DAY1

Student Panel

Panel Code S1~S13

**O indicates the presenter.*

Panel code S1／Pre-formed／Japanese

10:55-12:35 Room : J301

社会学：教育・倫理・ジェンダー

Chair：相崎 純（University）
Discussant：清家 久美（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

ID：6592931

▶1　日本の学校教育におけるPBL教育の可能性と課題

○水嶋 りな （立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究は、日本の学校教育においてPBL（Project Based Learning）が、子どもの主体性や協働性の育成にどのような役割を果たすのか、また学校現場への導入・普及にどのような課題があるのかを明らかにすることを目的とする。近年、日本では探究的な学びが推進され、知識を一方的に習得する教育から、子どもが自ら問いを立て、他者と協働しながら学ぶ教育への転換が求められている。一方で、PBL教育の理念は注目されながらも、学校現場に普及しているとは言い難い。本研究では、戦後日本の教育史や教育改革の変遷、学習指導要領に関する文献の分析に加え、PBL教育を経験した卒業生、担当教員などへのインタビュー調査を行う。これにより、PBL教育が主体性、協働性のような子どもの育成にどのように関わるのかを検討する。現時点では、PBL教育は変化の大きい社会を生きるための力を育成する可能性を持つ一方で、教員のファシリテーション力、基礎知識の定着などといった課題も示唆されている。本研究は、PBL教育を単に肯定するのではなく、今後の日本の学校教育における位置づけを教育社会学的に考察する。

ID：6591974

▶2　異文化間能力形成過程における他者との相互作用の役割：オキナワインターナショナルスクール高等部を事例として

○中村 茉優美 （立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本稿では、異文化間教育において、学習者がどのような相互作用を通して異文化間能力を形成しうるのかを明らかにすることを目的とする。異文化間教育の研究は、現在、大学教育を中心に行われている。しかし、異文化間教育は、言語力や思考力の観点から中等教育段階で実施することの有効性が指摘されている（若生，2024）。一方で、中等教育における異文化間教育の実践や研究は限られており、短期的な教育効果は報告されているものの（岩澤・山本，2024）、学習者がどのような過程を経て異文化間能力を形成するのかについては十分に明らかにされていない。そこで本研究では、オキナワインターナショナルスクール高等部を対象に参与観察およびインタビュー調査を実施し、生徒がどのような相互作用を通して異文化間能力を形成するのかを分析した。分析の結果、生徒同士や教員との関わりは、学習者の視点の転換や価値観の内在化を促し、異文化間能力の形成に重要な役割を果たすことが示唆された。また、他者との関わりはVygotskyの述べる最近接発達領域（ZPD）として機能し、自文化を基盤としながら他文化を理解・統合する過程が確認された。

ID：6591164

▶3　死生観をめぐる研究――小松美彦の議論を検討する

○忍足 憲信 （立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究では、小松美彦の著作をもとに、「脳死＝人の死」という理解に対して、彼がどのような批判を展開していたのかを明らかにする。方法として、小松美彦の『死は共鳴する』および『自己決定権という罠』を中心に、彼の主張を明らかにし考察を行う。
現代医療は飛躍的な進歩を遂げ、健康寿命の延伸や延命治療の発展によって、多くの命が救われるようになった。一方で、人工呼吸器の普及により、本来であれば即死していた患者の生命維持が可能となり、新たに「脳死状態」という概念が生まれた。今日では「脳死＝人の死」と考える者が多いが、脳死は人の死ではないとする根拠や論証も数多く存在する。この定義は、国家統制や社会的背景など複数の要因が絡み合う中で浸透したものである。脳死患者を遺体とみなすことには慎重な検討が必要である。

ID：6593784

▶4　「身体」をめぐる規範の形成過程に関する考察 ――ダナ・ハラウェイの議論を手掛かりに

○森本 沙椰　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究の目的は、主にダナ・ハラウェイの議論を手掛かりに、「身体」をめぐる価値観がどのように形成されているのかをジェンダー規範との関係から明らかにすることである。近年の身体論における研究では、「身体」は生物学的な側面にとどまらず、社会的・文化的な意味づけを通して理解されるものであると考えられている。さらに、「身体」や「性差」について語る科学そのものも、社会的・歴史的文脈との関わりの中で成立してきたことが指摘されている。そこで本研究は、ハラウェイの『猿と女とサイボーグ：自然の再発明』（1991＝2017）などを参照することで、「身体」をめぐる意識や価値づけがどのような権力作用によって政治化され、ジェンダー規範と結びついた肥満観や美の基準として編成されてきたのかを考察する。こうした議論を通し、今日の「醜形障害」や「摂食障害」などといった個人の精神病理に還元され易い問題を、資本主義や科学といった社会的制度・規範と関連させ、再考することを目指す。

ID：6594747

▶5　日本における動物保護活動の持続可能性 ―民間保護団体の労働構造と課題に着目して―

○川島 はるの　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究は日本の動物保護活動がどのような構造により支えられているのかを明らかにし、その現状と課題を踏まえて、持続可能な動物保護活動のあり方を検討することを目的とする。
近年、長年に渡り問題となっていた犬猫の殺処分数が大きく減少している。その背景には動物愛護管理法の改正に加え、行政施設だけでなく、民間団体や個人ボランティアによる保護活動など様々な取り組みが存在している。しかし、それらの現場では、多くの活動が個人の献身性や責任感に依存しており、団体代表者が365日休みなく活動を続けている事例も調査を通して確認された。また、資金不足や人手不足など活動の継続が困難となる課題が存在する。
先行研究では、殺処分問題や動物愛護法、地域猫活動などに関する研究は蓄積されている一方で、動物保護活動を支える民間団体や個人の労働構造、善意への依存という側面に焦点を当てた研究は十分ではない。本研究では、文献調査に加え、民間保護団体への聞き取り調査を通じて活動実態を分析し、動物保護活動を支える構造と課題を明らかにした上で、活動の持続可能性を高めるために必要な支援のあり方や制度的課題について考察する。

Panel code S2／Individual／English　**10:55-12:35　Room : J302**

Business / Management 1

Chair : Samarathunga H Pathirannehelage Nadeesha Chathurangi
(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID：6563864

▶1　How and When Abusive Supervision Affects Employee Silence:The mediating role of distrust in the supervisor and the moderating role of perceived supervisor remorse

Huei-Lun Chen, Yi-Ching Mavis Chen, ○Sheng-Chieh Tsai　(National Taiwan Normal University)

Based on social exchange theory, this study examines the mediating effect of distrust in supervisors on the relationship between abusive supervision and employee silence. It also examines the moderating effects of leader-member exchange and perceived supervisor remorse. A two-stage questionnaire was administered with a three-week interval between the stages. Using employed workers as the sample, a total of 205 valid and matched questionnaires were collected for analysis. Hierarchical regression analysis and bootstrapping techniques were employed. The findings of the study are as follows: (1) abusive supervision is significantly and positively related to distrust in supervisors; (2) distrust in supervisors is significantly and positively associated with employee silence; (3) distrust in supervisors acts as a mediator in the positive relationship between abusive supervision and employee silence; (4) perceived supervisor remorse weakens the positive relationship between abusive supervision and distrust in supervisors; and (5) perceived

supervisor remorse moderates the mediating effect of abusive supervision on the relationship between distrust in supervisors and employee silence. These findings add to the theoretical understanding of abusive supervision and employee silence, while emphasizing that organizations should value training supervisors in the competence of remedial actions, such as sincere apologies and commitments to change.

Keywords: abusive supervision, distrust in supervisor, employee silence, perceived supervisor remorse, leader-member exchange, social exchange theory

ID：6564361

▶2 The Impact of Performance Appraisal Fairness on Quiet Quitting: The Mediating Role of Psychological Contract Breach and the Conditioning Effect of Equity Sensitivity

○HUI-HUI HONG, Pen-Yuan Liao （National United University）

This study addresses the emerging global workplace phenomenon of "quiet quitting," where employees cognitively disengage and perform only the bare minimum of their job responsibilities. Drawing upon Organizational Justice Theory and Psychological Contract Theory, the primary purpose of this research is to investigate how performance appraisal fairness influences quiet quitting through the mediating mechanism of psychological contract breach. Furthermore, accounting for individual differences in psychological thresholds, this study uses equity sensitivity as a moderating variable to examine its moderating effect on the relationship between fairness perception and contract breach.

To test the proposed moderated mediation model, this study adopts a quantitative, cross-sectional research design. Data will be collected via structured questionnaires from a sample of full-time employees. Utilizing executive network channels, such as Executive MBA（EMBA）students, ensures highly reliable organizational insights. Methodologically, this study will apply hierarchical regression analysis and bootstrapping to rigorously test the hypotheses of this study. We expect that performance appraisal fairness will significantly reduce quiet quitting by mitigating psychological contract breach. Moreover, equity sensitivity is predicted to moderate the relationship between performance appraisal fairness and psychological contract breach and the indirect influence of performance appraisal fairness on quiet quitting via psychological contract breach, and these direct and indirect influences will be stronger for individuals with higher rather than lower equity sensitivity.

This study contributes to the organizational behavior literature by uncovering the psychological mechanisms and individual boundary conditions linking performance appraisal fairness to quiet quitting. The findings of this study provide insights for human resource practitioners and corporate managers in the Asia-Pacific region to design fair performance appraisal systems with the aim to reduce employees quiet quitting.

