utilizing cooperation skills are important. Assuming basic competency to enable participation, jam sessions are opportunities to cooperate toward a common outcome.

Panel code : 35 / Pre-formed / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J307

Reimagining Language Education through Global Language Learning

Chair : Wenqing ZHANG (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : ELVITA WIASIH, Phenssinee Limthananuntha, Wenqing ZHANG
(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : P090101

▶ 1 Beyond the Textbook: Cultivating Global Citizens Through Thai Language and Real-World Experience.

Phenssinee Limthananuntha (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study examines how integrating Thai language education with real-world experience—specifically internships in Thailand—significantly enhances students' linguistic abilities, personal growth, and global competencies. The purpose of the research is to explore how such experiential learning fosters autonomous learners and cultivates global citizenship among university students. Using a qualitative approach, data were collected through student reflections, interviews, and instructor observations. Results show that students made remarkable progress not only in Thai language proficiency, particularly in speaking and listening, but also in their confidence, adaptability, and intercultural communication skills. Living and working in a Thai-speaking environment required them to take initiative, solve problems independently, and engage meaningfully with local communities. These experiences empowered students to become more self-directed and motivated learners. The study concludes that language education enriched with immersive, real-world experiences provides profound and lasting benefits to students. It encourages lifelong learning, fosters a deeper understanding of global cultures, and equips learners with the skills needed to thrive in diverse international settings. This approach offers a valuable model for educators aiming to go beyond the textbook and prepare students to become capable, confident global citizens.

ID : P090201

▶ 2 Virtual Exchange (VE/COIL) and its Impact on Language Skills and Engagement in an Indonesian Language Course at Ritsumeikan APU

ELVITA WIASIH (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This presentation explores how a virtual exchange (VE/COIL) program impacted Bahasa Indonesia acquisition and overall engagement in one of Ritsumeikan APU's Indonesia Language course level 2. From November to January, my students participated in five structured online sessions with Indonesian high schoolers. These interactive sessions allowed students to apply classroom knowledge in real-world contexts, with language alternating between Bahasa Indonesia and Japanese, also aiding Indonesian students' Japanese practice.

The research method involved analyzing student participation in these VE/COIL sessions and their performance on a final project. Students created videos in Bahasa Indonesia introducing places in Beppu. Initially for classmates and teachers, these videos were later adapted for their Indonesian partners. This adaptation significantly boosting their investment and engagement.

The results showed that participating in the VE/COIL program enhanced students' linguistic flexibility, fluency, and confidence compared to traditional methods. The project-based learning component further strengthened their language skills and notably increased their active participation and enthusiasm for learning.

In conclusion, our findings suggest that integrating VE/COIL with project-based learning is a highly effective and engaging approach to language education. It fosters meaningful language use and improves language skills in authentic situations, while maintaining high student engagement.

▶3 異文化理解と体験授業が中国語学習の動機づけ及び自律学習に与える影響に関する研究

Wenqing ZHANG (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究報告は、認知言語学の社会文化的アプローチと第二言語学習における情意要因との関連を基盤とし、文化体験授業を通じて中国語履修者の学習意欲と自律学習を高める方法を探ることを目的とした研究調査の結果を報告する。

具体的には、教員と履修者との協働を通じて体験授業を実施し、その準備・実施・振り返りにおける指導法やフィードバックの在り方を検討する。学習者が新たな視点を得る過程や、体験授業の回数によって生じる学習情意面の変化、ならびに主体的な学びの促進に関する測定と省察の方法を明らかにした。

本研究は以下の三点を中心に調査を行った。1. 授業形式の多様化と自律学習への影響。2. 「五感」に訴える文化体験による学習動機の変化。3. 協働学習による心の成長と自律学習の促進。調査の結果に基づき、第二言語学習における体験授業の実施時期と目標設定、履修者の自律学習促進のための方策及び新たな教育的アプローチを提案したい。

Panel code : 36 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J308

Toward Pragmatic Interaction, Dialogic Cooperation, and Gen AI Integration

Chair : Lindsay Mack (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

▶1 AI-supported Emotional Scaffolding in Early Childhood English Language Acquisition: Teachers' Insights and Challenges

Rabia Malik (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research explores how on-the-job educators encounter the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) tools in early childhood English language tutoring, specifically focusing on emotional scaffolding and its observed effects on children's language development. Based on scaffolding theory and affective engagement frameworks, the study intends to explore the roles that promote engagement, stimulate learning, and sustain focus areas where AI may offer valuable contributions in early childhood language education.

The study follows a qualitative research approach, combining semi-structured interviews and educator-focused workshops. Participants include teachers from diverse early childhood English language settings who have used and analyzed AI tools, ranging from smart tutoring platforms to emotion-driven technologies. The interviews aim to gather insights from teachers regarding the educational, emotional, and behavioral aspects of AI-enhanced language learning, whereas the workshops encourage shared critical thinking and assessment of AI's integration into classroom instruction. Thematic analysis is used to identify common themes and trends.

The viewpoints on AI's potential to enhance young learners' language acquisition and concerns about dependence and less human interaction emphasize real-world effects and offer theoretical insights into the ongoing debate on emotionally responsive AI in early childhood language education, aiding the development of educational strategies and policy planning.

▶2 Governance Against the Invisible: Reception Studies of Pop Media and Student Resistance in the Age of AI in Higher Education

Ngoc Nhu Nguyen (The University of Sydney)

As universities attempt to govern generative AI use in education, they confront an opponent that is often invisible, fast-evolving, and culturally embedded. This paper draws on reception studies to explore how speculative pop media—particularly *Black Mirror* and *The Good Place*—shapes people and student perceptions of AI ethics, surveillance, and

autonomy. Using qualitative thematic analysis of public discussions on Reddit, Letterboxd, and media reviews (2024–2025), this study investigates how students emotionally and politically respond to AI representations and how these responses manifest in real-world behaviours related to academic integrity. The findings reveal patterns of resistance, compliance, and critical disengagement, shaped by media narratives that frame AI as either a threat to agency or a moral optimisation tool. This research contributes to debates on how institutions can ethically implement AI by understanding students not only as users but as interpreters of dominant technological narratives. Situating this analysis within both Western liberal traditions and emerging non-Western critiques of algorithmic governance, the paper argues for integrating critical media literacy into higher education curricula as a cooperative, culturally reflexive strategy in the face of accelerating technological fragmentation.

ID : I06501

▶3 The Double Agents of Grammar and the Cooperative Principle

Warren Tang (Fukuyama University)

In communication, we assume that the speaker is being cooperative when they communicate (Sperber and Wilson). But this is not always true since language can be utilised for confusion and deception (Lakoff and Johnson). This presentation will describe how to analyse language for such subversive moves. I propose that there are two agents to any communicative act. There is not only an internal agent in every expression we make performing the action expressed. But also, there is an external agent who is expressing that thought through language as well. Every message is produced by a speaker or writer even if the speaker is not explicitly known to the listener or reader. This fact warrants attention in a world in which we no longer pay attention to who or what is expressing an opinion. Our inability to trust what is said stems from our inability to trace the source of meaning. Language is seemingly not a transparent medium. But when understood as an action it becomes clear as to the intentions of the speaker or writer. My goal is to show how language can be analysed as action in order to expose its complicity in climate of cultural fragmentation.

ID : I09401

▶4 Enhancing Language Learning and Writing Support through Gen AI

Lindsay Mack (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

With the rise of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) and machine translation (MT) applications, L2 writers increasingly use these tools for academic tasks. This action research explores the integration of GenAI and MT tools into Advanced English as a Foreign Language (EFL) classrooms and writing support services at the university level. It examines how these tools can be used ethically and effectively to enhance language acquisition, writing skills, and student agency. The research focuses on two areas: (1) an advanced English elective class, where students used GenAI tools for reading comprehension, writing revision, role-playing, and debates, and (2) writing center workshops, where students explored ethical strategies for improving academic writing with GenAI. Data were collected through surveys, interviews, and text analysis of student writing. Findings highlight how guided GenAI use fosters multiliteracy, supports language development, and empowers students to take ownership of their learning while engaging critically with ethical tool usage. This study offers insights for educators on how to adapt to GenAI technologies in ways that promote student autonomy and maintain academic integrity.

Navigating Vulnerability and Agency: Non-Traditional Security Challenges in a Globalized World

Chair : Astha Chadha (Ritsumeikan University)

Discussant : Astha Chadha¹, Barbara Kratiuk² (1 Ritsumeikan University, 2 Vistula University)

ID : P030101

► 1 Empowerment of displaced people in the Sardar Sarovar Dam Project in India

Atsushi IWAMURA (Ritsumeikan University)

Purpose of Research: To examine how displaced communities affected by the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam have achieved empowerment, focusing on their economic and social recovery through the lens of human security.

Methodology: Qualitative fieldwork, including interviews with displaced individuals, NGO workers, and analysis of rehabilitation policies and secondary literature.

Despite significant challenges — such as landlessness, cultural loss, and psychological distress — displaced people demonstrated remarkable resilience. With support from NGOs, many adapted to new agricultural conditions, regained food security, and improved health through access to clean water. Women, in particular, took on new roles, earning income independently and supporting their families. Some individuals migrated for work to sustain livelihoods, while others successfully influenced policy outcomes. However, current rehabilitation efforts still lack sustainability and inclusivity. Affected communities require stronger, community-based and participatory development policies.

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ID : P030201

► 2 Assessing the Impact of Ghana's Land Act of 2020 (Act 1036) on Foreign Investment: A Comprehensive Analysis of Section 10

Bright Amoabeng (Ritsumeikan University)

Globally, land ownership regulations are vital to attracting FDI, especially in developing countries, and Ghana is no exception. Ghana's Lands Act of 2020 (Act 1036), particularly Section 10, restricts non-citizens to 50-year renewable leaseholds, aiming to safeguard national sovereignty. While this policy aligns with global trends of protecting land resources, its implications for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) remain underexplored. This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative interviews with various stakeholders, quantitative surveys on investor perceptions, and case studies of affected sectors. A comparative framework evaluates land policies in Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Rwanda, and Vietnam, highlighting best practices in balancing sovereignty and FDI attraction.

The research aims to fill three gaps: (1) providing an in-depth analysis of Section 10's impact on foreign investment in Ghana, (2) offering comparative lessons from global and regional land governance frameworks. (3) Proposing actionable recommendations for policy reforms to improve Ghana's investment climate. Findings will reveal how leasehold restrictions influence investor confidence, identify legal and bureaucratic hurdles, and propose reforms. By bridging theory and practice, this study contributes to academic debates on land laws and foreign direct investment (FDI) while offering actionable recommendations to enhance Ghana's investment climate without compromising

national sovereignty.

ID : P030301

▶3 Anonymity and Political Theater in the Digital Age: Case of Maldives

Nuha Mariyam (Ritsumeikan University)

This paper examines the political influence of anonymous social media accounts through the case study of “Hassan Kurusee.” This prominent anonymous user on X in the Maldives is known for straightforward political and government criticism, and disclosure of national secrets. This case exemplifies how digital anonymity allows for both manipulation and dissent. The controversial event that occurred in the Maldives on April 18, 2025, in which a young woman was found on a rooftop under suspicious circumstances, is the subject of the study. Initially unnoticed by the public, the case attracted national attention after “Hassan Kurusee” allegation of foul play. Over time, narratives evolved to implicate institutional cover-ups and demands for demise of the government. Using news coverage and screenshots of the account’s posts from April 18 to May 23, 2025, this research examines how one anonymous voice used emotional appeal, strategic timing, narrative progression, and digital legitimacy to shape public opinion and exert pressure on authorities. The user currently appears suspended on X however continues to persist influence through a backup profile. This wielding massive influence, raises critical questions about truth, power, and accountability. In the small island nation of the Maldives, these questions are not just academic — they reveal how anonymous voices are reshaping political realities.

ID : P030401

▶4 Strengthening Local Seed Systems for Food Sovereignty: Sustainable Approaches to Rice Production and Marketing in Ghana

Joseph Asante (Ritsumeikan University)

This research examines local seed systems’ potential to promote food sovereignty through enhanced production and marketing arrangements. Despite a trend of increasing domestic rice production, Ghana continues to import over 1.3 million metric tons of rice annually, partly due to consumer demand for imported rice varieties as well as limitations on using hybrid seed. The aim is to identify solutions specific to the local context with benefits for producers while supporting economically and environmentally sustainable, culturally suited seed systems.

A mixed-methods research design uses a combination of household surveys, interviews and focus group discussions in four leading rice-producing areas. These methods are crucial for an assessment of stakeholder experiences under seed availability, varietal suitability etc. Analysis employs a theoretical framework encompassing concepts of food sovereignty coupled with sustainable seed system principles.

Preliminary analysis of current literature describes weaknesses in Ghana’s centralized seed distribution system, underutilization of improved varieties by small-scale farmers, and a lack of institutional support for local agricultural systems. The research seeks to recommend locally controlled farmer-led strategies, reducing dependence on imports, making rice more marketable and strengthening food systems in Ghana.

Accountability and Democratization

Chair : Gen Toho (Baudroie inc.)

ID : I16101

► 1 Transforming Accountability: Leveraging AI to Combat Corruption in Nigeria's Police Force

Kingsley Chukwuemeka UZOIGWE¹, Sullivan Korosochi EDEANI²
(1 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 2 University of Kentucky)

Corruption within Nigeria's police force poses a significant obstacle to public trust, justice delivery, and national development, it also has been consistently ranked among the most corruption police in public perception surveys. Systemic problems are frequently not adequately addressed by traditional oversight techniques, which are limited by manual procedures and scarce resources. The transformative potential of artificial intelligence (AI) in reducing corruption and promoting transparency in the Nigerian police force will be examined in this paper. With AI's ability to analyze large datasets, spot suspicious patterns, and enable real-time monitoring of police operations, including financial transactions, case management, and resource use, artificial intelligence (AI) offers creative ways to detect, predict, and mitigate corrupt practices. The paper will focus on real-world AI applications that are specific to Lagos, Nigeria economic capital, like machine learning to find anomalies in operating budgets, predictive analytics to identify police districts that are prone to corruption, and natural language processing to examine officer communications for illegal activity and extortions. Drawing on local opportunities and challenges, it will refer to possible pilot projects that apply AI to Nigeria's distinct socioeconomic context, guided by international models such as Ukraine's ProZorro system. The main possible obstacles, which are data constraints, algorithmic bias, and ethical issues, will be thoroughly investigated, with a focus on the necessity of strong, situation-specific governance structures to guarantee equity, fairness and responsibility. Furthermore, the paper will evaluate police officers' knowledge of AI to ensure effective adoption and cooperation in these initiatives. The outcomes seek to emphasize the importance of community involvement, policy support, and officer training in maximizing AI's impact. Thereby inspiring Nigerian policymakers, technologists, and anti-corruption advocates to work together to use AI to foster a transparent and accountable police service, thus, increasing public trust and ensuring long-term progress.

ID : I04601

► 2 Revisiting the Spread of the One Village, One Product Movement from Oita to China: The Diplomatic Potential of Subnational Governments through the Creation of "Japan-Alumni"

Sian Qin (Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich)

"Japan-alumni" (kikoku ryugakusei), as defined by MOFA, are former international students and participants in training programs who have returned to their home countries from Japan, and they are expected to play a significant role in diplomatic practice. A recent study reveals that through the operationalization of the JET exchange program, Japan has fostered goodwill among former participants who have gradually achieved influential positions over time, generating a more sympathetic view of Japan in the United States. Meanwhile, it is unclear whether and how such an operation is applicable to countries with unstable and complex bilateral relations, such as China. This paper aims to address this challenge by demonstrating how this operation has been activated and sustained through a series of subnational governments-initiated exchange activities that reached not only government officials but also Chinese citizens. It (re) sheds light on the "One Village One Product movement" (OVOP) as a diplomatic practice, which has cultivated the de facto "Japan-alumni" through creating the OVOP-themed exchange programs and localizing OVOP principles within local organizations in China. Through multi-site qualitative research, including analysis of primary data provided by stakeholders, this paper suggests the multifaceted roles that OVOP-themed "Japan-alumni" have played in unlocking the diplomatic potential of subnational governments.

ID : I15401

▶3 Democracy and Welfare Trajectories: Public Health Insurance Reform in Post-Authoritarian Indonesia and the Philippines

Daniel Chi-Fung Yeung (Waseda University)

Since the transition from authoritarian rule, both Indonesia and the Philippines have significantly expanded their social welfare programmes, most notably by introducing public health insurance schemes. This policy shift has been driven by rising citizen expectations of governmental performance, increasingly competitive electoral dynamics, and the growing influence of civil society organisations in policy advocacy. Building upon earlier studies of East Asia's first wave of democratisation in the late 1980s and early 1990s — which demonstrated that political competition creates strong incentives for welfare expansion — this comparative analysis examines how Indonesia and the Philippines navigated similar pressures in distinct institutional and historical contexts. Despite their divergent political legacies, both countries reveal notable continuities: authoritarian-era institutional frameworks, intense elite competition, and entrenched policy path dependencies have profoundly shaped the design, deliberation and implementation of their public health insurance systems. By elucidating these processes, this study contributes to broader debates on the democracy–welfare nexus, highlighting alternative pathways to social policy development in emerging democracies and offering new insights into post-authoritarian policymaking in non-consolidated democratic settings.

ID : I13301

▶4 The Reorganization of Central and Local Governance Structures by Decentralization and Democratization -Through Case Studies of 9 Former Soviet Countries from the Perspective of a Comparative Public Administration -

Gen Toho¹, Yusuke Naito² (1 Baudroie inc., 2 The Capital Region Comprehensive Planning Institute)

This study examines how the two institutional dimensions of democracy and decentralization have been formed and interacted with each other by tracing the transition of administrative systems and the trajectory of institutional reform in the former Soviet republics. Previous studies, such as Stepan (1999) and Busygina et al. (2017), analyze the relationship between democracy and decentralization, but they often compare countries with different institutional origins, and studies that combine both axes to compare all Soviet republics are not found. Therefore, this study focuses on 9 of the 15 former Soviet Countries with sufficient data and uses longitudinal data from independence to the present to analyze countries with the same institutional origin. This study places the “Degree of Freedom in the World” on the horizontal axis (democracy) and the “Local Autonomy Index” on the vertical axis (decentralization), divides them into four models, and confirms their trajectories while examining them against the history of institutional reform in each country. As a final result, this study not only clarifies the changes in administrative systems in the former Soviet Union countries and their causes, but also provides comprehensive insights into the relationship between democracy and decentralization and its driving forces through international comparisons.

Modern Japanese Studies Focused on Continuity: Historical and Sociological Perspectives

Chair : Marika TSUKAHARA (Ritsumeikan University)

ID : P070101

▶ 1 The Dream and Failure of the “Hinomaru Fighter”: The Social Significance of Domestic Warplane Development in Postwar Japan

Marika TSUKAHARA (Ritsumeikan University)

After the WW2, as part of the GHQ's policy of the demilitarization of Japan, Japan was prohibited from developing and producing aircraft for approximately seven years. In 1952, the ban was relaxed and Japan's aviation industry resumed operations, but the impact of the seven-year technological gap was enormous, and the development and production of domestically manufactured aircraft in postwar Japan faced significant challenges. Nevertheless, Japan's aviation industry and Self-Defense Forces have continued research and development toward the realization of a domestically produced warplane.

The purpose of this report is to clarify how the social significance of developing a domestically produced warplane was conceived in postwar Japan. The development of a warplane is a national project, and as long as its budget is funded by taxes, it is essential that the public understands the social significance of developing a domestically produced warplane. This report collects statements regarding the development of a domestically produced warplane from sources such as newspapers and military magazines and analyzes how the significance of such development has been discussed. Through analysis, we will examine why domestic development and production were pursued rather than imports, and how the public understood the significance of developing a domestically produced warplane.

