DAY2

General Panel

Panel Code 11~22

**O indicates the presenter.*

Panel code 11／Pre-formed／Japanese　**9:00-10:40　Room : J102**

休学経験のある韓国人留学生の人生径路とキャリア志向の形成過程

Chair : Eiichi Inada（関西学院大学）

ID : 6588250

▶1　キャリアの多様性を理解するためのTEMの援用 ―休学経験のある韓国人留学生を対象に―

○河原畑 希久　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究では、休学経験のある韓国人留学生の長期的な経験を「時間の流れ」を捨象することなく、かつ「社会的文脈」とともに包括的に理解するためにTEMを分析手法として採用した。TEMは、人間が異なる人生を歩みながらも類似の結果に至るという「等至性」と、それを単線ではなく複数の線で描写するという「複線性」の概念に基づいている。TEMでは、研究上の関心対象である「等至点（EFP)」を中心に、実現しなかった「両極化した等至点（P-EFP)」、人生における重要な決定・選択をした出来事である「分岐点（BFP)」、多くの人が経験せざるを得ない出来事である「必須通過点（OPP)」、EFPへの歩みを後押しする「社会的助勢（SG)」と阻害する「社会的方向づけ（SD)」などを用い、後戻りすることのできない「非可逆的時間」の中にある人生径路をモデル化する。本研究における調査協力者は、日本の大学入学後に兵役により休学し、その後復学したという共通の経験を持つが、そこに至るまでに全員が同一の経験をしたわけではなく多様性があり、TEMを用いてその多様性や類似点を可視化した。

ID : 6588178

▶2　日本の国際大学に留学した日本語基準韓国人男子留学生に休学・復学が与える影響 ―言語学習の動機付けを中心に―

○渡辺 若菜　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本発表では、調査協力者Aを対象に行った半構造化インタビューとTEMによる分析結果を報告する。協力者Aが在籍するX大学は、科目のほとんどが日英両言語で開講されており、在籍学生の半数が留学の在留資格を持つ学生で構成されている国際大学である。AはX大学に日本語で講義が受けられるレベルの学生（日本語基準学生）として入学し、約3学期間の休学期間を経て、復学した。調査では、協力者Aに対して複数回の半構造化インタビューを実施し、TEMを用いて分析と考察を行った。その結果、言語学習に対する学習動機の向上には「留学への期待」や「国際的な自己イメージ」が影響し、一方で「復学時のとまどい」「復学時の大学生活への不適応」が低下要因となっていることが示唆された。また、キャリア選択においては、「母国の厳しい就職状況」や「日本の留学経験」がSDにもSGにもなっていることがうかがえた。本発表では、対象者の語りをもとに、上述の内容について具体的事例を報告する。

ID : 6588210

▶3　休学・復学経験を有する留学生のアイデンティティおよびキャリア形成過程に関する ―考察

○栃原 玲子　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本発表は、調査協力者Bを対象に行った半構造化インタビューとTEMによる分析結果を報告する。協力者Bは、X大学で英語による専門科目を受講する学生（英語基準学生）である。調査は、半構造化インタビュー（計約5時間）を実施し、協力者Bの語りのデータをもとにTEMを用いて分析を行った。分析の結果、協力者Bは学童期におけるY国への留学経験（BFP）を出発点とし、Y国での中等教育経験（OPP)、Covid19流行による行動制限（SD)、X大学への入学（BFP)、兵役による休学（SD)、X大学への復学（OPP）等、多様な経験を積み重ねていた。協力者Bは、留学や兵役等の制限された環境下においても自己の強みを認識し、主体的な目標設定を行い、自発的な学習意欲を継続的に維持していた。また、共に学ぶ他者との関わりが、人生径路や選択に影響を与えていることも示唆された（SG)。協力者BのTEM図からは、主体的経験の蓄積と他者との関わりが、学習意欲とアイデンティティ形成および自律性の発達を促進し、それらが統合されることで、キャリア形成の基盤（EFP）を構築していく径路が確認された。本発表では、協力者Bの具体的事例について報告を行う。

ID：6588186

▶4　兵役を経て復学した韓国人留学生のライフキャリア形成を支える対人関係 ―TEMによる事例分析―

○星野 智子　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本発表は、調査協力者Cを対象に行った半構造化インタビューとTEMによる分析結果を報告する。協力者Cは、X大学で英語による専門科目を受講する学生（英語基準学生）である。協力者Cは、高校時代における日本語との出会い、X大学への入学と直後のオンライン授業化による困難、韓国での入隊前訓練時のけがや兵役（社会服務要員としての活動）による学習の中断、そして復学後の多様な人との出会いや葛藤という多様な経験を持ち、現在は日本企業への就職を目標に大学生活を過ごしている。分析の結果、学習動機の向上には「自ら立てた目標」や「相談可能な友人関係」が影響し、一方で「将来不安」「復学時の新生活環境」は低下要因となることが示唆された。また、キャリア発達においては、兵役制度がSDとして機能する一方で、兵役期間は将来設計を見つめ直す時間となり、日本就職への意識や除隊後の具体的行動を考える時間にもなっていた。さらに、復学後の行動を支えるSGとして、「同国出身の留学生の存在」が大きいことがうかがえた。本発表では、調査協力者の語りをもとに、上述の内容について具体的事例を報告する。

Panel code 12／Individual／English　**9:00-10:40　Room：J103**

Environment / Sustainability / Tourism

Chair & Discussant：Ji Han（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

ID：6593956

▶1　AI-Enhanced German Oral Practice: A Study on Learner Performance and Interaction

○Shan Shu　（National Taiwan Normal University）

In response to globalization, language proficiency is a key competency for multinational talent. The purpose of the research is, in Taiwan the practical learning environment and resources for German are limited, resulting in relatively few opportunities for everyday listening and speaking in German. Moreover, pertinent technology-assisted language learning literature often concentrates on grammar and writing instruction. To address the current communicative barriers faced by German learners, this study employs an AI tool intervention that leverages its feedback system as a foundation to guide German learning. Artificial intelligence tools enable learning through social and technological interactions. Moreover, AI tools have been found to be conducive to creating collaborative learning environments that empower learners and promote meaningful interaction. Guided by the Kirkpatrick model of training and learning, this study adopts a quasi-experimental design. The participants are students enrolled in General German courses at the Language Center of National Taiwan University. To minimize individual differences and enhance internal validity, we used the students' prior German proficiency (pre-test) as the reference. From two classes at the same proficiency level, we randomly selected 60 students representing high, medium, and low achievement (20 students per level). These 60 students constituted the study sample, randomly assigning N=30 to the experimental group and N=30 to the control group. In Conclusion, AI-assisted tools into German oral practice can offer personalized learning, enhanced learner performance and interactivity, thereby strengthening and advancing innovative approaches in language education.

Keywords Kirkpatrick model, AI-assisted tools, German oral practice, learning performance

ID：6593293

▶2　Green Campus Evaluation Standard: Paradigm for Sustainability Attainment in Higher Education Institutions in China

○Candy Chiu, Han-Chiang Ho, Zerui Du　（Wenzhou-Kean University）

Higher education institutions (HEIs) are widely recognized as pivotal agents in the transition to sustainability,

simultaneously educating future decision-makers, generating knowledge, and operating campuses that function as visible models of sustainable practice. This paper aims to identify the paradigm logics of sustainability embedded in China's national green campus standard, GB/T51356-2019, and to theorize how these paradigms operate as pathways to sustainability attainment in higher education institutions (HEIs). The study uses theory-building analysis. The standard's six categories are read through a directed content analysis, abstracted into underlying paradigms, and synthesized into a pathway model linking paradigm inputs to institutional mechanisms and attainment outcomes. The conceptual model is complemented by an empirical investigation that validates the framework against institutional outcomes, using the standard's own three-tier green-campus star rating as the attainment metric for a purposive sample of leading Chinese universities. Five substantive paradigms are identified—ecological, metabolic, salutogenic, managerial, and pedagogical—with a sixth, catalytic, dimension cutting across them. The standard is weighted toward the metabolic and ecological paradigms, reflecting its origins in energy-saving campus policy, while the pedagogical and outreach dimensions are comparatively thin. Sustainability attainment depends on whether institutions translate these paradigms through governance, culture, and curriculum rather than treating compliance as an end in itself. The paradigm map gives university leaders a diagnostic for identifying which logics their sustainability efforts over- or under-emphasize, and where to rebalance toward education and engagement. Social implications—By foregrounding the pedagogical and outreach paradigms, the paper supports the wider societal amplification of campus sustainability, consistent with the SDGs. The paper offers a transferable paradigms-to-attainment model for HEI sustainability research.
Keywords: Green campus, GB/T51356-2019, sustainability paradigms, education for sustainable development, higher education, China