ID：6590630

▶3 The Influence of Meaningful Work and Psychological Capital on Altruistic Behavior, and the Moderating Effects of Role Overload and Workplace Loneliness

○Yuhsuan Tu, Miaoju Wang （Feng Chia University）

In contemporary workplace trends where employees pursue job flexibility amid diminishing organizational commitment, fostering employee commitment and managing turnover rates have become major challenges for enterprises. This study proposes that "meaningful work" is a key factor in stimulating employees' intrinsic motivation, acting as an important antecedent for attracting and retaining talent of all generations. Based on the Broaden-and-Build theory (Fredrickson, 2001), we further propose that meaningful work significantly and positively influences employees' psychological capital, which in turn effectively promotes altruistic behaviors in the workplace. In addition, psychological capital plays a critical mediating role between meaningful work and altruistic behavior. In spite of these positive effects, this transformative pathway is severely constrained by internal psychological states and external workplace environments. When employees are confronted with high "role overload" — where tasks exceed personal resource capacity — or are burdened with "workplace loneliness" (the feeling of being an outsider at work), the relationship between meaningful work and psychological capital is significantly and negatively moderated, sequentially

leading to the mitigation of the accumulation effect of psychological capital. Adopting a quantitative research method, this research will sample employees within organizations to conduct a two-wave time-lagged questionnaire survey, with a target of gathering over 300 valid responses. JASP will be used to conduct statistical analyses for hypothesis testing. The expected findings will theoretically enrich the Broaden-and-Build theory by revealing how negative workplace constraints disrupt the growth of psychological capital. Furthermore, it provides practical managerial implications for enterprises on how to effectively drive employees' altruistic behaviors by helping them enhance meaningful work and mitigating these two negative boundary conditions.

Keywords: Altruistic, Loneliness, Meaningful Work , Psychological Capital, Role Overload,

References: Fredrickson, B. L. (2001). The role of positive emotions in positive psychology: The broaden-and-build theory of positive emotions. American psychologist, 56 (3), 218.

ID : 6590631

▶4 Multiple Careers: Freedom or Depletion? Inner Tug-of-War and Defensive Psychology under Multiple Job Holding Challenges: The Moderating Role of Meaning-Making and Generational Differences

○Chaen Chen, MiaoJu Wang (Feng Chia University)

With the rise of the gig economy, atypical workers engaging in multiple job holding (MJH) have become a new normal in the contemporary labor market. In the absence of traditional institutional protections, these workers commonly face "multiple job holding challenges" characterized by fragmented schedules and algorithmic platform controls. Integrating the Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) model (Bakker & Demerouti, 2017) and the Conservation of Resources (COR) theory (Hobfoll, 1989), this study systematically examines the pathways through which these external challenges impact the psychological erosion and well-being of multiple job holders.

Specifically, we aim to examine the direct impact of multiple job holding challenges on self-efficacy, deeply analyze the mediating mechanism of role conflict between these challenges and two outcomes (work alienation and well-being), and simultaneously investigate the moderating effects of individual meaning-making and macro-level generational differences. Utilizing a quantitative survey design with convenience sampling, data will be gathered from atypical multijobbers and freelance gig workers in Taiwan concurrently holding two or more distinct jobs as the research sample, targeting a minimum of 300 valid responses. Hypothesized paths will be empirically validated using hierarchical regression analysis. This study infers that while multiple job holding challenges can enhance self-efficacy, they concurrently trigger role conflict, which sequentially induces work alienation and erodes well eing; furthermore, active meaning-making and generational differences are expected to significantly moderate these pathways. This research aims to provide comprehensive theoretical insights for enhancing the psychological well-being of cross-generational multiple job holders and optimizing organizational human resource management strategies from an integrated perspective.

Keywords: Generational Differences, Meaning-Making, Multiple Job Holding Challenges, Role Conflict, Self-Efficacy, Well-Being, Work Alienation

Panel code S3／Individual／English **10:55-12:35 Room : J303**

International Relations / Law / Political Sciences 1

Chair : Kyi Zar Hein (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 6538337

▶1 ASEAN-Japan Maritime Security Cooperation in the 21st century: Why and How?

○Julius Ong (Nanyang Technological University)

Japan is one of the closest partners of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

This partnership has historically been based on economic cooperation and political support for ASEAN as an

institution. However, over the past 20 years, it has taken on an increasingly security-focused slant. Existing literature does not address recent developments, including the new Official Security Assistance framework, political instability in Japan, and Timor-Leste's full membership of ASEAN in 2025. This study addresses the following research question: Why has Japan engaged ASEAN in maritime security cooperation from 2012 to 2026?
Through qualitative analysis of bilateralism and multilateralism between Japan and select maritime ASEAN states, this article argues that Japan engages ASEAN in maritime security cooperation to soft balance against China. Soft balancing is a non-military form of balancing, as opposed to hard balancing, that similarly aims to shape the balance of power in favour of the balancer, typically through diplomacy. Japan, interestingly, uses its security forces in this non-coercive manner. This article analyses Japan's maritime security cooperation across three areas: (1) capacity-building assistance, (2) bilateral and minilateral exercises, (3) acceptance of normative frameworks supporting Japan's preferred regional order. Given the deteriorating security environment arising from greater Chinese assertiveness, Japan's independent attempts to shore up the regional order through engaging ASEAN, with varying levels of effort and success, warrants continued study. This paper will contribute to the literature on Southeast Asia's relations with Japan, East Asian security, and regional defence diplomacy. This project was supported by Nanyang Technological University under the URECA Undergraduate Research Programme.

ID：6595401

▶2 The Effects of the Green Energy Auction Program (GEAP) on Renewable Energy Deployment in the Philippines

○Shota Imai (Yokohama National University)

The Philippines being amongst the most vulnerable to climate change has pursued Renewable Energy (RE) expansion in line with global climate commitments through its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in accordance with the Paris Agreement (COP21) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The legal basis for this expansion was founded on the Renewable Energy Act of 2008 (RA 9513), which introduced a Feed-in-Tariff (FIT) system to accelerate the development of emerging RE technologies. However, the FIT system's growing fiscal burden on electricity consumers prompted the Department of Energy to introduce the Green Energy Auction Program (GEAP) in 2021 as a competitive, price-based mechanism to accelerate RE deployment while containing costs. This study examines whether GEAP has meaningfully contributed to renewable energy promotion and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction. The research draws on two primary data sources: the Philippines Department of Energy's Terms of Reference (TOR) issued for each auction round, and the government's official power generation statistics. Capacity targets specified in the TOR are compared against actual generation changes reported in the corresponding grid's power statistics. This comparison was conducted across the Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao grids, revealing differences between auction targets and actual generation outcomes that varied by RE resource type (hydro, biomass, solar, and wind). Some RE resource types showed generation gains consistent with or exceeding their auction targets, while others fell short or even declined despite positive capacity allocations. Furthermore, this study identifies how effective the RE policy mechanism functions across different resource types, suggesting that GEAP's contribution to RE promotion is not uniform and that its effectiveness in achieving GHG reduction must be assessed on a technology-by-technology basis.

ID：6573886

▶3 Vietnam's Effort to Maintain Its Strategic Autonomy in North-South High Speed Rail Project

○Muhammad Fakhri Abdurrahman (International Master Program of Asia-China Studies National Chung Hsing University (NCHU) Taiwan)

The approval of the North-South High-Speed Rail (NSHSR) project in 2024 marks an advancement in Vietnam's efforts to modernize its infrastructure. As the most expensive infrastructure project in the country's history, the HSR has created international attention and is seen as a symbol of the geopolitical rivalry between China and Japan in Southeast Asia. However, this view simplifies the complexities of the project because besides China and Japan, other countries like South Korea, France, Germany, and major Vietnamese corporations have shown interest to participate,

resulting in a more complex environment of competition and collaboration. This research examines the reasons behind Vietnam's decision to fund the project by itself while also keeps maintaining possible cooperations with multiple foreign partners for technology, expertise, and investment.
Using qualitative research method and geoeconomic hedging concept, this study argues that Vietnam aims to maximize the advantages of external relations without being overly reliant on any single power. By maintaining autonomy in financing and ownership while engaging with foreign partners, Vietnam tries to maintain its strategic position and improve its negotiating power in the increasing geopolitical rivalry. The results indicate that the North-South High-Speed Rail project is a demonstration of how Vietnam navigates the dynamics to fulfill one of its national development goals.
Keywords: Vietnam, strategic autonomy, geoeconomic hedging, high-speed rail, infrastructure, diplomacy.

ID：6587169

▶4　Smart Post Office Infrastructure and Inclusive Growth in Pakistan

○Ayesha Nayyar　(Ritsumeikan Univeristy Osaka Ibaraki Campus Japan)

This study examines the readiness of Pakistan's postal network to support Smart Post Office (SPO) infrastructure for inclusive growth, with particular attention to micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). In many developing economies, postal networks possess extensive physical outreach, public trust, and last-mile connectivity, which can potentially reduce transaction costs and improve access to financial, logistics, and market-linkage services (Anson et al., 2013; Berthaud & Davico, 2013). However, in Pakistan, SPO-type integrated services have not yet been implemented at a scale that allows direct impact evaluation. Therefore, this study adopts an ex-ante qualitative readiness assessment to examine whether the institutional, technological, and governance conditions required for such reform are present.
The research employs a qualitative case-study design supported by document analysis, descriptive statistics, and key-informant interviews. Policy documents, postal reform materials, digital finance sources, Global Findex data, and Universal Postal Union studies will be reviewed to develop an assessment checklist of enabling conditions. These include legal mandate, governance arrangements, partnership models, digital payment infrastructure, human-resource capacity, operational sustainability, and the ability to balance commercial viability with the universal service obligation. Bangladesh will serve as the main comparative case because of its experience with postal modernization and digital financial services, while Japan will be used as a reference case for institutional learning. Approximately 10-15 key-informant interviews will be conducted with Pakistan-based stakeholders from Pakistan Post, relevant ministries, regulators, and mobile-money operators.
The study is expected to identify the major readiness gaps that may affect the feasibility of SPO adoption in Pakistan. It concludes that SPO infrastructure can contribute to inclusive growth only when supported by coherent governance, reliable digital payment systems, strategic partnerships, and institutional capacity. The study contributes academically by applying postal financial-inclusion literature to a readiness framework and contributes practically by offering policy insights for Pakistan Post's modernization agenda.
Keywords: Smart Post Office, Pakistan Post, MSMEs, financial inclusion, postal reform, readiness assessment