ID : P070201

▶ 2 “Imperial Assimilation” Lead by “National Self-Determination”: Focusing on the Imperial Japan's Colony of Taiwan after the Founding of “Manchukuo”

Kazutaka SOGO (Hokkai-Gakuen University)

Founded in 1932, “Manchukuo” was in effect a puppet state of Imperial Japan, but with the appearance of an independent nation. The emergence of Manchukuo, with its “harmony among the five races,” signified the realization of the philosophy of “national self-determination” in a corner of Imperial Japan. The purpose of this report is to examine the impact of the realization of “national self-determination” on Japan's colonial policy in the case of colonial Taiwan.

The ruling class in Taiwan was aiming to expand into southern China and the South Seas, taking advantage of its ethnic homogeneity with China, a characteristic different from that of the Japanese. However, at the Taiwan Governor-General's Council held in 1935, the direction of eliminating Taiwan's “colonial character” and promoting its “imperial assimilation” was indicated. Although this has been discussed in the context of the “total war regime” in previous studies, the period in question was still an era with a civilian governor-general. This report will clarify that the assimilation and southward expansion policies were established as a result of the impact of the emergence of “Manchukuo,” which was an extension of the civilian rule that had been in place since the 1920s.

ID : P070301

▶3 The Construction of War Memory in the Postwar Imperial Japanese Naval Community: Generational Differences in the Narratives of the Suikō Newsletter

Ryo TSUNODA (Ritsumeikan University)

This presentation examines the history of Suikōkai, a postwar fellowship organization founded by former officers of the Imperial Japanese Navy, and analyzes the narratives published in its newsletter Suikō, with the aim of clarifying generational differences in wartime experiences within the navy and the processes by which those memories were shaped and organized.

Suikōkai was primarily composed of elite members who had served as officers during the prewar and wartime periods, and it has continued its activities in the postwar era with a strong commitment to preserving the traditions of the Imperial Navy.

Particular attention is paid to how wartime experiences are narrated in the newsletter Suikō. While many retrospective accounts by regular officers and older generations are included, there are relatively few descriptions of the conditions at the Naval Academy during the final stages of the Asia-Pacific War or the wartime experiences of younger generations. Moreover, such accounts tend to be expressed in a restrained manner.

This presentation explores the editorial stance underlying these narratives and seeks to clarify which generational experiences were recorded, how they were represented, and how certain types of experiences came to be excluded from the historical record.

Panel code : 40 / Individual / English

9:15-10:55 Room : J202

Tourism and Tourist Behavior

Chair : Seung Ho Youn (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I14801

▶1 How does a world heritage site evolve in a tourism context?

Liguo Wang (Dali University)

This study explores the evolution of a world heritage site in the process of tourism development.

A case-oriented qualitative research method was employed, in which interviews and participant observation were used as primary data collection approaches. This study found that “the tragedy of the commons” is occurring at a world heritage site. Some local people want to maximize their social and economic interests and don’t really care much about heritage conservation in practice. To smoothly finish tasks assigned by higher authorities which needs local villagers’ cooperation, local government may compromise with them and tacitly approve their behaviors though the behaviors are not consistent with the aim of the conservation of world heritage. For local people who don’t have bargain chips, a variety of methods were employed to achieve their aims. As a result, some historical buildings were destroyed and the contextual environment of world heritage worsens. The findings of this study provide valuable insights leading to a better understanding of the challenges facing heritage conservation.

ID : I12501

▶2 Analyzing Tourist Behavior Through Social Big Data: A Comparative Evaluation of Lexicon-Based Sentiment Analysis Tools in Hotel Reviews

Dahlan Nariman (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The rise of the Internet and online platforms has significantly transformed the tourism industry, especially through accommodation booking websites. These platforms allow users to post evaluations and reviews that increasingly shape the decisions of potential travelers. In this context, sentiment analysis plays a critical role in interpreting customer

opinions, informing service quality, marketing strategies, and broader industry insights.

This study compares the performance of two widely used lexicon-based sentiment analysis tools; VADER (Valence Aware Dictionary and Sentiment Reasoner) and TextBlob — when applied to hotel review data. Our objective is to explore how Social Big Data and text mining techniques can be leveraged to provide actionable insights for stakeholders in the hospitality sector. In the presentation, we begin by outlining the methodologies and distinctive features of VADER and TextBlob. A dataset of hotel reviews is collected from online platforms, pre-processed, and analyzed using both tools. Performance is evaluated using standard metrics including precision, recall, and f1-score.

Preliminary results indicate that VADER consistently outperforms TextBlob across various thresholds, demonstrating higher precision, recall, and accuracy. In contrast, TextBlob performs reasonably well at lower thresholds but declines in reliability at higher ones, especially in terms of recall and overall accuracy. These findings highlight VADER's robustness and suitability for sentiment analysis in dynamic, data-rich environments like online hotel reviews. This comparative analysis offers practical insights for businesses and researchers seeking reliable sentiment analysis solutions in tourism-related domains.

ID : I12401

►3 The Effects of Community-Based Tourism on Psychological Well-being

Seung Ho Youn (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study seeks to bridge social psychology concepts with community-based tourism in tourism studies. Grounded in a socio-psychological model of identity construction from social psychology, this study examines the mechanisms linking engagement in community-based tourism initiatives to the enhancement of a sense of identity, which in turn contributes to psychological well-being. Through self-administered questionnaires, this study examines the theoretical and empirical process of identity construction in developed countries, such as Japan and South Korea, where community-based tourism initiatives have been actively implemented to enhance community resilience. This study demonstrates that involvement in community-based tourism enhances residents' sense of identity by activating various motivations that contribute to the development of this sense of identity. By discussing identity motivational principles, the study highlights the significance of community-based tourism in developed nations facing challenges to community sustainability in rural areas. This study proposes that community-based tourism can serve as a platform for enhancing residents' identity resilience, which in turn contributes to psychological well-being. Integrating the concept of identity into the study of community-based tourism opens up new opportunities for fostering collaboration between residents and community-based tourism initiatives.

Panel code : 41 / Individual / English

9:15-10:55 Room : J203

Greening the Economy from Carbon Effects

Chair : Novelia Triana (Nagasaki University)

ID : I15501

►1 From Certification to Well-being: Leveraging Green Business Certifications for Accelerating Healthy Cities Advancement

Candy Chiu¹, Jason Lim Chiu², Han-Chiang Ho¹, Aaron van Klyton³
(1 Wenzhou-Kean University, 2 Keimyung University, 3 Kean University)

With the increasing concentration of people and economic activities in urban areas, the connections between cities, enterprises, and health have been strengthened. Green Business Certification (GBC) has become a crucial tool for evaluating enterprises' environmental performance and sustainable development capabilities. However, the relationship between GBC, overall well-being, and healthy cities remains underexplored. This research has both theoretical and practical significance. From the perspective of socio-ecological system theory, it analyzes the complex relationship between industrial activities, environmental quality, and community health, aiming to bridge the gap between

businesses' green promises and their actual impact on socio-ecological resilience. In terms of stakeholder theory, it examines how GBC can help businesses meet their social and environmental responsibilities. Industrial Symbiosis Networks theory extends this analysis by emphasizing resource sharing as a pathway to enhance urban sustainability. The integration of these frameworks enables a holistic understanding of how GBCs can drive improvements in community health, environmental quality, and economic vitality. To examine the impacts of variables and build models that predict these effects on a proposed event, this research utilizes the logistic regression statistical tool. Promoting GBC can enhance enterprises' environmental performance, improve public health, foster a better business environment, provide policy guidance, and drive healthy city development.

ID : I16301

▶2 The Role of Forest Carbon Absorption Credits in Supporting the Local Economy and Decarbonization Strategies: A Case Study of Hirado City, Nagasaki Prefecture

Mahiro Iwamura¹, Masanori Sagari², Novelia Triana¹, Sunhee Suk¹
(1 Nagasaki University, 2 Nagasaki Carbon Offset Promotion Council)

Forests play a critical role in mitigating climate change through their ability to absorb carbon dioxide. This carbon absorption is monetized in carbon markets, providing both environmental and economic benefits to local communities. Various methodologies for quantifying forest carbon absorption have been developed both (domestically) in Japan and internationally.

This study focused on Hirado City in Nagasaki Prefecture, the first city in the prefecture to declare itself a zero-carbon city. It has since actively implemented related environmental policies. Utilizing the carbon offset effect of forests is one of them, and the City government reported its total amount in 2017.

Using updated data and multiple analytical methodologies, the study recalculated the total volume of carbon credits generated from local forests as of 2017. Further, the research evaluates how the utilization of these credits has influenced the city's decarbonization strategy and its local economy. It also addresses potential risks associated with natural carbon offset mechanisms, such as greenwashing and vulnerability to forest fires.

ID : I13501

▶3 Heuristics of green recognition: Exploring consumer judgments of packaging sustainability in Japan

Yimeng Zheng, Jiarong Hu, Andrea Tseng Kay Leung, Zhao Chen, Ling Miao, Xuepeng Qian
(Sophia University)

Packaging plays both functional and communicative roles in shaping consumer perception. This study investigates how consumers in urban Japan cognitively assess packaging attributes for products. Instead of concentrating solely on explicit environmental labels, it explores how general packaging features — such as practical utility, material recoverability, and aesthetic form—are interpreted and prioritized, and how some may implicitly signal sustainability. Based on survey responses from Tokyo and Osaka, the analysis reveals regional contrasts in consumer focus: respondents in Tokyo tend to emphasize minimalist aesthetics and visual harmony, while those in Osaka place greater importance on disposability, ease of use, and material recyclability. Certain features appeared to be favored not for their verified environmental impact, but because they resonated with consumers through familiar visual or practical cues. The findings shed light on how consumers construct simplified, experience-based impressions of packaging, highlighting how local context shapes consumer interpretations of packaging features associated with sustainability. The study offers actionable insights for developing packaging strategies that align with intuitive consumer judgments and reflect local expectations.

Keywords : consumer perception; packaging attribute evaluation; intuitive judgment; sustainability association.

►4 Closer look to Green and Blue Carbon offset investment to address the greenwashing

Novelia Triana, Sunhee Suk, Gregory Naoki Nishihara (Nagasaki University)

The phenomenon of greenwashing weakens the credibility of the environmental movement such as carbon neutral, where companies, governments, and other institutions make net-zero climate pledges. In contrast, the green and blue carbon offset credit is increasingly seen as the substantial alternative for decarbonization. Therefore, this study aims to provide an overview and synthesis of the existing body of knowledge about greenwashing studies in the green and blue carbon offset investment dimension using bibliometric analysis. The preliminary findings indicate greenwashing studies on carbon offset investment primarily focus on the impact, performance disclosure, risk, sustainability and trust research studies. In the CSR and ESG context, greenwashing directly linked to perceived sustainability issues and behavior. However, consumer behavioral research remains largely detached from corporate governance strategies ESG and green investment strategies development. This suggests a persistent gap between individual-level behavioral research and firm-level governance or investment decision-making. Further, studies on blue carbon mainly focus on measurement, with few publications on its role as a firm-level investment strategy. This research provides an outlook on the future direction of development of green and blue carbon development research using carbon offset uses as complementary financing instrument to firms to address greenwashing.

Panel code : 42/Individual/English

9:15-10:55 Room : J204

Identity, Age, and Trauma

Chair : Mahesh Hapugoda (Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka)

►1 Staging the Outsider: A Goffmanian Analysis of Identity in the Films of Tarkovsky and Jarmusch.

Guzal Koshbahteeva (International Christian University)

This paper examines the portrayal of fragmented marginal identities in Jim Jarmusch's *Down by Law* (1986) and Andrei Tarkovsky's *Stalker* (1979) through Erving Goffman's theory of front-stage and backstage performance. It investigates how identity is not a stable category but a process shaped by repeated transitions between social expectations and private collapse. The study uses close formal analysis to explore how these films construct liminal spaces where the self is fractured rather than resolved. Contrary to its traditional role as a site of authenticity, the backstage is depicted as a fragile space of psychological fragmentation.

Findings show that characters' public roles are performed under pressure, while private moments reveal disintegration and emotional exposure. These shifting zones do not stabilize identity but expose its fragility. Emotional labor becomes repetitive as characters rehearse selves they cannot fully inhabit.

The study argues that fragmentation is both thematic and formal, embedded in pacing, silence, and spatial dislocation. It links these dynamics to broader conditions of marginality in fragmented societies, especially in the Asia Pacific, where migration and precarity unsettle coherent selfhood. By framing identity as performance within unstable worlds, the study offers a method for understanding how fragmentation functions on screen and in society.

►2 The Voyage that is Death: Interpreting 'Into the Wild'

Mahesh Hapugoda (Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka)

According to Deleuze (1990), youths seek self-actualization in incomplete ruptures. They wish to 'burst the bubble' when the social space that they are supposed to occupy marginalizes them and when their voices are unheard by the

established social body. Once they realize that their story is not acknowledged by the social hierarchy, they refuse to speak, retreat themselves from society and seek alternative paths which may end in death. 'Die-in' becomes a performative symbolic act in which the former self is permanently eliminated, and a new self is born. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to make the policy makers aware of the death psyche of the youths and to rearrange the social space in such manner in which their voice is seriously heard. In support of that argument this paper interprets Alexander Supertramp, the main character of the movie 'Into the Wild' (2007) as a special personality who fantasized a samurai-like end to his life. By making a permanent exit from his family in search of a freedom that is still left undefined, Supertramp disturbed his social bubble and traumatized his parents on his voyage to the wilderness. His travel map and death are still celebrated by cinema lovers and global travelers. This paper focuses on selected episodes of the above movie and interprets them by using Deleuzian philosophy while articulating the film theory, tourism literature and literary theory to enrich the discussion.

ID : I08601

▶ 3 Aging in the Eye of the Storm: Older Adults' Perspectives on Disaster Resilience During Super Typhoon Haiyan

Reggy Figer (University of Shizuoka)

Over the past decade, natural disasters have become increasingly frequent and destructive. The most affected populations include vulnerable sectors of society, particularly older adults.

PURPOSE: As global populations continue to age, it is essential to understand how older adults perceive, respond to, and engage in disaster situations.

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS: This study utilizes a case study of Super Typhoon (ST) Haiyan in the Philippines and interviews 16 older adults who experienced ST Haiyan firsthand. The study posits that, given the disproportionate impact of natural disasters on older adults, their experiences and perspectives must be acknowledged and valued. This research underscores the insights shared by older adults regarding their roles in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery.

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE: The study's findings underscore the importance of inclusive disaster management strategies that acknowledge and leverage the strengths and needs of the elderly population. According to the interviews, older adults demonstrated a remarkable ability to overcome the devastation of ST Haiyan and maintain their composure. Despite the chaos, they served as a source of guidance, offering hope and courage to others. Their unwavering spirit, perseverance, and wisdom demonstrated their determination and stability as they dealt with the aftermath of ST Haiyan.

Student Session

Panel code : 43 / Individual / English

9:15-10:55 Room : J301

International Relations: Asia-Pacific

Chair : Massimiliano PORTO (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I13901

▶ 1 "Sino-sphere" or "Sino-phile": Language picking up as Everyday Soft power in Post-colonial generations in Vietnam

Chau Bui Nhat Anh (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This presentation will focus on the influence of postcolonial identity on language preferences among Vietnamese youth, suggesting that language learning based on trends or preferences is a site of soft power contestation in the field of international relations today between Vietnam and China.

There is now a trend of learning Chinese in Vietnam in particular and in regions across Asia and the world in general, gradually reshaping cultural connections in the region. The emergence of the term "Sinophile" shows the complexity

of collective emotions and collective memories between Vietnam (the colonized) and China (the colonizer).

Through the perspective of postcolonial International Relations, the study will analyze the trend of choosing to learn the Chinese language as well as consuming entertainment products such as literature, drama, ... (considered as soft power tools) through online discourse, and will also refer to previously published documents to build a framework for the presentation.

These findings reflect questions about national identity, collective memory, and power dynamics when soft power, post-colonial agency, and identity politics intersect. Symbols of power - or language, which seem to be just a tool of communication - will shape the distribution of soft power in postcolonial culture in the field of international relations.

ID : I01401

►2 The Impact of Chinas Belt and Road Initiative on Indias Relations with the Maldives

Nishant (National Chung Hsing University)

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), launched by China in 2013, represents an ambitious and far-reaching framework for global infrastructure development and economic cooperation. One of the most strategically significant regions for BRI is the Indian Ocean, where the Maldives plays a crucial role. This paper explores the impact of China's BRI on India's relations with the Maldives, a key player in South Asia. The Maldives has long been a close partner of India, with strong cultural, economic, and security ties. However, the increasing influence of China in the region, particularly through investments in infrastructure under the BRI, has reshaped the dynamics of India-Maldives relations.

This paper delves into the background of the BRI and its objectives, emphasizing its implementation in the Maldives through key projects such as the Sinamale Bridge, the expansion of the international airport, and other infrastructure developments. China's economic presence has raised concerns regarding the Maldives' growing debt to China and the subsequent strategic leverage China might gain in the region. These developments challenge India's long-standing geopolitical interests in the Indian Ocean, where it has sought to maintain influence over smaller states like the Maldives to safeguard its regional security and access to maritime trade routes.

The paper examines the historical trajectory of India-Maldives relations, analyzing the key periods of cooperation and the tensions that have emerged with changes in Maldivian political leadership. The shift in the Maldives' foreign policy — towards China, particularly after the election of President Abdulla Yameen in 2013 — has been seen as a direct consequence of BRI-driven investments. This shift in alignment has raised security concerns in India, with the specter of China's growing presence in the Maldives potentially undermining India's strategic position in the region. The concept of the "String of Pearls," which refers to China's development of strategic ports and infrastructure around India, provides context for India's security apprehensions regarding the Maldives' engagement with China.

In response, India has sought to reaffirm its influence in the Maldives through diplomatic, economic, and military initiatives. India's "Neighbourhood First" policy and its provision of development assistance and security cooperation have been key strategies in countering China's influence. Additionally, India has leveraged its position in multilateral platforms such as the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) and the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad) to strengthen ties with the Maldives and the broader Indian Ocean region.

Ultimately, the paper concludes by analyzing the future trajectory of India-Maldives relations amid China's rising influence. While challenges persist, there are opportunities for India to balance its interests through proactive diplomacy, economic cooperation, and strategic alliances. The paper offers policy recommendations for India to effectively navigate the complexities of the Maldives' foreign policy in the context of the BRI, ensuring long-term stability and cooperation in the region.

ID : I09501

►3 Stimulus of China's Gray Zone Strategy in Maritime Power Development

Nguyen Viet Hoang Than (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

In concurrent international relations, the maritime turbulence in the Indo-Pacific is among the most concerning security challenges, attracting the attention and focus of several regional and global powers. In which, the Maritime Gray Zone Strategy (GZS) applied by China in the South China Sea (SCS) and East China Sea (ECS) is further escalating the strained strategic competition in the region. With the central target of analyzing the causes of China's

GZS, this research seeks to test two impactful, contesting explanations provided by Offensive Realists and Defensive Realists through a cross-case comparative analysis. While Offensive Realists' explanation holds more weight and has higher consistency across the two cases of China's GZS in the SCS and ECS, it is still limited in analyzing influential domestic motivations that contributed to the policy choice of GZS. This limitation can be complemented by a Neo-classical Realist approach that provides a deeper analysis of China's GZS domestic roots while still recognizing the impact of international structural factors. This research systematically and synthetically analyzes the motivation for China's GZS in the SCS and ECS at all three levels: national, regional, and international system, which existing studies are still lacking.