ID：6595182

▶3 Collaborations with Art in Tourism Promotion: A Case Study of Beppu

○Keiko Hori (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Amidst the diversification and digitalization of society, digitalization is gaining momentum in logistics, and the value placed on regional authenticity in tourism might have grown significantly. With experiential tourism as a key concept, this study explored the potential of art-based tourism as a means of highlighting regional uniqueness. Regarding the relationship between a region and art, Fujita (2016) discussed "Community-Engaged Art Project," while Sudo (2017) mentioned the relationship between tourist performance and contemporary art in the participation of tourists in art projects. The purpose of this study aimed to gain insights into promoting tourism through utilization of art, focusing on Beppu City, a hot spring resort town and home to a contemporary art NPO, by participating in art-related events and tours and conducting semi-structured interviews with artists and art-related professionals. The NPO BEPPU PROJECT actively promotes artist-in-residence programs. The interviews covered topics such as activities and target audiences in Beppu's traditional craft industry, opinions on preserving that industry, the connection between art and tourism, artists development initiatives, artists networks, and reasons for basing activities in Beppu. The findings revealed collaborations with art across various sectors, including local events, tours, hot springs, traditional crafts, the utilization of vacant spaces, student activities, and university initiatives. There is a trend of "Community Art" initiatives through artist-in-residence programs, and artists and local residents interact actively in areas of Beppu where many artists reside. The networks of art professionals extend globally, serving as a draw attracting visitors to the region where artists reside. The unique perspectives of artists lead to the creation of one-of-a-kind artworks that capture the essence of the region at a specific moment in time, while collaborations with local residents are providing artists with opportunities for test marketing.

ID：6551891

▶4 Sustainable tourism development in Laos: A case study of underdeveloped northern region

○Yord TIMACHACK (Faculty of Education, Yamaguchi University)

Tourism has played a significant role in strengthening Lao national socio-economic development, building a strong base for local communities' economic growth, and helping reduce rural poverty. Sustainable tourism has become a tool for driving multiple stakeholder participation in sustainable destination practices, particularly community based tourism

or ecotourism services, to preserve natural, cultural, and historical aspects and enhance local well-being. This study aimed to explore how power relations and governance structures shaped stakeholder participation and equity in sustainable tourism development in the northern provinces of the Lao PDR. In addition, this research intends to critically determine the distribution of decision-making power among different groups of stakeholders, including government agencies, tourism enterprises, NGOs or INGOs, and residents. This study also examines how stakeholder participation, benefit distribution, burden sharing, and governance barriers impact sustainable destination development. This study employed a qualitative research approach. Data collection relied primarily on primary data, while secondary data were obtained from relevant previous studies, statistical reports, electronic sources, and other related organizations. Primary data were collected through semi-structured interviews conducted with representatives from concerned organizations, tourism enterprises, and local communities in the target villages within the research sites. Furthermore, a thematic analysis approach was used to explore people's perceptions, concepts, and feelings, as well as to examine the relationships among the study variables.

Although sustainable tourism is widely practiced in Lao PDR, it largely generates income from tourism service activities, fostering local community involvement through homestay hosting services, tour guiding, food and beverage operations, and handicraft services. Nonetheless, the study found that there are some critical challenges in sustainable tourism development in the region, such as inequality in benefit sharing, weak governance structures, lack of stakeholder cooperation, and limited local community involvement in decision-making processes. This is because most financial gains from tourism go directly to external tourism businesses like hotels, guesthouses, and tour companies; in contrast, local communities often receive less. On the other hand, many rural residents have difficulty accessing opportunities and resources. Therefore, this research is expected to contribute to a better understanding of how governance structures and power relations shape stakeholder participation in tourism development in the northern region of Laos.

Panel code 13／Individual／English

9:00-10:40 Room : J201

Business / Management 2

Chair & Discussant : Yoshiki Shinohara（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

ID : 6593833

▶1 Issues in Japan's Small Business Subsidy Programs

○Aya Ikuta, Kiminori Gemba （Hosei University）

In Japan, subsidy programs have been in place for quite some time. The Japanese government provides subsidies to small businesses, helping them expand and evolve. However, during the COVID-19 pandemic, many small businesses severely struggled, which led to the launch of new large scale subsidy programs that aimed to help these businesses. As a result, the government has allocated substantial funding to these programs, and several success stories have been documented.

However, several issues have been identified in these subsidy programs. Some businesses misused the funds, while other businesses submitted similar project plans. Furthermore, many businesses relied on consultants during the preparation of their applications, which raised some questions regarding the programs' application process. In addition, other businesses discontinued their projects before completing them, even after receiving approval for their subsidies. At the same time, little is known about what happens to these businesses once they receive funding. It remains unclear whether the subsidy benefited them or actually increased their risks. These issues indicate that the current system may not be working as well as expected. The extant literature on these issues in the Japanese context remains scarce; hence, the actual outcome needs to be further explored.

This study explores the effects of government subsidies on small businesses in the Japanese context, which is an important topic that has not been examined extensively. Understanding what actually happens to businesses after they receive a subsidy helps clarify whether these programs are achieving their intended goals.

ID：6589631

▶2 The impact of intellectual property related implementations on performance: empirical exploring of Japanese SMEs

○LIYUE ZHAO （RITSUMEIKAN UNIVERSITY）

In an innovation-driven economic environment, intellectual property（IP）has become a crucial strategic asset for small and medium-sized enterprises（SMEs）and plays a important role in building their competitive advantage. However, existing studies have focused only on a limited range of IP strategy types and a single dimension of enterprise performance. There has been no further research into the impact of specific IP related implementations on technology-based SMEs. To address this research gap, this study classifies IP related implementations into four categories－IP strategy, IP admin, IP management, and general management－and examines their impact on enterprise performance. Based on a literature review, this study proposed 10 hypotheses and tested them using structural equation modeling（SEM）with data from 226 Japanese technology-based SMEs. The results indicate that the IP strategy only focusing on protecting core technologies（Strategy 1）, while enhancing enterprise performance, it has the negative impact on IP management. In contrast, the strategy that protects both core and marginal technologies（Strategy 2）positively impact enterprise performance, IP admin, and IP management. Moreover, the overall effect is stronger. Among the various mediating variables through which IP strategy influences enterprise performance, IP management has the strongest mediating effect. While IP admin positively influences IP management, it has no significant impact on enterprise performance. conversely, both IP management and general management significantly enhance enterprise performance. These findings explain the specific pathways through which various IP related implementations influence the multidimensional performance of SMEs. This study presents a theoretical model for IP-related implementation and analyzes various pathways. It not only helps SMEs with limited resources select and optimize their IP-related implementations but also assists governments and industry associations in formulating targeted support policies and IP management standards.

ID：6591920

▶3 Threats Are Not Created Equal:The Differential Moderating Effects of Perceived Supervisor Support on Perceived Danger and Qualitative Job Insecurity Among Special Security Service Personnel

○Yu-Te Lin （National Taiwan Normal University）

Special security service personnel operate under dual-threat conditions in which stress stems not only from frontline physical danger but also from concerns over career development and professional standing. Drawing on Conservation of Resources（COR）theory, this study examines how perceived danger and qualitative job insecurity（QJI）affect retention intention among special security service personnel, and whether perceived supervisor support（PSS）exerts differential moderating effects across these two distinct threat conditions.