Panel code S4／Individual／Japanese　**10:55-12:35　Room：J304**

Japanese Session 1

Chair：竹内　克志（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

ID：6595577

▶1　2011年のミャンマーにおける民政移管の要因：民主化勢力の影響に着目して

○Kanna Ise　(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究は、「2011年にミャンマー国軍がなぜ民政移管を実施したのか」を、民主化勢力の影響に着目して明らかにすることを目的とした。民政移管の要因については、経済制裁をはじめとする国際的要因や軍内部の利益配分などが指摘されてきた。

一方、民主化勢力の影響については、「弾圧によって民主化勢力の脅威が低減した結果、民政移管が可能になった」とする見解と、「軍と民主化勢力の協調関係によって改革が進展した」とする見解があり、評価は分かれている。そこで本研究では、軍が政治の中枢から撤退する外的・内的要因を整理した上で、民主化勢力と体制内穏健派の協調を前提とするパクト型移行論を用いてミャンマーの事例を分析した。その結果、軍と民主化勢力の相互不信に加え、体制内部に穏健派が存在しなかったため、パクト型移行は成立しなかったことが確認された。また、2011年の民政移管は、民主化勢力を弱体化させた上で、2008年憲法を通じて軍の政治的利益を制度的に保障するために実施された軍主導の政治改革であったことを明らかにした。

ID：6594486

▶2　視覚における感覚的一致性が消費者の購買行動に与える影響

○姜 鵬飛, 國枝 里美　（立命館大学食マネジメント研究科）

研究目的：VR環境下において、商品販売をイメージした陳列棚を設け、商品位置（上段・下段）とパッケージの明度（高明度・低明度）の一致性が、消費者の知覚品質および支払意思額に与える影響を明らかにする。
実験方法と結果：本実験では、商品の明度（高明度・低明度）と陳列位置（上段・下段）を独立変数とした2×2要因計画を採用した。高明度・上段および低明度・下段を一致条件、高明度・下段および低明度・上段を不一致条件として設定した。知覚品質については、「品質が高そうな商品である」などの項目についてリッカート尺度で評価を求めた。また、支払意思額については、「この商品に対して、どの程度の金額を支払ってもよいと思いますか」という質問に回答を求めた。その結果、高明度・上段および低明度・下段の一致条件では、高明度・下段および低明度・上段の不一致条件と比較して、知覚品質および支払意思額が高くなることが明らかになった。結論と関連性：視覚における感覚的一致性が消費者の知覚品質や支払意思額を向上させることが示された。本研究は、小売業における売場設計や商品パッケージ戦略など、マーケティングおよびマネジメントへの実践的な示唆を提供する。

ID：6590264

▶3　フードツーリズムの成立要素に関する一考察：重慶火鍋の事例分析を通して

○羅 慧　（立命館大学大学院食マネジメント研究科）

本研究の目的は、国内外で普及した地域食が観光動機へ転換されるメカニズムを明らかにし、現代的フードツーリズムの成立要素を再構築することである。本稿では、世界へ普及しつつ現地で独自の観光資源化が進む「重慶火鍋」を事例として考察を行う。
方法として、文献調査に加え、観光客・消費者へのアンケート、および現地経営者へのインタビュー調査から、需要・供給の双方向より旅行動機や店舗の空間戦略を分析した。その結果、他地域火鍋との差異でもある牛脂や内臓系を中心とした歴史的食文化に加え、防空洞店舗や立体都市の夜景など、重慶特有の地形・歴史に根ざした「空間文化」の消費が強い観光魅力となっている点が判明した。また、他地域での日常的接触が本場への希求を高める一方、SNSによる期待形成がそれを加速させている構造が明らかとなった。
以上の結果は、現代のフードツーリズムが、従来の「食・体験・人・場」の枠組みを超え、情報空間と日常空間、そして地域固有の歴史的非日常空間が複層的に交錯することで成立していることを示唆する。本研究は、地域食のグローバル化と観光資源化の複層的関係性を提示するものである。

ID：6593610

▶4　成都・肖家河におけるスローフード文化と地域コミュニティ
―持続可能な観光まちづくりの可能性―

○銭 嘉琪　（立命館大学院食マネジメント研究科）

成都市は2010年にユネスコの「美食の都」に認定され、2017年にはアジアで初めて国際スローフード協会の世界大会が開催された都市である。その背景には、「巴適（バーシー）」と呼ばれる地域固有の生活哲学があり、これがスローフードの理念と高い親和性を持つ。なかでも肖家河街区は、こうした生活文化や食文化が現在も色濃く残る地域として知られている。本研究は、肖家河においてスローフードの理念に通じる生活文化が維持されてきた背景と要因を、先行研究の整理と現地調査を通じて明らかにすることを目的とする。調査では、空間構造の分析に加え、地域住民、各種店舗、地域組織への聞き取り調査を実施した。その結果、住民主体のコミュニティ活動や自律的な地域ルールが食文化・生活文化の継承を支え、過度な観光化や商業化を抑制する役割を果たしていることが明らかとなった。以上の知見は、地域資源を生かした持続可能な観光まちづくりを検討する上で有益な示唆を与えるものである。

Panel code S5／Individual／English **10:55-12:35 Room : J306**

Environment / Sustainability / Tourism 1

Chair : Ade Putri Aulia Wijharnasir（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

ID : 6574053

▶1 The Influence of Service Quality on Foreign Tourist Satisfaction in Japan

○MAY MOE THU （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University（APU））

Japan is one of the world's leading tourist destinations, attracting millions of tourists each year due to its unique culture, safety, efficient transportation systems, and high standards of customer service. As inbound tourism continues to grow, understanding how foreign tourists evaluate service quality has become increasingly important for the tourism and hospitality industry. Japanese hospitality is widely recognized for its attentiveness, politeness, and commitment to customer satisfaction. However, differences in language, culture, and service expectations may influence how foreign tourists perceive and evaluate service experiences in Japan.

This study aims to examine the relationship between service quality and foreign tourist satisfaction in Japan. Specifically, it investigates the influence of employee attitude, service efficiency, facility cleanliness, and language ability on tourists' overall satisfaction and travel experiences. The study is guided by Service Quality Theory and Customer Satisfaction Theory, which suggest that customers' perceptions of service quality significantly affect their satisfaction levels.

A quantitative research approach will be employed using a questionnaire survey distributed to foreign tourists traveling in Japan. Data will be collected from international visitors staying at a hotel in Japan, with the identity of the hotel remaining confidential to ensure organizational privacy. The collected data will be analyzed to identify which dimensions of service quality have the greatest impact on tourist satisfaction. It is expected that positive service interactions, efficient service delivery, and well-maintained facilities will contribute positively to satisfaction, while language-related communication barriers may negatively affect visitors' experiences.

The findings are expected to contribute to tourism and hospitality literature by providing insights into foreign tourists' perceptions of service quality in Japan. Furthermore, the results may assist tourism operators and service providers in improving customer experiences and enhancing Japan's attractiveness as a global tourism destination.

Keywords: service quality, tourist satisfaction, Japanese hospitality, tourism in Japan, customer service, omotenashi.

ID : 6588471

▶2 A Study on Acceptance Intention toward Smart Tourism Applications: An Integrated Perspective of the Artificially Intelligent Device Use Acceptance Model and Cognitive Appraisal Theory

○TING YING CHU, ○Carol Yirong Lu （Department of Business Management, National United University）

With the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence（AI）, smart tourism applications（APPs）have become important tools for travel planning and management. However, research on the factors influencing users' acceptance of smart tourism APPs and differences in technology perceptions across generations remains limited. Therefore, this study integrates Cognitive Appraisal Theory（CAT）with the Artificially Intelligent Device Use Acceptance（AIDUA）model to examine the effects of social influence, hedonic motivation, anthropomorphism, and familiarity on performance expectancy and effort expectancy. In addition, this study investigates the mediating role of emotions and the moderating role of perceived smart tourism technology across generations.This study adopts a scenario-based questionnaire survey. Participants will be presented with images depicting AI-enabled smart tourism APP functions, including travel information searches, itinerary planning, transportation inquiries, intelligent customer service, and personalized travel recommendations. Data will be analyzed using SPSS for descriptive statistics, reliability analysis, and correlation analysis, while AMOS will be employed to conduct confirmatory factor analysis（CFA）and structural equation modeling（SEM）to test the proposed research model and hypotheses.The expected results suggest that

social influence, hedonic motivation, anthropomorphism, and familiarity will significantly influence users' performance expectancy and effort expectancy. These expectancy beliefs are further expected to affect users' emotions, which subsequently influence their acceptance and rejection intentions toward AI-enabled smart tourism applications. Emotions are also expected to mediate the relationships between expectancy constructs and behavioral intentions. Furthermore, perceived smart tourism technology across generations may moderate the relationships among the study constructs. This study is expected to enrich the literature on smart tourism and AI acceptance behavior and provide practical implications for the development and promotion of smart tourism applications.

Keywords: Artificially Intelligent Device Use Acceptance (AIDUA), Smart Tourism Applications, Emotions, perceived smart tourism technology across generations, Acceptance Intention.

ID：6591300

▶3 The Influence of Technology Readiness on Consumer Behavior in Smart Rooms: An Integrated Study of Technology Acceptance, Trust, and Failure Tolerance

○WANXIN SU, Carol Yirong Lu （National United University）

Since the emergence of Chat GPT in 2022, artificial intelligence technologies have advanced rapidly, and their applications have gradually expanded into the tourism and hospitality industries. Many international hotel brands have introduced AI-powered customer service, self-service check-in systems, and smart room technologies to enhance service efficiency and customer experience, making smart rooms an important trend in the digital transformation of the hospitality industry. However, existing studies have rarely examined consumers' psychological processes when using smart hotels from the perspective of Technology Readiness, particularly regarding the moderating effect of consumers' failure tolerance on satisfaction and revisit intention in the context of smart service failures.

