DAY2

Student Panel

Panel Code S14~S25

**O indicates the presenter.*

Panel code S14／Pre-formed／Japanese

9:00-10:40 Room : J301

政治学・政治哲学

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

ID : 6594013

▶1 生成AIがもたらす「拡張」と「衰退」について

○有馬 壮飛 （立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究は、生成AIが人間の「何を拡張し、何を衰退させるのか」ということをマクルーハンのメディア理論を用いて分析することを目的とする。AIの急速な普及は今日の社会にさらなる利便性や効率性を与えており、特にChatGPTのような生成AIは、多くの人々に手軽にアクセスさせ、膨大な知識を瞬時に獲得することを可能にした。しかし、マクルーハンは科学技術によって人間は可能性や能力を表面的に強化させられると同時に、生来の能力や感覚が麻痺させられることについて言及している（McLuhan, 1964, p. 44）。現代の最新技術にこれを当てはめると、AIは人間の情報処理や意思決定を効率化させるが、人が自ら熟考して判断する機会を奪うため、人間の潜在的な認知能力に影響を与える可能性があると考えられる。本研究では、マクルーハンの『メディア論』、『メディアの法則』を参考にAIの持つメディア特性を分析し、AIというメディアが人間に対してどのように影響を与えることが予想されるかを明らかにする。さらに、『メディア論』における「文字」や「言葉」、「印刷術」等の情報メディアの分析を用いて、AIを従来のメディアと比較し、その独自性を明示する。

ID : 6593930

▶2 自衛権解釈をめぐる比較研究：国際法から見る憲法九条

○Taiga Saito （立命館アジア太平洋大学）

今日、日本国憲法の改正に関する議論が耳目を集めている。平和憲法としての側面も持つ日本国憲法はその性質上、憲法9条、特に自衛権に係る議論に主眼が置かれる。また、国際社会に視線を配ると、イラン情勢やウクライナ情勢では拡大解釈的な自衛権が援用されてきた。そこで本研究は、国際社会の自衛権解釈と日本国の自衛権解釈の相違を明らかにすることを目的とする。
この目的を達成するため、本研究では文献調査を用いる。元来、国内法の視点から論じられてきた日本国憲法9条を、国際法の視点を補いつつ分析を行うことで、これまで見過ごされてきた自衛権概念の新たな可能性を提示できる点に本研究の意義がある。
具体的には、まず伝統的な国内法議論について概観する。次に、拡大しつつある国際法上の自衛権を取り上げ、最後に両者の比較を行う。
現在の調査および分析からは、日本国憲法上の自衛権は国連憲章制定時に想定されていた自衛権概念そのままであるということが示唆される。

ID : 6591166

▶3 ベルギーにおける統治構造と合意形成の限界 ―2009年から2011年における政治危機と地域主義勢力の拡大に着目して―

○山本 レオ （立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究の目的は、2009年から2011年にかけて起こった政治危機を取り上げることで、ベルギー独自の統治構造を明らかにすることである。その中でも地域主義政党の台頭に着目し、各共同体の主張と政党の政治姿勢を比較分析する。本研究は多言語国家における統治の難しさを明らかにし、ベルギーおける調停の工夫と合意形成の限界を検討する点に意義があると考える。
ベルギーは国内にオランダ語、フランス語、ドイツ語の三つの共同体を抱える連邦国家であるが、近年さらなる分権を要求するオランダ語共同体と、国家権力の維持を望むフランス語共同体の対立が深刻化している。この権利移譲をめぐった対立は政権樹立を困難なものにし、特に2010年総選挙においては541日の政治的空白を記録したことで合意形成の限界が

示唆されるようになった。さらに、この対立を加速させる存在として近年支持を拡大している極右政党フラームス・ベランゲと第一党N-VAの両地域主義政党の政治的傾向に着目し、国政と合意形成への影響を考察する。

ID：6593856

▶4　ハンナ・アレントにおける〈政治〉概念の一考察 ―『全体主義の起源』における複数性の崩壊を手がかりとして―

○金城 心映　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究の目的は、ドイツ系ユダヤ人の政治哲学者であるハンナ・アレントの「政治」観を明らかにすることである。アレントの政治思想に関する先行研究では、政治は公的領域における自由と活動との関係から理解されてきた。この理解を踏まえつつ、本研究では『全体主義の起源』を対象に全体主義体制へと成立していくメカニズムを分析した上で、複数性の概念を手がかりにアレントのいう「政治」とは何かについて考察する。現代社会では、ナショナリズムの再熱や排外主義の高まり、SNS普及に伴う関係の希薄化など人々の孤立や分断が深刻化している。このような状況は、アレントが全体主義の成立条件と指摘した孤立の問題と重なる。アレントの政治思想を再検討することは全体主義の危機を捉え直す視座を提供するといえる。全体主義体制とはイデオロギーとテロルによって特徴づけられる新しい国家形式であり、孤立した諸個人からなる大衆の存在が基盤となる。テロルによって人間が孤立化することで人と人との間の関係が絶たれ、さらには複数性の崩壊によって人間の自己が喪失される。本研究では、アレントの「政治」とは複数性が保障され、人と人との間に存在するものだと指摘する。

ID：6591130

▶5　ポスト・グローバリズムにおける リベラル・ナショナリズム論の理論的可能性について

○村山 実生　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究の目的は、グローバル化がもたらした政治的分断を乗り越えるための示唆をリベラル・ナショナリズム論から導き出し、ポスト・グローバリズムにおける政治的な秩序のあり方を検討することにある。
新自由主義に基づくグローバル化は世界各国の国内における経済格差の拡大に始まり、民主主義の機能不全や国民の分断といった問題を招いている。こうした状況において、安定した民主主義の条件としてナショナルなものの価値を議論するリベラル・ナショナリズム論を検討する意義が高まっていると言える。「アメリカ・ファースト」や「日本人ファースト」と言った政治的スローガンに見られるような右派ポピュリズムの世界的な台頭はグローバル化との関係の中で解釈する必要があると考えられる。そこで、本研究ではまずグローバリズムを帝国主義の現代的形態として捉え、その抵抗勢力としてナショナリズムを位置付ける。そして、ポピュリズムと結びついたナショナリズムではなく、安定した民主主義の基盤としてのナショナリズムの可能性をリベラル・ナショナリズムの議論から考察する。