Using a survey-based design and partial least squares structural equation modeling（PLS-SEM）, this study tests the negative effects of perceived danger and QJI on retention intention, and examines the moderating role of PSS in both relationships. We further propose that PSS provides stronger buffering against career-level threats（QJI）than against physical threats（perceived danger）.

The central question of this study is whether the buffering effect of supervisor support differs depending on the nature of the threat. We argue that when stress threatens personnel's career development and organizational standing, supervisory support carries greater protective value for retention than when facing physical danger. These findings suggest that retention strategies in special security service units should extend beyond physical safety measures to address personnel's deeper concerns about bearing career consequences despite lawful conduct－and that the role supervisors play as a backstop may be the most critical factor in keeping personnel committed to their posts.

Keywords: qualitative job insecurity, perceived danger, perceived supervisor support, retention intention, conservation of resources theory

Panel code 14／Individual／English

9:00-10:40 Room : J202

Economics / Finance / Development 3

Chair & Discussant : Ian James Bisset（Fukuyama University）

ID : 6590081

▶1 Electric Vehicle Development in Thailand: Multi-pathway or Leapfrogging?

○夏田 郁[1], Kriengkrai Techakano[2]
（1 立命館アジア太平洋大学アジア太平洋学部, 2 Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University）

This study examines EV development in Thailand by analysing incumbent firms and new entrants. Incumbent Japanese automakers, established internal combustion engine supply chain networks in Thailand, pursue a multi-pathway strategy, particularly by promoting the HEV segment. By contrast, Chinese automakers employ a leapfrogging strategy by targeting the BEV segment in Thailand. Although the Thai government initially introduced EV1.0/2.0 to develop the BEV segment, Japanese automakers were rather reluctant. Accordingly, the newly established EV Board introduced EV3.0/3.5 to attract Chinese automakers, and successfully achieved a high EV adoption ratio in 2025. Nevertheless, the Thai automotive industry faces two challenges: i) the insertion of local capital firms into the EV supply chain networks, and ii) the extension of Chinese domestic problems, including overcapacity and low profitability.
As such, the role of the EV Board in balancing Japanese and Chinese automakers is increasingly important to EV development, including for local Thai suppliers.
Keywords:
EV development policy, Multi-pathway, Leapfrogging, Thailand

ID : 6579634

▶2 The role of World Trade Organization in promoting Sustainable Development Goals

○Anna Wrobel （University of Warsaw）

The aim of this paper is to address two questions: how trade can contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and what role the World Trade Organization plays in this process. In particular, the paper will analyze the WTO's activities in two areas: SDG 5: Gender Equality and SDG 14: Life Below Water. The WTO pursues these goals through agreements, technical assistance, and multi-stakeholder initiatives. The WTO plays also leading role in promoting inclusive economic growth, women's economic empowerment, sustainable resource management, and effective partnerships.
The paper will cover the WTO's own initiatives, actions undertaken in cooperation with other global economic governance institutions, and collaboration with non-governmental organisations, as well as the impact of these actions on the policies of selected WTO members.

ID : 6585437

▶3 Beyond Compliance: Do ESG and Corporate Governance Matter for Firm Performance? Evidence from Operational and Market-Based Measurement in Emerging Market

○Muhammad Masyhuri （School of Business, Western Sydney University Indonesia）

The growing emphasis on environmental, social, and governance（ESG）practices has intensified scholarly debate regarding whether sustainability initiatives or corporate governance mechanisms are more effective in enhancing firm performance. This study investigates the multidimensional effects of ESG performance, corporate governance mechanisms, and capital structure on both operational firm performance and market valuation among publicly listed companies in an emerging market context. Utilising a quantitative explanatory research design, the study examined 150

firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2024−2025 that reported ESG scores in their annual disclosures. The analysis evaluates dual performance dimensions: internal operational efficiency (NPM, ROA, ROE, ROI) and external market valuation (EPS, FCFM, Tobin's Q). The results of the study indicate that robust corporate governance is the primary driver of firm value, significantly outperforming ESG metrics. Specifically, institutional ownership, board independence, and female board representation have been shown to consistently enhance profitability and market valuation. Conversely, high financial leverage severely restricts operational margins, while ESG initiatives yield mixed outcomes−improving earnings per share (EPS) but restricting free cash flow (FCFM) due to the heavy capital expenditures required for sustainability transitions. These findings suggest that governance quality exerts a stronger influence on firm performance than ESG disclosure alone. The study makes a significant contribution to the existing literature by integrating Agency Theory, Resource Dependence Theory, Stakeholder Theory and Upper Echelons Theory. It demonstrates that effective governance mechanisms serve as the primary drivers of value creation in emerging markets. The findings offer important managerial implications for board composition, investor relations, ESG integration, and capital structure optimization. For practitioners, these findings emphasise the importance of moving beyond a compliance-driven ESG approach. Instead, they should strategically optimise board diversity and debt capacity, and cultivate active institutional investor relations to maximise long-term enterprise value.

ID : 6595516

▶4 Learning challenges faced by GVC-affiliated local apparel firms: A Qualitative study in Pakistan

○MUDDASSARAHA SADAF (RITSUMEIKAN ASIA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY)

Existing literature argues that global value chains (GVC) participation is sufficient for technological upgrading and knowledge sourcing. However, despite being part of GVCs, most local firms cannot upgrade to higher-value activities. This study aims to identify the fundamental learning challenges that prevent externally sourced knowledge from being effectively converted into innovation and upgrading. By adopting qualitative multiple case study, the data was collected through semi structured interviews and surveys from 30 GVC-affiliated apparel local firms in Pakistan. While the data was analyzed through content analysis to identify the core learning challenges faced by local firms.

The research showed five significant learning challenges which are organizational rigidity, weak knowledge internalization, superficial or single-loop learning, and weak strategic learning capability that prevent local firms from accessing high-value activities such as design, branding and innovation. This research shows that the main learning challenge to the technological upgrading of local apparel firms is not the unavailability of external knowledge, but the internal learning challenges that prevent this knowledge from being transformed into effective organizational capabilities. Organizational rigidity hinders the adoption of new approaches, while the weak knowledge internalization limits the learning process. Similarly, superficial or single-loop learning and weak strategic learning ability prevent firms from moving beyond current routines to advanced practices. The research provides guidance to local firms and relevant governmental bodies in apparel industry to promote technological upgrading.

Keywords: Global value chains, apparel industry, Pakistan, learning challenges, upgrading

Panel code 15／Individual／English **9:00-10:40 Room : J203**

International Relations / Law / Political Sciences 4

Chair & Discussant : Yoichiro Sato (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 6578826

▶1 Fragmented Security Orders: Cold War Alliances and the Making of the Contemporary Indo-Pacific

○HUNGLIN YEH (Research Fellow, Center for National and Regional Development, Kainan University)

This paper examines the historical formation of fragmented security orders in the Asia-Pacific and their continuing

influence on contemporary Indo-Pacific strategy. It argues that the region has long been characterized by a multilayered and non-integrated security structure rather than by a single institutionalized collective-security system comparable to that of Europe. By analyzing the United States-led hub-and-spokes alliance system, including bilateral alliances such as the U.S.-Japan and U.S.-South Korea alliances, as well as limited multilateral arrangements such as the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, the paper contends that Cold War Asia-Pacific security was fundamentally organized through structural fragmentation. A comparative perspective further shows that this pattern did not disappear after the Cold War; instead, it has been reconfigured in the contemporary Indo-Pacific through the coexistence of traditional alliances, minilateral mechanisms such as the Quad and AUKUS, and the institutional separation of security and economic governance. Using a historical-institutionalist approach, this study emphasizes path dependence and institutional continuity, and argues that fragmentation should be understood not as a transitional anomaly but as a constitutive feature of regional order in the Asia-Pacific. In doing so, the paper offers a historically grounded reinterpretation of Indo-Pacific security dynamics and a corrective to international relations frameworks that remain overly centered on the European experience.