Therefore, this study is based on the Technology Readiness（TR）framework and the Technology Acceptance Model（TAM）to investigate how the four dimensions of technology readiness－optimism, innovativeness, discomfort, and insecurity?influence customer satisfaction and revisit intention through perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, and trust. Furthermore, this study examines the moderating effect of failure tolerance. Data will be collected through a questionnaire survey. Descriptive statistical analysis, reliability analysis, and exploratory factor analysis will be conducted using SPSS, followed by confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling using AMOS to validate the proposed research model and hypotheses.

The expected results indicate that optimism and innovativeness will positively influence perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, and trust, thereby enhancing customer satisfaction and revisit intention. In contrast, discomfort and insecurity are expected to have negative effects. In addition, failure tolerance is expected to strengthen the relationships among the research constructs. This study is expected to enrich the literature on consumer behavior in smart room contexts and provide practical implications for hospitality practitioners in designing smart room services and enhancing customer experience.

Keywords: Smart Rooms, Technology Readiness, Technology Acceptance Model, Revisit Intention

ID：6592061

▶4 The Effects of AI-Generated versus Human Voices on Consumers Perceptions on Usage Intention: Exploring Voice Gender and Anthropomorphism in Hotel Service Encounters

○WenTi Liang, Carol Yirong LU （Department of Business Management, National United University）

With the rapid development of artificial intelligence（AI）, many hotels have adopted AI voice services to improve service quality, reduce labor costs, and enhance service diversity. However, because hotel services rely heavily on interpersonal interaction, guests value not only efficiency but also warmth and empathy. Whether AI-generated voices can provide service experiences comparable to human voices remains an important issue. Based on the Stereotype Content Model（SCM）and supported by the SERVQUAL model, this study examines the effects of voice source（AI vs. human）and voice gender（male vs. female）on consumers' perceived service quality, warmth, competence, and usage intention, while also investigating the moderating role of anthropomorphic tendency.

A 2 × 2 between-subjects experimental design will be employed. Participants will be individuals with hotel accommodation experience, and approximately 200 valid questionnaires are expected to be collected. Two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) will be conducted using SPSS to examine the main and interaction effects of voice source and voice gender. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and structural equation modeling (SEM) using AMOS will be applied to validate the proposed research model and hypotheses.

The expected results indicate that voice source and voice gender will have significant interaction effects on perceived service quality, perceived warmth, and usage intention. In addition, perceived service quality, perceived warmth, and perceived competence are expected to positively influence usage intention. Anthropomorphic tendency is also expected to moderate the relationship between voice source and consumers' perceptions. The findings will contribute to the literature on AI voice services and human-AI interaction while providing practical implications for hotels adopting AI voice assistants.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI) Voice, Human Voice, Voice Gender, Perceived Warmth, Perceived Competence, Anthropomorphic Tendency, Usage Intention

Panel code S6／Individual／English **10:55-12:35 Room : J307**

Environment / Sustainability / Tourism 2

Chair : Syed Izaz Ahmed (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 6595296

▶1 Coping Appraisal as the Dominant Predictor of Conservation Support Intention: A Protection Motivation Theory Study of the Critically Endangered Irrawaddy Dolphin

○THAN HTIKE ZAW (College of Asia Pacific Studies, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Conservation outcomes for threatened species depend not only on ecological intervention but on the psychological mechanisms that translate concern into supportive action. This thesis applies Protection Motivation Theory (PMT) to examine the cognitive determinants of conservation support intention toward the Critically Endangered Irrawaddy dolphin (Orcaella brevirostris). A cross-sectional survey was administered to 154 university students at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University in Japan, all of whom viewed a standardised informational video stimulus before completing the survey; an analytic sample of 117 respondents passing pre-registered attention checks formed the basis for analysis. Hierarchical multiple regression demonstrated that PMT constructs explained 35.9% of variance in conservation support intention, with coping appraisal predictors dominating the model over threat appraisal. Response cost was the single strongest predictor ($\beta = -.330$, $p < .001$), followed by response efficacy ($\beta = .231$, $p = .023$) and prior knowledge ($\beta = .277$, $p < .001$). Threat appraisal variables contributed comparatively little explanatory power, suggesting that for this conservation issue, perceived barriers to action outweigh perceived danger as drivers of intention. A supplementary comparison between Myanmar students and Non-Myanmar International students found differences in mean levels of several constructs, though predictor structure remained broadly consistent across groups. Thematic analysis of open-ended responses triangulated the quantitative findings, surfacing a political-economic dimension to perceived response cost not captured by the quantitative instrument alone. These findings suggest that conservation engagement strategies emphasising barrier reduction—rather than threat amplification—may be more effective for building support intention toward this species. Implications for PMT's application in conservation psychology and directions for future research are discussed.

ID：6595328

▶2 The Role of Institution and Civil Society of Sea Turtle Conservation in Con Dao Islands, Viet Nam

○Trang Ha Nguyen （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

Sea turtle conservation in island communities represents a critical yet underexamined intersection of environmental governance, institutional authority, and civil society engagement. Existing scholarship on conservation governance has predominantly drawn from Western liberal contexts, where civil society functions as an independent advocacy force capable of challenging state power. This study examines whether and how such frameworks apply to Con Dao Islands, Viet Nam, which is a remote archipelago, situated within a single-party socialist state. The conservation is mainly conducted under the governance of Con Dao National Park. The research question is: How do state institutions and civil society organizations shape sea turtle conservation practices in Con Dao Islands? There are two sub-questions, firstly, what roles do park authorities and regulatory frameworks play in governing sea turtle conservation? Secondly, how do civil society actors, including NGOs, volunteer networks, spiritual values interact with or reinforce state-led conservation efforts? This study uses a qualitative methodology, combining systematic literature review of conservation governance and civil society in Southeast Asia with primary data gathered through semi-structured interviews, mainly in Vietnamese then translated to English, with park authority officials, NGO representatives, and community volunteers. Fieldwork is conducted during conservation activities at Con Dao National Park and Con Dao Islands. Preliminary findings suggest that state institutions, particularly the park authority and the law framework, establish the formal regulatory framework governing sea turtle protection, while civil society actors, including volunteer networks, conservation NGOs, and local spiritual practices rooted in the island's sacred geography function in parallel reinforcement to institutional authority. These findings contribute to emerging scholarship on conservation governance in non-Western political contexts and carry practical implications for environmental policy in remote island communities, which face compounding vulnerabilities to climate change risks while they are far away from the hand of the government.

ID：6595410

▶3 Climate change mitigation strategies between INGOs and pastoral communities in Kenya

○Msimbi Nasha Masidza （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

This study examines the extent to which the strategies of indigenous pastoral communities and international non-governmental organisations（INGOs）are aligned in mitigating the impacts of climate change on pastoralism in Kenya. As climate change intensifies droughts, rainfall variability, pasture degradation, and livestock losses, there is an increased need for effective and adaptable climate mitigation solutions that can be more readily adopted and sustained by local pastoral communities themselves（Schilling & Werland, 2023; Acuda Opeto et al., 2022）. East africa has a long history of pastoralism（Gifford-Gonzalez, 1998）, and as of 2022, 25% of the Kenyan population is dependent on pastoralism for their livelihood（IWGIA, 2022）. Both indigenous communities and INGOs have developed approaches to strengthen pastoral resilience. However, there is limited understanding of the extent to which these strategies influence one another or if they operate independently, creating gaps or conflicting priorities.

This study analysed reports from INGOs implementing climate initiatives in Kenya and in-depth interviews with local NGOs and pastoral communities on their practices. This analysis enables us to compare indigenous strategies with external INGO initiatives and identify areas of convergence and divergence in their objectives, implementation approaches, and priorities.

Understanding this relationship will contribute to a deeper understanding of how local practices and external development efforts can be better integrated to support sustainable pastoral livelihoods and inform more inclusive and context-specific climate policy and practice in Kenya（Bullock et al., 2023）. This study will contribute to designing NGO and INGO policies that better fit the mindset of the communities that are facing climate risk.

ID：6595411

▶4 Visitor's Perceptions On Dolphin Welfare In Captivity: A Case Study of Tsukumi Irukajima Japan

○Yemima Kayla Bethani （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

This study investigates how dolphin welfare is implemented and perceived at Tsukumi Irukajima and examines how these perceptions relate to visitor satisfaction within Japan's entertainment-oriented dolphin tourism context. Using a mixed-methods approach, qualitative data were collected through a literature review, ethnographic observations, and a semi-structured interview with facility management, while quantitative data were obtained through visitor surveys. The study addresses three research questions: (1) how dolphin welfare practices are implemented at the facility, (2) how visitors perceive and evaluate these practices, and (3) how cultural values shape visitor satisfaction compared with findings from Western contexts. Dolphin welfare was assessed using the Five Freedoms and Five Domains frameworks. Findings indicate that Tsukumi Irukajima implements a range of welfare practices consistent with these frameworks, including the use of natural sea pens, maintenance of water quality and hygiene, balanced nutrition, regular health monitoring, and environmental enrichment through both natural and staff-facilitated activities. Survey results reveal that visitors generally recognize dolphin sentience, acknowledging dolphins' capacity for emotions, social relationships, and cognitive abilities. Participants also considered key welfare indicators including clean water, appropriate nutrition, stress reduction, and opportunities to express natural behaviours as highly important. Overall, visitors reported high levels of satisfaction with the facility, suggesting that effective welfare practices contribute positively to both visitor experiences and the long-term sustainability of dolphin tourism. Unlike findings from many Western studies, however, visitor satisfaction in this Japanese context appears to be influenced more strongly by entertainment experiences than by conservation objectives, reflecting the facility's primary focus on recreation. These findings suggest that integrating stronger conservation messaging alongside existing welfare practices could enhance public engagement while supporting the adoption of internationally recognized animal welfare standards within Japan's cultural context.
Keywords: dolphin in captivity, animal welfare, visitor perception, visitor satisfaction