ID : I00301

►4 The Strategic Evolution of Space Technology and Sovereignty: A Case Study of Taiwan's Emerging Role in the 21st Century

Nitish Kumar (National Chung Hsing University)

This research aims to explore how Taiwan — despite limited international recognition and structural exclusion from major space governance institutions—has strategically developed its space program as a means to assert sovereignty, build international credibility, and contribute to global scientific efforts. Using the theoretical lenses of realism, neorealism, and liberalism, the study evaluates Taiwan's space activities in the context of power asymmetry and geopolitical tension, with a special focus on potential collaboration with India. The study uses a qualitative analytical framework grounded in international relations theory, supported by primary data from policy documents, satellite mission reports (e.g., FORMOSAT), and secondary literature on space diplomacy. It assesses Taiwan's space development in terms of strategic resilience, institutional barriers, and informal cooperation mechanisms. Results show that Taiwan has successfully leveraged academic and scientific diplomacy to deepen ties with regional partners like India, develop niche capabilities such as microsatellite constellations, and assert a soft form of sovereignty through space missions despite diplomatic constraints. The study concludes that Taiwan's space program serves not only technological and scientific objectives but also symbolic and strategic purposes. By balancing quiet integration and visible achievements, Taiwan exemplifies how marginalized actors can assert identity and influence in the global space order. The findings are relevant to scholars and policymakers concerned with space governance, regional security in the Indo-Pacific, and the evolving role of middle powers in contested domains.

Student Session

Panel code : 44 / Individual / English

9:15-10:55 Room : J302

Gen Z, Technology, and Learning

Chair : Santiago Ruiz-Navas (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I03801

►1 How technology experience and workplace fun influence thriving at work among Generation Z

Yun-Chien Hsieh (National Taiwan Normal University)

In the context of global digitalization, organizations are expected not only to prioritize employee well-being and organizational culture but also to create a digitally friendly and engaging work environment to attract and retain top talent. As a key workforce segment, Generation Z values efficiency, flexibility, and expects a sense of achievement and positive experience at work. They have higher expectations regarding the convenience of technological tools and the interactive atmosphere within organizations. When companies provide comprehensive technological resources and enjoyable workplace activities, it will help stimulate their work vitality and continuous growth potential.

This study explores how technology experience and workplace fun influence thriving at work. Data were collected through an online questionnaire targeting individuals with work experience across various industries, resulting in 158

valid responses. Statistical analysis showed that both technology experience and workplace fun have a positive impact on thriving at work.

The results of this study can serve as practical references for organizational management strategies and cultural design. It is recommended that organizations emphasize employees' experience with technology and foster a fun working atmosphere to support continuous learning and vitality at work, thereby enhancing self-development, proactive behavior, and overall job performance.

ID : I04201

►2 How workplace fun influences career sustainability among Generation Z: The mediating effect of psychological capital

Ping Hung Chiang (National Taiwan Normal University)

As Generation Z becomes the core of the workforce, they value self-fulfillment, challenge, achievement, and work-life balance. This study examines how workplace fun influences their career sustainability, with psychological capital as a mediator. A joyful, innovative, and inclusive environment enhances engagement and long-term development.

Workplace fun boosts productivity, creativity, and adaptability, while psychological capital fosters positivity, confidence, and resilience, reducing burnout and turnover. Together, they strengthen employees' ability to handle change and support sustained well-being, health, and performance—key elements of career sustainability.

This study targets working individuals from Generation Z, born between 1995 and 2010 and aged 18 or older. Data was collected via an online questionnaire, resulting in 203 valid responses. The research findings indicate that workplace fun has a positive impact on both psychological capital and career sustainability. Moreover, psychological capital positively influences career sustainability and plays a mediating role in the relationship.

The study suggests that enterprises should cultivate a fun and supportive work culture while implementing measures to develop employees' psychological capital, thereby enhancing the career sustainability of Generation Z and strengthening the overall resilience of the organization.

ID : I04901

►3 Living the Protean Way: Exploring the Relationship Between Gen Z's Career Attitudes and Career Sustainability

Yi-Wei Lien (National Taiwan Normal University)

With the rapid evolution of the workforce, the traditional expectation of lifelong employment within a single organization has become increasingly outdated. This transformation is particularly evident among members of Generation Z, who tend to align their career decisions more closely with personal values than with institutional loyalty. This study aims to explore how protean career attitudes influence career sustainability among Gen Z employees. Specifically, it investigates the relationship between protean career attitudes and career sustainability, and further explores the mediating role of career adaptability in this relationship. Data were collected through an online questionnaire using convenience sampling. The sample comprised full-time employees born between 1997 and 2012, yielding 186 valid responses. Results indicated a significant positive relationship between protean career attitudes and career sustainability. Additionally, career adaptability was found to significantly mediate this relationship. These findings have practical implications for organizational talent development and human resource strategy. By fostering employees' career adaptability, organizations can better support the potential of younger employees, ultimately promoting sustainable careers and generating mutual value for individuals and institutions.

ID : I16401

►4 Yin and Yang of the use of Large Language Models in Learning

Hein Htet Naing (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research explores the dual impacts of Large Language Models (LLMs) on learning in the digital era, focusing on both their potential benefits and drawbacks. The study purpose is to address concerns that, while LLMs can enhance access information and improve task efficiency, their use may also reduce cognitive engagement, memory retention,

and learner ownership. Emerging studies have raised concerns that overreliance on such tools may reduce learners' cognitive engagement, memory retention, and personal investment in the learning process. These tensions highlight the need for a balanced understanding of how LLMs influence learning. To investigate this topic, the study will employ a scoping review methodology following the framework proposed by Munn, et al. (2018). The review will be reported in accordance with the PRISMA-ScR guidelines to synthesize existing academic literature, including journal articles, conference proceedings, and reports that address how LLMs are used to support or influence learning abilities. The findings are expected to provide a balanced summary of the reported benefits and drawbacks of using Large Language Models in learning.

Student Session

Panel code : 45 / Individual / English

9:15-10:55 Room : J303

Organizational Culture, and Employees' Behavior

Chair : Fiona Ariana Sherman (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I08101

► 1 The Impact of Online Emotional Disclosure in the Workplace on Burnout and Work Engagement: The Mediating Role of Perceived Connectedness

Ying-Shiuan Chien (Feng Chia University)

In the context of increasingly digital workplaces, employees frequently engage in online emotional disclosure via social media platforms. However, the psychological and behavioral consequences of such disclosures remain underexplored. Grounded in the Conservation of Resources Theory and self-disclosure theory, this study proposes a model in which perceived connectedness mediates the impact of online emotional disclosure on burnout and work engagement. It further examines how social anxiety and perfectionism moderate this process. Moderate self-disclosure is expected to enhance emotional feedback and perceived support from others, thereby increasing engagement and reducing burnout. Yet, individual differences may weaken these effects: socially anxious individuals may anticipate negative responses, while perfectionists may be overly concerned with self-presentation. By integrating workplace psychology, social media behavior, and personality traits, this study aims to advance understanding of digital emotional expression and its implications for employee well-being. The findings may inform practical strategies for managing emotional communication and support systems in the digital workplace.

ID : I07001

► 2 Does organization-based self-esteem moderate the effects of role conditions and abusive supervision on employee work outcomes? The perspectives of behavioral plasticity and threatened egotism

I-CHEN KU (National United University)

Drawing on the theories of behavioral plasticity and threatened egotism, this study will examine the moderating role of organization-based self-esteem on the relationships between role conditions and work outcomes as well as the relationships between abusive supervision and work outcomes. The work outcomes in this study include turnover intention and affective organizational commitment.

Based on behavioral plasticity theory, this study hypothesizes that OBSE will moderate the relationships between role conditions, role overload and role conflict, and both turnover intention and affective organizational commitment. Specifically, individuals with low OBSE are expected to exhibit stronger positive associations between role stressors and turnover intention, and stronger negative associations between role stressors and affective organizational commitment, compared to those with high OBSE.

Furthermore, based on threatened egotism theory, the study posits that OBSE will also moderate the effects of abusive supervision on turnover intention and affective organizational commitment. On the contrary, the impacts of abusive

supervision on turnover intention and affective organizational commitment are expected to be more pronounced among individuals with high OBSE.

Theoretical and managerial implications will also be discussed, offering insights for future research and organizational practices.

ID : I05101

►3 Honne and Tatemae Unveiling the Impact of Cultural Norms on Employee Voice, Growth and Productivity in Japanese Workplaces

Shashwat Tiwari (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

In this society, harmony ceases to be important when direct expression of opinion occurs. Core to this construct is the enduring dualism of honne and tatemae, wherein honne refers to verbalization of one's inner thoughts and true feelings, whereas tatemae is seen as one's outward verbal expression toward other people in accordance with societal expectations. The terms resonate deeply in everyday life and transcend into professional realms where their impact on communication, authority, and participation can be mutually felt yet mostly remain unspoken about. This study examines how honne and tatemae, as sets of normative frameworks of self-expression, inform employee voice, development, and productivity between Japanese firms as they consider how individuals respond to such implicit norms and how such responses impact their sense of agency and belonging. The design methodology takes a qualitative approach with inputs from narrative inquiry and thematic analysis. Semi-structured interviews will be carried out alongside conducting focus groups with both Japanese and international employees across different job sectors. A walk through various job sectors can offer a comparative perspective of how different respondents come to their own interpretations and come to their own responses to experiences in the workplace.

ID : I03401

►4 From Use to Voice: How Social Media Use Influences Employee Voice Behavior

SHIH-HUI HSU (National Taiwan Normal University)

In today's fast-changing environment, organizations face pressure to continuously innovate and respond quickly to external challenges. Employee voice behavior is seen as a key to helping organizations adapt and improve. When employees proactively offer ideas or suggestions, it helps identify and solve problems early, enhancing flexibility and competitiveness. As digital technology becomes embedded in daily work, social media use has become an important tool for communication and engagement, gaining attention for its role in organizational expression. Meanwhile, a workplace fun fosters positive feelings, encouraging employees to participate and speak up. This study explores whether social media use positively influences voice behavior and examines the mediating role of a workplace fun. Using an electronic survey of Generation Z employees, 158 valid responses were collected. Results show social media use positively affects both the workplace fun and voice behavior, with the workplace fun also showing a significant positive impact on voice behavior. The mediating effect was supported. These findings offer insights into companies to build joyful workplaces that align with Gen Z's communication habits, encouraging suggestions that support organizational growth and efficiency.

Panel code : 46 / Individual / English

9:15-10:55 Room : J307

Product Pricing and Financial Services

Chair : Sangho Kim (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I08301

▶ 1 Determinants of internal carbon pricing in Chinese enterprise

Yuchen Lyu, Yufei Chen, Novelia Triana, Sunhee Suk (Nagasaki University)

This study investigates the factors influencing the adoption and valuation of internal carbon pricing (ICP) among Chinese enterprises. Internal carbon pricing refers to the monetary value that companies assign to their greenhouse gas emissions. By integrating this cost into investment decisions and business operations, firms can incentivize lower-carbon practices and better manage climate-related risks.

ICP is an emerging yet still limited practice in China, with only 4% of enterprises having adopted it as of 2024. Existing literature identified three main ICP mechanisms: internal supply-demand pricing, shadow pricing, and goal-based systems. While multinational firms like BP, Shell, and Microsoft have developed robust internal pricing strategies, studies on Chinese enterprises remain limited and fragmented. Using data from 2013 to 2024, this study constructs a regression model that incorporates firm-level financial metrics and environmental governance indicators — such as firm size, return on invested capital, board quality, regional GDP, climate policy presence, and industry type — to analyze how these factors influence the internal carbon prices set by companies.

This study suggests that firm size, regional policy context, and quality of corporate governance significantly affect ICP adoption and pricing level. These findings will inform corporate carbon management strategies and provide recommendations for improving policy frameworks in China.

ID : I12901

▶ 2 Bangladesh's Mobile Financial Services: Navigating Past and Present Political Contexts

Mir Mustaufiq Rahman (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research examines the overall performance of Mobile Financial Services (MFS) in Bangladesh within the context of the country's evolving political landscape. Ruled by an authoritarian government for the past 15 years, Bangladesh has faced pervasive corruption, particularly through a syndicate system and state favoritism across economic sectors, including digital finance. With a recent change in government, this study aims to compare and contrast MFS performance under the two regimes and offer policy recommendations to support the country's economic digitization goals. The research is currently in progress, collecting qualitative interview data from MFS agents across the Chittagong district to understand their lived experiences. Data from 28 interviews so far reveal agents' expectations for better commission rates, a more secure system for money transfers, and protection from political gangs. They also express the need to dismantle the previous syndicate system and reduce political favoritism. Furthermore, preliminary insights from existing literature highlight persistent regulatory barriers and market advantages for state-backed providers (particularly Nagad) over private firms such as bKash. This work aims to inform future policy design to promote fair competition, strengthen regulation, and support inclusive digital financial development in Bangladesh.

▶3 A Comparative Study on Consumer Preferences for Eco-Labeled Laver Products in Korea and Japan

ILGHON KWON¹, HOGEUN JANG², Novelia Triana¹, Sunhee Suk¹
(1 Nagasaki University, 2 Pukyong National University)

Laver is a popular and traditional food widely consumed in both Korea and Japan. Korea is currently the world's largest laver exporter, while Japan remains a key importer. As global interest in sustainable seafood increases, eco-labels such as ASC-MSC and organic aquaculture certifications are gaining prominence. However, consumer perceptions and willingness to pay (WTP) for these labels may differ due to cultural, environmental, and institutional differences. While some studies address preferences for eco-labeled products, cross-country comparisons and analyses of psychological factors such as environmental attitudes and label awareness remain limited. Understanding these factors is essential for developing effective policies and marketing strategies that promote sustainable seafood consumption. This study applies a Discrete Choice Experiment to examine consumer preferences for eco-labeled laver products in Korea and Japan. It investigates how product attributes (country of origin, label type, price) influence consumer choices and incorporates environmental attitudes using a Hybrid Choice Model. A total of 600 survey responses were collected (300 from each country), and the analysis includes WTP estimation and preference heterogeneity. The findings are expected to inform sustainable branding policies, enhancing the competitiveness of seaweed products in both domestic and global markets.

Student Session

Panel code : 47 / Pre-formed / 日本語

9:15-10:55 Room : J308

政治・政治哲学

Chair : Jun AIZAKI (University)

Discussant : Kumi SEIKE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

▶1 ベルギー連邦国家における制度的包摂と文化的不和

Reo Yamamoto (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

世界の分断と多極化が加速し、私たちの生活の基盤であった「協調」に不信感が広がっている。他者を排除し排他的傾向が強まる現代、他文化との共生は必要不可欠である。本研究では、ベルギーの連邦化に根差した多言語政策、三つの共同体の統治制度に関する文献調査、現地住民へのインタビューを通して多文化共同体における合意形成、中央集権主義からの政治的変容の過程を分析した。制度的包摂が進む一方で、各共同体間に生ずる文化的不和について、意識や言説の手前で作用しながらも、実践を通して行為者を自らの適切な社会的位置へと導くハビトゥス（村井、p. 178）に起因するものと考察し、社会構造が生む個人を体系的に理解する。多文化共生社会の実現にはコミュニティを超越した制度的対話と多元的なアイデンティティの構成が不可欠であると示唆され、ベルギーの事例は協調を再構築するための新たな枠組みを提案する。

▶2 都市における公共性と役割演技の変容：劇場的世界の枠組みを用いた考察

DAISUKE SHIBATA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究では、リチャード・セネットの『公共性の喪失』において示された劇場的世界の枠組みに依拠し、現代の都市社会における公共性のあり方と、それに寄与する役割演技の意義について考察する。セネット（Sennett, 1991, p. 59）によれば、18世紀まで、人々の生活は演技として構築されており、人びとは演技を通じて他者と関係を築いていた。しかし現代では、演技は内面の真実を隠す不誠実なものとなされ、その結果として役割演技が忌避され、公共性が衰退しつつある。本研究では、セネット、ゴッフマン、テイラー、トリリング、ディドロらの議論を参照し、都市社会における役割

演技の変容と、それが公共性に与える影響を検討する。とりわけ、都市に暮らす人々の自己表現に注目し、役割演技が異なる他者どうしの共存を可能にする条件を明らかにすることで、現代都市における公共性の再生の可能性を理論的に照らし出すことを目的とする。

ID : P210301

▶3 戦後から現代における日本の政治不信の構造と展望

Taiga Saito (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

近年、若者を中心とした有権者の政治的無関心が深刻化しており、国政選挙の投票率は低下傾向にある。その背景には、政治家や制度に対する根強い「政治不信」の感情が存在していると考えられる。本研究の目的は、戦後日本政治における政治不信の根源を歴史的に分析し、現在に至るまでの政治的不信感の連続性および特色を明らかにすることである。

政治不信の機運が高まった時分を区分すると、敗戦直後期・安保闘争期・ロッキード事件期・リクルート事件および消費税導入期・民主党時期の計5期に分別される。この5つの時期に政治不信が高まった共通の理由は、国民の声が政治に反映されていなかったことである。

したがって、政治的不信感の連続性とは、国民と政治家の視線が乖離していたこと・国民のニーズに応えられていなかったことが挙げられる。また各時代の特色は、その時期の日本の発展度合に応じて異なると考えられる。

ID : P210401

▶4 ハンナ・アレントにおける〈政治〉思想に関する一考察 —全体主義の構造から見る「複数性の崩壊」に着目して—

KOKOHA KINJO (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、ドイツ系ユダヤ人の政治哲学者であるハンナ・アレントの「政治」観を明らかにすることである。具体的には『全体主義の起源』を対象に、第二次世界大戦下のドイツにおいて全体主義体制がいかに成立したのかを構造的に分析した上で、「複数性」概念に着目しながら彼女のいう「政治」とはいかなるものであるのかについて考察を行う。アレントによれば、全体主義体制とは、イデオロギーとテロルの支配によって特徴づけられる「新しい政治形式・国家形式」であるとしており、孤立した諸個人からなる大衆の存在が基礎となっている。この新しい政治形式は、テロルによって人間が孤立化することで人と人との間の関係が断たれ、さらには複数性の崩壊によって他者の認識ができなくなり人間の自己を喪失させてしまう。こうしたことから、アレントにとって「政治」とは、複数性が担保されている状態であると同時に、人と人との間に存在するものであると指摘する。

ID : P210501

▶5 マレーシアにおける運動の対立構造と政党政治の変容 —ブルシ運動と赤シャツ隊の対立—

Karin Tsukahara (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、2000年代後半以降のマレーシアにおいて激化した運動の対立構造を通じて、マレーシア同国の政党政治の変容と社会的分断の実態を明らかにすることである。中でも、公正な選挙制度を求めて発展したブルシ運動と、それに反発する形で組織された赤シャツ隊の関係に注目する。ブルシ運動は多民族の市民社会から広範な支持を集め体制批判の中心となる一方、赤シャツ隊はマレー人の権益擁護を掲げて与党UMNOと連携し、民族主義的な立場からブルシに対抗した。こうした両運動の対立は、2018年および2022年の総選挙における政権交代や政党再編成に影響を与えるなど、デモ抗議を超えて政治体制全体に関わる現象となった。本発表では、両者の組織構造、政治的言説、支持基盤の違いを比較分析し、マレーシア政治における民族分極化とアイデンティティ政治の進展について検討する。

Confronting the Unknown: Adapting to Emerging Security Threats in the Indo-Pacific

Chair : Astha Chadha (Ritsumeikan University)

Discussant : Astha Chadha¹, Barbara Kratiuk² (1 Ritsumeikan University, 2 Vistula University)

ID : P040101

► 1 When Crisis Erases Women: Gendered Failures in Indo-Pacific Disaster Cooperation

Zhuoga CIREN (Ritsumeikan University)

Disasters do not strike equally. From typhoons in the Philippines to earthquakes in Japan and floods in Bangladesh, humanitarian responses across the Asia-Pacific have systematically failed to meet the gender-specific needs of women. This paper critically examines how disaster relief cooperation in the region — often framed as neutral, technical, or logistical—reproduces gendered exclusions in emergency shelter planning, menstrual hygiene provision, and protection from sexual violence. Using feminist institutionalist analysis, the study compares three national cases (Japan, the Philippines, and Bangladesh) through post-disaster reports, NGO evaluations, and policy documents to reveal patterns of structural neglect. Despite increasing regional cooperation mechanisms through ASEAN+3 and ADMM-Plus, gender considerations remain peripheral concerns, treated as add-ons rather than core operational requirements. Women are systematically left without safe spaces, access to basic hygiene products, or protocols preventing gender-based violence in temporary shelters. The paper argues that such omissions reflect the masculinized logic of crisis response that prioritizes logistics over lived experience, exacerbated by geopolitical tensions that fragment gender-sensitive cooperation efforts. When great power competition limits information sharing and joint training, gender expertise becomes even more marginalized in emergency protocols. By exposing the disconnect between regional cooperation rhetoric and gendered emergency realities, this research reconceptualizes “cooperation” as feminist practice — one that centers safety, dignity, and bodily autonomy. The analysis concludes with concrete policy recommendations for integrating gender-responsive mechanisms into existing Asia-Pacific disaster frameworks, transforming cooperation from a technical exercise into an inclusive governance model.