ID : 6588988

▶2 *Sura Dira Jayaningrat Lebur Dening Pangastuti*: Javanese Strategic Accommodation and ASEAN Centrality in a Fragmented Indo-Pacific

○Maula Hudaya[1], Bimantoro Kushari Pramono[2]
(1 Department of International Relations, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia,
2 Tenggara Strategics, Indonesia)

This article develops a Global International Relations (IR) reading of ASEAN Centrality through the Javanese maxim"*Sura dira jayaningrat, lebur dening pangastuti*", means all power, violence, and worldly might are ultimately overcome by compassion and kindness. The maxim not used solely as a cultural ornament or local empirical nuance, but as a non-Western conceptual vocabulary for rethinking how regional order could be imagined and practiced from the Global South. This article did not demise the mainstream Western explanations on ASEAN Centrality that often portray ASEAN Centrality as the matter of hedging strategy amid great power rivalry or the capability as an institution to bridge the interests of multiple parties, these arguments overlooked the deeper logic behind ASEAN's accommodative order-building. To fill in the gap, this article develops the concept of Javanese strategic accommodation: a mode of ordering in which antagonistic power is neither defeated nor excluded, rather being absorbed into inclusive diplomatic spaces where its disruptive potential is moderated, ritualised, and made governable. Methodologically, the article conducts an interpretive conceptual analysis of ASEAN-led mechanisms, including the ASEAN Regional Forum, East Asia Summit, ADMM-Plus, and the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific. It argues that these mechanisms should not be read merely as weak institutional compromises, but as non-Western practices of managing hierarchy, asymmetry, and rivalry without surrendering regional agency. In a fragmented Indo-Pacific marked by intensifying geopolitical competition, ASEAN Centrality reflects not only institutional survival but also a distinctive logic of regional ordering. Therefore, this piece is contributing to the Global IR literature by showing how Javanese thought can generate analytical concepts for understanding shared regional futures. At the same time, it also highlights the ambivalence of strategic accommodation in which the same logic that sustains ASEAN's relevance may also produce ambiguity, slow collective action, and weak responses to crisis.
Keywords: *ASEAN Centrality, Javanese strategic accommodation, Global IR, non-Western IR theory, regional order*

ID : 6579783

▶3 THAILAND'S MULTI-TRACK SOFT POWER STRATEGY: A Middle Power Model for Navigating Fragmentation in Southeast Asia

○Shagun Thapliyal (University of Tsukuba)

As geopolitical fragmentation intensifies—through interstate hostilities, weakening multilateral institutions, and deepening political polarization—classical frameworks for international cooperation face mounting pressure. This paper examines how Thailand has responded by developing a sophisticated layered soft power strategy, offering instructive lessons for how middle powers can construct shared futures without recourse to hard power leverage.

The paper introduces the concept of layered soft power diplomacy via deployment of state-directed cultural policy, regional engagement, people-to-people exchange, tourism, and digital entertainment exports toward building transnational communities of attraction and goodwill that endure under geopolitical stress.
The core analysis is Thailand's 2023 National Soft Power Strategy, which expanded from five flagship industries－food, film, festival, Muay Thai, and fashion－into an integrated eleven-industry framework encompassing established economic sectors with emerging fields including robotics, logistics, and digital industries. These domestic initiatives are further amplified through Thailand's strategic engagement with ASEAN and BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) and its deliberate adoption of East Asian entertainment business models as soft power vehicles.
Methodologically, the paper adopts a constructivist framework, treating soft power as constituted through perception, meaning, and cultural exchange rather than material resources alone. A qualitative single-case study design is employed, with process tracing as the core analytical method. Evidence is drawn from primary policy documents, diplomatic records, cultural industry data, academic literature, and digital media sources tracking the international reach of Thai cultural exports. Discourse analysis supplements the examination of identity and narrative dimensions.
Taken together, the findings suggest that for middle powers navigating a fragmented international order, layered soft power diplomacy represents not merely a cultural strategy, but a viable pathway toward building shared futures－one that operates quietly across geopolitical divides, accumulating resilience precisely because it works beneath the threshold of formal great power competition.
Keywords: Soft power, Middle Powers, Thailand, ASEAN, Cultural diplomacy

ID：6595232

▶4　Paving the Way to Participate in the ASEAN Bloc

○Jason Lowes　(Fukuyama University)

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a trading bloc of nations that is increasingly becoming more influential. By 2030, ASEAN is aspiring to be the fourth-largest economy in the world (ASEAN, 2025). Although Japan is a not member of ASEAN, it is an associate member along with China and Korea. This extended group is called the ASEAN+3, and it is now the worlds largest market with nearly 28% of global final demand (Ng & He, 2026). Article 34 of the ASEAN Charter establishes English as the sole working language of the bloc, so to effectively fully participate in the ASEAN bloc, Japanese envoys and business people will have to use functional English as the Lingua Franca for communication. This study employed the English language training materials provided by the ASEAN organization along with geographical and cultural training materials to train Japanese students at a mid-sized regional university in Japan to use functional English for effective interpersonal communication and negotiating mock business transactions. The primary intended outcome of the training is to elevate the functional communicative competence of the students. A secondary goal of the training is to expand the students' international curiosity and desire to expand their involvement with the cultures and people of the ASEAN bloc. MEXT (2013) has reported that Japanese students have an inward-looking stance. This has been reflected in the decreasing number of students choosing to participate in study abroad programs (JASSO, 2019). Providing the students with functional linguistic tools and cultural awareness may create pathways which allow Japanese students to effectively share their future with their peers in the ASEAN bloc.

Panel code 16／Individual／English

9:00-10:40 Room : J204

International Relations / Law / Political Sciences 5

Chair : Shunichi Takekawa（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）
Discussant : Whi Chang（Sejong University）

ID : 6594932

▶1 Who Created Two Different Conservative Newspapers in Japan?: A Study of Four Publishers of Yomiuri and Sankei

○Shunichi Takekawa （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

It has been suggested that conservatism in post-war Japan is an ambiguous concept characterized by situationalism that changes depending on the circumstances. However, two distinct trends can be discerned. In the media industry, these are represented by the conservative national newspapers, Yomiuri Shimbun and Sankei Shimbun. This study aims to clarify the difference between the"moderate conservatism"of the Yomiuri and the"traditionalist conservatism"of the Sankei by examining the individuals who established the ideological foundations of each newspaper. Shoriki Matsutaro acquired control of Yomiuri in the 1920s and built it into the most widely circulated national newspaper. His top priority was to produce a commercially successful newspaper, so Yomiuri adopted a moderate conservative stance. Watanabe Tsuneo joined Yomiuri after World War II, rising from political reporter to president and editor-in-chief. Yomiuri's shift towards a more conservative stance in the 1980s is largely attributed to Watanabe, then chair of the editorial board. However, as a former conscripted army private, he was critical of the militarism of imperial Japan, and Yomiuri's editorial stance reflected his views. In the 1950s, Mizuno Shigeo, an executive at a paper manufacturing company, acquired Sankei, transforming the Osaka-born local newspaper into a national newspaper. Mizuno was also a business leader who supported the moderate conservative Prime Minister Ikeda Hayato in the 1960s. His political views were similar to Ikeda's, and Sankei editorial views were influenced by his political thoughts. Nevertheless, Shikanai Nobutaka, Mizuno's successor, established Sankei's current conservative editorial stance, transforming it into a right-wing conservative newspaper. This study discusses how these two different forms of conservatism evolved within the media industry by exploring the thoughts and actions of the four leaders of these two newspapers appeared in a variety of publications.