Panel code S7／Pre-formed／Japanese **15:20-17:00 Room : J301**

人文・社会科学における分野横断研究の可能性と展望

Chair & Discussant：清家 久美（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

ID：6592859

▶1 教育の政治化を支える公共性空間の形成過程 ―子どもと大人の学びの相互形成に着目して―

○Miku Fukui （九州大学大学院）

少子高齢化や人口減少に伴う市町村合併や学校統廃合により、「地域の子どものために」「地域は地域でつくる」という共同体性を前提とした地域教育経営は成立が困難になっている。こうした状況に対し、浜田（2001）は、学校を含む多様な主体が異なる価値観や利害を持ちながらも対話を通じて教育を構想する「公共性」の空間の必要性を提起した。この公共性を支える概念として位置づけられるのが「教育の政治化」である。教育の政治化とは、教育の困難さや民意の限界を前提に、現世代が未来世代の利益を代弁しながら討議を重ね、教育の意思決定を行う民主的な営みを指す。従来の研究では、その実現を支える時空間の保障や大人の学びの重要性は論じられてきたものの、そのような公共性の空間が形成される過程や、未来社会の担い手である子どもの学びが公共性の形成に果たす役割については十分に検討されてこなかった。そこで本発表では、教育における公共性を固定的な状態ではなく、子どもと大人が異世代間の学びを通じて相互に形成し続ける動的な過程として捉える。具体的には、高知市土佐山地域を事例に、正統的周辺参加論を理論的枠組みとして、教育の政治化を支える公共性の空間における参加と学習の構造を明らかにし、子どもと大人の学びを統合的に捉える地域教育経営論の構築を目指す。

＜引用文献＞

齋藤純一（2000）『公共性』岩波書店.
浜田博文（2001）「地域教育経営論の再検討―学校―地域関係論の検討をもとにして―」『学校経営研究』26，1-15.

ID：6593814

▶2　焼畑再評価論再考：政治経済的影響と「自然」の変容による「伝統」の変化に着目して

○福田 海渡　（京都大学大学院 人間・環境学研究科 文化・地域環境講座）

文化人類学における山地民研究は山間地特有の生活様式を明らかにしてきたが、なかでも火を用いた移動耕作である焼畑農法は山地文化の代表として対象とされてきた。国家によってその原始性が批判され改良が企図されてきた焼畑だが、人類学的研究は近代農林業と比較しても遜色のない経済合理性を有し、さらには生物多様性の維持などの点では慣行農法より優れていると指摘してきた。国内においても近年では学際的な焼畑再評価論が展開されている。他方でこうした論は固定的な体系の反復、「近代」の対照としての「伝統」理解を前提としており、「伝統」とされる焼畑の変容や近代農林業との混交、即応的実践などは等閑視されてきた。そこで本発表では、国内の「伝統的」焼畑事例の調査をもとに、政治経済的影響や環境変化によって近世から現代にかけての焼畑の変質を明らかにする。また「近代/伝統」を検討してきた1980年以降のカストム論と、近代農林業や開発の現場における先住民固有の自然観・存在論の葛藤を描く近年の存在論的人類学を手掛かりに、「反近代性」・不変性を強調することで「伝統」を評価し直す研究・メディアの論法について再考することを目的とする。

ID：6592214

▶3　非理想状況における公共的理性の役割の再検討：社会的方向性と動態の導入

○諸橋 ちひろ　（東京大学）

本研究の目的は、なぜ非理想状況で公共的理性の実践が支持されるべきかという問題に応答することである。公共的理性論は、法が正統であるためには、法の正当化理由が理に適った市民が相互に受容、あるいは認知可能でなければならないと主張する。非理想状況とは、政治制度に不正義が存在し、非合理的あるいは理に適っていない市民が存在する社会状況を指す。検討を進めるにあたり、まず既存の理論がこの問題にいかに応答しているか整理し、公共的理性の根拠が、特定の政治的理想に照らして構成的あるいは道具的に説明されていることを指摘する。また非理想理論の目的や特徴を整理する近年の議論を踏まえ、既存の公共的理性論は（1）非理想理論の目的を整理しきれておらず、理論的一貫性と実現可能性の問題を混在させていること、(2）法の正当化理由が満たすべき条件の最低基準をめぐる議論に終始し、社会の改善・後退という動態を考慮していないことを指摘する。以上を踏まえ本研究は、非理想状況における公共的理性の実践は、政治制度の通時的評価の手段として、また分極化社会で市民が誰を同胞と見なすべきかの導きとして有用であるため、支持されるべきであると主張する。

ID：6591186

▶4　ハイエク政治理論の可能性

○相崎 純　（University）

本報告の目的は、フリードリッヒ・ハイエクの社会哲学を、複雑性および多様性を前提条件とする「開かれた社会」の存立基盤を維持・発展させるための政治理論として再構成するための予備的考察を行うことである。ハイエクによると、近代以降の大規模な文明社会は共通目的に従って設計される組織ではなく、一般的・抽象的な行為ルールの下で個々人の活動が相互調整される自生的秩序である。また、それは環境変化に適応した社会進化の産物である。こうした秩序は、個々の制度やルールに還元できず、また理性によって全体として設計・制御することもできない。またそうした秩序を可能にするルール自体も、理性の産物ではなく、人間が相互行為の中で模倣や学習を通じて受け継がれたものである。こうした論点をめぐり、ハイエクにおける複雑性、行動秩序、社会進化、集団選択、ルールの改革可能性などについて議論を行う。それらの検討を通じて、理想的制度設計とは異なるハイエク政治理論に向けた構想を素描することとする。

Panel code S8／Individual／English

15:20-17:00 Room : J302

Business / Management 2

Chair : Samarathunga H Pathirannehelage Nadeesha Chathurangi
(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 6591089

▶1 Feasibility of a Subscription-Based Platform for Single Seniors in Japan: Insights from an AARP Benchmark Study

○降簱 美香[1], 玄場 公規[2]
(1 法政大学専門職大学院イノベーション・マネジメント研究科イノベーション・マネジメント専攻, 2 法政大学)

Japan's aging population and growing number of single-person households have increased concerns about social isolation, daily support, and future uncertainty.
Existing support systems mainly address problems after they occur, while preventive and relationship-based services remain underdeveloped as sustainable private sector businesses. This study examines the feasibility of a subscription-based platform for single seniors in Japan by drawing insights from the membership model of American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) in the United States.
This study combines a literature review of platform strategy and relationship marketing with a benchmark analysis of AARP. In addition, it analyzes survey data from middle-aged and older adults living alone to explore the structure of their anxieties and willingness to pay for preventive support services.
The findings suggest that concerns among single seniors extend beyond financial issues and are closely related to the lack of trusted social relationships and reliable support networks. Furthermore, the findings indicate that willingness to pay increases when services are positioned as membership-based lifestyle support rather than welfare-oriented assistance. Moreover, these findings imply that a sustainable business model requires an ecosystem integrating community engagement, exclusive member benefits, and a strong membership brand.
This study proposes a customer lifetime value creation model for the senior market and highlights the potential of subscription-based platforms as a private-sector approach to reducing social isolation. The findings contribute to the literature on platform business development and strategic management in aging societies and offers practical implications for designing sustainable support services for Japan's growing population of single seniors.

ID : 6592179

▶2 The Relationship Between Instagram Post Format and Purchase Behavior for High-Involvement Products: An Empirical Study Using Real Company Data

○後藤 里奈 (法政大学大学院イノベーション・マネジメント研究科)

Purpose, Background, and Novelty
The rapid expansion of social media has increased the importance of incorporating platforms such as Instagram into the companies' marketing strategies. Social commerce theory states that social media helps companies reach new customers. Moreover, based on Assael's (1987) four types of buying behavior, high-involvement products fall into the "complex decision-making" category. Furthermore, according to the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM; Petty & Cacioppo, 1986), information quality plays a key role in people's decision making when purchasing high-involvement products. Therefore, understanding the effects of different Instagram post formats (feed posts and reels) on consumer purchase behavior is essential. However, little is known about how different types of postsaffect consumer behavior and how effective they are as a marketing tool. Specifically, how each Instagram post format type influences consumer behavior remains unclear. Additionally, most existing studies focus on variety-seeking products such as cosmetics and fashion items, while empirical studies based on real company data on high-involvement products remain limited. This study examines how feed posts and reels affect engagement (views, likes, and saves), website visits from Instagram, and product purchases.

Methodology
Instagram Insights data（post type, views, likes, and saves）and Google Analytics data（website visit and, purchases）from a Japanese company are collectedand analyzed to understand the relationship between post format and each outcome variable.
Conclusion and Relevance
The study's findings provide practical implications for companies that are offering high-involvement products and seeking to improve their Instagram content strategy. In addition, this study contributes to the literature on social media marketing.

ID：6593651

▶3 A Scoping Review of Yin and Yang on the use of Large Language Models in Learning

○Hein Htet Naing （APU GSM MBA）

The rapid integration of Large Language Models（LLMs）into educational contexts has introduced both significant opportunities and emerging risks, yet existing research remains fragmented across disciplines（Nair et al., 2024; Fulbright & Morrison, 2024）. While LLMs are increasingly used for tasks such as explanation, feedback, and content generation, there is limited systematic synthesis of how these tools are used in learning contexts and how they influence learning outcomes and experiences.