Panel code S15／Individual／English　**9:00-10:40　Room：J302**

Business / Management 3

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

ID：6589619

▶1　A Review of Fatigue and Burnout in Taiwanese Management Research

○Yi-Jen Wang　(National Taiwan Normal University)

This study examines whether researchers in Taiwanese management studies have followed the terminology guidelines proposed by Hsieh (2017), who argued that Fatigue (疲 勞), Exhaustion (疲 憊), and Burnout (倦 怠) should be treated as three separate concepts. A literature search was conducted using the Airiti Library database with the keywords Fatigue and Job Burnout, limited to journal articles and graduate dissertations published in Taiwan between 2017 and 2025 in the field of management studies, resulting in 103 articles (Fatigue: n = 36; Job Burnout: n = 67).

Each article was reviewed in terms of how the core concepts were defined and which measurement tools were used. Despite Hsieh's (2017) guidelines, Taiwanese management studies continue to use Fatigue, Exhaustion, and Burnout interchangeably. Measurement tools such as the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) and the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory (CBI) are still being used without clear reasoning for why one was chosen over the other. These findings suggest that although the three concepts are different, researchers in Taiwan have not yet consistently treated them as such.

Keywords: exhaustion, fatigue, burnout

ID : 6565683

▶2 A Hybrid SWARA IMPULS Self Assessment Model for Industry 4.0 Readiness in SMEs of Developing Countries: A Case Study of Bangladesh's Manufacturing Sector

○Ashik Md Sazzad Hossain
(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Graduate School of Management, Oita, Japan)

Industry 4.0 refers to the integration of digital technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), real time tracking, and data analytics into manufacturing. In developing countries, most small and medium enterprises (SMEs) face serious barriers to adopting these technologies due to tight budgets, limited technical expertise, and difficulties in scaling new systems. This study develops a standard self administered tool that enables SME managers to measure I4.0 readiness, identify gaps, and focus limited resources where they matter most. A multi phase mixed method design was used. First, six core dimensions (Strategy, Technology, Operations, Product Development, Data & Analytics, Human Capital) and 35 measurable indicators were derived from a systematic literature review. Second, a two round Delphi study with industry experts provided consensus rankings and comparative importance values (s_j). Third, Step wise Weight Assessment Ratio Analysis (SWARA) calculated dimension weights, while the adapted IMPULS framework provided a 0 4 scoring scale. The hybrid readiness score is Σ (IMPULS score$_j$ × SWARA weight$_j$). The model was validated using empirical data from Bangladeshi manufacturing SMEs and tested for robustness via one at a time and Monte Carlo sensitivity analyses. The tool generates an overall readiness score (0 100%), a maturity level (Outsider to Expert), dimension specific gaps, and a ranked list of priority actions (e.g., "first invest in workforce training"). Empirical results show Human Capital and Strategy as the highest weighted dimensions. Monte Carlo simulation (10,000 iterations) produced a 90% confidence interval of ±5% around the mean score, confirming stable top three priorities. This study offers managers a clear diagnosis of organizational weakness and a roadmap for resource allocation, directly addressing classic SME challenges of limited budgets and uncertain returns, and bridging strategic vision with operational reality in I4.0 adoption.

ID : 6567308

▶3 Enhancing Aviation Sustainability through Strategic Procurement Management in Bangladesh: Lessons from Japan

○Md Tiran Hossen[1,2]
(1 Master's in Procurement and Supply Management, BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD), BRAC University, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 2 Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh, Kurmitola, Dhaka, Bangladesh.)

Purpose of the research

The aviation industry is under increasing pressure to adopt sustainable practices that reduce environmental impacts while maintaining operational efficiency and economic competitiveness. This study examines the role of strategic procurement management in advancing aviation sustainability in Bangladesh and explores lessons from Japan's advanced aviation sector. The purpose of the research is to identify sustainable procurement practices that can contribute to greener aviation operations and strengthen the long-term sustainability of Bangladesh's aviation industry.

Methodology and results

A qualitative comparative research design was employed, utilizing secondary data from government reports, aviation authorities, industry publications, sustainability reports, and scholarly literature. The study analyzed procurement

policies, supplier management systems, environmental standards, and sustainability initiatives within the aviation sectors of Bangladesh and Japan. The findings reveal that Japanese aviation organizations have successfully integrated sustainability considerations into procurement decisions through green purchasing policies, lifecycle cost analysis, supplier sustainability assessments, and the adoption of environmentally friendly technologies. In contrast, procurement practices in Bangladesh remain primarily cost-driven, with limited integration of environmental and social sustainability criteria. The analysis indicates that adopting strategic procurement frameworks could significantly improve resource efficiency, reduce carbon emissions, strengthen supply chain resilience, and support compliance with international sustainability standards.

Conclusion and relevance

The study concludes that strategic procurement management is a critical enabler of sustainable aviation development. Bangladesh can accelerate its transition toward sustainable aviation by adapting key elements of the Japanese model, including institutional commitment, supplier collaboration, green procurement guidelines, and capacity-building initiatives. The research contributes to the growing body of knowledge on sustainable aviation management and provides practical policy recommendations for aviation authorities, airport operators, and airline managers. The findings are particularly relevant for developing economies seeking to align aviation growth with global sustainability goals and environmental responsibilities.

Keywords: Aviation Sustainability, Strategic Procurement Management, Green Procurement, Sustainable Supply Chain, Bangladesh, Japan.