ID : 6579847

▶2 Tabunka Kyōsei as the Depoliticization of Multiculturalism: Aspirational Discourse and Unequal Inclusion in Japan

○Toru Oga （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

1. Purpose of Research
Why has Japan institutionalized the language of *tabunka kyōsei* (“multicultural coexistence”) rather than that of multiculturalism? This paper examines *tabunka kyōsei* not as a Japanese version of multiculturalism, but as a distinctive policy discourse through which diversity is rendered administratively manageable. The purpose of the research is to clarify what political work is performed by replacing multiculturalism with coexistence in Japan's local integration policy, particularly in relation to rights, citizenship, redistribution, and institutional transformation.
2. Methodology and Results
This study conducts a qualitative discourse analysis of national and local government policy documents on multicultural coexistence in Japan, including national guidelines and municipal multicultural coexistence plans. Rather than treating these documents as neutral policy instruments, the analysis examines how foreign residents are represented, what problems are made visible, and what issues remain marginal or absent. As an initial analytical framework, the paper focuses on four major discursive domains: livelihood support, communication support, awareness-raising and social participation, and regional revitalization. These domains emphasize Japanese-language assistance, consultation services, disaster preparedness, cultural exchange, and community participation, thereby constructing an aspirational vision of coexistence in which foreign residents are recognized as members of local

communities. At the same time, the framework allows the study to examine how structural issues such as labor exploitation, discrimination, unequal access to welfare and education, political participation, and the absence of a coherent immigration policy are displaced or underarticulated.
3. Conclusion and Relevance
The paper argues that *tabunka kyōsei* represents a central dilemma of Japanese inclusion: it makes local coexistence speakable and practically actionable, yet depoliticizes multiculturalism by separating everyday support from democratic membership. This study contributes to debates on cooperation in fragmented societies by showing how inclusive language can enable practical coexistence while limiting deeper political integration.

ID : 6572500

▶3 Layered Oceans in the Indo-Pacific and the Politics of Regional Imagination: Evidence from UN General Debate Speeches, 1946—2025

○Manish Jung Pulami （Osaka School of International Public Policy, The University of Osaka）

While labeling a region, one is not only describing a space but constructing a political order. This article attempts to examine the politics of regional imagination taking the Indo-Pacific as a case which presently dominates the contemporary geopolitical discourse and argues that it is less a new region than a discursive layer built upon older Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean vocabularies. Taking United National General Debates（UNGD）as site of universal, comparable, and longitudinal observation, the article employs a dictionary-based measurement and keyword-in-context collocation analysis to the complete UNGD speeches corpus（1946-2025）. The study traces when each oceanic vocabulary appears, analyzes the political meaning, and finds out which states deploy or resist it. The analysis finds layering instead of replacement. The succeeding regional imaginaries accumulate rather than displacing one another, and each encodes distinct project, for example, the Indian Ocean of decolonization and demilitarization, the Pacific Ocean of nuclear-free and climate change concerns, the Asia-Pacific of liberal economic regionalism, and the Indo-Pacific of maritime security. The diffusion of regional imaginary of Indo-Pacific is interesting as it falls along the lines of the USA-China competition, promoted by QUAD, hedged by ASEAN, refused by China, and critically appropriated by Russia. Notably, the results reveal that the region's recent rise and marginality in universal forum is against its saturation in strategic venues. It shows it as a coalition of vocabulary with diffusion rather than an emergent global discourse. The article concludes that to adopt, redefine, refuse, or attack a regional label is a form of strategic discursive positioning under structural competition. Overall, the article theoretically builds around constructivism and critical geopolitics of acceptance and contestation, and contributes to text-as-data in IR research.
Keywords: Indo-Pacific, regional imaginaries, Asia-Pacific, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean.

Panel code 17／Individual／English **13:00-14:40 Room : J102**

Economics / Finance / Development 4

Chair & Discussant : Munim Kumar Barai（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

ID : 6548525

▶1 The Impact of R&D Intensity on Earnings Management Threshold Effects-Association Rules

○Ho Li Yang （National United University）

This study investigates the critical relationship between R&D intensity and earnings management, focusing on the identification of specific threshold effects. Research and Development（R&D）plays a pivotal role in corporate innovation and competitive strategy; however, its inherent uncertainty often leads to information asymmetry. This uncertainty can create incentives for management to engage in earnings manipulation, which significantly impacts financial transparency and increases risks for investors. By addressing the gap in existing literature, which often overlooks the non-linear threshold effects of R&D, this research provides new insights into corporate financial

behavior. The methodology utilizes data from the top 20% of Taiwanese enterprises by market value. To uncover complex patterns, the study employs Association Rules (Apriori) to identify relationships between key variables based on support, confidence, and lift. Furthermore, a Support Vector Machine (SVM) is implemented to establish a predictive model. To verify the threshold effect, the Panel Data Threshold Model is applied, using discretionary accruals calculated via the Modified Jones Model as the proxy for earnings management. Empirical results confirm a significant single threshold effect, with the R&D intensity threshold value identified at 7.51. The findings indicate that the single threshold F-value is highly significant ($F = 60.73, p = 0.0066$). Once a firm's R&D intensity surpasses this critical level, earnings management behaviors become significantly more pronounced. Based on these findings, the study recommends that regulatory bodies and auditors implement differentiated oversight mechanisms and stricter disclosure requirements for high-R&D firms. These contributions include the development of an early-warning model for the industry and provide vital references for policymakers to enhance market integrity. Ultimately, this research offers a valuable framework for understanding how innovation-driven investments influence corporate governance and reporting quality.

KEYWORDS: Association Rules, earnings management, R&D intensity, threshold effect

ID : 6588354

▶2 Social safety net Programmes in Bangladesh: Problems and Prospects.

○KAZI MD ZAINUR RAHMAN (MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE)

Bangladesh has implemented a wide range of social safety net programmes to reduce poverty, protect vulnerable populations, and promote inclusive development. These programmes play a significant role in addressing economic shocks, food insecurity, unemployment, old-age vulnerability, and the adverse effects of natural disasters. Despite considerable progress, the effectiveness of social safety nets is often constrained by challenges such as inadequate coverage, targeting errors, resource limitations, administrative inefficiencies, and instances of political influence in beneficiary selection. In this context, the present study aims to examine the existing social safety net programmes in Bangladesh, identify the major problems affecting their implementation, and explore future prospects for improving their effectiveness and sustainability.

The study adopted a mixed-method approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Primary data were collected through field-level surveys and key informant interviews with beneficiaries, local government representatives, and officials involved in programme implementation. Secondary data were obtained from government reports, policy documents, journal articles, and publications of national and international development organizations. Descriptive and thematic analyses were employed to interpret the findings.

The findings indicate that social safety net programmes have contributed significantly to poverty reduction and social protection among disadvantaged groups. However, issues relating to beneficiary identification, insufficient benefit amounts, delays in fund disbursement, lack of transparency, and limited monitoring mechanisms continue to undermine programme outcomes. The study also reveals promising prospects through the expansion of digital payment systems, improved beneficiary databases, enhanced institutional coordination, and evidence-based policy reforms.

The study concludes that strengthening governance, ensuring accurate targeting, increasing resource allocation, and promoting accountability are essential for maximizing the impact of social safety net programmes in Bangladesh. A more integrated and technology-driven social protection system can enhance resilience and contribute to the country's broader goals of sustainable and inclusive development.

ID : 6593628

▶3 The Protection and Development of the Persons with Disabilities in Bangladesh: A Study

○MD ZAHIDUL ALAM (MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE, BANGLADESH)

This study aims to explore the current status of the protection and development of the persons with disabilities in Bangladesh and to assess the effectiveness of existing policies, legal frameworks, and social welfare programs in promoting their rights and well-being. The research focuses on identifying the challenges faced by the persons with disabilities in accessing education, healthcare, employment, social protection, and community participation, while also

examining the role of government and non-government organizations in disability-inclusive development.
The study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative research techniques. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires, interviews, and focus group discussions with persons with disabilities, their family members, service providers, and relevant stakeholders. Secondary data were gathered from government reports, policy documents, academic journals, and publications of national and international organizations. Descriptive and thematic analyses were used to interpret the collected data.
The findings reveal that Bangladesh has made significant progress in disability protection through the enactment of disability-related laws, expansion of social safety net programs, and increased awareness regarding disability rights. However, persons with disabilities continue to face barriers such as limited accessibility, inadequate employment opportunities, social stigma, insufficient rehabilitation services, and unequal access to education and healthcare facilities. The study also found that disability allowance programs and community-based initiatives have positively contributed to improving the socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries.
The study concludes that although notable achievements have been made, greater efforts are needed to ensure full inclusion and equal opportunities for persons with disabilities. Strengthening institutional capacity, improving accessibility, enhancing vocational training, and increasing public awareness are essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive development in Bangladesh.