ID：6593194

▶4 A Sustainable Development Perspective on Consumers' Purchase Intention for Electric Motorcycles

○Christyn Carolyn, ○Pei-Ju Chou, ○Yu-He Hong, ○Yu-Tung Chen（Department of Business Administration, National United University, Taiwan）

In recent years, sustainable development has become a global priority in addressing climate change and air pollution. As a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, the transportation sector requires more eco-friendly alternatives. Electric motorcycles offer a promising solution to reduce carbon emissions and reliance on fossil fuels. However, despite government promotion, adoption rates remain low due to concerns regarding charging infrastructure, battery life, costs, and performance. While past research has emphasized technical benefits, there is a gap in understanding the psychological factors influencing consumer intentions. Therefore, this study examines how environmental concern, perceived environmental benefits, sustainability awareness, and perceived value influence consumer's intention to purchase electric motorcycles from a sustainable development perspective. This quantitative study uses a structured questionnaire with a 5-point rating scale, analyzed via SPSS. Statistical methods including descriptive, reliability, validity, correlation, and regression analyses will be employed to test the proposed hypotheses. Expected findings suggest that environmental concern, perceived environmental benefits, sustainability awareness, and perceived value positively impact adoption intention. This study contributes to sustainable transportation research by identifying key psychological drivers, offering practical insights for policymakers and industry practitioners to develop effective strategies that encourage electric motorcycle use and support sustainable development.
Keywords: Electric Motorcycles, Purchase Intention, Environmental Concern, Perceived Value, Sustainable Development

Panel code S9／Individual／English **15:20-17:00 Room : J303**

Anthropology / Cultural Studies / History

Chair : Dao Ngoc Xuan Quynh（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

ID : 6594902

▶1 Understanding the motivations and participation in intangible cultural heritage of a relational community through Self-determination Theory: A case study of Okinawa Eisa Dance student circle in Ristumeikan Asia Pacific University

○Aye Chan Maw （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific Unvieristy）

Intangible Cultural Heritage（ICH）is increasingly recognized as a living and dynamic form of heritage. These heritages include language, traditional dances, traditional songs, rituals and festivals such as Myanmar Water Festival, traditional practices and knowledge such as traditional Chinese Medicines, as well as skills such as Japanese traditional architecture, etc.（UNESCO）

The sustainability of such heritages depends on continued practice, participation, and transmission within communities（Richard Kurin, 2007）Although community involvement is widely recognized as essential to safeguarding, existing research has focused primarily on residential or locality-based communities with limited attention to relational communities formed through shared cultural practice in educational settings. Universities, particularly multi-cultural institutions, can provide important spaces where students from diverse backgrounds engage voluntarily in heritage activities and contribute to their continuity（Sousa's, 2018）. Thus, this study aims to contribute to addressing this gap by exploring the motivations and participation in ICH of a relational student community that engages in performing and preservation of Okinawa Eisa Dance at a multicultural private university in Japan. It examines the mechanisms through which the student circle engages in safeguarding and transmission of ICH. It explores the underlying intentional and unintentional drivers of such conservation practices by using Self-Determination Theory which posits that human motivations are formed based on three basic psychological needs: autonomy, competence, and relatedness.（Deci and Ryan, 2000）. Using a qualitative study design, data were collected using semistructured interviews last approximately an hour with ten participants of the club to investigate how students' experiences of autonomy, competence, and relatedness form their motivation to sustained engagement with Eisa practice and to the formation of a university-based relational community involved in contemporary ICH safeguarding. The findings of this study will help universities and communities design programs that encourage ICH preservation behavior among university students elsewhere.

ID : 6565315

▶2 Refracted Irish Nationalism and"Ironic Irishness": Yeats, Hearn, and Wilde

○西村 昌記, ○江川 遼太郎 （北九州市立大学 社会システム研究科）

This presentation proposes the concept of "Ironic Irishness" to examine refracted representations of Irish nationalism in the works of W. B. Yeats, Lafcadio Hearn, and Oscar Wilde. Through a deliberately performative authorial pose, Wilde distances himself from the patriotic animosity that mobilizes the masses and instead approaches Ireland through the paradox of not speaking about it. This stance anticipates the later Yeats, whose style excludes elements that explicitly evoke Ireland. Yeats consciously removed Irish symbols, recognizing that, under the centripetal force of popular nationalism grounded in anti English sentiment, they risked being misread.

By contrast, the early Yeats's folkloristic mode of representing the Irish national spirit parallels Hearn's retold literature based on Japanese folktales. Hearn's distinctive interpretation emerges in his evocation of Ireland through his depictions of Japan, while the folkloristic approach he employed itself resonates with that of Yeats. Furthermore, by focusing on the stylistic transformation between Yeats's early and later periods, this presentation reveals the anguish concealed within the disappearance of Ireland from his work and relates it to the rise of intense nationalism accompanying the Irish independence movement.

From this perspective, the presentation offers a more concrete account of how Yeats, Hearn, and Wilde not only harbored complex attitudes toward British colonial rule but also engaged in nuanced and ambivalent ways with the discourses through which Irish nationalism was articulated in relation to their own identities.

ID：6577626

▶3 Rebranding the Unpopular: A Multimodal Analysis of Regina Ip's Self-Presentation on Instagram

○Weiting Tu （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

This study examines how Regina Ip Lau Suk-yee, a prominent pro-establishment Hong Kong politician, has strategically reconstructed her public image through self-produced, structured social media content. Situated against the backdrop of the 2019 Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill protests and subsequent enactment of the National Security Law in 2020, in which the acute political polarization intensified public hostility, especially towards pro-establishment figures, Regina Ip's sustained rebranding on social media represents a significant case of politically motivated public image restoration in a polarized and fractured media environment.

Drawing on Kress and Van Leeuwen's visual grammar, Goffman's impression management theory, and Marwick and Boyd's concept of micro-celebrity, this study conducts a multimodal discourse analysis of a corpus of social media posts sampled across 2015-2025. The analysis operates based on three perspectives: the visual construction of intimacy and informality; the strategic staging of a managed 'backstage' persona; and the deployment of micro-celebrity techniques to cultivate parasocial audience relationships.

The study argues that Regina Ip's application of humor, self-deprecation, and domesticated visual settings constitutes a coherent depoliticization strategy, in which the symbolic salience of her political identity is systematically suppressed in favor of personality-based identification. Rather than defending their political positions, her social media persona redirects audience engagements toward affective registers that bypass ideological evaluation. This case contributes to political communication scholarship by demonstrating how multimodal self-presentation can serve as symbolic public image restoration amid and after political unrest, extending micro-celebrity theory to Hong Kong establishment political figures navigating a deeply polarized public sphere.

Panel code S10／Individual／English **15:20-17:00 Room：J304**

International Relations / Law / Political Sciences 2

Chair：Nguyen Truong Giang（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

ID：6589273

▶1 Application of Transitional Justice Framework in post-protest reconciliation: A case study of the Gwangju Uprising in South Korea.

○Minh T. Nguyen Tat （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

How a government responds in the aftermath of a protest, whether through suppression, concession, reparation, or reconciliation, can shape political stability and public satisfaction for decades to come. This question has renewed relevance amid recent student-led protest movements across Asia, including in Nepal, Indonesia, and Bangladesh.

Among the protests launched by students in the Asia Pacific region, the student-movement in Gwangju stood out to be one of the most impactful and extensively documented event, offering a wide view about transitional justice, and the impacts of the success or failure in post-protest reconciliation measures taken by the South Korean government over 40 years. Moreover, based on selected articles for the literature review, there was a gap when the event was not analysed under the lens of the Transitional Justice Framework. Therefore, this paper will fulfill that gap by examining the South Korean government's responses through the lens of the Transitional Justice Framework.

The core research question of this paper is: which aspects of the Transitional Justice Framework did these measures fulfill? By examining the South Korean government's responses to the 1980 Gwangju Uprising through the lens of the

Transitional Justice Framework, this paper evaluates the degree to which criminal prosecutions, truth seeking, reparations and various forms of reform and prevention were fulfilled. The findings concluded that the Republic of Korea's responses substantively fulfilled several pillars of the framework, particularly reparations and memorialization, through mechanisms such as victim compensation laws, the establishment of the May 18 Archives, and UNESCO recognition. However, other pillars, most notably criminal accountability, remained incomplete, exemplified by the 1997 pardons of key perpetrators following their 1995 convictions.
Eventually, based on this paper, scholars can discuss and develop more to analyze the consequences of the unfulfillment of the pillars in the Transitional Justice Framework.

ID：6593298

▶2 Protecting Traditional Knowledge while promoting Bioprospecting: A comparative Legal Analysis of Institutional Mechanisms in Peru, South Africa, India, and their Applicability to Fiji

○Ratu Edward Wainiu Tabakaucoro Bulamaibau （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

The protection of traditional knowledge has become a significant issue within biodiversity governance as states increasingly seek to reconcile Indigenous rights with scientific commercialisation and innovative bioprospecting. Though the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Nagoya Protocol, and the TRIPS Agreement establish international legal principles governing benefit sharing, genetic resources, and intellectual property, states have adopted diverse institutional mechanisms to implement these obligations. This presentation assesses the extent to which Fiji can adapt legal mechanisms from Peru, South Africa, and India to promote sustainable bioprospecting while strengthening the protection of traditional knowledge.
The research applies a comparative multiple-case study methodology to analyse the institutional frameworks, legislation, and case studies from the three jurisdictions. Drawing on bargaining theory, the research analyses how legal mechanisms affect the allocation of rights and bargaining power among states, commercial actors, and indigenous communities. Peru's Benefit Sharing mechanism, South Africa's Participatory Governance Framework, and India's Traditional Knowledge Digital library can be compared to Fiji's existing legal framework to assess the transferability.
This research finds that no single institutional model balances indigenous rights, commercial innovation, and biodiversity conservation. However, the findings suggest that Fiji would benefit from a hybrid system that combines the defensive protection of traditional knowledge, equitable benefit sharing, and a community-centred governance. The information contributes to broader arguments on international biodiversity governance, policy transfer, intellectual property, and comparative law for biodiversity-rich developing states.