ID : P040201

► 2 Domestic Politics of Japanese Foreign Policy: The Role of Authority and Legitimation

Morishige Daiichi (Ritsumeikan University)

The main aspect of Japan's response to the great power conflict has been to expand its strategic ties with the United States and other like-minded states. While this strategic approach is hardly the only rational response conceivable, it is puzzling that Japan's domestic political debates usually do not question its instrumental effectiveness as rationalists would expect. To unpack this puzzle, this paper analyzes domestic political debates surrounding the Japanese government's 2014 decision to grant itself the right to exercise a limited form of collective self-defense (CSD) — the decision that ultimately enabled Japan's expansion of strategic ties. By examining Japanese books and newspapers' editorial opinions, the paper finds that while alternative ideas to the right of CSD did exist, they did not accrue much political traction, even among the mainstream opposition of the right. Applying a legitimation approach, the paper argues that, unlike the proponents of the right, the opponents generally lacked public authority to speak of security. As a result, while the proponents framed the right of CSD as a necessary national security option, the mainstream opposition was constrained from delegitimizing it. This paper offers implications for understanding how the marketplace of foreign policy ideas functions more broadly.

ID : P040301

▶3 The Technology Security Dilemma: U.S.–China Semiconductor Friction

Yuxin PENG (Ritsumeikan University)

This study focuses on the friction between the U.S. and China in the semiconductor industry. Since the end of the Obama administration, U.S. sanctions on China's advanced chip sector have grown increasingly stringent. To analyze the logic behind U.S. sanctions from the perspective of international relations theory, this paper introduces a new theoretical framework. Building on the traditional security dilemma theory, and incorporating neo-technonationalism and the creative insecurity theory, it argues that technology innovation has become one of key factors of insecurity among modern states and has accelerated their descent into deeper security dilemmas. Based on this framework, the study analyzes U.S. policy, China's responses, and the evolving dynamics of semiconductor development. It finds that The U.S. neo-technonationalism links technology to national security, prompting sanctions against China's semiconductors. China, in turn, perceives these sanctions as an external threat and driven by a heightened sense of insecurity, has responded in line with the logic of the creative insecurity theory by increasing support for domestic enterprises. This has accelerated the development of China's domestic semiconductor industry, thereby further deepening the cycle of the technology security dilemma between the two countries.

ID : P040401

▶4 Navigating competition, cooperation, and legitimacy in the Indo-Pacific: Evaluating Quad's strategic trilemma

Astha Chadha (Ritsumeikan University)

The Indo-Pacific (IP) serves as a critical space for deciphering the complexities of great power rivalry and the pursuit of maritime security in the Indo-Pacific. While all Quad members states (Australia, India, Japan, and the United States) agree on a free and open Indo-Pacific, their diverse national interests, distinct appetites for direct confrontation, and differing perceptions of economic decoupling with China have impacted the IP security as viewed through Quad's coherence and effectiveness in the IP. This paper seeks to answer the question: What strategic conundrums does Quad face in ensuring IP maritime security and how can Quad effectively strengthen the region's deterrence? This paper examines the Quad's engagement in IP security since its 2017 re-establishment as a consultative dialogue mechanism, specifically focusing on the strategic trilemma it faces in reconciling its IP security objectives despite agreement on ASEAN centrality.

The paper draws on the theoretical framework of coopetition, i.e., cooperation amid competition, and posits that Quad's trilemma comprises deterring Chinese assertiveness, maintaining channels for great power dialogue with Beijing, and upholding normative legitimacy and fostering inclusivity with Southeast Asian nations. Each objective, while necessary for regional stability, is difficult to pursue simultaneously due to the inherent trade-offs such as risks escalation due to excessive deterrence, weakening of Quad's normative commitment to IP security through excessive dependence on peaceful dialogue with Beijing, and undermining ASEAN centrality in case Quad necessitates exclusive collective security.

This paper argues that the Quad can optimize its position by strategically prioritizing the freedom of navigation as a regional public good and assist in robust capacity-building for ASEAN states. This approach, focused on shared interests rather than overt confrontational postures, can enable the Quad to mitigate the inherent trade-offs inherent in its trilemma. By examining the evolution of Quad's IP approach since 2017, the paper notes that the Quad has maintained a non-coercive security cooperation to enable internal cohesion within the Quad, and externally strengthen its legitimacy among ASEAN nations, thereby navigating the complex balance of great power rivalry and coopetition in IP.

Peripheral Encounters: Tradition, Technology, and Transformation

Chair : Kaoru NISHIJIMA (Komatsu University)

ID : P120101

►1 Shifting Borders, Reframing the Periphery: Jordan amid Regional Realignment

Shun WATANABE (Kyoto University)

The influx of Syrian refugees, mounting pressure on water resources due to climate change, and Israel's revisionist shifts along contested borders are collectively reshaping Jordan's geopolitical and socio-spatial position. Long perceived as a peripheral actor, Jordan now finds itself at the intersection of transboundary mobility, resource asymmetry, and shifting regional alignments. This presentation, drawing on insights from international relations, explores how Jordan is navigating these dynamics. It draws on case studies related to (1) human mobility across borders, particularly refugee flows and their governance, (2) the politics of energy regarding its growing dependency on Israel and the global pressure toward decarbonization, and (3) Jordan's recalibration of its diplomatic positioning amid changing regional alliances involving Israel, the Gulf states, and Western powers. Rather than being passively repositioned, Jordan is actively seeking to reframe its peripheral status in the face of growing uncertainty and structural constraint. While the outcomes of these efforts remain open-ended, the case of Jordan illustrates how small states may exercise contingent agency by engaging with evolving regional configurations. In doing so, it highlights the periphery not as a fixed condition but as a contested and adaptive space within broader processes of realignment.

ID : P120201

►2 Generations in Motion: Diaspora Mobilization and Political Engagement in Lebanon's 2018 and 2022 Elections

Yuki OKABE (Kobe University)

This study investigates the evolving political engagement of the Lebanese diaspora, focusing on the interplay between transnational mobilization and domestic political parties during the 2018 and 2022 parliamentary elections. Although expatriate voting rights were formalized in 2017, the political significance of diaspora participation has deepened amid Lebanon's ongoing political and economic crises. Drawing on electoral data and fieldwork interviews, this research examines how diaspora voters engage with Lebanese politics — whether through alignment with establishment sectarian networks or emerging reformist movements. Particular attention is given to generational divides: between those shaped by memories of the civil war and postwar displacement, and younger cohorts politicized by the October 2019 uprising. Preliminary findings suggest that while traditional parties continue to maintain robust overseas linkages, a notable shift toward civil society-backed candidates occurred in 2022, especially in districts with high diaspora turnout. This study frames diaspora political action not only as electoral behavior but also as a manifestation of memory, identity, and political disillusionment. By tracing how mobilization and political preferences vary across time, place, and generation, the research aims to clarify the diaspora's potential to influence reform trajectories within Lebanon's fragile sectarian power-sharing system.

ID : P120301

►3 Variations in the Revival of "Kingdoms" in Indonesia During the Period of Democratization

Kaoru NISHIJIMA (Komatsu University)

This presentation compares cases of the revival of "kingdoms" in Indonesia during the period of democratization.

The presentation focuses on the relationships between revived “kingdoms” and the political elites who have risen during the period of democratization. Since democratization, the aristocrat families of former kingdoms in different regions have sought to establish alliances with emerging local political elites to ensure their survival or to facilitate their revival. At the same time, the patron-client relationships, which were previously organized in a hierarchical pyramid structure in the Suharto regime, have become more diverse and fluid. As a result, the relationships between the former aristocrat families and the political elites display considerable variation. This presentation examines three cases: the former Yogyakarta Kingdom, where the king and political authority are integrated; the former Kutai Kingdom, which has survived through its relation with tourism; and the former Matan Kingdom, where the king and local political elites once formed patron-client relationships. Through these cases, the presentation aims to clarify the diverse patterns of “kingdoms” revival in Indonesia during the period of democratization.

ID : P120401

▶4 Technology, AI, and Islam: Mapping the Discourse

Yushi CHIBA (Kyoto Sangyo University)

Since the late 2010s, debates relating to digital technologies have centered on artificial intelligence (AI). While much attention has been paid to AI’s transformative impact on economies and societies, such debates narrowed their perspectives to particular settings such as Western countries and have not paid enough attention to non-Western countries. Accordingly, how AI is received and perceived in non-Western countries has not been critically examined. This presentation tries to fill this gap by examining the reception of AI in Muslim countries, and explores how Muslim scholars, intellectuals, and communities perceive AI and how they react to this new technology. Through an analysis of these reactions, this presentation attempts to highlight the different ways technology is integrated in Muslim countries and how such integration encourages an increasingly globalizing and pluralizing vision of technological discussion. This presentation reveals the flexibility of contemporary Muslim societies toward new technologies, as well as their religious resilience to the rapid transformation of technologies.

ID : P120501

▶5 Islamic Influencers on Social Media: An Overview and Their Impact on Islamic Religious Practice

Tatsuro FUTATSUYAMA (Kagawa University)

In recent years, influencers on social media have begun to exert significant influence in sharing Islamic teachings and practices. My previous papers have already indicated, those who disseminate information about Islam via social media vary widely. While some are traditional Islamic authorities who have expanded their activities into online platforms, a notable number of cases involve “ordinary Muslims” —not as traditional Islamic authorities and religious institutions— who now share Islamic content and command large followings. This presentation focuses on this latter phenomenon. It analyzes the types of posts these recently emerged “ordinary” Islamic influencers are making, and which types of content tend to resonate most strongly with users. Through this analysis, this presentation explores the specific characteristics of Islam that are sought and reproduced within social media, and considers how these information and practices differ from traditional forms of Islamic discourse.

APU Research in Japanese

Chair : Yuko Uehara (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I15101

▶1 万博開会式のプログラムデザイン手法と社会芸術論 —21世紀の8つの国際博覧会（万博）の事例研究を通じて—

Shiori Koizumi (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

「メディア」(Roche, 2003)としての役割を持つ万博は、Honisch (2024)によると初期は自国の正当性を示すことを意図していたが、今日の万博はBIEの定義で国際協力も目的としている。そして開会式はこの万博の象徴的に表現する企画であるが、これまでこの方法論を研究した事例は極めて少なく、また比較研究もほとんど見当たらない。そこで本研究は21世紀の8つの万博を対象にして、各万博にて実現したい社会像及び社会思想と、それを示すための演出方法について共通点と相違点を見つけ出し、開会式の効果的な演出手法とプログラムデザインの法則を見つけ出す。研究手法としては、開会式の映像及び資料をもとに、テーマ性と伝達・演出手法（舞台美術・装飾など）を調査項目ごとに読み取り、その背景にある社会思想を考察して比較分析する。そしてこの分析を通じて見つけられた法則に基づき、社会像実現に向けて観客に行動を促す効果的なコミュニケーションを生み出す社会芸術論を提示する。

ID : I05801

▶2 漢学者村瀬栲亭の文学—『栲亭三稿』と『芸苑日涉』を手がかりとして

CHUNYU JIN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究は、江戸後期の傑出した漢学者である村瀬栲亭（1819年没）を取り上げ、彼を中心とする江戸文人の漢籍受容と漢籍出版に注目し、その実態および漢籍を通じた文化交流の意義を解明するものである。特に、村瀬栲亭の漢籍文献や文学活動を素材に、中国から流伝した漢籍の受容及び漢籍出版に着目する。さらに、村瀬栲亭をはじめとする江戸期の漢学者の学術知の形成の再解釈を試みることで、今後の文化交流の発展を展望することをもめざす。

ID : I12201

▶3 難民受け入れにおける民間支援の意義と可能性：カナダにおける制度の検討

Yuko Uehara, Kumiko Tsutsui (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

カナダは、難民受け入れに積極的な制度を有する国として国際的に注目されている。特に、政府主導の制度に加え、市民や団体が難民を支援する「プライベート・スポンサーシップ (Private Sponsorship of Refugees : PSR)」制度が導入されている点が特徴的である。本研究では、カナダにおける難民受け入れ制度の全体像を明らかにし、民間主導型の受け入れ制度の仕組みとその効果を検討する。文献調査の結果、市民団体が生活支援や就労支援を担うことで、政府主導の支援に比べて、難民の就労への移行や地域社会への定着が早まるという利点が確認された。本発表では、現地調査にもとづき、制度の構造的特徴および成果について分析する。また、民間主導の支援が難民の自立を促進する有効な手段となり得るかを考察し、日本における難民受け入れ制度の改善に向けた応用可能性についても検討する。

Panel code : 51 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J202

Tourism in Japan and Local Factors

Chair : Keiko HORI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I09101

▶ 1 Psychological drivers and spillover effects in sustainable lifestyle: Evidence from eastern and western Japan

Jiarong Hu, Xuepeng Qian (Sophia University)

Understanding the factors driving sustainable lifestyle adoption is essential for advancing environmental sustainability. Japan provides a valuable context due to its early adoption of waste separation policies and strong sustainability practices. This study applies an extended Theory of Planned Behavior framework to examine psychological drivers of intention and behavior across five domains: waste separation, resource conservation, sustainable fashion, eco-mobility, and renewable energy usage. Survey data were collected from 1,588 participants in eastern Japan and 1,581 in western Japan. Results show that moral norm is the strongest predictor of intention in both regions, while perceived behavioral control is the weakest. Regional differences emerged: consequence awareness was more influential in western Japan, whereas attitude ranked higher in eastern Japan. The study also revealed significant spillover effects from waste separation behavior, which strongly promoted resource conservation, moderately influenced sustainable fashion and eco-mobility, and had minimal impact on renewable energy usage (spillover strength: resource conservation > sustainable fashion > eco-mobility > renewable energy). These findings support the extended TPB framework and highlight the need for region-specific strategies. Waste separation serves as a key entry point for encouraging broader sustainable behaviors, underscoring the importance of targeting moral motivation and designing policies that enhance behavioral spillover.

ID : I14701

▶ 2 Applicability Research of Evaporative Cooling Air Conditioner in Data Center: The Application Future over Osaka Area

Penghao Huang (Ritsumeikan University)

While the demand for cloud computing tends to increase, the power consumption of the data center itself, aside from its operational characteristics, also causes heat to be dissipated for long periods of time without interruption. Air conditioners used for cooling can be classified into several types based on their operating principles. The type I would like to discuss in this paper is the “evaporative cooling type”. The widely used “compressor type” is highly versatile, but its energy-saving performance is relatively low. On the other hand, the “evaporative cooling type” is less versatile due to the limitations of the temperature and humidity in the application.

This study will discuss two aspects: practicality and energy performance. The first is whether the climate requirements for the application of evaporative coolers in the Osaka area, where a data center expansion is planned, can be met, and the second is whether energy can be saved compared to compressor air conditioning in actual use while meeting climate requirements.

For practicality, theoretical applicability is compared to the temperature and humidity ranges recommended by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) in 2008 for data centers with respect to HVAC.

ID : I15301

►3 The Effect of “Discover Japan” Campaign on Tourism Demand in Japan: A Quasi-Experimental Assessment

Denes Perlaky¹, K. Ali Akkemik², Jorge T. Borges³
(1 Yamaguchi University, 2 Fukuoka University, 3 Ostim Technical University)

In our research, we examine the effect of the Discover Japan Campaign (1970-1976) on tourism in Japan. The 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo, together with the 1970 World Expo in Osaka, introduced Japan as a modern and sophisticated developed country to the international audience. Following the completion of large-scale infrastructure projects as preparation for these events, the Japanese National Railways (JNR) launched a domestic tourism campaign to increase the flow of Japanese tourists to rural destinations, partly aiming to maintain ridership on the new extended high-speed rail network to western prefectures in Japan.

Using prefecture-level data from 1965 onwards, we conduct a difference-in-difference analysis to examine the effect of this campaign on tourism demand, creating a treatment group and a control group.

Our preliminary research found that there was no significant or long-lasting impact on the treatment group.

Keywords: tourism, Japan, railways, Discover Japan, difference-in-difference

ID : I08701

►4 Consumer Trends for Traditional Crafts in the Post-COVID Era: A Case Study of Beppu City

Keiko HORI¹, Miwako ADACHI² (1 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 2 Beppu Mizobe Gakuen College)

Some industries may have changed their forms in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nasuno (2024) listed perspectives required for tourism after COVID-19. This paper aims to clarify consumer trends in Japanese traditional craft industries in the post-COVID era and to obtain suggestions for effective industrial succession. For foreign tourists, traditional crafts that are unique to each country are popular as souvenirs, and this is also true for Japanese traditional crafts. We conducted interviews between June and July 2024 with workers in traditional craft industries such as bamboo craft industries in Beppu City, a popular hot spring tourist destination in Japan, to ask about recent consumer trends and future outlooks for operating forms. As a result, we found that works by famous artists are currently being traded at high prices overseas and that the creation of souvenirs is an opportunity for local artists to create works and also providing tourists with opportunities to purchase souvenirs that are unique to the region. Even within Japan, the impact of COVID-19 has seen an increase in ethical consumption and a desire for authenticity based on knowledge, suggesting that there may also be an increasing tendency for consumers to directly intervene in distribution.

Student Session

Panel code : 52 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J203

Sustainable Tourism

Chair : Kimo H. BOUKAMBA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I07401

►1 An Analogue Study of Climate Change Impacts on Ski Resort Opening Dates in Yuzawa, Japan

Kosei Takahashi (YOKOHAMA National University)

Snow, vital for ski resorts, has been heavily impacted by climate change. In Japan, few studies use future climate

models, leading to significant uncertainty when determining snowfall. Therefore, this study used the analogy approach (comparing past years with low snowfall to years with average climate conditions) to identify the resilience of ski resort to climate change. Specifically, this study analyzed the impact on the opening dates of 7 ski resorts in Yuzawa Town, Niigata Prefecture, by comparing the warm winter of 2019 with the average climate conditions of 2018. The analysis was based on a questionnaire survey of ski resort operators, information on opening dates collected from ski resort's SNS, and snowfall data from the Japan Meteorological Agency. Results showed that ski resorts with low altitudes and no artificial snow machines suffered direct impacts such as significant delays in opening dates and decrease in visitor numbers. On the other hand, at ski resorts with high altitudes and artificial snow machines, while the impact on opening dates and visitor numbers was low, indirect impacts such as increased operational costs and concentration of skiers were found. Furthermore, this study identifies effective measures for sustainable ski resort operations in the future.