ID：6582451

▶4 Technological Adoption Trends in Healthcare: A Bibliometric and Network Analysis Across a Global Technology Manufacturer

○Jun Takagi[1], Keisuke Shinagawa[2], Tetsuaki ODA[1]
(1 Graduate School of Technology Management, Ritsumeikan University,
2 Fukuoka Women's University Center for Women's Leadership)

Healthcare systems are increasingly required to adopt emerging technologies in response to population aging, shortages of healthcare professionals, and rising healthcare expenditures. While previous studies have focused on medical technologies and specific healthcare applications, limited attention has been given to technology diffusion processes driven by global technology manufacturers. This study investigates the long-term evolution of technology adoption trends in healthcare through an analysis of healthcare-related publications co-authored by researchers affiliated with a global technology manufacturer. Healthcare-related publications published between 2005 and 2024 were collected from the PubMed database and analyzed using bibliometric and network analysis methods. Keyword co-occurrence networks were visualized using VOSviewer, and changes in research structures were examined through Links, Total Link Strength, and Occurrences. Network structures were also compared across different periods to explore the evolution of technology adoption themes. The results indicate a gradual shift in research focus over time. Between 2005 and 2013, research was primarily centered on health promotion and remote communication. During 2014−2016, attention expanded toward diagnosis and clinical interventions. From 2017 to 2019, artificial intelligence, mHealth, telemedicine, and research ethics emerged as prominent themes. In 2020−2024, research diversified further to include infectious diseases, chronic disease management, patient psychology, and social reintegration support. These findings suggest that advanced digital technologies have progressively diffused into healthcare, expanding from health promotion to more advanced medical applications. The study provides insights into technology diffusion from industry to healthcare and contributes to innovation management research in technology-intensive sectors.

Panel code 18／Individual／Japanese

13:00-14:40 Room : J103

Japanese Session

Chair & Discussant : 藤本 武士（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

ID：6594687

▶1 日本における起業意図の認知的基盤：起業家ネットワーク・自己効力感と起業意図の関連構造に関する探索的研究

○石川 貴章[1,2]（1 株式会社SingleID, 2 大阪成蹊大学）

日本は先進国の中でも起業する人の割合が低く、これまで「失敗への恐怖」がその主な原因とされてきた。しかし、その説を実証的に検証した研究は少ない。
本研究は、GEM（世界各国の起業活動を調査する国際プロジェクト）の2022年日本データ（2,003人）を用い、起業する意欲に影響する要因を分析した。
その結果、「失敗への恐怖」は起業意欲とほとんど関係がなく、それよりも「自分には起業できるという自信（自己効力感）」と「身近に起業した知人がいること」が強く関連していることがわかった。さらに、身近に起業家がいることが起業意欲につながる理由の約23%は、「自信が高まること」を通じた間接的な影響で説明できることも示された。
これは、身近な起業家の存在を見聞きすることで「自分にもできるかもしれない」という自信が育ち、それが起業意欲を後押しするという心理メカニズムを裏付けるものである。
本結果は横断的データに基づく探索的な分析であり、因果関係を確定するには今後の追跡調査が必要である。

ID：6588785

▶2 地方工学系大学における留学生の日本語学習の実態とニーズ ― 3年間のアンケート調査から ―

○久保 比呂美（北見工業大学）

本学では、日本語能力を必須としない入試制度や協定校からの短期留学生受入れにより、日本語学習経験がほとんどないまま来日する留学生が増えている。本学は人口約10万人規模の地方都市に位置する工学系大学であり、外国語のみで生活できる環境は限定的である。そのため、留学生の日本語能力や学習状況、日本語に対する意識を把握することは、教育支援体制を検討する上で重要である。本研究では、本学の留学生を対象に3年間継続して実施した日本語に関するアンケートを分析した。その結果、多くの留学生が日本語を生活、研究活動、地域との交流、さらには将来のキャリア形成に必要な能力として認識し、高い学習意欲を有していることが明らかとなった。一方で、漢字や語彙の習得、学習時間の確保に課題を抱えており、会話練習や日本人学生との交流など、実践的な学習機会へのニーズが強く見られた。これらの結果を踏まえ、地方工学系大学における日本語教育および支援のあり方について考察する。

Panel code 19／Individual／English

13:00-14:40 Room : J201

Business / Management 2

Chair & Discussant : Malini Nair（APU Center for NEXT Generation Business and Industrial Creation）

ID：6593899

▶1 Strengthening the India−Japan CEPA Framework: Towards a Services-Led, Digitally Integrated Economic Partnership

○Amrita Kaur[1], ○Bineet Kaur[2], ○Amrinder Kaur[2]
(1 Shaheed Bhagat SIngh Coollege, University of Delhi, 2 SGND Khalsa College, University of Delhi)

One of the most important bilateral economic frameworks in Asia, the India-Japan Comprehensive Economic

Partnership Agreement（CEPA）has been in effect since August 2011. However, a crucial imbalance still exists almost fifteen years after the agreement's creation: the services sector, which includes information technology, healthcare, education, financial services, and skilled labor mobility, is still structurally underdeveloped within the CEPA framework, whereas goods trade and manufacturing investment have profited from the liberalization provisions of the agreement. This paper argues that unlocking services trade is the single most consequential lever for the next phase of India−Japan economic integration and that achieving this requires a fundamental renegotiation and modernisation of the CEPA into a CEPA 2.0 architecture suited to the Indo-Pacific Century. This paper contends that opening up services trade is the most important lever for the next stage of India-Japan economic integration. This study uses bilateral trade data（2011−2026）, trade intensity index analysis, Mode 4 utilization statistics, and a comparative analysis of India's recently concluded trade agreements with the EU and the UK. The study assesses the underperformance of the CEPA's Movement of Natural Persons（Mode 4）provisions and compares Japan's structural need for Indian skilled workers to current institutional frameworks. A four-pillar CEPA 2.0 policy framework is suggested in the study that focuses on Services Trade, Mode 4 Liberalisation and Digital Integration between India and Japan suited for the Indo-Pacific Century.
Keywords: India–Japan CEPA, trade in services, Mode 4, IT services, healthcare trade, digital economy, Indo-Pacific, CEPA 2.0

ID：6575919

▶2　中高年層の文化的特性がAIヘルスケア受容意図に与える影響 ―未利用者を対象としたHofstede-UTAUT統合モデル分析―

○蘇 寅鎬　（立命館大学大学院 テクノロジー・マネジメント研究科）

本研究の目的は、AIヘルスケアサービス未利用の中高年層において、個人レベルの文化的価値志向が受容意図の形成にどのように関与するかを明らかにし、予防型保険・インシュアテックへの示唆を検討することである。韓国・釜山地域の50歳以上217名を対象に、Hofstedeの文化次元とUTAUTを統合したモデルを構築し、探索的・確認的因子分析、信頼性分析、構造方程式モデリング、ブートストラッピングにより検証した。その結果、受容意図は成果期待ではなく、社会的影響と信頼によって有意に規定された。また、長期志向は成果期待、信頼、社会的影響を通じて受容意図に有意な間接効果を示した一方、権力格差の効果は限定的で、不確実性回避は主要な説明要因ではなかった。以上より、未利用段階のAIヘルスケア普及には、機能的有用性の訴求だけでなく、制度的信頼、データ利用の透明性、家族・地域社会を含む支援環境の構築が重要である。本研究は、文化を認知形成の先行要因として捉える点で関連性を有する。
キーワード：AIヘルスケア、インシュアテック、技術受容、文化的価値、信頼、中高年層

ID：6595402

▶3　Patent Assignment as an Open Innovation Mechanism: How Startups Acquire and Utilize Corporate Patents

○中川 佳則, 小田 哲明　（立命館大学MOT大学院 テクノロジー・マネジメント研究科）

This exploratory study examines patent assignments from large corporations to startups as a mechanism for resource acquisition, knowledge transfer, and innovation capabilities. Using U.S. patent application and ownership data, it identifies patents assigned to independent startups and analyzes forward citations, subsequent patent filings, and litigation. The findings suggest that such assignments are rare but may serve different strategic functions. In life sciences, acquired patents appear to support technological development and access to external knowledge. In other fields, they may contribute to competitive positioning, defensive strategies, and responses to patent disputes. Because the sample is limited and case identification may involve omissions or inconsistent classification, the results are exploratory rather than conclusive. Overall, underutilized corporate patents may alleviate startups' resource constraints and provide a pathway for knowledge transfer and open innovation.