ID：6595579

▶3 Self-Reporting or Criminal Accountability? A Comparative Analysis of the Convention Against Torture and the International Criminal Court in Promoting Compliance with the Prohibition of Torture

○Devni Neha Jayaweera （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

Since the conception of the international human rights regime, the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, has generally been considered as a non-derogable right, that under no circumstances can be restricted. Despite the Convention Against Torture（"CAT"）, Universal Decleration of Human Rights, and International Criminal Law prohibiting torture, violations persist in conflict-ridden regions. However, these structures heavily rely on varying levels of compliance, be it self-reporting or state cooperations with court appearances. This paper examines how the self-reporting mechanism of CAT and criminal accountability of the International Criminal Court（"ICC"）differ in their capacity to promote compliance with the prohibition of torture.
Drawing from the managerial and enforcement theories of compliance, through a comparative qualitative case study, this paper analyzes the discrepancies between the self-reporting of CAT-ratified states and human rights organizations to assess the level of treaty compliance. These findings are then compared to the ICC's investigations and charges of torture as a war crime or crime against humanity.
While preliminary findings indicate delayed reporting under CAT, particularly in countries such as Mali and the

Democratic Republic of Congo, the ICC has convicted torture-related crimes within the very same nations. This further suggests that CAT, despite its limitations, is able to create an environment of transparency and improved domestic organizational networks, with ICC cases generating spillover effects that encourage domestic legislative reform. As neither mechanism can guarantee that torture remains a non-derogable right, an intersection between the human rights mechanism and international criminal law is necessary for balanced monitoring and enforcement. With allegations of torture emerging within armed conflicts and state-level oppression, this paper contributes to a broader understanding of existing legal frameworks that can intersectionally address torture.
Keywords: torture prohibition; Convention Against Torture; International Criminal Court; international law.

ID : 6595461

▶4 Adaptability, Resilience, and Repression in Nepal's 2025 Gen-Z Protests

○Animesh Regmi （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

In September 2025, what was supposed to be a Gen-Z-led peaceful demonstration against corruption in Nepal escalated into a national political crisis marked by violent protests and forceful repression. While the mobilization resonated with the wider South Asian repertoire of youth-led protests, Nepal presents an extreme case in which the fall of the government unfolded within two days. Based on this context, this study examines how adaptability and resilience shaped mobilization in the 2025 Nepalese Gen-Z Protests. This ongoing study employs a qualitative, single-case study design using process tracing as a core analytical method to analyze preliminary evidence from the official reports of the Gen-Z Movement Investigation Commission and the National Human Rights Commission of Nepal. Findings suggest that protesters' adaptive use of digital networks and narrative tactics around common grievances, transforming emotion into action, enabled rapid and large-scale mobilization beyond what the state initially expected. The state's conventional response, shaped by past protest management experiences, was further complicated by the decentralized character of the mobilization. This tactical mismatch between the protesters and the state contributed to the state's rapid escalation from crowd control to the use of excessive force, which eventually played a major role in the collapse of the government. The study contributes to protest-repression scholarship by exposing the limitations of conventional repression tactics against adaptive youth mobilization, while also contributing empirically by providing an early academic analysis of an extreme case of political backlash in a significantly compressed timeline. In practical terms, the findings of this study call for states to avoid rapid escalation and excessive use of force in responding to such adaptive and resilient youth mobilization.

Panel code S11／Individual／English **15:20-17:00 Room : J306**

Environment / Sustainability / Tourism 3

Chair : Ngo Thi Minh Phuong（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

ID : 6593745

▶1 Adaptive Co-Management and Community Wellbeing in Japanese UNESCO World Natural Heritage Sites: A Case Study of Shiretoko

○Giulia Marcarino （Sophia University）

Tourism growth in ecologically fragile areas puts increasing pressure on conservation authorities to reconcile environmental protection with the needs of communities living alongside protected sites. Shiretoko, as a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site, manages this tension through an adaptive co-management model centered on multi-stakeholder committees （Folke et al., 2005）. However, little empirical research has examined how this governance structure affects the satisfaction and wellbeing of residents who live with it daily. This study asks under what conditions adaptive co-management, defined here as the inclusion of local stakeholders in policy decisions, is associated with higher community satisfaction without compromising conservation outcomes.
The research follows a mixed-methods case study design, combining Likert-scale questionnaires with semi-structured

interviews involving local residents, tourism operators, guesthouse and restaurant owners, park rangers, and World Heritage Centre staff. The quantitative component measures perceived legitimacy and satisfaction across three dimensions: overall governance satisfaction, satisfaction with inclusion in decision-making, and perceived economic benefit. Interviews and document analysis (Bowen, 2009) will be examined through thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006) to understand how stakeholders make sense of governance rules in practice and whether common themes or concerns emerge.

Based on the literature, inclusion in decision-making is expected to predict satisfaction more strongly where stakeholders report a tangible role in governance (Reed et al., 2008), while economic benefit is expected to matter more where benefits are visibly and locally distributed (Buckley, 2012). The study will clarify which dimension carries more weight in the Shiretoko context, and whether this balance differs from prior single-site research.

Rather than treating co-management as inherently superior to top-down protection, this research aims to identify the conditions under which participatory governance translates into greater legitimacy and satisfaction. The findings offer transferable insight for other environmentally vulnerable communities facing demographic and economic decline (Scheyvens, 1999; Ostrom, 1990).

ID：6594033

▶2 Sustainable Community-Based Tourism Development in Tajikistan: A Governance and Community Participation Analysis

○Saiyod Qodirzoda (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study examines why governance and community participation gaps impede sustainable community-based tourism (CBT) in Tajikistan. Despite strong government commitment via the Tourism Development Strategy 2030 and the Sustainable Tourism Development Plan, a notable gap persists between policy and local implementation. The research asks: What key governance and participation barriers hinder CBT, and how can policy better address them?

Methodology & Results: Using qualitative case study methods, the research combines policy analysis and fieldwork. Key national and international documents on CBT are reviewed for relevance and influence. Hall's (2008) governance and Tosun's (2000) participation frameworks guide analysis of coordination, participation, and implementation issues. Four major governance gaps emerge: vertical and horizontal coordination failures, resource alignment, and accountability weaknesses.

Operational, structural, and cultural barriers further restrict community participation. Around 20-25 stakeholder interviews from various regions and sectors are thematically coded using both frameworks to ensure methodological rigor.

By merging governance and participation frameworks, this study offers a holistic analysis of CBT in Tajikistan - a rare approach in Central Asia. The integrated method better identifies gaps and informs targeted, evidence-based policy recommendations supporting the Tourism Development Strategy 2030. The research advances theoretical and practical understanding of sustainable tourism governance and community empowerment in developing contexts.

ID：6595258

▶3 From Policy to Farmland Resilience: Applying the IPCC Adaptive Capacity Framework and a Theory of Change to Climate-Smart Agriculture in Typhoon-Prone

○Zhanrui Ding, Nkweauseh Reginald LONGFOR, Xuepeng Qian (sophia university)

Climate change poses escalating threats to agricultural systems globally, with typhoon-prone tropical regions facing compounding risks from intensifying storms, extreme precipitation, and rising temperatures. Hainan Province, China's principal tropical agricultural island, exemplifies these challenges: extreme temperature events have intensified over four decades, and climate projections indicate significant crop yield losses under continued warming. Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), encompassing interventions that enhance productivity, build adaptation, and reduce emissions, has been widely promoted as a response, yet the causal pathways from CSA-aligned policy interventions to measurable farmland adaptive capacity outcomes remain underspecified, particularly in China's distinct national policy environment.

This paper examines how CSA-aligned interventions can enhance farmland adaptive capacity and resilience in Hainan's typhoon-prone agricultural context. Drawing on the IPCC Vulnerability and Adaptive Capacity Framework as the primary theoretical foundation, conceptualizing adaptation as the reduction of farmland sensitivity and the building of adaptive capacity against typhoon exposure, and Agricultural Resilience Theory to specify the capacities of robustness, adaptability, and transformability that CSA should produce, the study constructs a Theory of Change (ToC) as an analytical tool mapping the logical pathway from policy inputs to farmland resilience outcomes. Methodologically, the study employs a mixed-methods design combining systematic literature review, Chinese national and Hainan provincial agricultural policy document analysis mapped onto CSA principles, multi-stakeholder semi-structured interviews across farmers, extension workers, and local officials, and secondary climate and agricultural data from Hainan.
A key contribution is the mapping of Chinese agricultural governance, which operates under distinct national terminology rather than the international CSA label, onto CSA principles, revealing alignment and divergence between China's policy architecture and international frameworks. Findings are expected to identify where causal links in the pathway are well-evidenced, where assumptions remain unsubstantiated, and what conditions determine whether CSA-aligned adoption strengthens farmland adaptive capacity under typhoon-risk conditions in Hainan.

Panel code S12／Individual／English **15:20-17:00 Room : J307**

Economics / Finance / Development

Chair : Syed Izaz Ahmed（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

ID : 6593048

▶1 Effects of Alcohol Concentration on Apple Aroma Release and Sensory Perception

○岡本 章吾 （立命館大学食マネジメント研究科）

Fruit aromas are composed of numerous volatile compounds, and the key aroma compounds differ among fruits. The release of these compounds into the headspace is strongly influenced by alcohol concentration. The release of these compounds into the headspace is strongly influenced by alcohol concentration. In low alcohol beverages, even small changes in ethanol concentration may affect the release of aroma compounds from the liquid phase to the headspace, thereby altering sensory characteristics such as aroma onset, aroma quality, drinkability, and aftertaste. Recently, the demand for alcohol in Japan has been declining, particularly among young people.
Nevertheless, fruit-based *chu-hi* remains popular in the country. However, the relationship between alcohol concentration and the perception of fruit aromas has not been sufficiently clarified.
This study aimed to investigate the effects of alcohol concentration on apple aroma release and sensory perception by combining instrumental analysis with sensory evaluation. Apple aroma model beverages containing 0%, 3%, 5%, and 7% alcohol were prepared. Aroma release was analyzed using headspace GC-MS to examine changes in individual aroma compounds with alcohol concentration. Sensory evaluation was conducted to assess aroma intensity, fruity impression, drinkability, and overall preference. In addition, Multivariate analysis was performed to investigate the relationship between aroma composition and sensory perception.
This study is expected to provide new insights into the influence of alcohol concentration on apple aroma releases a sensory perception. The findings will contribute to a better understanding of the relationship between aroma release and sensory perception and may provide useful information for the design of low-alcohol beverages with desirable aroma characteristics.