ID : I11201

▶2 Investigating the Influence of Social Norms on Sustainable Waste Behavior: A Study of Japanese Waste Norms on International Visiting Friends and Relative Tourists

Sarah Malika Nursalsabilla, Kelvianto Shenyoputro (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Tourism exposes travelers to new cultural norms that influence their thoughts and behaviors. Tourists often rely on social norms during travel to navigate unfamiliar environments, which can influence their sustainable practices. Japan, with their strong cultural presence and strict waste disposal system, alongside recent surge in tourism, creates a strong foundation for analyzing behavioral change. This research adopts the social norms theory and focuses on descriptive norms, injunctive norms, and societal pressure to examine how these factors affect tourists' intentions and actions. The study emphasizes the role of social norms in motivating tourists to align their behavior with social expectations and observed practices. A quantitative approach is used with data collected through surveys targeted at Indonesian VFR (Visiting Friends and Relatives) tourists connected to university students at APU. The survey gathers information on tourists' experiences with Japan's waste disposal culture, their observations of social norms, and how it influences their perception and behavior towards waste. The research explores how exposure to Japan's waste management culture promotes behavioral change in tourists and whether these habits are maintained after traveling. It aims to provide insight on how tourism promotes sustainable behavior and the challenges of sustaining these behaviors beyond tourism.

ID : I07601

▶3 Exploring the Environmental Impacts of Different Camping Styles: The Influence of Anime "Yuru Camp" and Content Tourism in Koan campground, Yamanashi, Japan

Hsin Tien (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Recently, camping has grown in popularity in Yamanashi, Japan, through "content tourism" from the anime "Yuru Camp." Based on "content tourism," the economic growth from "Yuru Camp" has been a great success. However, the environmental impacts of camping have been overlooked in this case. Therefore, in this research, how "Yuru Camp" has influenced camping behaviors and tourism patterns through the lens of content tourism will be examined thoroughly. Moreover, whether the anime "Yuru Camp" has encouraged environmentally conscious camping practices will be discussed. As for the research methods, a survey will be conducted at the Koan campground in July 2025. It will explore Yuru camp fans' awareness of the target anime, their camping experience, and their behaviors while camping at the campground. Also, an interview with the Koan campground campsite owner will be conducted on August 3rd, 2025, for a greater understanding of the locals and the preservation methods while facing overtourism. Lastly, various literature and websites will be reviewed as secondary data. Overall, this research expects to provide a deeper understanding of whether "content tourism" based on the anime "Yuru Camp" brings more than economic growth in terms of sustainable aspects of "tourists camping in the Yamanashi area."

ID : I10001

►4 Landscape of Pilgrimage Tourism and Power Dynamics in Nakahechi, Kumano Kodo

Daiki Nishijima (Wakayama University)

In recent years, pilgrimage tourism has witnessed diverse motivations such as spiritual experience of the individual traveller and is no longer confined to a religious journey. This secularisation and the democratisation of travel have led to the development of the market, and many destinations are keen to utilise pilgrimage for their economic, cultural, and political purposes. However, there are concerns regarding the commercialisation of culture and conflicts among stakeholders as well, due to multiple aspects of pilgrimage sites. Tourism management that considers the diverse values of stakeholders and power relations is therefore extremely important for pilgrimage destinations.

This research aims to explore how the stakeholders with different values act and interact at a pilgrimage destination, focusing on the case of Kumano Kodo, Wakayama. It adopts Denis Cosgrove (1984) 's perspective that landscape is a social structure and it is constructed in effects of power relations. This concept is explored through media analysis, interviews with the host community, and questionnaires for tourists in this project. The discussion will provide insights into pilgrimage tourism management for local actors such as destination management/marketing organisation (DMO).

ID : I07901

►5 Exploring Urban Hospitality Through the Lens of Spatial and Temporal Data

Thi Van Trang Do, Nguyen Phuong Nghi Do (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The COVID-19 pandemic altered tourist expectations and hotel service perceptions, but research on these changes in emerging Southeast Asian destinations is limited. This study investigates the spatial-temporal dynamics of customer sentiment toward luxury hotels in Da Nang, Vietnam, by analyzing 62,422 user-generated reviews in English from Trip.com between 2017 and 2024. We apply Large Language Models for sentiment classification and employ spatial analysis to identify sentiment clusters across city areas. Preliminary findings reveal area-level variations in review tone and temporal fluctuations in sentiment polarity that correspond to three pandemic phases: the pre-pandemic period, peak disruption phase, and post-pandemic recovery phase. These patterns suggest that customer satisfaction is not only influenced by service quality but also by spatial context and evolving pandemic conditions. This research demonstrates how spatially and temporally contextualized sentiment analysis can inform hospitality planning, enhance tourism resilience, and support regional cooperation amid fragmented travel and health policies.

Student Session

Panel code : 53 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J204

Civil Society

Chair : Shinji KOJIMA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I12801

►1 Strategies for Belonging: Exploring the Integration and Identity Negotiation of Immigrant Communities in Japan

Leila Jashmine Marrone (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Since the 1990s, "newcomer" immigration to Japan has risen steadily, with recent policy shifts increasing the influx of immigrants to address pressing issues like a rapidly ageing population and declining birthrate. However, despite the sharp increase in the number of foreign residents, measures such as the Tabunka Kyōsei (multicultural coexistence) and the internationalisation project, intended to bridge gaps between the foreign and native populations, lack effective

implementation strategies to integrate foreign residents into Japan's socio-economic fabric. The impact of these policy shortcomings on the sense of belonging and identity negotiation of migrant communities on a collective and individual level remains, however, largely unexplored. To contribute to effective policymaking for the integration of foreign residents, this research aims to investigate the strategies employed by migrant communities to foster belonging and negotiate their identity in Japan. Through a mixed-method approach focused on interviews and focus group discussions in urban and rural areas with significant foreign resident populations, this study hypothesises that community type and location significantly influence migrants' challenges and specific needs, and the identity negotiation strategies employed. The findings call for policymakers to design strategies that foster migrants' well-being and social capital.

ID : I02701

▶2 Human Trafficking in High-Risk Regions of Nepal: Case Study of Student Perceptions and NGO Initiatives

SABINA DHAKAL (Ritsumeikan University)

Human trafficking remains a significant and persistent issue in Nepal, affecting thousands of individuals annually. Nepal has been a source and transit centre for trafficking activities due to its open border with India and high labour migration rates. In 2024 Trafficking in Persons Report, the U.S. Department of State limited Nepal to the Tier 2 Watch List, pointing to the government's inability to prosecute traffickers, prohibit all kinds of labor and sex trafficking, and establish effective victim identification and referral processes. Additionally, 1.9 million individuals in Nepal are thought to be at danger of human trafficking, according to a 2022 report by the National Human Rights Commission. These elements emphasize how serious the issue is and how urgently comprehensive policies to stop human trafficking in Nepal are needed.

This study aims to investigate the current situation of human trafficking in areas with high risks of human trafficking, including changes in the occurrence of human trafficking and the perceptions of female students. To this end, field research is conducted in two rural areas with high human trafficking risks in the outskirts of Kathmandu (Sindhupalchok and Makwanpur) at nine secondary schools in collaboration with NGOs. The findings clarify the current state of human trafficking in each region, its underlying factors, NGO initiatives, and the determinants of differences in female students' perceptions and knowledge regarding human trafficking.

ID : I10401

▶3 Women's Agency and Empowerment in Cambodia during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Sokunthea Pang (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study explores how women's agency and empowerment were challenged and transformed during the COVID-19 pandemic in Cambodia, focusing on the approaches and strategies of civil society organizations (CSOs). Using a qualitative case study approach, it examines how three key local organizations — Women Peace Makers (WPM), Banteay Srei, and Gender and Development for Cambodia (GADC) — adapted their roles and services to support grassroots women amid the pandemic. Drawing on the human security framework, the study analyses both government top-down protection measures and the complementary, bottom-up roles of CSOs empowerment work. The study identifies commonalities and differences in their shifted services, roles, and strategies, demonstrating their crucial contributions to women's agency and empowerment through social assistance, coordination with government and business, fund mobilization, raising awareness, and advocacy. This research contributes to understanding the evolving role of feminist civil society in crisis settings and offers insights for building more resilient, gender-responsive support systems in Cambodia and similar contexts.

Keywords: Women Agency, Women Empowerment, Civil Society Organizations, Covid-19 pandemic, Top-down protection, Bottom-up empowerment

International Relations

Chair : Ching-Chang CHEN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I16801

► 1 Deconstructing the War Hero: Visual Politics and Representation in Otto Dix's *Der Krieg*

Cattleya Avery Eunice Daub (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research investigates how Otto Dix's *Der Krieg* (1924) visually deconstructs the figure of the war hero and what this reveals about the role of representation in shaping political narratives of war in international relations. Drawing from constructivist IR theory and the field of visual international politics, the study explores how wartime imagery does more than reflect events but also actively constructs meanings that influence public memory, national identity, and the legitimacy of violence. Using narrative visual analysis, the research examines *Der Krieg* as a coherent visual text that rejects state-sanctioned ideals of heroism. Through depictions of mutilated bodies, fragmented landscapes, and the absence of glorified figures, Dix's etchings portray war as anonymous, grotesque, and morally ambiguous. These aesthetic choices resist the binary logic of hero versus villain that often shapes both national mythologies and IR discourse. Preliminary findings suggest that *Der Krieg* functions as a form of visual resistance, challenging how states use heroic representation to frame war as noble or justified. By analyzing art as a political intervention, this study highlights the power of visual culture to question dominant narratives, contributing to broader conversations about memory, identity, and legitimacy in international relations.

ID : I16901

► 2 International Historical Film Discourse: UN Peacekeepers

Tumelo Mathapi (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This paper seeks to examine how historical films have shaped international discourse and perception on UN Peacekeepers. The study aims to understand how historical film representations of UN Peacekeepers has contributed to ongoing conversations on the UN's approach in humanitarian interventions in conflict zones. A combination of both constructivism in IR theories as well as memory studies will be used in a comparative case study of Hotel Rwanda and No Man's land in order to argue and compare common occurrences, bureaucratic and limited, which have led to a shared perception on UN Peacekeepers. There have been ongoing studies on film and its ethics in politics and memory as well as how it can be used in the classroom in relevance to IR education. This topic is rarely explored and will connect film and UN Peacekeepers in shaping conversations being had in politics. The findings will offer insight into how film has played a significant role through constructivism in order to shape international discourse and memory on the lack of power UN Peacekeepers had to make a change due to higher authority.

ID : I10201

► 3 Speech That Kills: How Rhetoric Fuels Crimes Against Humanity in Peacetime

Francis Miguel Gregorio (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The purpose of this research is to analyze causal mechanisms behind Crimes Against Humanity (CAH), focusing on how state leader rhetoric contributes to the creation and normalization of state violence. It contributes to the literature in two ways: first, by addressing the limited attention legal and political academia give to CAH, often overshadowed by the overexpansion of the term genocide; and second, by advancing peacetime atrocity literature through illustrating how ideological elite speech drives systematic state violence that meets the legal threshold for CAH.

Using process tracing and narrative analysis, I examine Duterte's speeches, policy documents, and human rights reports to identify how elite rhetoric constructed internal enemies and justified extrajudicial killings. Drawing on Maynard and Benesch's (2016) theory of dangerous speech and ideology, I analyze how rhetoric escalates into organized state violence. I hypothesize that repeated ideological speech by state leaders can function as a causal mechanism for CAH during peacetime.

This analysis builds on Leila Sadat's (2023) atrocity cascade, showing how unchecked human rights violations can evolve into atrocity crimes. Ultimately, the research contributes to understanding the political and legal mechanisms behind CAH and offers a framework for identifying early warning signs of peacetime atrocities.

ID : I11901

►4 The Rights of Climate Refugees under International Law: Towards a Legal Framework in the Asia-Pacific

Le Bao Ngan Pham (Silesia University in Katowice)

The Asia-Pacific region faces a growing humanitarian crisis as climate change increasingly drives displacement across vulnerable states, particularly low-lying island nations and densely populated coastal areas. However, international legal frameworks have yet to recognize or adequately protect individuals displaced by environmental factors. This paper explores the legal status of so-called "climate refugees" under existing international law, with a focus on the Asia-Pacific. It examines the limitations of the 1951 Refugee Convention, the relevance of international human rights law, and recent jurisprudence such as *Teitiota v. New Zealand*. The analysis reveals a critical gap in protection, as climate-induced displacement falls outside traditional legal categories. The paper argues for the development of a regional legal framework that builds on soft law instruments, human rights norms, and existing regional cooperation models. It recommends the creation of a rights-based mechanism through ASEAN or the Pacific Islands Forum to address climate mobility with dignity, predictability, and legal certainty. By highlighting both legal challenges and policy innovations, the paper calls for urgent regional leadership to ensure protection for those most affected by climate change. The proposal aims to contribute to an emerging body of climate migration law grounded in justice and international cooperation.

Student Session

Panel code : 55 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J302

Impacts of Social Media in Societies

Chair : Muhammad T. KHAN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I07501

►1 Branding vs. Practices: Evaluating the Depth of Green HRM in Indonesian Green Companies

Aggrhasakeena Ayuprarneshwari Nugroho Putri (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Green companies in Indonesia are emerging with the growth of environmental consciousness and government encouragement (Ridloah et al., 2020). These businesses are classified as organizations that incorporate sustainability principles into business decisions to minimize their harmful effects on the global or local environment (ILO, 2022). Nevertheless, a key underexplored research area is how green companies implement sustainable strategies in their HRM, which has a pivotal role in promoting sustainability and corporate culture of a company. The purpose of the research includes: (1) assessing the scope of sustainable operations in green companies, (2) ascertaining how the HRM in green businesses is implemented, and (3) evaluating its effect on the workforce and company culture. This study utilizes the qualitative methodology based on existing literature and case studies on GHRM, interviews with HR managers, and the sustainability functions of approximately 5 green firms in Indonesia. The findings will indicate whether green businesses integrate sustainability practices in their HRM or are limited to superficial depiction, and how

it's affecting organizational culture and employee engagement. This research will contribute to refining GHRM strategies and offer practical knowledge in embarking on the greater integration of environmental goals into the HR practices of green companies in Indonesia.

ID : I14501

►2 Balancing Bots and Jobs: AI's Dual Impact on Human Resources in Sri Lanka

Maneka Kuruppu (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research explores the dual impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on human resource management (HRM) in Sri Lanka, focusing on both automation-induced job displacement and augmentation-driven efficiency. As a developing country with a large low-skilled labour force, Sri Lanka faces unique challenges in AI integration that differ from those in developed economies. The study applies the Socio-Technical Systems Theory to examine how AI adoption interacts with the human element in workplaces. A mixed-methods approach will be used, combining qualitative interviews with executives at PASE Holdings, a Sri Lankan digital advertising firm, and quantitative surveys of employees to assess perceptions of AI integration. The qualitative data will undergo thematic analysis, while survey responses will be evaluated using descriptive statistics aligned with four key metrics: integration, displacement, augmentation, and ethics. Preliminary expectations suggest that while AI introduces job insecurity among low-skilled workers, it also offers opportunities for enhanced productivity and innovation when ethically implemented. The findings aim to guide ethical AI adoption in Sri Lanka's corporate sector by addressing skill mismatches and socio-economic vulnerabilities. This study contributes to the limited literature on AI and HRM in developing contexts and promotes a balanced path toward sustainable digital transformation.

ID : I15901

►3 Telecommuting: The Adaptation Importance in Bangladesh

Ajmain Mamun (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research investigates the adaptation and relevance of telecommuting in the Bangladeshi work environment. The study was motivated by the shift to remote work during the Covid-19 pandemic, which forced many organizations to adopt digital solutions for the first time. The research aims to assess how telecommuting has influenced employee productivity, work-life balance, and job satisfaction. It also examines industry-specific adaptability and the socio-economic impact of this work model on different demographics.

The methodology involves analyzing qualitative and quantitative data derived from surveys and relevant literature. Early findings suggest that while younger employees report increased productivity and satisfaction, older workers face challenges adapting to digital platforms. Additionally, telecommuting shows promise in reducing traffic congestion and improving mental health.

This study fills a significant research gap in the Bangladeshi context by highlighting the practical challenges and benefits of remote work. It serves as a foundation for future policy recommendations and organizational strategies to improve work environments in emerging economies. Data analysis is ongoing, and findings will be presented upon completion.

ID : I05201

►4 How Characteristics of Social Media Influencer Affect Purchase Intention: the Mediating Effects of Engagement and Trust

CHIH-YIN TANG (National United University)

In recent years, social media marketing has become an important marketing strategy, with social media influencers (SMIs) representing an important online marketing tool for companies. The question of how SMIs influence consumers' purchasing decisions is an important topic of relevant research. This study aims to investigate the relationships between influencer characteristics (i.e., attractiveness, expertise, and integrity), engagement, trust in influencers, and purchase intention. Through an online questionnaire survey conducted via convenience sampling on Taiwanese social media platforms, this study collected 307 valid questionnaires for analysis. The bootstrapping

method using Hayes' model was conducted to test the research framework. The results show that influencer attractiveness and influencer expertise sequentially affect purchase intention via engagement and trust in the influencer. In addition, influencer's integrity influences purchase intention via engagement. The findings suggest that the expertise, attractiveness, and integrity of an influencer can influence consumers' purchase intention through different pathways.

Student Session

Panel code : 56 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J303

HR Management in Organizations

Chair : Fiona Ariana Sherman (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I01801

►1 The Impact of Material and Non-Material Rewards on Job Attitudes: The Mediating Role of Perceived Organizational Support

Yu-Syuan Chin, Ting-Yao Peng, Pei-Yi Lee, Min-Xiang Wu (National United University)

Drawing on social exchange theory, this study explores how material and non-material rewards influence employees' job attitudes — specifically job satisfaction and affective organizational commitment — through the mediating role of perceived organizational support. While material rewards such as salary and bonuses are commonly used, non-material rewards like recognition, developmental opportunities, and supportive environments are gaining importance in modern workplaces. Data were collected via an online questionnaire from 203 full-time employees in Taiwan. Regression analyses revealed that both material and non-material rewards are positively related to perceived organizational support. Furthermore, perceived organizational support fully mediated the relationship between both types of rewards and job satisfaction, and also fully mediated the effect of non-material rewards on affective organizational commitment. However, perceived organizational support did not mediate the relationship between material rewards and affective organizational commitment. These findings highlight the critical role of perceived organizational support in enhancing employee job attitudes and suggest that non-material incentives may be more effective in strengthening an employee's emotional bonds with the organization. Theoretical contributions and practical implications are discussed.

ID : I14901

►2 Exploring HR system changes in Japanese SMEs during Organizational Shifts

Ye Myat Naing (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study examines the response of Japanese small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to organizational transitions such as succession, rapid growth, crises or reorganizing. Basing upon the concept of HR architecture where HR systems are defined as an alignment between institutional goals, policies and practices, we will be investigating whether SMEs tend to reconfigure or continue with their previous systems or practices. In spite of the widespread acceptance that SMEs often utilize informal HR practices, little is known about how these systems react to different conditions. Through a qualitative approach of semi-structured interviews, data will be collected from a sample of individuals from 5-6 Japanese corporations in the service industry until we reach saturation, aiming to evaluate their reaction to institutional changes.

►3 The mediation of psychological contract breach between work overload and its outcomes: The leader-member exchange as moderator.

Cheng-I Chen, Hsiao-Ling Chen (National United University)

In the post-pandemic era of economic recovery, Taiwan is facing not only industrial transformation but also a declining workforce due to a low birth rate. Amid a rapidly changing and highly competitive environment, many employees experience heightened job and psychological stress. When employees are required to undertake tasks beyond formal job descriptions, work overload becomes increasingly common, potentially weakening their engagement and job performance over time.

Grounded in Social Exchange Theory, this study examines the mechanisms through which work overload affects job performance. First, the present study proposes psychological contract breach as a mediator. Employees experiencing prolonged work overload may come to perceive unfulfilled organizational obligations, feel betrayed, and consequently demonstrate diminished job performance. Moreover, this study draws upon Leader–Member Exchange (LMX) as a moderator. When employees perceive a psychological contract breach, it signals an imbalance in the exchange relationship between the individual and the organization. However, a high-quality LMX relationship with supervisor may function as a compensatory mechanism, potentially mitigating the consequences of such imbalance.

This study using questionnaire data from Taiwanese employees in technology industry. Finally, based on the empirical findings, this study will offer concrete recommendations for organizational and human resource management strategies.