Panel code S16／Individual／English　**9:00-10:40　Room : J303**

Education / Gender Studies / Sociology 1

Chair : Panagopoulou Iris（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

ID : 6595140

▶1　Between Taingyintha and Gaijin: Transnational Boundary-Making and the Negotiation of Ethno-Legal Identity among Burmese Migrants in Japan

○Sai Wai Yan Lin　(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

International migration is unfolding at unprecedented rates, and immigration has become central to policy debate and electoral politics worldwide. These shifts extend beyond the macro-level: questions of migrant ethnic identity and the strategies through which it is negotiated have become salient at the micro-level too. Recent scholarship on this topic demonstrates that migrants do not simply adopt host-country ethnic identification categories but negotiate their ethnic and national identity by drawing on classificatory schemas carried from the home country context. Htut (2025) argued that Burmese migrants in the United States follow three identity negotiation pathways: expansion, contraction, and assumption. This study extends that framework to Japan, a host context whose ethnically exclusive conception of national belonging collapses Myanmar's internal distinctions into a single foreign category, producing a different boundary than the American racial order.

Drawing on Wimmer (2008) 's theory of ethnic boundary making, the study introduces the concept of dual boundary pressure: migrants negotiate identity at the collision point of two opposed forces, Myanmar's highly differentiated, hierarchical ethno-legal classification and Japan's binary national boundary. The study analyzes how Burmese migrants across majority and minority ethnic backgrounds navigate this collision and whether the post-2021 coup context has opened new possibilities for pan-ethnic identity formation abroad. Using a qualitative study design, this study analyzes eleven in-depth interviews with Burmese migrants in various Japanese cities. A thematic coding of data was performed using and extending Wimmer's boundary-making strategies. Preliminary findings suggest that the home country's sociopolitical schema actively shapes the Burmese diasporic identity in Japan. The compression of ethnic identity into the encompassing term "Burmese" is also evident due to external factors. By situating identity formation approaches in a non-Western host country context and foregrounding the legal production of ethnic categories, this study contributes to the extension of transnational literature on boundary-making theory.

ID : 6595191

▶2 Interrogating Technological Neutrality: A Feminist and Postcolonial Critique of Digital Development

○Vinmaya Tejo Varma Gavarraju （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

Technology is commonly viewed as an objective tool that promotes social and economic development. Dominant national and international development practices portray technologies as a tool that, once made accessible, will close gaps in opportunity（World Bank, 2016）. While this narrative is not without basis, an uncritical "technology bandwagon" approach fails to account for how technology can amplify existing inequalities, particularly for marginalized populations, and more specifically women within them（Neerukonda & Chaudhuri, 2018; Wyche et al., 2016）. This study examines whether this dominant narrative holds, asking whether technology reproduces the political and social structures of power embedded in the communities into which it is introduced. Drawing on amplification theory（Toyama, 2015）, postcolonial computing（Irani et al., 2010）, and Spivak's（1988）theorization of the subaltern, this study conducts a comparative analysis of empirical cases of women's technology use across the Global South. Based on secondary sources, it performs qualitative discourse analysis on the rationalization of technology use in government and nonprofit service provisioning, using selected case studies like Aadhaar, India's national biometric programme, and mobile money services in Kenya. Findings across such cases indicate that institutional discourse justifies technology adoption through narratives of empowerment and inclusion whereas the underlying design and method of implementation reproduce existing gender and economic hierarchies. Marginalized women are repeatedly positioned as objects within the noble idea of digital inclusion, rather than subjects with the agency to shape the terms of their own inclusion. This study contributes to feminist and postcolonial scholarship on technology by demonstrating that policy emphasis on access to digital technologies alone is insufficient and may actively reproduce the inequalities it claims to address.

ID : 6594511

▶3 Misframing the Crisis: How Chinese Digital Discourse Translates Class Marginalization into Gender Antagonism

○Yuwen Liao （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

In recent years, Chinese social media has witnessed intensifying gender antagonism, frequently attributed to "gender opposition" between men and women. This study argues that such a reading obscures the structural roots of the phenomenon. Drawing on Raewyn Connell's concept of protest masculinity, it contends that the online misogyny of marginalized Chinese men originates not in gender relations but at the intersection of gender privilege and class exclusion—a structural crisis these men fail to recognize as their own. To theorize how this misrecognition operates at the level of public discourse, the study mobilizes Nancy Fraser's concept of misframing: the placement of a justice claim within the wrong interpretive boundary. It extends Fraser's institutional-level concept to algorithm-driven digital discourse, a move Fraser herself did not make.

Methodologically, the study employs a qualitative multiple-case design using Media Framing Analysis, with Entman's（1993）framing functions as the operational tool and Fraser's framework as the evaluative standard. Two cases are examined: the "Fat Cat" incident, where a class-and-labor narrative was reframed bottom-up into a "gold digger versus pure love" gender script; and a misogynistic key opinion leader, illustrating top-down commercial framing of male grievance.

The study anticipates that both cases demonstrate a consistent mechanism: economic and class-based frustration is systematically reframed as gender conflict, displacing structural critique onto women. This misframing, it argues, is reinforced by platform incentives that favor affective polarization. The research contributes a localized account of Chinese "incel" discourse and offers a novel application of Fraser's misframing to digital public discourse, with implications for understanding how class conflict is rendered invisible online.

Panel code S17／Individual／English

9:00-10:40 Room : J306

Environment / Sustainability / Tourism 4

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

ID : 6594922

▶1 Environmental impacts of developing an AI framework

○Collin Liandouw (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The purpose of this research is to find out the effects of how developing the framework of an artificial intelligence will have an effect on the environment. In recent years, the debates on the environmental impacts of artificial intelligence have increased due to the rise of AI adoption. The evidence on the impact of AI on emissions is mixed. Some argue it reduces emissions (Stein et al., 2025) while others contend it raises emissions (Xiao et al., 2022). Developing an artificial intelligence framework and its costs to the environment is completely different than the generative artificial intelligence, the difference is that the generative artificial intelligence takes from multiple sources of information and producing a result based on a prompt. While developing the framework of an artificial intelligence is mainly used to train artificial intelligence the main example being LLM (Large Language Models). As the research focuses on the infrastructure behind AI which are the computers, data centers, and the hardware used to develop the framework of artificial intelligence. Hence, this study investigates what are the impacts of developing an AI framework on environment? It relies on the secondary data to investigate the extent of investments in AI development, AI use, and impact on air and marine pollution controlling for the level of economy using world development indicators from the World Bank, Technology development indicators from International Telecommunication Union. A correlation and multiple linear regression analysis will be performed to test for the relationship between key independent variables (AI development, AI use, Ai related patent counts, Innovative ai patents, Training energy/Gpu usage, ai server development scale, ML learning scale, hardware generation) and the dependent variables (environmental impact, carbon intensity, environmental performance index, urban carbon emissions, water footprint, energy use and resource depletion).