Panel code 20／Individual／English **13:00-14:40 Room : J202**

Education / Gender Studies / Sociology

Chair & Discussant : Kaori Yoshida (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 6567279

▶1 Graduate Unemployment in Bangladesh: Evaluating the Failures of Higher Education and Learning from the Japanese Model

○Md Jahangir Alam
(Department of Japanese Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Purpose of the research:
This study focuses on understanding the factors driving graduate unemployment and underemployment, and on how HEIs leave students unprepared for the job market due to a lack of skills. This study also aims to examine lessons learned from the Japanese higher education and employment system and to find solutions to enhance the employability of graduates in Bangladesh.
Methodology and results:
The research used a mixed-methods design, including quantitative surveys of both university graduates and graduate employers, as well as qualitative interviews with academic decision-makers, policymakers, and industry workers. Additional secondary data were examined from government reports, labor market sources, and international literature. Some messages from the results are that the relevance of University schedules and industry requirements differs clearly; there is a lack of practical and technical skills; a lack of internships and work-based learning; poor synchronization between industry and the University; and no messages regarding a career guidance service. Many graduates lacked soft skills and problem-solving, and were not prepared for the workplace. The Japanese model, by contrast, reveals the effectiveness of the well-documented university-industry partnership, the university's placement service, its hands-on learning approach, and its ongoing responsiveness to the labor market's needs through curriculum updates. They are very successful in using a comparative approach to improving the smooth transition from school to work and reducing the unemployment rate among graduates.
Conclusion and relevance:
This quandary needs to be addressed by universities through changes in their education systems, including creating demand-oriented learning programs, promoting linkages between academia and industry, expanding internship programs, and integrating employability skills into the academic curriculum. The research is highly relevant to policymakers, university leadership, employers, and development partners for improving human capital development, promoting the transition to a knowledge-based economy in Bangladesh, and supporting development.

ID : 6589693

▶2 Designing AI-Informed Teacher Emotional Support: A Design-Based Research Study Integrating Social-Emotional Learning and Stress Appraisal Theory

○Kai Shin Wong[1], Hsien Sheng Hsiao[2]
(1 National Taiwan Normal University, 2 Department of Technology Application And Human Resourse Development, National Taiwan Normal University)

Purpose of the research Teachers globally face increasing emotional demands — from curriculum delivery and classroom management to administrative burdens and parent communication—often resulting in emotional exhaustion and burnout. While teacher wellbeing significantly influences job satisfaction, student outcomes, and school stability, existing support systems remain reactive and often require teachers to initiate help-seeking, which may be hindered by stigma, privacy concerns, and time constraints.
This Design-Based Research (DBR) study aims to address these challenges by developing an AI-based teacher emotional support system informed by the CASEL social-emotional learning (SEL) framework and stress appraisal-

coping theory. The prototype comprises four core modules: (1) Emotional Awareness for emotion identification; (2) Cognitive Regulation through reflection practices; (3) Communication Scripts for empathic responses; and (4) Decision Guidance for task prioritization.
Methodology and results We conducted a usability evaluation with six in-service teachers using scenario-based user testing with a think-aloud protocol, semi-structured interviews, and three standardized instruments: the SEL Teacher Self-Reflection Scale, the System Usability Scale (SUS), and the Burnout Syndrome 15-item scale (BUS-15).
Data analysis integrated qualitative thematic analysis with descriptive statistics. The evaluation provided insights into how teachers interacted with the prototype, highlighting their experiences regarding the system's emotional support capabilities and practical value in their daily routines.
Conclusion and relevance This study demonstrates how SEL theory can be effectively translated into interactive AI design to support educators. The findings illuminate how teachers experience the system's support value and address critical ethical considerations regarding privacy, transparency, and trustworthiness. The implications of this research focus on establishing design principles for low-barrier, non-judgmental emotional support tools that respect teacher autonomy and the broader organizational context of schools, ultimately contributing to the sustainable enhancement of teacher wellbeing.
Keywords: teacher wellbeing, AI emotional support, social-emotional learning, design based research, trust and ethics

ID：6554473

▶3 Rethinking Muslim Masculinities: An International Study on Muslim Men's Participation in Gender Justice and Violence Against Women Prevention

○Aamir Jamal (University of Calgary)

Violence against women (VAW) remains a global concern, with men continuing to be the primary perpetrators of physical and sexual violence, despite most men not supporting violence directly. Consequently, men's involvement in gender justice and VAW prevention initiatives has increased globally over the past two decades, but limited research examines the factors that motivate men to engage in this work or the transformative impacts of their involvement. Specifically, little is known about Muslim men's enagement in preventing violence and advocating for gender justice.
This international study explores men's engagement in gender justice work across Afghanistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Qatar, and Turkey. Guided by critical and transformative learning theories, the research employs a two-stage critical narrative inquiry methodology. The study includes in-depth interviews with 15 men in each country, followed by digital storytelling interviews with 5 men per country. Through personal narratives and digital stories, participants reflected on the experiences, beliefs, and relationships that shaped their involvement in gender justice initiatives and the ways this work influenced their understandings of masculinity, responsibility, violence prevention and social change.
Findings highlight the significant role of religious values, personal experiences with violence and inequality, mentorship, and community relationships in motivating men's participation in gender justice work. Participants also described transformative shifts in their perspectives on gender roles, accountability, and advocacy. This study contributes evidence-informed, cross-regional insights into men's participation in VAW prevention and offers recommendations for researchers, educators, policymakers, and community organizations seeking to strengthen culturally grounded approaches to gender justice and violence prevention initiatives.

Panel code 21／Individual／English **13:00-14:40 Room : J203**

International Relations / Law / Political Sciences 6

Chair & Discussant : Hidetaka Yoshimatsu（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

ID : 6591957

▶1 Beyond Brain Drain: Education Pathways and Human Circulation under the Compact of Free Association in Palau

○三田 貴 （京都産業大学）

This paper examines how education shapes human circulation in Palau under the Compact of Free Association (COFA). Based on qualitative fieldwork in 2005 and 2026, including interviews and document analysis, it shows that Palau's education system is linked to structured external pathways, especially U.S.-centered routes through Upward Bound, Palau Community College, Pell Grants, and in-state tuition access. Taiwan scholarships and U.S. military service also function as important mobility routes. These pathways widen opportunities abroad while also intensifying human resource challenges at home. The paper argues that Palau's human resource challenges are better understood not simply as brain drain, but as a system of human circulation shaped by institutional linkages and return conditions.