►4 Examining the Theory of Career Construction: From Career Readiness to Employability among Taiwanese University Students

Fang-Ping Chang, Pen-Yuan Liao (National United University)

This study aims to examine the impact of general self-efficacy on university students' employability, with career adaptability and career construction behaviors as sequential mediators, and psychological resilience as a moderator on the relationship of career adaptability with career construction behaviors. A four-wave survey will be conducted among students from a university in Taiwan. We proposed that general self-efficacy will enhance employability indirectly through career adaptability and proactive career behaviors. Moreover, psychological resilience strengthens the positive effect of career adaptability on career construction behaviors. We suggest that psychological resources and behavioral strategies play crucial roles in shaping students' employability. The study provides insights for career counseling and educational programs to foster general self-efficacy, psychological resilience, and career adaptability, ultimately enhancing students' employability for the dynamic labor market.

Keywords: General self-efficacy; Career adaptability; Career construction behaviors; Employability; Psychological resilience

Panel code : 57 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J307

Role of FDI in the Economy and Economic Blocs

Chair : Satoshi Kawazoe (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I11401

►1 The Singapore Sling and Vietnam Magnet: EU FTAs and the Gravity of Investment Diversion in ASEAN

Adam Foroozan Margiadi (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

How do EU-ASEAN FTAs affect the allocation of EU FDI within ASEAN? This paper investigates whether the establishment of European Union (EU) free trade agreements (FTAs) with Singapore and Vietnam has redirected EU foreign direct investment (FDI) away from other ASEAN member states. By constructing a gravity model framework to analyze EU FDI flows into ASEAN economies from 2014 to 2023. The research aims to determine if these FTAs have turned Singapore and Vietnam into investment magnets, potentially leaving their ASEAN neighbors with less attention from EU investors. While results are pending, we anticipate that the ratification of these treaties has encouraged EU capital to favor the signatory countries, with non-FTA ASEAN members experiencing stagnant or declining FDI inflows during the same period. This research contributes to the broader understanding of how trade agreements can reshape investment landscapes in integrated regions.

ID : I07201

►2 Promotion of Entrepreneurial Culture in Pakistan: Role of Foreign Direct Investment and Research & Development

Muhammad Usman KHALID, Hisaya Oda (Ritsumeikan University)

Entrepreneurship is a key to economic development, innovation, and employment generation. In Pakistan, however, the entrepreneurial ecosystem has remained underdeveloped due to historical emphasis on traditional industries, institutional inefficiencies, low FDI and minimal investment in Research and Innovation. Presumably, FDI and R&D foster entrepreneurial culture in an emerging economy. In Pakistan, FDI peaked during 2005–2008 but has since declined, while R&D expenditure has consistently remained below 0.2% of GDP resultantly halting entrepreneurial activity. Therefore, this study empirically investigates the influence of FDI and R&D expenditure on entrepreneurial culture in Pakistan. Drawing on panel data from 70 countries, including Pakistan and Japan, over a 20-year period (2003–2023), the analysis utilizes World Bank datasets and employs regression techniques to examine the relationship between FDI, R&D, and entrepreneurial output. Results reveal a significant positive correlation between both FDI and R&D investment and increase in entrepreneurial activity. The empirical evidence supports the hypothesis that increased FDI, specifically in technology and manufacturing sectors—and greater R&D investment are essential for strengthening Pakistan's entrepreneurial landscape.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, FDI, R&D.

ID : I13201

►3 TSMC's Foreign Direct Investment: Implications for Regional Employment and Salary Structures

RUO YUN LEE (Ritsumeikan University)

This study investigates the impact of TSMC's factory establishment on employment rates and salary levels in the Kyushu region, with the aim of providing empirical evidence on how foreign direct investment (FDI) influences local economic development. By using regional labor data and industry wage statistics, the research employs a mixed-methods approach including descriptive analysis, correlation analysis, and multiple regression modeling. Variables such

as TSMC's presence (before/after-establishment), economic growth rate, industry type, and population trends are analyzed. Initial descriptive statistics and time series visualizations suggest notable increases in employment and wages, particularly in areas geographically closer to the factory. Correlation analysis using Pearson coefficients reveals a strong positive association between TSMC's entry and local labor market outcomes. A multiple regression model further confirms that TSMC's establishment significantly influences salary levels, even when controlling for economic and demographic variables. These findings underscore the broader implications of strategic FDI in regional development and provide valuable insights for policymakers seeking to balance growth across regions. By highlighting the localized economic benefits of TSMC's investment, the study contributes to the literature on industrial policy and regional planning in Japan.

ID : I02901

▶4 The Impact of Voucher Policies on Taiwan's Economy and Related Industries: A Study from 2020 to 2024

CHIAO-YU WU, WEN-CHI ZHANG, SHU-LING JIANG, YU-TING LAI (National United University)

Taiwan's government has issued many vouchers in order to revitalize the economy, but few studies have analyzed them collectively.

This study discusses how vouchers affect various industries in Taiwan. The study period spans from 2020 to 2024. The industries examined include Taiwan's overall consumer behavior, tourism, household goods, and cultural industries. The research covers triple vouchers, quintuple vouchers, art fun vouchers, and others.

This study uses the event study method and the TEJ (Taiwan Economic Journal) database. This method compares the economic performance of the nation and related industries before and after voucher distribution.

This study provides a data-driven analysis of voucher policies, offering a reference for the government's future policy formulation and contributing to Taiwan's economic development.

Student Session

Panel code : 58 / Pre-formed / 日本語

11:10-12:50 Room : J308

人類学・哲学

Chair : Jun AIZAKI (University)

Discussant : Kumi SEIKE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : P220101

▶1 クロード・レヴィ＝ストロースのサルトル批判についての考察—歴史観の観点から

Rinta Minagi (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、クロード・レヴィ＝ストロースの『野生の思考』において展開されたサルトルの著書『弁証法的理性』に対する批判の妥当性を再検討することである。レヴィ＝ストロースは、『野生の思考』の第九章にてサルトルの著作『弁証法的理性批判』の中で述べられている理性、弁証法的理性と西洋を中心とした歴史観に着目して批判した。サルトルの歴史観における「未開社会」と呼ばれていた社会の思考は、西洋の思考よりも劣っているという見解をサルトルが述べたことに対してレヴィ＝ストロースは、民俗誌観察から反論を展開した。しかし、谷口（2017, pp. 31-34）によれば、レヴィ＝ストロースのサルトル批判は、サルトルを人間主義者とみる構造主義者の視点から、サルトルの哲学を全く理解できていないものとされている。本研究では、レヴィ＝ストロースの著書『野生の思考』で述べられているサルトル批判が妥当なものであるかについて考察を行っていく。

ID : P220201

▶2 E. レヴィナスにおける〈顔〉についての考察：「他者性」の概念を基に

CHINATSU OKAMOTO (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的はエマニュエル・レヴィナスの〈顔〉の議論を中心に他者の問題をどう考えるべきかを検討することである。レヴィナスが主張する〈顔〉は、他者の対面の場での現出である（レヴィナス、2005、p. 80）。この他者の顔は、理解や所有を超越しており、自己が他者に抱く観念を現出している。また他者は、殺人を誘惑する唯一の存在であり、かつ殺人の全面的否定を行う（レヴィナス、2006、p. 30）。他者の顔が倫理観をもたらす唯一の存在だからである。レヴィナスは、他者性や〈顔〉の概念を通し、他人による非暴力的な働きかけをどのように自己は受け取るかを明らかにしようとしている（小手川、2014、p. 28）。さらに、レヴィナスによる自己と根底的に異なる他者への理解は、自我のあり方や理解の仕方を絶えず問い直す試みでもある（小手川、2014、p. 35）。本研究では、『全体性と無限』を読み解き、レヴィナスが主張する〈顔〉について、他者性の概念を基に理解することを目的とする。

ID : P220301

▶3 セーレン・キルケゴールの自己論における「非社会的個人主義」の議論に対する一考察

Riko Handa (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

キルケゴールの自己に関する見解は「非社会的個人主義」であると批判されている。なぜなら彼が神と自己の関係を強調することは、自己を他者との関係から隔絶させ社会的孤立を促すからである（Buber 1961；Mackey 1986；Taylor 2000）。一方で「非社会的個人主義」ではないと主張する学者もいる。彼の全著作を読み通し均衡のとれた解釈を行うと、上記の批判は不当になるという（スザ 2012；Elrod 1981）。このようにキルケゴールの自己論をもとに、非社会的個人主義に関する議論が行われている。そこで本研究は、著作『死に至る病』における自己に関する見解で非社会的または個人主義的な思想は受容されているのかについて考察する。

キルケゴールは当時の保守的なウィーン体制を批判するため、自己論を展開し主体的真理を主張した。現在、日本では保守的な政治体制が根強く残っている（村上、2021）。日本の政治体制を考え直すためにも、キルケゴールの思想を研究することは重要である。

ID : P220401

▶4 ジョルジュ・バタイユの『内的体験』における恍惚についての考察：非一知の概念に注目して

Amane Matsui (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、ジョルジュ・バタイユの『内的体験』において語られる「恍惚」の経験を、「非一知（non-savoir）」との関係性を通じて解釈することにある。バタイユは、非一知とは「もはや知ることのない思考」であり、その非一知によって恍惚が交流されるとされると強調する（バタイユ、1998）。彼が「理性の企てを越える」内的体験として語る恍惚は、自己の逸脱であると同時に、自己への逆説的な回帰として現れる。その過程を本研究では、恍惚と非一知の関係性に注目し、恍惚を単なる感情の高揚としてではなく、思考を超える経験として解釈することを試みる。バタイユの内的体験の中での恍惚の思想的意味を明らかにし、中期バタイユ思想の中核となる内的体験とそれに関わる恍惚や非一知がどのように後期バタイユ思想に繋がるのか理解することを本研究の目的にする。

ID : P220501

▶5 ウィトゲンシュタインの前期思想における「語りえぬもの」についての考察

Leo ARATANI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、L. ウィトゲンシュタインの前期思想における「語りえぬもの」について考察し、ウィトゲンシュタインが想定した言語の限界を明らかにすることである。

ウィトゲンシュタインは『論理哲学論考』において、言語とは像であり、したがって命題は現実の事態と論理的構造を共有するものでなければならず、語りうるのはそのような命題のみであると論じた。本研究では、『論理哲学論考』の二番台と六番台から論理形式・写像理論・神秘についてのウィトゲンシュタインの考えを取り扱い、「語りえるもの」を語るための論理と、ウィトゲンシュタインが「神秘」と称した「語られず示されるもの」についての解釈をもって、語りえるもの

Japan's Foreign Policy

Chair : Utpal Vyas (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I08901

►1 Beyond Conformity: Idiosyncrasy Credit and Japan's Strategic Good International Citizenship

Eyal Ariel (Ritsumeikan University)

With rising conflicts and a changing international order, as well as growing competition between the US and China, shifts in global norms are taking place. In contrast, Japan, with its cooperative initiatives across Asia Pacific, such as AZEC, remains an influential country that seems to champion international norms and projects its commitment to good international citizenship, an attribute associated with middle powers. Yet not only are existing illustrations of Japan's attempt to project its good international citizenship limited, but also a complete, parsimonious explanation for the utility derived by states like Japan from 'good international citizenship' remains largely unaddressed in the literature. Bridging this gap, this paper argues that the concept of Idiosyncrasy Credit from Social Psychology can serve as a useful explanation for this puzzle. It posits that by projecting 'good international citizenship', Japan, as a member of East Asian international society, can accumulate reputational value, thereby increasing its status and granting it greater autonomy by allowing for potential deviation from accepted norms in areas of high national interest. This research finds evidence for such a strategy and its utility in the framing of Japanese foreign policy, using discourse analysis focused on the National Diet budget discussions.

ID : I06401

►2 QUAD's Role in Japan's National Interests

Eikoh Shimamura (University of Sussex)

Due to the rise of new power countries and the unilateral actions of the West in the past, the global international order is shifting from a Liberal International Order (LIO) to a multipolar international order. Japan, in particular, faces a challenging situation that has to limit Chinese influence and promote LIO in the Indo-Pacific region.

In this context, former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe proposed the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD), a coalition of democratic countries- Japan, the US, Australia, and India- aimed at fostering a free and open Indo-Pacific region in 2007 (Badri, 2022, p. 601). However, the US commitment to the Indo-Pacific region remains unstable, and India's position is unpredictable. Furthermore, Japan and Australia are heavily reliant on the Chinese economy and market; for instance, China accounted for 20% of Japan's total imports and exports in 2023 (Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2024). Thus, even the states in QUAD have differing interests and circumstances. Therefore, my dissertation will fundamentally investigate how QUAD can be leveraged for Japan's national interests, and what actors have affected Japan's national interests and decision to establish QUAD in the Indo-Pacific region.

ID : I10301

►3 Envoys of Friendship or Foes? Tracing Emotional Bonds in China-Japan Panda Diplomacy

Nhan Do (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

When China's beloved giant pandas returned home from Japan in 2023, millions mourned their departure. What does this emotional outpouring reveal about international diplomacy? This study examines how panda diplomacy functions

within China-Japan bilateral relations, analyzing the role of emotional dimensions in international diplomacy. The research addresses the question: How does panda diplomacy, as an expression of China's conception of friendship, influence bilateral relations with Japan? Using qualitative process tracing methodology, the study traces causal mechanisms linking panda exchanges to media coverage and diplomatic outcomes across key periods from 1972 to 2023. The analysis draws on Chinese relational theory, examining concepts of *guanxi* (relationships) and *ganqing* (collective emotion) that inform China's diplomatic approach. These frameworks differ from Western conceptualizations of international friendship, which emphasize collective emotional bonds and relational interdependence rather than the idea of "us versus them" and strategic relations. The study contributes to scholarship on emotions in international relations by examining how animal diplomacy creates affective connections between populations. Through process tracing analysis, the research demonstrates observable patterns linking panda-related events to shifts in public responses and diplomatic discourse. Hence, this research provides empirical evidence for understanding how expressions of friendship in politics translate into diplomatic practice.

ID : I00901

▶4 Japan's Foreign Policy in South Asia: Bangladesh's Geopolitical Importance and Business Hub Potential

SK AZIZUL BAREE (University of Dhaka)

This research examines Japan's South Asian foreign policy, specifically focusing on Bangladesh's geopolitical significance and potential as a regional business hub. The study analyzes how Japan's strategic interests align with Bangladesh's growing importance in South Asia, driven by its geographic location, economic development, and increasing relevance in regional connectivity and trade initiatives.

The research utilizes a qualitative methodology, incorporating an in-depth review of primary sources such as policy papers, government documents, and official statements from Japanese and Bangladeshi authorities. Secondary data from scholarly articles, economic reports, and think tank publications supplement the analysis. Expert interviews with policymakers and regional analysts provide additional context on Japan's evolving engagement strategy in South Asia.

Findings indicate that Japan views Bangladesh as a key partner in its broader Indo-Pacific strategy, particularly for enhancing economic integration, ensuring maritime security, and countering China's growing regional influence. Japan has significantly increased its development assistance, infrastructure investment, and strategic dialogue with Bangladesh through initiatives like the Bay of Bengal Industrial Growth Belt (BIG-B).

The study concludes that Bangladesh's role as a strategic and economic partner for Japan is rapidly expanding. This growing partnership reflects broader geopolitical shifts and underscores Bangladesh's emerging role as a business and connectivity hub in South Asia.

Student Session

Panel code : 60 / Individual / English

13:50-15:30 Room : J103

Investment, FDI, and ODA

Chair : Munim Kumar Barai (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I06001

▶1 Courting Capital: Regulatory Pathways for FDI in the Middle East(Examining the impact of Investor Laws on FDI in UAE, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia & Iran)

Amreen Kaur Sawhney (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research investigates the relationship between key functions of liberal regulatory reforms, such as investor protections and ownership rights, with foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows in rentier model Arab countries. Focusing on four countries: UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iran; the study evaluates these dynamics using a mixed methods approach. Qualitative legal data are quantified and operationalized by assigning numerical scores to various

investor law parameters, enabling standardized cross-country comparison. Additionally, Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient is calculated to assess the strength and direction of the association between regulatory liberalism and FDI inflow volumes. Graphical visualizations, including a correlation heatmap matrix, map out which type of reforms have had most significant impact on FDI Inflows. This study contributes to the literature on investment policy by identifying how specific legal reforms can function as strategic tools for enhancing economic attractiveness in resource-dependent and historically closed economies. The findings offer insight for policymakers in rentier states seeking non-rentier economic growth and globalization through targeted legal reformation.

ID : I12101

►2 The Potential Impact of Indonesia's Personal Data Protection Law on the Digital Economy: Lessons from the GDPR

Zera Amari¹, I Wayan Nudiantara² (1 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 2 Leiden University)

In light of Indonesia's RUU PDP (Personal Data Protection) law taking effect upon its enactment on 17 October 2022 (Tisnadisastra and Mokoginta, 2024), an analysis of its clear inspiration from the GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) is valuable for predicting its impact on the Indonesian digital market. Complementary to the GDPR's immense success in raising global awareness about personal data protection (Papakonstantinou and Hert, 2021), it has also had negative impacts on the EU's digital market, particularly for smaller businesses (Smalley, 2025). Moreover, there is a serious risk in the mimesis dynamic between the GDPR and the Digital Markets Act (DMA). This paper will discuss these risks through the lens of the potential pitfalls of the PDP articles as the GDPR and DMA's counterpart, and how they compare and contrast. With the seemingly dissipating "Tech Winter" in Indonesia (Hakim, 2025), these analyses will help flag certain articles and dissonances within the PDP law. The Indonesian PDP has some significant gaps compared to the GDPR, such as lacking explicit mandates for principles like privacy by design, privacy by default, and privacy impact assessments, and less specific rules on controller and processor obligations in the digital era (Haristya et al, 2020). Critically, it also omits the small business considerations outlined in Article 30 of the GDPR, which exempts small organizations from certain record-keeping obligations—an omission that could disproportionately burden SMEs and significantly impact the future of Indonesia's digital economy.

ID : I00501

►3 Understanding Cambodia public perception toward Japan ODA on energy sector: The case of Phnom Penh City Transmission and Distribution System Expansion Project

Sreyleak Bun (Ritsumeikan University)

This research explores Cambodia's public perception toward Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) on energy project in the case of the Phnom Penh City Transmission and Distribution Expansion Project (PPCTD) in Cambodia. Japan's ODA has been a key player in supporting Cambodia's energy infrastructure, particularly to address increasing energy demand in Phnom Penh. Through a mixed-methods approach, combining surveys and interviews with residents and key stakeholders, the study explores trust in Japan, perceived project benefits, and concerns regarding environmental impact and project transparency. The findings indicate a generally positive perception of the PPCTD project, with respondents acknowledging improvements in electricity access and reduced power shortages. However, concerns about the sustainability of the project, community consultation, and long-term costs were noted. Despite these issues, the appreciation for Japan's technical expertise and long-standing support for Cambodia was evident. The study suggests that while Japan's ODA projects are well-regarded, future initiatives should prioritize greater community engagement, address environmental concerns, and ensure equitable distribution of benefits. The research highlights the importance of considering public perception in the planning and implementation of ODA projects for their long-term success and sustainability.

Panel code : 61 / Individual / English

13:50-15:30 Room : J201

Cultural Symbols and Stories

Chair : Avash Byanjankar (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I03501

▶1 Hallyu You Like That?: Exploring the Narratives of Filipino Late Middle-Aged Adults and Their Korean Culture Consumption

Beatrice Jillana Arejola (University of the Philippines Los Baños)

Korean dramas (K-dramas) have been present in the Philippines for over two decades. Filipino late middle-aged adults in the country have consumed these dramas since the early 2000s due to access to media sources such as local broadcasting networks, pirated media, and the boom of the internet and paid streaming subscription services. This initiated a phenomenological study to further understand the experiences of late middle-aged adults and their Korean culture consumption through K-dramas. Emerging themes generated in this study include late middle-aged adults considering K-dramas as their go-to stress relievers, overcoming social isolation through K-dramas, searching for alternative sources of K-dramas, and becoming aware of societal issues present in Korea. Late middle-aged adults have found communities and social circles wherein they confide in their thoughts about the dramas and have also grasped an understanding of their dislikes when it comes to watching K-dramas after exploring various shows throughout their years of watching them. Overall, they found that Korean dramas was a positive experience for them as it created a safe space for them to confide in and formed connection with friends, families, and other fans.