ID : 6594916

▶2 Does Disclosure Drive Demand? The Effect of Carbon Disclosure Policy on Carbon Offset Project Establishment.

○Nhung Hong Nguyen (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

As pressure to address climate change intensifies, carbon disclosure policies have increasingly required corporates to report their greenhouse gas emissions and climate-related risks, exposing them to scrutiny from regulators, investors, and the public (Bolton & Kacperczyk, 2021). Such exposure pushes corporations to strengthen their net-zero and ESG commitments (Zhang et al., 2026), potentially leads firms to enter the voluntary carbon market as end buyers, purchasing carbon offsets to mitigate their emissions (Xie & Chen, 2025). Whether this corporate demand actually translates into measurable growth in voluntary carbon offset project establishment, however, remains empirically unclear.

This study examines the relationship between carbon disclosure policy and the establishment of voluntary carbon offset projects across selected countries, using project-level data from the Voluntary Registry Offsets Database (VROD), developed by the Berkeley Carbon Trading Project. Specifically, this study seeks to (1) To examine whether the introduction of mandatory carbon disclosure policy in a country is associated with a change in the number of voluntary carbon offset projects established in subsequent years, (2) To test whether countries with carbon disclosure policy in place show significantly different (higher/lower) rates of offset project establishment than countries without such policy, controlling for time trends, and (3) To estimate the magnitude of carbon disclosure policy's effect on voluntary carbon offset project establishment, net of other observable confounding factors.

By combining comparative cross-country analysis with an explanatory lens, this study offers policymakers empirical evidence on whether carbon disclosure regulations affect voluntary carbon market activity, which can inform the design of future disclosure frameworks aimed at driving credible climate action.

ID : 6594623

▶3 Toward a Circular Solid Waste Management System for Ouagadougou: A Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis

○Mandia Lamoussa Aina Pitroipa, Nkweauseh Reginald Longfor
(Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Sophia University)

Solid waste management in rapidly urbanizing African capitals is increasingly constrained by limited infrastructure, weak institutional coordination, and the coexistence of informal recovery systems with formal municipal services. Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, illustrates these challenges: following the suspension of waste collection contracts in 2023, collection coverage reportedly declined from about 60 percent to 20 percent, valorization remains below 4 percent, and approximately 1.5 million tons of waste have accumulated, despite the city's previous recognition as one of Africa's cleanest capitals. This study aims to identify the most appropriate configuration of governance, financing, and technology for Ouagadougou's solid waste management system, while examining how divergent stakeholder perspectives influence this choice. It adopts an exploratory sequential mixed-methods design.

The first phase develops a triangulated criteria framework based on a literature review, internationally recognized waste management indicators, and semi-structured interviews with institutional stakeholders conducted in March 2026. The second phase will involve comparative stakeholder consultation analyzed using the Analytic Hierarchy Process and the Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution. Four integrated configuration alternatives, combining technology, governance, and financing arrangements at increasing levels of circular economy intensity, are assessed against a hierarchical framework comprising five sustainability dimensions, twenty-two criteria, and fifty-two indicators. Preliminary fieldwork suggests that institutional governance may be more decisive in this context than is commonly assumed in the literature, a finding to be tested through the second phase of stakeholder consultation. The research is expected to generate a stakeholder-grounded, evidence-based ranking of solid waste management configurations for Ouagadougou. It contributes academically by offering a triangulated and stakeholder-disaggregated methodological framework transferable to comparable Sahelian francophone capitals, and practically by providing an evidence base to inform municipal and national policy toward a more circular, equitable, and effective solid waste management system.

Keywords: Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis; Solid Waste Management; Sahelian Francophone Capitals; Circular Economy; Ouagadougou; Stakeholder Engagement

ID : 6594782

▶4 Informal Circularity in a Mineral-Rich Context: Actor Practices, Material Flow Mapping, and E-Waste Governance Pathways at Botour Market, Kinshasa, D.R. Congo

○Banga Amunazo Godelieve, Nkweauseh Reginald Longfor
(Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Sophia University)

Electronic waste presents a growing challenge for urban Africa, where informal actors manage the majority of end-of-life electronics in the near-total absence of formal infrastructure. The Democratic Republic of Congo occupies a paradoxical position within this landscape: a primary global supplier of cobalt and copper through mineral extraction, yet effectively absent from the scholarly literature on informal e-waste management and circular economy practice. This absence is compounded by the geographic concentration of African e-waste research in Ghana, Nigeria, and South Africa, leaving Central African cities unstudied.

This paper presents findings from a qualitative case study of Botour Market, one of Kinshasa's principal electronics repair and resale hubs, examining how informal actors manage discarded and damaged electronic equipment in the absence of formal collection systems. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with repairers, resellers, collectors, dismantlers, local authorities, and waste management actors, combined with direct observation and secondary data, the study employs actor-based flow mapping to trace material flows through the informal e-waste chain.

This approach identifies which practices constitute material value retention — repair, component recovery, and resale and where flows exit the system through unsafe disposal, generating identifiable environmental risk points.

The study is theoretically anchored in the concept of necessity-driven circular economy (Korsunova et al., 2022), which reconceptualizes low-income informal practices as embedded circular strategies driven by economic survival

rather than policy design. Applying this framework to Kinshasa extends the concept to a Central African, mineral-exporting context where formal e-waste governance remains nascent. Findings contribute a context-specific, empirically grounded account of informal circularity at Botour Market and identify the conditions and constraints shaping the potential for informal practices to interface with emerging formal e-waste governance in the DRC.