ID：6562826

▶2 Policy Availability to Policy Uptake: Public Support for SMEs in Pakistan with Reference to the Case of Japan

○Bakhtawar Hizbullah Sario （Ritsumeikan University OIC）

Small and Medium Enterprises（SMEs）form the backbone of any economy in the contemporary world today. SMEs consist of the majority of the business establishments and contribute largely to employment worldwide. The need for sustainable growth of SMEs in Pakistan is underscored by the fact that they possess immense potential to address macroeconomic issues, specifically, the trade imbalance and depleting foreign exchange reserves. Pakistan has introduced various support programs for the promotion of SMEs, however, despite the availability of these policies many SMEs either underutilize and/or cannot access them. This gap between policy availability and policy access raises questions about the implementation of policy support and needs investigation into barriers that remain in the effective access to these policies.

This study analyzes why Pakistani SMEs are either underutilizing and/or not having access to the policies with special focus on finance support and business development support policies. The study uses the Administrative Burden Theory to investigate and analyze how learning, compliance and psychological costs impact the decisions and perceptions of SMEs to utilize public support. This study, therefore, essentially, investigates SME experiences at a firm level and how they engage with these policies in practice.

This research employs a qualitive comparative study method research design wherein Pakistan serves as a primary empirical case whereas Japan serves as a document-based reference case. Primary data will be collected form SMEs in Pakistan through semi structured interviews. With regards to Japan, policy documents, government reports and academic studies are used to explain institutional mechanism that reduce administrative burden and improve access and engagement of SMEs with policy support.

Keywords: SMEs, SME development, Access to Finance, Administrative Burden Theory, Japan, Pakistan, Institutional Reforms

ID：6591292

▶3 A Study on the Market Reactions of Taiwan's Semiconductor Industry to U.S. Semiconductor Export Control Policies

○WEN-CHI ZHANG, NIEN-TZU YANG （National United University）

In recent years, the United States has increasingly implemented export control policies targeting artificial intelligence（AI）chips and advanced semiconductor technologies, creating heightened uncertainty within the global semiconductor industry. This study examines the impact of U.S. semiconductor export control policies on the stock performance of Taiwan's semiconductor industry. Given Taiwan's critical role in the global semiconductor supply chain, this study further explores whether different supply chain segments exhibit heterogeneous market reactions to international policy shocks.

This research adopts an event study methodology to analyze the effects of multiple U.S. semiconductor export control announcements. The sample consists of publicly listed semiconductor firms in Taiwan, which are categorized into integrated circuit（IC）design, IC manufacturing, and packaging and testing firms. By comparing abnormal stock returns surrounding policy announcement dates, this study evaluates whether U.S. export control events generate significant impacts on Taiwan's semiconductor stock market. In addition, the study investigates differences in the magnitude of market reactions across supply chain segments to capture potential structural heterogeneity within the industry. The empirical findings are expected to provide evidence on how geopolitical and trade-related policy shocks influence equity markets in high-technology sectors. The results also offer practical implications for investors in terms of risk assessment and portfolio allocation under policy uncertainty.

Furthermore, this study contributes to the literature by highlighting the importance of supply chain structure in shaping differential market responses to international policy interventions. Overall, this study aims to examine the regulatory developments in strategic industries such as semiconductors may influence investor expectations and stock price movements.

Keywords: Taiwan's semiconductor industry, semiconductor export controls, Artificial Intelligence (AI) chip policies, supply chain heterogeneity

Panel code S13／Pre-formed／English **15:20-17:00 Room : J308**

Multispecies Connections Across Cultures

Chair : Fiona Ariana Sherman（Ritsumeikan Asia pacific university）

ID : 6590289

▶1 Animals in the Hells: Exploring Tourist Perceptions of Animal Welfare at Jigoku Meguri

○Fiona Ariana Sherman （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

Animals in tourism often endure poor welfare standards and overexploitation for the benefit of unassuming tourists, even in cases in which animals are not the primary focal point of the tourism. Jigoku Meguri, or the Seven Hells, in Beppu is one such example where tourists visit to observe the naturally occurring hot springs, with animals as a secondary feature. Two of the seven hells, Shiraike Jigoku and Oniyama Jigoku, feature exotic animals such as rare fish and crocodiles. Using this popular tourist destination as a site of investigation, this research seeks to understand how tourist perceptions of animal welfare affect visitor satisfaction, likelihood of repeat visits, and visitor recommendations to others. Additionally, the research will investigate how perceptions differ between domestic and international tourists, determine how external factors affect visitor perceptions, and explore how visitor perceptions influence institutional animal welfare interventions. This research adopts a triangulated mixed-methods approach by conducting an analysis of tourist reviews on TripAdvisor and Google Reviews, field observations at two of the aforementioned hot springs to identify the animal welfare conditions, and a survey which will be dispersed at the Beppu International Tourist Port. The survey will be created using an animal welfare literacy framework for tourism to guide the study and address the primary research question. This research investigates an understudied, yet popular tourist attraction in Japan to understand how animals are perceived in tourism. The findings are expected to deliver a cross-cultural comparative analysis of tourist perceptions of animal welfare, and explore the relation of these tourist perceptions to the institutional implementation of welfare standards.

ID : 6590501

▶2 Challenges of Tourism Development, Animal Welfare, and Environmental Conservation in the Kopi Luwak Industry

○Ryota Hatanaka （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

Kopi Luwak, or civet coffee, has emerged as one of the most contested commodities in Southeast Asian wildlife tourism, marketed simultaneously as a rare delicacy and an authentic cultural experience. While previous research has documented the poor welfare conditions of captive civets and the postcolonial dynamics underlying the industry's commodification of both animals and local labor, comparatively little is known about how the people closest to the industry—plantation workers, owners, tourists, and coffee stakeholders—themselves perceive the tension between economic necessity and animal welfare. This study addresses that gap through a qualitative, interview-based investigation of stakeholder perceptions surrounding Kopi Luwak tourism in Bali, Indonesia. Using semi-structured interviews with plantation workers, owners, tourists, and individuals knowledgeable about the civet coffee trade, this research applies thematic analysis to identify recurring patterns in how these groups understand, justify, or critique current industry practices. Rather than attempting to resolve the structural conflict between local livelihoods and animal welfare—a task beyond the scope of a single semester—this thesis focuses on mapping the perceptual landscape that surrounds it: where stakeholder views align, where they diverge, and what this reveals about the feasibility of more ethical and sustainable practices going forward.

Findings are expected to contribute to ongoing academic debates on ethical wildlife tourism and post-colonial commodification, while offering a grounded, stakeholder-informed foundation for future policy or certification efforts that seek to balance the economic interests of local communities with the welfare of civets. This research intends to support the wellbeing of the civets in the industry while the balance is maintained.

ID：6591977

▶3 From Capture to Processing: Assessing Post-Capture Barriers to Deer Meat Utilization in Oita Prefecture

○Hiroaki Mashiko （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

Wildlife damage has become a continuing issue in rural Japan. In recent years, agricultural damage caused by wild animals has risen again, with deer accounting for a large share of the total damage. At the same time, the number of captured deer has also increased as part of wildlife damage control efforts. However, the issue does not end with capture. In order for captured deer to be used for human consumption, they must be handled through proper post capture procedures, including killing, bleeding, transport, cooling, and delivery to a processing facility. These procedures require physical labor, hygiene knowledge, equipment, and coordination with processing facilities. In practice, aging hunters, distance from processing facilities, and strict food safety requirements may make it difficult for captured deer to enter the food supply chain. As a result, some captured deer may be disposed of rather than utilized as gibier. This study aims to examine how post-capture handling conditions shape whether captured deer are processed for human consumption or disposed of in Oita Prefecture. By comparing gibier handling guidelines with field observations and interviews with hunters and related stakeholders, this research explores the gap between the ideal flow of gibier utilization and the practical realities faced at the capture-to-processing stage. The expected outcome of this study is to identify the main practical barriers that occur after capture, such as physical labor, time pressure, hygiene requirements, transport conditions, and communication with processing facilities. This study also seeks to clarify how these barriers influence the decision to process or dispose of captured deer. The contribution of this research is to provide a field-based understanding of deer utilization that goes beyond consumer demand or policy goals, and to highlight the importance of supporting hunters and processing facilities at the early stage of the gibier supply chain.

ID：6593306

▶4 The relationship between nature and tattoo culture in Oceania: What tattoos mean to Oceania people

○川添 シェリ （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

Many studies on Oceanian tattoo culture have focused on its history and traditions. However, limited attention has been given to the meanings embedded in tattoo designs, the reasons why nature-based motifs are commonly used, and the significance of tattoos for Oceanian people today. This research examines the meanings represented in Oceanian tattoo designs and explores why natural elements, such as animals, plants, and the ocean, are frequently incorporated into them. It also seeks to understand how Oceanian people perceive nature and express their relationship with the natural world through tattoos. Furthermore, the study investigates the role of tattoos in shaping and maintaining cultural identity. To explore these issues, qualitative interviews will be conducted with students from Oceania at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University（APU）. Participants' knowledge, experiences, and perspectives regarding tattoo culture and its connection to nature will be analyzed. Currently, pilot interviews are being conducted to collect preliminary data. The findings will be used to refine the research focus and guide further analysis. In addition, through connections with participants' families and local communities, further interviews with residents in Oceania are planned to gain deeper and more diverse perspectives on tattoo culture. Furthermore, this study seeks to compare tattoo cultures across a range of Oceanian countries, including Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Palau, and Papua New Guinea, in order to identify both shared characteristics and cultural differences. This research aims to encourage Oceanian people to reconsider the value and meaning of tattoo culture and its relationship with nature while highlighting the importance of cultural preservation and continuity. By deepening understanding of the cultural significance of tattoos, the study also seeks to promote greater awareness of Oceanian cultures and contribute to cross-cultural understanding.