ID : I03301

▶2 Remembering Hiroshima through Film: A Comparative Study of Children of Hiroshima (1952) and Hiroshima (1953)

Tharusha Dilshan Jayasinghe Arachchige (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research examines how two early postwar Japanese films — *Children of Hiroshima* (1952) by Kaneto Shindō and *Hiroshima* (1953) by Hideo Sekigawa—construct contrasting narratives of atomic bomb memory, despite both being commissioned by the Japan Teachers' Union. The purpose is to analyze how these films reflect conflicting approaches to national identity, war memory, and political discourse in the immediate post-Occupation era.

Methodologically, the study uses comparative film analysis alongside historical and cultural contextualization, drawing on scholarly literature in memory studies and postwar Japanese history. It examines each film's visual style, narrative tone, political messaging, and public reception in Japan and abroad.

Findings reveal that *Children of Hiroshima* promotes a humanist, apolitical form of victimhood and reconciliation, while *Hiroshima* offers a graphic, politically charged indictment of both U.S. bombings and Japanese militarism. These divergent portrayals reflect broader ideological divides within postwar Japanese society and illustrate how memory is shaped by political and cultural forces.

The study concludes that these films serve as more than historical records—they are active sites of contested memory. Their relevance extends to ongoing debates over pacifism, responsibility, and the role of cultural narratives in shaping national identity.

ID : I05401

▶3 The Expansion of English Loanwords Within Automobile Advertisements From 1980 to 2000

Cameron Bain (The University of Edinburgh)

With the rapid expansion of the Japanese economy in the late 20th century, the borrowing of English loanwords and

the use of katakana became the industry standard as a symbol innovation and modernisation. This trend is most noticeable in public advertisements, more specifically within the automotive industry. The data was gathered from online and physical databases, primarily through newspaper advertisements and brochures. By employing both qualitative and quantitative research methods, the data obtained from these sources was used to compare patterns amongst the use of different words relevant to advertising new cars and commodities. Findings explored repetitive words across various sources whilst searching for pre-existing equivalent Japanese words. This demonstrated that respective companies made a conscious choice to avoid using native Japanese loanwords, instead engaging with English loanwords. From these findings, a clear correlation between the rise in use of English loanwords and companies wanting to advertise to the future was observed, particularly as the automotive industry boomed in the 80s and 90s. This significance illustrates the impact that language borrowing has had on the Japanese language and how it is still prevalent into the modern day. Showing the innate versatility and practical adaptability possessed by the Japanese language.

ID : I06801

►4 Framing the Other: Problematizing Cultural Representation in Jeannie Baker's Mirror

Amal Abdessamad (Naruto University of Education)

This paper attempts to deconstruct the content of Jeannie Baker's semi-wordless picture book *Mirror*, which depicts a juxtaposition between an Australian and a Moroccan family. The book at hand has been mentioned in several studies as a good example that can be used for comparing cultures in the classroom. I argue, however, that *Mirror* perpetuates clichéd and oversimplified stereotypes about the Moroccan identity by reducing its scope of cultural and ethnic diversity following three arguments. First, the comparative methodology applied by the author is structurally asymmetrical because it ventures to compare rural Morocco to urban Australia. Second, it is premised on drawing binary oppositions to demonstrate cultural differences, which is deemed problematic in Post-structuralist and Post-colonial theories given that much has been written to demystify and dismantle the construction of the East via Western narratives. Lastly, although *Mirror* could be seen as an attempt to celebrate cultural differences, it deliberately or unintentionally employs the same rhetorical strategies that have been historically used to reinforce hierarchical power structures in Post-colonial narratives. My results, drawing on the works of Derrida, Said, and Hall, reveal the unsuccessful attempt to capture the diversity of the country on the opposite spectrum of the "Other."

Student Session

Panel code : 62 / Individual / English

13:50-15:30 Room : J202

Environment and Behavior Analysis

Chair : Kimo H. BOUKAMBA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I13801

►1 Analyzing Youth and Industry Perceptions on Green Jobs in Indonesia: A Multi-Stakeholder Perspective

Nala Amirah Putri Dena, Katarina Jocelyn Chandra, Pablo Salvary--Gassilloud
(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Stepping into the field of sustainability represents an attractive prospect for the Youth; however, as an emerging discipline, it demands complex knowledge and can deter potential workers due to work barriers. This research aims to explore the current landscape of green jobs and essential skills in Indonesia with the goal of identifying opportunities, gaps, and future directions for green skills development and job expansion. The literature review highlights persistent skill gaps and the critical need for integrated efforts from educators, policymakers, and industry to foster an inclusive green workforce in emerging economies like Indonesia. This paper draws on semi-structured qualitative interviews

with 42 participants. These participants are primarily youth professionals, complemented by mid-career and senior experts, all involved in the sustainability sector and spanning five key sectors: Manufacturing, Energy, Cross-Sector, Agriculture, and Construction. By identifying critical opportunities, existing skill gaps, and strategic future directions for green skills development and job expansion, this study's findings are poised to empower educators, policymakers, and industry stakeholders. Ultimately, this will enable them to effectively mitigate current barriers, better prepare the emerging workforce, and strategically position the next generation as key drivers in shaping Indonesia's inclusive green economy.

ID : I04801

▶2 Balancing Environmental Load and Well-being: Investigating Lifestyle Constraints and Behavioral Patterns

Sumire Matsuoka¹, Aya Heiho², Ryuzo Furukawa², Hideki Ishida³, Shoki Kosai¹

(1 Ritsumeikan University, 2 Tokyo City University, 3 Sustainable Management Promotion Organization)

Environmental sustainability and human well-being are critical and interconnected social issues facing modern society. Existing research has extensively applied Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to evaluate the environmental impacts of diverse lifestyles, often advocating for lifestyles with low environmental load as an ideal and desirable solution. However, these studies tend to overlook the complex and multifaceted interactions among environmental impact, subjective well-being, personality traits, and behavioral constraints that influence daily life choices. This research aims to fill this important gap by examining how environmental load relates to happiness and personality within different lifestyle constraints and behavioral patterns. Using a consumption-based greenhouse gas (GHG) emission input form alongside a comprehensive well-being questionnaire, including the MBTI personality test, data on daily household expenditures and subjective happiness will be collected from university students over a defined period. While detailed results are forthcoming, the study will analyze correlations between environmental load, happiness, and personality traits, as well as identify typical behavioral process patterns under various lifestyle constraints. The ultimate goal is to propose effective lifestyle modifications that can significantly reduce environmental burden while enhancing happiness, thereby offering actionable insights and recommendations for more sustainable and satisfying living.

ID : I08201

▶3 Can Fear Drive Action? Integrating Eco-Anxiety into the Theory of Planned Behavior to Predict Pro-Environmental Intentions Among University Students

THAN HTIKE ZAW, TAYZA THIHA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study investigates how eco-anxiety, defined as emotional distress related to ecological degradation (Pihkala, 2020), affects pro-environmental behavioral intentions among university students (N=59). Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), we extend the original model by considering eco-anxiety as an emotional predictor alongside attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control. Previous literature has shown that emotional responses to environmental issues, such as climate change anxiety (Clayton & Karazsia, 2020; Pihkala, 2020), can shape behavioral motivation. A cross-sectional survey of 25 questions, including 7-point likert scales adapted from literature, was developed. Pilot test was run and preliminary findings suggested that scales for attitude ($\alpha = 0.813$), eco-anxiety ($\alpha = 0.913$), and pro-environmental intention ($\alpha = 0.820$) demonstrated decent internal consistency. Pro-Environmental Intention showed the strongest positive correlation with attitude ($r=0.718$), and moderate correlations with perceived behavioral control ($r=0.502$) and eco-anxiety ($r=0.492$). Here, eco-anxiety also correlated moderately with subjective norm ($r=0.501$). This study aims to contribute to the growing body of environmental and behavioral research and support future educational interventions and sustainability campaigns by higher education institutions, especially those targeting environmentally concerned but emotionally burdened youth.

►4 Evaluating the Impact of Visual Branding, Logo Certification, and Brand Messaging on Eco-Conscious Purchasing Behavior Among University Students

Reggie Dolorosa (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

At the core of consumerism lie consequences that create environmental problems. Digitalization has heightened public awareness, prompting industries worldwide to embrace sustainable branding. Yet, as eco-branding proliferates, it raises a critical question: To what extent do branding elements (visuals, messaging, and logos) influence consumers' perception of eco-consciousness and purchase intent? This study focuses on digitally engaged and socially aware APU students from Generation Z and Generation Alpha. Independent variables are visuals, messages, and the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) logo certification. FSC was chosen due to its frequent presence on daily items like Muji, 7-Eleven Japan, and Aeon's Topvalu products. Dependent variables are the students' eco-conscious awareness level and willingness to purchase products perceived as sustainable. Control variables include product type, price, size, etc. Quasi-experimental and survey-based data will be analyzed (descriptive statistics, ANOVA, correlation) to assess the effectiveness of green marketing and how price sensitivity impacts eco-conscious intentions. Hypotheses suggest that branding messages significantly enhance purchase intent, visual branding offers initial appeal, and logo certification has a minimal impact unless symbolically resonant. Despite environmental awareness, students may prioritize affordability, making cost a barrier to ethical consumption. This research contributes insights into green marketing's influence on fostering sustainable and ethical practices.

Student Session

Panel code : 63/Individual/English

13:50-15:30 Room : J203

Sustainability and Business

Chair : Long Tam PHAM (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

►1 Sustainable End-of-Life (EoL) Management of Solar Photovoltaics (PV) in Kenya: Towards Policy Recommendations

Marlen Mochoge (Sophia University)

Kenya's pursuit of middle-income status by 2030 is based on a low-carbon, climate resilient development pathways with the key aspect of increasing solar PV capacity from 370MW in 2024 to 600MW by 2030 as part of its renewable energy targets. The transition braces improved energy access, security and affordability; however, it raises environmental concerns regarding end-of-life management of Solar PV waste, including water and soil contamination from hazardous substances like mercury and lead when dumped at landfills and the lost opportunities for recovering valuable materials like silver and silicon. This research will employ a forecasting model to project Kenya's solar PV waste volume by 2050 and use Life Cycle Assessment and Cost-Benefit Analysis to evaluate the environmental and economic impacts of existing solar PV disposal scenarios. Policy document review and semi-structured stakeholder interviews will identify barriers and opportunities for sustainable PV waste management. The findings will provide a comprehensive assessment of PV waste management in Kenya within the context of a developing economy and suggest context-specific policy recommendations to improve circular economy strategies and sustainable PV recycling. By addressing these challenges, Kenya will align its renewable energy ambitions with broader environmental sustainability, ensuring a just and effective energy transition.

Keywords: Solar PV, End-of-Life management, Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA), Solar PV recycling, Circular economy governance.

ID : I03901

▶2 Potential Challenges and Opportunities for Implementing Citizens Cooperative Energy Production in Mexico Using Ejidos's Legal Framework for Future Implementations

Marco Polo Sanchez Santiago (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study examines the potential of Mexico's ejido system (a communal land tenure framework) to facilitate citizen-led cooperative energy production as a means to address energy poverty and promote energy justice in rural communities. Using a qualitative approach, the research integrates Ostrom's commons governance principles with a Rights-Based Approach (RBA) to analyze semi-structured interviews with ejido leaders, legal experts, and policymakers, alongside document analysis of government reports and independent evaluations. Findings reveal that ejidos' participatory governance and inalienable land rights provide a robust foundation for community energy projects, as evidenced by successful initiatives like the CEEOAX solar cooperative. However, systemic barriers, such as bureaucratic inefficiencies, exclusion from national energy infrastructure, and regulatory mismatches, hinder scalability. The study concludes that while ejidos offer a viable model for decentralized energy transitions, their full potential requires policy reforms, financial mechanisms tailored to communal structures, and strengthened accountability frameworks. This research contributes to broader discussions on energy justice by highlighting the interplay between local governance, legal frameworks, and equitable resource distribution, offering actionable insights for policymakers aiming to bridge gaps in Mexico's energy transition.

ID : I03601

▶3 Emerging Opportunities in Sustainable Agriculture: Analyzing the Development and Adoption of Agricultural Drones through Diffusion of Innovations Theory

BO CHEN WU, CHIE ZHEN LU, SHI SHUN LUO, JIA JUN HONG, Hsinyi Hu
(National United University)

In recent years, sustainable agriculture — balancing environmental protection, economic development, and social responsibility — has gained global importance. In Taiwan, agricultural drones have emerged as key tools in smart agriculture, offering precise spraying, pest monitoring, and farmland data collection. However, challenges remain, including high costs, complex operation, maintenance demands, and farmers' low acceptance. Government policies and subsidies also affect the popularity and effectiveness of agricultural drones.

This study, based on Innovation Diffusion Theory, uses literature analysis and interviews to explore the current status, adoption process, and influencing factors of drone technology in Taiwan's sustainable agriculture. It also aims to offer policy suggestions to accelerate the upgrade of traditional agriculture.

ID : I11101

▶4 How does a company's eco-friendly and sustainable business model help revitalize the local community? - A case study of zero-waste micro-businesses in Japan

Alisa Roitman, Novelia Triana, Sunhee Suk (Nagasaki University)

Many leading firms worldwide invest resources in community engagement projects, aligning with their core values. By nurturing a sense of community through those initiatives, businesses can build stronger relationships with their stakeholders and achieve long-term, sustainable success.

This research investigates how Japan's zero-waste micro-businesses contribute to community building whilst fostering sustainability awareness.

Although micro-businesses make up a large portion of businesses in Japan, their sustainability practices have received limited scholarly attention compared to those of larger corporations.

The study employs a case study approach, combining interviews with owners of zero-waste micro-businesses in Japan

and questionnaire surveys of their customers.

In Japan, environmental activists often face significant social challenges such as stigma, isolation, and cultural disapproval, which can undermine their confidence and efforts.

This research contributes to the existing literature by addressing the underexplored potential of micro-businesses to supportive and inclusive communities that help mitigate these challenges and promote broader acceptance of sustainability initiatives.

By examining the operations of zero-waste micro-businesses, this research provides insight into their role in community-building and promoting sustainability awareness in the Japanese context. The findings explore how such businesses can serve as platforms for empowering local environmental advocates and advancing sustainability education at the community level.

Student Session

Panel code : 64 / Individual / English

13:50-15:30 Room : J204

Learning and Empowerment

Chair : Fiona Ariana Sherman (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I11301

►1 University Students' Cognitive and Ethical Engagement with Generative AI Tools: A Dual-Process and Technology Acceptance Perspective

MD MERAJ SHARIF (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study investigates university students' perceptions and usage patterns of generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools, such as ChatGPT, within higher education. Grounded in Dual-Process Theory (DPT; Kahneman, 2011), the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM; Davis, 1989), and the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT; Venkatesh et al., 2003), the study explores whether students employ intuitive (System 1) or reflective (System 2) thinking when interacting with AI, and how these cognitive modes influence ethical usage intentions.

A systematic literature review informed the development of a structured survey instrument, incorporating validated items from prior studies (HEPI & Kortext, 2025; Harvard, 2024). To assess cognitive processing styles, and behavioural intentions of students, survey items from the Rational-Experiential Inventory (REI; Pacini & Epstein, 1999), TAM (Davis, 1989), and UTAUT (Venkatesh et al., 2003) will be utilized. The survey aims to collect data from students with diverse educational backgrounds and conduct descriptive analysis to interpret the findings.

The study's relevance lies in its potential to inform the development of ethical educational policies and AI literacy frameworks. By examining the interplay between cognitive processing styles and technology acceptance factors, the research seeks to enhance understanding of responsible AI usage by students.

ID : I15001

►2 Toward a Pedagogy of Belonging and Empowerment: Promoting Intercultural Safety in Evolving Learning Communities

Yuki Azuma, Xiaoxian Liang (Ritsumeikan University)

Amongst the progress of globalization and the rising recognition of DEI (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion) value, there arises a global trend toward fostering inclusive and collaborative learning among culturally diverse students. This study proposes a pedagogical approach, Intercultural Safety, that seeks to build inclusive learning environments for culturally diverse students. Adapted from Cultural Safety in the healthcare sectors, Intercultural Safety emphasizes the importance of authentic self-expression and identity recognition to create inclusive learning environments. We employ a case study on the Rits Global Gateway Camp (RGGC) that is designed to bring together university and primary school students for intercultural collaborative learning. The findings from the qualitative analysis of participants' experiences highlights the key factors that contribute to inclusive and supportive learning environments. We further

demonstrate how the framework of Intercultural Safety can be enacted in practice. This study sums up that Intercultural Safety offers practical values for educators seeking to navigate diverse educational settings. Its relevance lies in advancing inclusive pedagogies that support diversity-rich learning communities. We invite discussion on how educators can intentionally design learning spaces where every individual feels respected, safe, and empowered to express identity authentically and participate fully.

ID : I08001

▶3 A Study on the Impact of Japanese Scholarship Policies on International Students: A Case Study of Chinese Postgraduate Students

QIHANG YANG (Yamaguchi University)

While existing research on scholarship policy predominantly reflects the perspectives of governments and universities, student voices remain underexplored. This study addresses that gap by investigating the influence of scholarship policies from the viewpoint of Chinese postgraduate students in Japan. Data were collected through a questionnaire survey (N = 200) and in-depth interviews (n = 10). Quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS, and qualitative data were used to complement the findings. Results suggest that scholarships significantly enhance students' motivation to study in Japan. Notable differences in scholarship needs were identified between master's and doctoral students, as well as between students in natural and social sciences. Moreover, students' willingness to compete for scholarships positively correlates with academic engagement. Most participants reported that an annual scholarship amount between 800,000 and 1,200,000 yen would be appropriate. Based on these findings, the study proposes the following policy recommendations: Adjusting per-student funding standards could help broaden the range of scholarship beneficiaries. Additionally, it is important to recognize disciplinary differences and increase the proportion of scholarships awarded at the doctoral level.

This paper was co-authored with SHANGRUISI, who will not make the presentation together.

Student Session

Panel code : 65 / Individual / English

13:50-15:30 Room : J301

International Relations

Chair : Oscar A. GOMEZ (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I00401

▶1 Building resilience in Taiwan: public support toward self defense and civil resistance

Samuel Mouer (National Chung Hsing University)

This paper analyzes the National Defense and Security Survey and the Taiwan National Security Survey to understand the Taiwanese people's willingness to support self-defense and engage in civil resistance in the event of a Chinese invasion aimed at unification. This paper begins by explaining why public support for self-defense and civil resistance is a critical factor in maintaining a defense against invasion, examining various case studies. This paper then analyzes 10 years of survey data from two separate research institutes to understand different demographic sentiments toward self defense and identify those with low or declining support. This paper then analyzes why those demographics may exhibit low or declining levels of support, in order to develop courses of action that the Taiwanese government can take to improve sentiments among these demographics. This paper concludes by providing policy recommendations for those courses of action to the Taiwanese government.