Keywords : e-waste; informal sector; circular economy; Kinshasa; DRC; actor-based flow mapping; necessity-driven circularity; e-waste governance

Reference:

Korsunova, A., Halme, M., & Levänen, J. (2022). Necessity-driven circular economy in low-income contexts: How informal sector practices retain value for circularity. Global Environmental Change , 73, 102487

Panel code S18／Individual／English

9:00-10:40 Room : J307

International Relations / Law / Political Sciences 3

Chair : Redfern Federico Martin (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 6595595

▶1 Youth-Led Social Enterprises as an aid in the Reconstruction of Everyday Peace Narratives

○Tanatsiwa Christabel Dube (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Youth entrepreneurship is increasingly recognised as a driver of inclusive development, community resilience, and social cohesion in societies recovering from periods of instability. While research has traditionally examined entrepreneurship through an economic lens, its potential contribution to strengthening social relationships and fostering constructive community engagement remains underexplored. This study investigates how youth-led social enterprises contribute to community resilience and positive social interactions in Zimbabwe, while drawing comparative insights from Rwanda's youth entrepreneurship and development initiatives, particularly those implemented under Vision 2050 and related programmes.

Using a qualitative comparative case study approach, the research combines semi-structured interviews with youth social entrepreneurs and community stakeholders in Zimbabwe with an analysis of Rwandan policy documents and programme reports. The study applies thematic and narrative analysis to explore how entrepreneurial activities influence young people's sense of agency, identity, collaboration, and community participation. Rather than focusing solely on economic outcomes, the research examines how youth-led enterprises create opportunities for cooperation, mutual support, and shared problem-solving within local communities.

By comparing grassroots entrepreneurial experiences in Zimbabwe with Rwanda's institutional approaches to youth development, the study identifies practical lessons that may strengthen youth-focused development initiatives in similar contexts. It contributes to the growing literature linking entrepreneurship, community development, and peacebuilding by highlighting the social value of youth enterprise alongside its economic benefits. The findings are expected to inform policymakers, development practitioners, and youth organisations seeking locally grounded approaches that promote inclusive participation, sustainable livelihoods, and stronger community relationships across Sub-Saharan Africa.

ID : 6592426

▶2 The Story that Must be Defended: Chinese Mnemonic (In) Security and the Paradox of Sino-Japanese Reconciliation

○Shanon Wangner Santoso (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Scholars have well documented the People's Republic of China's ("PRC") attempts to exploit the "Century of Humiliation" in constructing its identity through the "Never Forget National Humiliation" slogan, but how this trauma

is invoked as a top-down state tool of foreign policy is undertheorized. Mainstream International Relations (IR) often addresses collective memory as a static background condition rather than an active diplomatic variable, whereas neighboring fields, like Peace Studies, lean toward a sociological perspective, emphasising public healing from historical wounds. This study fills the gap by examining how the PRC state uses selected traumas to enforce its mnemonic security, narrating them as existential threats to its ontological stability.

Methodologically, we conduct a qualitative discourse analysis of the diplomatic crisis in November 2025 over PM Takaichi's political statements about Taiwan and the following actions taken by Beijing. Utilizing the Mnemonic Security framework to analyze diplomatic rhetoric, suspension of imports by the PRC government, and State Travel Alerts between November 2025 and January 2026, our findings reveal a structural paradox where trauma is appropriated in a way that has trapped Beijing in a constant cycle of friction to ensure the regime's legitimacy. The state's defensive identity appears vital to the justification of its power and can only be maintained if it does not seek genuine reconciliation with Tokyo.

Rather than accepting this structural impasse as inevitable as Western-centric conflict resolution models would suggest, we turn to a traditional Confucian diplomatic attitude and the Book of Rites (Liji) as sources of inspiration. Through the return to the Confucian logic of internal moral self-cultivation, states can defuse mnemonic tensions and chart a veritable course towards harmonious co-existence, away from the weaponized victimhood narrative vilifying the 'Other'.

Keywords: Mnemonic Security, Ontological Stability, Sino-Japanese Relations, Memory Studies, Peace Studies

ID : 6595523

▶3 The Sovereign Immune System: Tracing Vaccine Nationalism through the Limits of Constructivist Norms

○Duc Dai Do (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The constructivist scholarship posits that humanitarian norms can be supplied by external agents to change how states define their own interests, even in the high-stakes environment of war. However, a gap remains regarding whether these normative frameworks can effectively restrain states' nationalist behaviors during the COVID-19 pandemic. During the COVID-19 pandemic, it has been observed that high-income countries tended to hoard vaccines while leaving low- and middle-income countries with critical shortages, engendering not only the phenomenon of vaccine nationalism but the erosion of international obligations to save other countries' populations. Through a case study of the World Health Organization (WHO), this research explores the boundary conditions of normative influence by contrasting the WHO Bureau's supply-driven "teaching" through the WHO Pandemic Agreement against the states' demand-driven material calculations. This study employs a two-track analytical approach: first, it demonstrates that states tend to hinge on immediate material calculations such as mortality rates to prioritize the survival of their own populations. Second, it utilizes comparative process tracing to analyze the textual evolution of the WHO Pandemic Agreement. This study attempts to compare the uncompromised normative ideal of the initial WHO CA+ (Zero Draft) that was proposed by the WHO Bureau against the final agreement resulting from the negotiations of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Bodies (INBs), who integrated multi-stakeholder consultations to reflect competing national stances. Finally, the study aims to trace the marks of nationalism against binding obligations of pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, revealing the institutional limitations of the WHO and global health governance.

ID : 6592351

▶4 Ontological (In)Security in the Semiconductor Global Value Chain: Explaining South Korea-Japan Cooperation Shifts from 2018 to 2026

○Jennifer Sun Jae Kim (Ritsumeikan University)

From the controversial 2019-2023 'Whitelist' Trade Dispute to the 2026 Korea-Japan Supply Chain Partnership Agreement (SCPA), South Korea-Japan cooperations have improved rapidly despite historical tensions, security concerns, and identity disputes. How did this relationship defined by entrenched tensions achieve such rapid re-alignment in their trade and policy relations?