ID : 6595493

▶2 Local councils and colonial governance: institutional mechanisms of urban housing policy in colonial Korea

○Sol Jeong[1], Soyoung Kim[2]
(1 Korea Research Institute for Local Administration, 2 Nagoya University of Commerce and Business)

This article examines how colonial powers governed their colonial state through local political institutions by analyzing urban housing improvement and construction policies in port cities of Korea under Japanese rule. While existing scholarship has largely explained colonial urban planning and infrastructure development in terms of imperial extraction and control, less attention has been paid to the institutional mechanisms through which colonial policies were implemented at the local level. We argue that city councils were not merely symbolic advisory bodies but key institutional arenas through which colonial authority was exercised via administrative coordination, fiscal decision-making, and policy implementation. The study analyzes council meeting records from four major port cities on the Korean Peninsula－Gunsan, Busan, Incheon, and Sinuiju（now part of North Korea）. We first classify council agenda items using a local government functional framework to identify patterns of policy attention. We then employ inductive qualitative analysis to examine how housing-related issues evolved over time and varied across cities. We find considerable variation in urban housing governance across cities and historical periods. Housing issues became particularly prominent in Gunsan during the late 1920s and early 1930s before declining with wartime mobilization, whereas Busan, Incheon, and Sinuiju followed more varied trajectories. These differences suggest that urban housing policy was not uniformly subordinated to wartime priorities but instead adapted to local administrative demands, fiscal capacity, and the strategic importance of individual port cities. Housing policy was closely intertwined with budgeting, urban planning, and municipal administration, with city councils playing a central role in allocating resources, coordinating implementation, and legitimizing colonial urban development. By demonstrating how colonial authority operated through local political institutions rather than solely through centralized directives, this article contributes to broader debates on colonial governance, institutional implementation, state capacity, and center-local relations in colonial and authoritarian regimes.

ID : 6587909

▶3 Charting pathways for a shared future for the Asia Pacific region in combatting cross border organ transplant abuse

○David Matas （Human Rights Action Group）

The purpose of the research would be to chart pathways for a shared future for the Asia Pacific region in combatting cross border organ transplant abuse. The methodology would be to set out what has been done and proposed in the region to combat the abuse both through national and international instances. Specific jurisdictions of focus would be Canada, the United States, Australia, Malaysia, South Korea, Japan and Taiwan. Specific areas to be canvassed would be prohibiting
a) extra territorial violation of domestic transplant laws;
b) nationals to broker in organs;
c) insurance coverage of transplantation in countries with organ transplant abuse; and
d) entry to the country of those non citizens complicit in organ transplant abuse;
authorizing
a) the revocation of licensing of medical personnel;
b) denial of passports;
c) exclusion from providing supplies to government agencies;
d) sanctioning of foreigners;
e) examination of hospital transplant aftercare records by a public authority; and
requiring
a) patients who receive transplants abroad,
b) hospitals which provide aftercare, and
c) transplant nurses
to report transplantations abroad to a government agency;
d) governments to make public the aggregate figures of transplant tourism by country; and
e) governments to produce reports on organ transplant policies and practices of designated countries.
The result is, that though much has been done and proposed, what exists now is fragmented. The conclusion is that this fragmentation can be overcome. The presentation will suggest how this can be done. The relevance to the overall theme of the conference is that a shared future in combatting cross border transplant abuse would contribute to an overall shared future for the Asia Pacific region.

Panel code 22／Pre-formed／English **13:00-14:40 Room : J204**

Perception, Identity, and Alignment in East Asia: Its neighbors, and the Age of AI

Chair : Jongyun Bae (Yonsei University)
Discussant: Yoshinori Kaseda, Shunichi Takekawa (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 6592900

▶1 The Paradox of Diplomatic Success: A Cognitive Approach to South Korea's Risk-Seeking FPDM toward Japan

○Jae Hyun Lim （Yonsei University）

Conventional studies on South Korea-Japan relations heavily rely on historical disputes and regime changes, failing to provide a plausible causal mechanism behind dynamic foreign policy decision-making（FPDM）. To address this gap, this study adopts a Foreign Policy Analysis（FPA）framework, focusing on a cognitive approach to scrutinize how top decision-makers calculate risks. Specifically, it investigates the core psychological variables dictating South Korea's FPDM toward Japan, challenging traditional prospect theory's assumptions regarding risk propensity.

Methodologically, this research employs qualitative analysis and a systematic cross-case comparison of South Korea's diplomatic trajectories toward Japan. The empirical analysis focuses on critical historical junctures, contrasting the FPDM of the Moon Jae-in administration with that of the Lee Jae-myung administration. The results demonstrate a counterintuitive finding. Standard prospect theory posits that leaders become risk-averse when operating from a position of gain. However, this comparative case study reveals that when South Korea's top decision-maker attains successful outcomes or high cooperation from a prior pivotal foreign policy initiative, such as securing active cooperation from the United States on North Korean issues, they become significantly more inclined toward risk-seeking behavior in subsequent policy choices toward Japan.
In conclusion, this study establishes that the accumulation of previous diplomatic assets alters the leader's experiential reference point, creating a psychological cushion that induces bold, adventurous, and high-risk decisions. The relevance of this research lies in its theoretical contribution to FPA, providing a sophisticated, sequential model of elite risk propensity.

ID : 6593626

▶2 Inheriting an Unseen Homeland: Postmemory, Identity, and Perceptions of North Korea and Reunification Among Descendants of the Korean War Displaced in South Korea

○Jinsoo Cho （Yonsei Institute for North Korean Studies , Yonsei University）

This study examines how identity strength among second- and third-generation descendants of war-displaced persons from North Korea during the Korean War（1950−1953）（silhyangmin）−distinct from contemporary North Korean defectors−shapes perceptions of North Korea and unification, and whether this relationship differs across generations. Despite an estimated 8.86 million North Korean-origin residents（including descendants）in South Korea −about one-sixth of the population−research on their identity and unification-related attitudes remains scarce. Using a mixed-methods design, 143 descendants were surveyed through visits to the Committee for the Five Northern Korean Provinces（a government agency representing displaced families from North Korea）and an online questionnaire, with 9 volunteers subsequently interviewed in depth. Identity was measured using items adapted by In-Jin Yoon（2009）from Phinney's（1992）Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure, contextualized for separated families in Korea. Perceptions of North Korea and unification were assessed using the Seoul National University Institute for Peace and Unification Studies' Unification Perception Survey（2024）, covering acceptance of defectors, perceived dialogue possibility with the North Korean regime, and perceived necessity and benefits of unification. Multiple regression showed that stronger identity predicted greater acceptance of defectors and higher perceived necessity and benefits of unification, and−contrary to expectations−was associated with viewing the regime as more open to dialogue rather than more hostile. While t-tests and chi-square analyses confirmed that second-generation descendants held significantly stronger identity than third-generation descendants, no generational differences emerged in unification-related perceptions. Drawing on Marianne Hirsch's（2012）concept of postmemory, this convergence is explained by third-generation descendants internalizing family atmosphere, emotional tone, and mediating objects and practices（e.g., photographs, food）despite limited oral transmission. These findings position descendants of war-displaced persons, regardless of generational distance, as a key social resource for cultivating favorable attitudes toward unification and defector integration.

ID : 6595557

▶3 Who's Your Bias? LLM Geopolitical Alignment Across Languages and Policy Domains

○Kyungho Song （Korea AI Safety Institute）

As large language models are increasingly consulted on policy and international affairs, a basic question remains underexamined: does the language of the prompt change the geopolitical advice a model gives? We propose a method for measuring language-conditioned national alignment. Holding the speaker fixed（the Republic of Korea）and the question content constant, we elicit a model's recommendations toward pairs of major powers−the United States, Japan, China, and Russia−while varying only the prompt language across Korean, English, Japanese, Chinese, and

Russian. Each country pair is crossed with four policy domains (security, economy, technology, and values), letting us test whether a model recommends, say, security alignment with one power but economic alignment with its rival. Building on the pairwise utility-elicitation method of Mazeika et al. (2025), we add three extensions: a peacetime framing contrasted with a conflict framing, since their divergence is itself diagnostic; refusal treated as a coded outcome rather than discarded, on the view that language-conditioned avoidance is also a signal; and a transcreation-equivalence protocol so that observed language effects are not translation artifacts. We pre-register directional hypotheses grounded in international-relations theory and analyze results with mixed-effects models. The framework offers a reproducible instrument for auditing whether multilingual LLMs deliver systematically different geopolitical guidance depending on the language in which they are asked.