►2 Vietnam's Foreign Policy after 40 Years of Doi Moi: Evolution, Achievements, and Strategic Challenges

Lac Nguyen Trong (Ritsumeikan University)

Since the initiation of Doi Moi (renovation) in 1986, Vietnam has transformed from a war-torn, isolated country into an emerging economy with a high level of international integration. After nearly 40 years, Vietnam is once again undergoing major reforms - "Doi Moi 2.0" - and will hold the 14th National Congress of the Communist Party in 2026. Against this backdrop, this paper aims to provide a timely evaluation of Vietnam's foreign policy over the past four decades, focusing on its strategic achievements, future opportunities, and emerging challenges. Adopting a qualitative methodology grounded in the analysis of official documents, speeches, and secondary sources, the study elucidates how Vietnam has crafted a distinctive diplomatic approach shaped by its historical experience, ideological foundations, and strategic imperatives. The paper argues that Vietnam's foreign policy achievements are considerable, including the development of an extensive network of strategic partnerships, proactive engagement in multilateral institutions such as ASEAN and the United Nations, and the consolidation of its international identity as a responsible and constructive actor. As Vietnam is entering an "era of national rise", it has opportunities to further advance its unique diplomatic model. Nevertheless, the paper also highlights key challenges ahead, including the volatility of regional security dynamics, pressures associated with an evolving global order, and the country's human and economic resource limitations. By situating Vietnam within broader discussions on small state diplomacy, this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of how emerging powers navigate complex international environments while safeguarding strategic autonomy and flexibility.

►3 From TITP to ESDP: Policy Reform to Address Vietnamese Worker Disappearances in Japan-Vietnam Labor Migration

GIA QUOC ANH LE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study investigates the persistent challenges irregular migration among Vietnamese technical intern trainees in Japan, examining how systematic flaws within Technical Intern Training Program (TITP), coupled with factors behind their "disappearance", including unsustainable recruitment cost, low wage, workplace issues, have severely impacted Vietnamese workers in Japan and strained bilateral cooperation between two nations. The research conducts a critical assessment of Employment for Skill Development Program (ESDP), a significant policy shift currently being finalized by the Ministry of Justice and other relevant ministries, intended to replace TITP in 2026, to foster more equitable and sustainable labor pathways.

Employing a qualitative, policy-oriented approach, the research analyzes official documents, academic literature, and expert insights. Drawing comparative lessons from South Korea's government-to-government Employment Permit System (EPS), and international mechanism for robust recruitment cost control, the study reveals a pressing need for a fundamental paradigm shift in governance approaches. The findings suggest that while the proposed ESDP reforms offer promising avenues for enhanced labor mobility and protection for workers, their ultimate efficacy will be contingent upon comprehensive, bilaterally enforced reforms, particularly concerning financial transparency from the sending country.

This research emphasizes that rebuilding effective cooperation in labor migration demands both Japanese and Vietnamese government re-evaluate conventional approaches. The study proposes actionable policy recommendations focused on shared responsibility, transparent practices, and robust worker safeguards, aiming to rebuild trust and ensure the long-term benefits of international migration for Vietnamese workers and all stakeholders.

►4 Overseas and Overlooked: Political Alienation of Pakistanis Abroad

Muhammad Ali HAIDER, Hisaya ODA (Ritsumeikan University)

This study analyzes the factors behind the political alienation of the Pakistani diaspora living in the United States,

United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, and Japan. Overseas Pakistanis are key contributors to the country's economy, image, and development. Yet, their political concerns are often overlooked. The study is based on four theoretical frameworks: Transnationalism Theory explains their ongoing ties with Pakistan; Relative Deprivation Theory addresses feelings of exclusion; Political Opportunity Theory examines host-country influence; and Constructivism highlights the role of identity and perception.

A mixed-method survey was used, including both close- and open-ended questions. Results show that personal factors such as age, gender, education, income, marital status, province of origin, and overseas residence shape political attitudes. Levels of alienation, causes, expectations from the government, and methods of expressing dissatisfaction (e.g., protests, lobbying, silence, digital activism) vary across diaspora groups.

The study confirms Political Opportunity Theory. Diaspora members in the U.S. and U.K. are more politically active than those in Saudi Arabia. Key causes of alienation include recent political events, perceived decline in democratic values, and crackdowns on dissent. The study concludes with policy suggestions to enhance democratic credentials, build trust, and promote inclusive diaspora engagement.

Keywords: diaspora, political alienation, transnationalism, Pakistan, political opportunity, engagement

ID : I15601

▶5 Small States Policy Strategy & Great Power Rivalry: Comparative Analysis of the Hedging Strategy of Djibouti and Singapore

NOUR SIRAG MAHAMAD (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The study examines how the small states employ hedging strategy to mitigate the risk of uncertainty by the intensifying great power rivalry between the U.S and China, with a comparative focus on Djibouti and Singapore. The aim of this study is to understand the ways these states maintained the potential of adaptability and mitigated the risk of uncertainty in their foreign policy. The study adopted a qualitative approach, analysing three main policies of hedging: active neutrality, inclusive diversifications and prudent contradictions by evaluating through the lenses of three types of risk, political, security and economic. The findings show that Djibouti's hedging is rooted in hosting rival military bases such as the U.S & China and attracting diverse economic opportunities to offset dependency. However, Singapore approach is more institutionalized, balancing security ties with Washington and economic relations with Beijing while reinforcing its commitment to multilateralism. Despite differences in risk mitigations due to their locations, both Djibouti and Singapore use hedging to reduce the exposure to the risk of polarization, marginalization and abandonment by avoiding a clear-cut alignment. The research concludes that hedging serves as vital risk management strategy that allow small states to adapt to the evolving dynamics of great power rivalry.

Student Session

Panel code : 66 / Individual / 日本語

13:50-15:30 Room : J307

Research in Japanese

Chair : Kaori YOSHIDA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : I04301

▶1 門司港レトロ地区における「レトロ」の創出 ーアクター・ネットワーク理論からの考察

Sakurako SOU, Hikari IKEDA, Noa URABE, Jiakai SUN, Erika NAKAMURA, Yuki MITSUEDA
(University of Kitakyushu)

門司港レトロ地区は今年30周年を迎え、北九州地区を代表する観光地である。そこでは復元建築、街路景観、飲食店、お土産や記念品、SNS投稿、パンフレット等により観光体験が形成される場となっている。本研究では、人間と非人間を等価なアクターとして扱い、それらの相互関係から社会的現実が生成されるとするアクター・ネットワーク理論 (ANT) を用い、アクターの実践を通して「レトロ」がどのように創出されているのかを考察する。本研究は観光現象の外的要因 (歴

史・政策・動機)よりもむしろ、観光空間内部での意味生成プロセスを、人と非人間とのネットワークとして記述することを目指す。現地観察や資料調査を通じて多様なアクターの連関を明らかにすると同時に、そこで創出される「レトロ」とは何かを検証する。歴史的記憶の再現や経済効果に注目した従来の研究とは文脈の異なる、「レトロ」のネットワークが示す動態性に着目した議論を提供する。

ID : I12701

▶2 不確実性の可視化 — ストレートフォトとヴァナキュラーの性質から考える写真身体論の可能性と制作実践

Miura Somin (Kyoto University of the Arts)

本研究は、ストレートフォトグラフィーやヴァナキュラー写真を手がかりに、「写真身体論」という視点から、不確実性や記憶、主客の揺らぎといった写真の存在論的特性を考察するものである。写真は「撮る」行為そのものに身体性を伴い、同時に「残す／残る」メディアムとして、私的記憶と公的記録を行き来する。本論では、ロバート・フランクやナンゴールディンたちの作品分析、バルトのストゥディウム／プンクトゥム概念を参照し、写真における感情の可視化、ならびにイメージと身体との媒介関係を分析する。また、「Nowhere-ism」という造語を通して、場所性の喪失と視覚的知覚の再構築の可能性についても論じる。写真に内在する曖昧性を可視化することで、記憶の政治性や表象の詩学を再検討することを目的とする。

ID : I09001

▶3 Instagramにおけるフォロー行動と購買行動の関連性：ターゲットに刺さるアカウント設計に向けた探索的研究

Rina Goto (Hosei University)

SNS（ソーシャルネットワークサービス）はインターネット上で多数の閲覧者が情報を共有するプラットフォームであるが、近年では、社会的・経済的に大きな影響を与えている。特にSNSの代表的なプラットフォームの一つであるInstagramは消費者の購買行動に大きな影響を与えており、企業のマーケティング戦略において、多くの消費者のフォローを得ることが重要になってきている。本研究は、Instagramにおけるフォロー行動と購買行動の関連性に着目し、「なぜ人はあるアカウントをフォローし、商品を購入するのか」を明らかにすることを目的とする。従来、SNSマーケティングではフォロワー数が注目されがちだが、実務上は誰にフォローされるかが購買につながるかどうかを左右する。具体的には、アンケート調査を通じ、フォロー・購買の動機や性別・ジャンルの違いを分析することで、ビジネスに直結するアカウント設計の示唆を得る。

ID : I13601

▶4 デジタル時代におけるfin-tech企業のESG経営について —中国アリババグループの「アントフォーレスト」を事例とする

Kanglong Shan, Sunhee Suk (Nagasaki University)

本研究は、中国アリババグループの「アントフォーレスト」を事例に、fin-tech企業のESG経営がユーザーの環境意識に与える影響を明らかにすることを目的とする。「アントフォーレスト」とは、歩行や公共交通の利用、電子決済などの環境配慮行動を通じて「緑のエネルギー」を蓄積し、一定量のエネルギーを貯まると森林ができる仕組みである。研究手法として、中国の18～35歳のユーザーを対象にアンケート調査を実施し、ユーザーにおけるバーチャルでの参加型ESG活動が環境意識向上や行動変容に与える影響について分析する。分析結果、仮想の環境配慮型活動が現実の環境実践に転換されるメカニズムを明らかにし、企業のバーチャル参加型ESG取組の社会的価値創出について議論する。本研究は政策立案や今後の企業戦略に貢献する知見を提供する。

Panel code : 67 / Pre-formed / 日本語

13:50-15:30 Room : J308

社会学・理論社会学

Chair : Jun AIZAKI (University)

Discussant : Kumi SEIKE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : P230101

▶1 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

Ayumu Terai (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究は、現代日本におけるボランティア活動に内在する「贈与のパラドックス」を乗り越えるあり方を提起するものである。

1995年の阪神淡路大震災を契機にボランティアが広がりを見せる一方、継続性の低さや自己満足のためといった課題も指摘されてきた（高木，2009，p. 62）。従来の議論では①ボランティア活動の意味と有用性（饗場，2012）や②社会的役割（大澤，2021）などボランティアに見られる矛盾についての議論はなされてきた。しかし、いずれもボランティアが社会のため、人のためにどうあるべきかという矢印にのみ議論が終始してしまい—市民としてのボランティアのあり方を問うという視点は希薄であった。そこで本研究では、ライフポリティクスの側面を備えたボランティアの実践に着目し贈与のパラドックスを乗り越えるあり方を模索する。ボランティアを通して自らのアイデンティティの意味を問い、環境や政治といった社会課題と結びつくことで贈与のパラドックスを乗り越える可能性を持つと結論づける。

ID : P230201

▶2 芸術空間の変容と公共性の行方：

第1～第4世代美術館の制度的変化と別府プロジェクトの実践から

THEA TAKEI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

近年、美術館をはじめとする芸術空間は、単なる作品展示の場から、人と人の関係性を構築する場へと変容しつつある。本論考では、建築家・磯崎新による「世代的美術館論」に依拠し、第1世代から第4世代までの芸術空間の制度的・社会的変化を検討した上で、芸術がどのようにして「関係性」を重視する実践へと移行していったのかを考察する。とりわけ第4世代に分類される参加型・対話型アートは、鑑賞者が作品に関与し、共に場を創出する芸術空間として注目されるが、その背景には、消費社会や文化政策の影響により、アートが制度的・資本的枠組みに組み込まれる危うさも孕んでいる。こうした文脈の中で、別府プロジェクトのように、美術館制度に依存せず都市空間を芸術実践の場とする取り組みは、公共空間としての芸術の新たな可能性と限界を同時に浮かび上がらせる。本稿は、現代における芸術空間の意義を再考し、その未来像を模索する試みである。

ID : P230301

▶3 見田宗介における「交響」についての考察—コンサマトリー概念に着目して

Satoshi Yumoto (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、日本の社会学会を代表する学者の一人である見田宗介の社会構想論の内奥に潜む論理を明らかにすることである。見田の論考を土台にして行われた研究には枚挙にいとまがないが、見田研究自体を研究対象と定める研究は少ない。徳宮（2022）によれば、交響とは相乗性の磁場に相克性の因子（他者性・異質性）が取り込まれることで、それら否定的性質が肯定的なものへと反転し、弁証法的に浮かび上がる関係であるとされる。しかし交響概念は明らかにされたものの、交響関係の類別にまでは至っていない。

そこで、本研究は見田によるコンサマトリー概念を交響概念に組み込むことで、交響概念をより精緻なものとして再構成することを目指す。研究の方法としては見田の著作群の内在的読解とする。結論としてコンサマトリー概念を交響概念と接合することで、三つの交響の像を浮かび上がらせることが可能となった。

▶4 T. アドルノの文化産業論にみる音楽の社会的支配

MIYUKI MESHI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

音楽は、歌詞やメロディーに含まれるメッセージ性や社会的背景によって、娯楽の幅を超えた表現方法として扱われてきた。ドイツの社会学者であるT. アドルノは、ポピュラー音楽における「規格化」や「疑似個性」の構造が、聴取者の感性や判断力を麻痺させ、受け手を受動的な存在に変えていくと批判した（アドルノ・ホルクハイマー，2007）。さらに彼は、芸術音楽と軽音楽の分裂、聴取態度の類型、文化表現の均質化や消費志向の強まりといった現象に注目し、それらが社会における支配を生み出す仕組みに着目した。本研究では、こうした議論をもとに、音楽が単なる娯楽ではなく、社会的統制と結びついた装置となる過程を読み解き、アドルノが音楽に見出した否定性や自律性の意義についても検討する。結論として、音楽は文化産業を通じた社会的統制の装置として機能し、聴取態度も画一化されていく傾向にあることが明らかになった。

▶5 不登校支援に対する当事者の葛藤体験：「拒否」から「受容」までのプロセス化

REI FUNAKOSHI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

2016年の「教育機会確保法」以降不登校児に対する支援政策は推進され続けているにもかかわらず、約4割の不登校児が学校内外の支援を受けられていない。当事者が支援を受け入れるまでの経験が十分に検討されていないことが要因の一つとして考えられる。換言すれば、支援に対する当事者の「葛藤」が見過ごされてきたわけである。だが、事態の長期化・深刻化を予防する上で早期支援こそ肝要であり、その際に当事者がどのような「葛藤」を抱え、それをいかに「克服」しているのかを明らかにすることこそ重要な研究課題である。

そこで本研究では、支援に対する当事者の心的プロセスをモデル化することを目的に、元当事者への質的調査を行った。その結果、元当事者は支援を受けるにあたり①一度は「拒否」感情を見せるものの、②周囲の後押しや現状を打破したいという自身の欲求から、③それを徐々に「受容」するような内的変化を経験していることが明らかになった。

Student Session

Panel code : 68 / Pre-formed / 日本語

15:45-17:25 Room : J308

地域・教育・福祉・文学

Chair : Jun AIZAKI (University)

Discussant : Kumi SEIKE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

▶1 日本の高校における異文化間教育：
ヴィゴツキーの社会文化的理論とベリーの異文化変容モデルを用いて

Mayumi Nakamura (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究は、高校生のアイデンティティ形成と社会的スキルの発達を支援するために、異文化間教育の在り方を見直し、その促進の必要性を主張する。この主張を裏づけるために、日本の高校において異文化教育が重要視される理由と、その導入によって期待される教育的効果を明らかにすることを目的とする。近年、語学力や海外経験と同様に、学校教育において異文化教育がますます重視されている。本研究では、日本の次世代の養成を行う特別な空間（木村，2015）である学校で異文化間教育が重要視されている理由とその意義、また日本の高校で取り入れることで期待できる効果について考察し、実際の教育現場における異文化教育の実践例を挙げ、異文化間教育を通して学生が文化的違いを経験する中での影響について分析する。そして異文化教育が高校生のアイデンティティ形成や社会的スキルの発達にどのような影響を与えるかを、ヴィゴツキーの社会文化的理論とベリーの異文化変容モデルを用いて、具体的な教育事例を通して考察する。

ID : P240201

▶2 干し芋産業を通じた持続可能な地域振興の可能性 —茨城県における環境・観光資源としての再評価を事例に—

Kentaro Sonobe (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、「よりよい地方創生」のあり方を念頭に、茨城県の干し芋産業が地方創生において環境・観光の両面からどのような役割を果たしているのかを明らかにすることである。研究方法としては、茨城県における干し芋の歴史的発展や現在の産業構造に関する文献調査および実地調査を行った上で、他県での地方創生事業の成功例などと比較する。干し芋は地域の農業資源を無駄なく活用し、地産地消や輸出振興を通じて経済的かつ環境的に持続可能な成長を促していると考えられる。さらに「ほしいも学校」の開設や工場見学など観光事業への展開も地域の魅力向上に寄与しうる。こうした面で、干し芋産業は環境と観光の接点として位置づけられる地域資源としてサステナビリティを持ち、他地域への応用可能性を持つと考えられる。

ID : P240301

▶3 障害者をめぐる問題における「自立」概念の歴史的変遷とその意味の検討

MAIKO KOMINE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

近年、日本において、既存の法律の見直しや新たな制度およびサービスの導入を通じ、障害者の個別性に応じた取り組みを推進する動きが見られる。こうした動向の背景には、自己選択・自己決定の尊重や意思決定支援により、障害者の自立と社会参加を支えることが重要な目的として位置付けられていることがある。他方で、障害者問題に関する議論において、この自立という概念そのものの意味は時とともに積層的に変化し、依然としてその解釈には異なりがある。さらに、その自立の実現に向け、他者との関係の在り方や介助の仕組みにおいても変容が生じている（廣野，2011，pp. 65-67）。そこで、本研究では、自立生活運動を中心に障害者の歴史的変遷を辿り、その過程で自立概念にどのような意味が与えられていたのか明らかにする。また、それを踏まえ、共生社会の形成に向けた、現代における自立の意味を再検討する。

ID : P240401

▶4 近代文学はどのように〈郊外〉を表象してきたか

Kanao Iji (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は近代文学における〈郊外〉の表象について明らかにすることである。具体的には、明治から昭和にかけて活躍した文学者である谷崎潤一郎の作品『細雪』において〈郊外〉がいかなるものとして描かれているかを分析していく。『細雪』において〈郊外〉は観劇やお稽古ごとを楽しむ四姉妹が優雅に暮らす場所として描かれている。こうした描写から窺えるように明治期以降、西洋文化を輸入することで伝統と近代との関係性が影響を与え合う様子について理解することができる（戸田2009）。これは阪神間モダニズムという〈郊外〉に住居する人々が作り上げた建築・文学・芸術などに展開していくことで地域文化として定着したものである。

したがって近代文学において〈郊外〉とは、住居を構えた〈郊外〉での人々の暮らしを投影し限定された時代性と地域性の中で新たに生まれる文化や人々の暮らしに対して時代を超えて影響を与え得る場所と考えられる。

ID : P240601

▶5 正岡子規における「俳句」観についての研究—「写生」を中心に

Rian Ota (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究は、正岡子規の俳句観を、彼の提唱した「写生」概念を中心に明らかにすることを目的とする。明治期に活躍した子規は、俳句や短歌に写実主義的な視点を導入し、それまで技巧や形式に偏重していた伝統的な詩形の革新を試みた。特に『俳諧大要』においては、自然や感情をありのままに表現することが俳句の本質であると説き、また『歌よみに与ふる書』では、古今和歌集や紀貫之を批判し、和歌にも「写生」の精神を持ち込もうとした。さらに『筆まかせ』においても、子規は言語に対する鋭い観察眼を示し、平易で明瞭な言葉遣いを重視する姿勢がうかがえる。本研究ではこれら三作品を通じ、子規が俳句において何を最も重視していたのか、そして言語とどのように向き合っていたのかを考察し、「写生」理念が彼の俳句観においていかなる位置を占めていたのかを明らかにする。