The purpose of this research is to address this puzzle through an ontological security and ontological insecurity lens,

situating bilateral relations within the global semiconductor value chain. Methodologically, the study uses discourse analysis and problematization to find causes for state anxiety in policy statements, trade actions, and diplomatic events from 2018−2026. This analysis is supported by expert interviews and literature reviews on related topics（e.g. bilateral ROK-Japan relations, trilateral dynamics, identity, nationalism, and security studies）.
The analysis considers how Japan and Korea's relational identities（shaped by colonial history, domestic/regional politics, and security anxieties）produced ontological security seeking behaviours that reinforced conflict, culminating in Japan's securitization of the semiconductor supply chain in its 2019 export controls. This study claims two major sources of ontological insecurity disrupted these routines:（1）escalating US−China strategic competition, and（2）the emergence of the AI chip era. These pressures generated adaptive behaviours, transforming routines toward cooperation. This shift manifested in resumed exports（2023）, reciprocal industry investments（2023−2024）, shuttle diplomacy（2025）, and the 2026 SCPA emphasizing readiness, restoration, and resilience in bilateral cooperations.
In conclusion, this study argues that ontological insecurity was central in reshaping bilateral behaviour, enabling rapid cooperation in the semiconductor sector; vital to national identity and economic security. This research holds policy and academic relevance, arguing that lasting and sustainable ROK-Japan semiconductor supply chain cooperation in the AI Chip Era will require managing ontological security concerns.

Panel code S19／Pre-formed／Japanese　**9:00-10:40　Room：J308**

More-than-Human Tourism

Chair：Rie Usui（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

ID：6591286

▶1　猫島観光における猫への「命名」がもたらす変容 ―大分県深島と福岡県相島の比較分析―

○岸本 和桜　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

近年、持続可能な観光が重視される一方、動物観光では動物が娯楽として消費され、動物福祉への配慮が不足している。この状況から、果たして持続可能といえるのかという根本的な問いが浮かび上がり、動物を資源から他者へと捉え直すポストヒューマニズムの視点で考える。しかし、動物を観光に関与する主体と捉えた研究は限られている。特に猫島観光では、猫がカワイイという文化の中で消費されることで、倫理的配慮が目立たなくなっている現状がある。
本研究の目的は、ポストヒューマニズムの視点から、猫島における命名が観光客の愛着や猫への行動にどう影響するかを明らかにする。対象は、大分県佐伯市の深島と福岡県新宮町の相島をフィールドとしている。相島においては、猫に名前がなく給餌が観光の主流となっているため、猫への命名がある深島との比較をして分析したい。
本研究は、動物を単なる資源ではなく観光の主体として捉え直す手がかりになる。これにより、命名の有無による管理体制の変容が明らかになり、さらに観光客の愛着を形成するファンツーリズムへの影響が具体的にわかることで、猫の福祉を考慮した猫主体の観光形態の提案が期待できる。

ID：6586388

▶2　More-than-Human Travel: A Preliminary Investigation of Pet Tourism in Japan

○Rie Usui　（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

More-than-human tourism scholarship has highlighted the importance of diverse human and non-human actors that collectively shape tourism spaces. Within this growing body of work, considerable attention has been directed toward animals as place-makers（="hosts"）, examining their roles in shaping tourism experiences. On the other end of the spectrum, however, animals as tourism "guests" accompanying human travelers have received relatively scant scholarly attention, despite increasing prevalence of pet ownership worldwide. As companion animals are increasingly regarded as family members or friends rather than merely pets, many owners choose to include them in leisure and tourism activities. Similarly, in Japan, companion animals occupy increasingly important roles within households and demand for pet-inclusive travel appears substantial, with over 95% of Japanese dog owners expressing a desire to travel with

their pets and considering pet-friendliness when selecting destinations. Furthermore, pet owners are willing to spend additional money on pet-related travel services, which suggests that pet tourism may represent an emerging market segment for destinations seeking to diversify tourism offerings and attract new visitors. Despite this potential, academic research on pet tourism in Japan remains limited, with existing studies largely focusing on individual cases rather than providing broader understanding of pet tourism demand. Therefore, this study seeks to explore travel patterns, motivations, destination preferences, perceived constraints, and attitudes toward pet-friendly tourism services and destinations. Particularly, this study focuses on dog owners as dogs are among the most common companion animals accompanying their owners on leisure and tourism activities and are the primary target of many pet-friendly tourism services. Data will be collected through an online questionnaire administered to dog owners residing in Japan. The findings are expected to provide baseline insights for future research while informing tourism practitioners seeking to develop more inclusive and pet-friendly tourism experiences.

ID：6593704

▶3　大学の観光学における動物福祉に関する意識と教育の重要性

○Saki Maehira （Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

近年、持続可能な観光が注目されている中で、観光資源として利用される動物の福祉への国際的関心も高まっている。その一方で、日本の観光学教育ではおもてなしやホスピタリティなどの「人」に焦点を当てて論じられることが多く、観光資源としての「動物」福祉への視点は十分に取り上げられてこなかった。
観光学における動物福祉の教育的枠組みは整っておらず、学生の意識に関して明らかにされている論文も少ない。本研究はAPU学生を対象に、動物福祉に関する意識や行動への影響、教育の重要性を実証的に明らかにする。
APUの学生を対象にGoogleフォームによるアンケート調査を実施する。調査項目は教育・意識・行動の3指数で構成し、5段階リッカート尺度を用いる。分析には、比較分析や相関分析などを用いて、教育経験と意識・行動の関係を定量的に検証していく。
これまでに動物福祉に関する学びの経験が多い学生ほど、動物福祉への意識・行動スコアが高いことが示されると予想される。また、意識が上がることで、行動にも影響を与える可能性も考えられる。本研究は、APUを事例として学生の動物福祉に関する意識や行動、教育の重要性を示す先駆的研究となるだろう。

Panel code S20／Pre-formed／Japanese　**13:00-14:40　Room : J301**

理論社会学・哲学

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

ID：6593889

▶1　『論理哲学論考』における「語りえぬもの」と倫理：前期ウィトゲンシュタインの思想を中心に

○荒谷 玲央 （立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究は前期ウィトゲンシュタインにおける「倫理的なもの」を対象とし、彼が倫理的なものをどのように理解し、扱おうとしたのかを明らかにすることを目的とする。とりわけ『論理哲学論考』における「語りえぬものについては，沈黙せねばならない」という命題に注目し、二者の関係を考察する。ウィトゲンシュタインの哲学は、一般に論理・言語の問題を中心に理解されることが多い。そのため、彼の「倫理的なもの」についての問題は、これまで中心的な主題として十分に論じられてきたとは言いがたい。しかし近年では、ウィトゲンシュタイン自身の生の問題と，彼の哲学的思考とのあいだにある密接な関係について、体系的に考察する研究も現れている（鬼界，2024，p. 11）。本研究ではこうした生の問題が前期において「倫理的なもの」としてどのように現れているのかを検討する。その上で、ウィトゲンシュタインにとって倫理的なものが語ることのできないのではなく、むしろ言語の限界への関わりを考える。以上の考察を通じて、本研究は、『論考』における上記の命題を、倫理的なものをどのように理解すべきかという問いに結びついたものとして再考する。

ID：6593823

▶2　後期近代における「自己実現の文化」の形成について ――セネット、イルーズ、レクヴィッツの議論からみるロマン主義の展開――

○柴田 大輔　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

後期近代では、個人の生き方を規定していた社会的規範が弱まり、自らの人生を選択し、形成することが重視されるようになった。ギデンズは、このような自己のあり方を自己の再帰的プロジェクトと捉え、規範からの解放として肯定的に評価した。しかし、選択の自由の拡大は、必ずしも規範からの解放だけを意味しない。むしろ、自らの選択とその結果に責任を負い、自己を絶えず見直し、より充実した存在へと高めることが新たな規範となっている。その過程では、自己の真正性を確証する強烈な体験や決定的な瞬間が重視される。本研究は、この傾向を、ロマン主義的な真正性の理念が形を変えながら後期近代社会に浸透する過程として捉える。セネットは、真正性の過度な重視が公的役割や社会関係を弱めるとして、ロマン主義的な自己実現を批判した。レクヴィッツは、これをロマン主義からネオ・ロマン主義への変容として分析し、真正性の追求が個人的理想を超えて社会的規範となったことを示している。本研究は、真正で魅力的な自己の形成と他者からの承認を求める「自己実現の文化」の両義性を明らかにし、真正性の理念に依存しない生のあり方を検討する。

ID：6586385

▶3　ルーマンの「システム信頼」概念を用いたAI意思決定システムの批判的検討

○池田 佳隆　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究の目的は、軍事や政治の領域で本格的に導入され始めたAI意思決定システムが、現代の社会システムにおいてどのような意味を持つのかを、信頼の質的変容という観点から理論的に明らかにすることである。本稿は、AIの技術的な性能を評価するのではなく、その社会実装が人間の間主観的な構成に及ぼす影響を批判的に検討することを主眼に置く。
研究方法として、ニクラス・ルーマン（1973＝1990）が『信頼』で提示した「システム信頼」概念を用いて、コミュニケーションの生成と作動を支える信頼が、ブラックボックス化された非人格的なアルゴリズムであるAIの導入によってどのように変容するかを分析する。
本研究の意義は、AIをめぐる議論を技術論から社会システム論へと移行させ、AIの受容が社会システムのにもたらす構造的影響を浮き彫りにする点にある。AIへの依存は、コミュニケーションを前提としていたシステム信頼を質的に変容させる。すなわち、AI意思決定システムを導入することは、政治や軍事システムにおける自律性が揺らぎ、意思決定に付随する責任の所在の不透明化という問題につながるのである。

ID：6590947

▶4　見田宗介における思考の方法論としての『転回』の検討 ―コンサマトリー概念に着目して―

○湯本 慧　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究の目的は社会学者・見田宗介（1937-2022）における思考の方法論としての「転回」がいかなる思考様式であるのかを、特にその社会構想論に着目することで明らかにし、「望ましい社会」を構想する上での積極的意義を考察することである。見田の仕事の中期にあたる比較社会学の仕事（『時間の比較社会学』、『自我の起源』）および後期にあたる現代社会論・社会構想論の仕事（『現代社会の理論』、『社会学入門』、『現代社会はどこに向かうか』）を読解することを通して、「転回」という知的操作の内実および、その積極的な可能性を検討した。その結果、見田の社会構想論における「転回」とは、敵対性（相克性）を含む否定的契機を単に否定、排斥するのではなく、真に人間あるいは人間社会にとって望ましい価値を基軸に据えることで、それらを包摂し、肯定的な意味の地平へと昇華させる弁証法的な思考運動であることが明らかとなった。また、思考の方法論としての「転回」の有する「望ましい社会」を構想するうえでの積極的意義は、東大紛争に象徴される20世紀の社会構想の基底にあった「否定的なものの否定」という近代の解放思想に対して異議申し立てを行い、オルタナティブな思考の道筋（肯定する革命 positive radicalism）を提示した点にある。

ID：6593696

▶5　J. ハーバーマスの『コミュニケイション的行為の理論』における相互主観性概念の研究

○南部 孝太朗　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究の目的は、J. ハーバーマス（1981；1985）の「相互主観性（Intersubjektivitat)」概念の検討を通じて、コミュニケイション的行為理論のもつ可能性と課題を検討することである。
フランクフルト学派第2世代のハーバーマスは理性の可能性を、主体による行為ではなく主体間の相互行為であるコミュニケイション的行為に見出した。相互主観性はこの中心概念であるが、ハーバーマス自身の著作においてその意味内容は必ずしも明示的に論じられているわけではない。相互主観性に関する先行研究は、奥村によるフッサール、シュッツとの比較研究（1989）や、出口によるホネットとの比較（2010）においてなされてきたが、ハーバーマスの相互主観性概念を中心においた研究は不十分である。よって、本研究では『コミュニケイション的行為の理論』の精読を基礎とし、またA. ホネットやニ次文献を用いて、相互主観性概念がいかなる意味や役割を有し、いかに醸成されうるのかを明らかにすることで、コミュニケイション的行為理論の日常実践における応用可能性と限界を検討する。

Panel code S21／Individual／English　**13:00-14:40　Room : J302**

Education / Gender Studies / Sociology 2

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

ID：6594839

▶1　Generative Artificial Intelligence chatbots and their impact on the perceived academic performance and mental well-being of university students

○Asilbek Ismoilov　（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

As the integration of Generative Artificial Intelligence（GAI）tools like ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude and more into higher education has accelerated, there are growing concerns about their impact on students' academic achievements and mental health. The facilitation of idea generation, writing and individualized support are clear benefits of using GAI; however, there are growing concerns about dependency, decreased critical thinking, diminished ability to check facts, and possible psychological effects such as anxiety, stress and social isolation. Current research reviews have mixed results, with some showing positive outcomes in motivation, engagement, and emotional self-efficacy when using AI（Guo et al., 2025; Shahzad et al., 2024; Sun, 2025）and others seeing negative outcomes in self-control, independent reasoning, and academic well-being when they rely too heavily on AI（Abbas et al., 2024; Besalti, 2025; Ravšelj et al., 2025）. In the light of these paradoxes, it is necessary to study the issue of using AI for university students and how this impacts their learning and mental wellbeing. This study seeks to fill this gap by exploring the link between the use of GAI chatbots, perceived academic performance, and mental well-being among university students, and whether GAI is a helpful academic tool or risk factor for cognitive and emotional development. To achieve this goal, this study relied on self-administered online survey among 300 undergraduate students at a private university in Japan. Descriptive statistics and correlation analysis among the outcome variable, perception of well-being and and GAI use behavior will be conducted. These findings help students, university faculty, and administrators to design better programs to support students by developing healthy GAI use behavior and programs.

ID：6594855

▶2　The anti-Rohingya sentiment on Facebook in Myanmar

○Soe Hlaing Tun　（Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University）

Media scholarship highlights how emotional stimuli shape public perception, moral judgments, and political behavior. Over the past decade, political actors have increasingly leveraged social media to sway public opinion by appealing to

collective identity and patriotism (Park et al., 2023). In contexts like Myanmar, where media literacy is limited, powerful figures weaponize fear, resentment, and anger to inflame ethnic tensions and maintain social dominance (Mozur, 2018; Taufiq & Ismanto, 2023).. The Rohingya crisis exemplifies how digital platforms, specifically Facebook, amplify existing prejudices and accelerate targeted propaganda. In the leadup and aftermath of the crisis, posts containing emotional rhetoric, violent imagery, and fabricated accusations worked to provoke fear, anger, and moral outrage among Myanmar's majority population (Khennour, 2023). Within this environment, emotionally charged misinformation ceases to be a mere factual distraction as it becomes a catalyst for systemic violence that alters how communities perceive one another. Synthesizing the intersection of affective media and Myanmar's socio-political realities, this research aims to assess public sentiment among Myanmar citizens on Facebook following the Rohingya crisis. This study utilizes a qualitative and quantitative content analysis of posts and comments from selected pages to understand how netizens perceive Rohingyas in digital space. The data collection involves gathering posts and comments related to the Rohingya crisis, which are then analyzed to identify key emotional themes and sentiment trends. In the case of Myanmar, the emotional manipulation embedded in anti-Rohingya narratives illustrates how digital platforms can function as instruments of violence. By integrating sentiment analysis, media theory, and political communication research, this study helps to understand the mechanisms of how social issues are contested in social media and contributes to the escalation of conflict.

ID : 6595450

▶3 Digital Inequality and Reading Performance Among Secondary School Students in the United Kingdom: Exploring the Role of Digital Competence

○Khadija Mohammed Bakar (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The rapid digitalisation of education has transformed how students access information, develop digital competence, and engage in learning. However, unequal access to digital technologies and disparities in students' ability to effectively utilise digital resources continue to contribute to educational inequalities, commonly referred to as digital inequality. UNESCO (2023) identifies digital inequality as a global challenge that limits equitable access to quality education and widens existing learning disparities. Recent studies further indicate that digital inequality extends beyond physical access to technology and includes differences in digital competence, technology use, and educational outcomes (KC et al., 2025; Kastorff et al., 2025). Although large-scale international assessments, particularly the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2022, have substantially enhanced understanding of students' educational outcomes (OECD, 2023; Senkbeil, 2026), existing research has predominantly employed quantitative approaches, providing limited insight into how digital competence shapes reading performance within different socioeconomic contexts. Furthermore, recent meta-analytic evidence indicates that socioeconomic status (SES) remains a significant predictor of students' literacy achievement (Cao et al., 2026). Therefore, this study aims to explore the role of digital competence in the relationship between digital inequality and reading performance among secondary school students in the United Kingdom through a qualitative secondary analysis of existing evidence. This study adopts a qualitative secondary data analysis. Secondary data will be collected from OECD PISA reports and peer-reviewed journal articles published between 2023 and 2026 and analysed using thematic analysis. The study is expected to provide a deeper understanding of how digital competence and socioeconomic status shape students' reading performance and inform evidence-based recommendations for more equitable digital education policies and practices in the United Kingdom.

ID : 6593268

▶4 One War, Two Memories: Remembering the Vietnam War in South Korea

○Yejin KIM (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The Vietnam War occupies a paradoxical position in South Korean collective memory. While official narratives have largely commemorated South Korea's participation as a contribution to national security and economic development, alternative narratives have increasingly drawn attention to the experiences of Vietnamese civilian victims and questioned the moral legitimacy of this dominant remembrance. This study examines how the Vietnam War is remembered, contested, and reconstructed in contemporary South Korea through competing discourses. It aims to identify the linguistic and discursive strategies through which dominant narratives are institutionalized and to analyze how counter-narratives challenge these representations to promote historical accountability and true reconciliation.

The research employs Critical Discourse Analysis（CDA), drawing primarily on Fairclough's three-dimensional framework, in combination with computational linguistic analysis（Stanza-ko and BERTopic）to compare dominant and alternative narratives. The primary sources include state-approved history textbooks, descriptions from exhibitions at the War Memorial of Korea, and publications produced by civil society organizations, particularly the Korea－Vietnam Peace Foundation. The study is further informed by theories of collective memory and mnemonic conflict developed by Halbwachs, Ricoeur, and Olick & Robbins.
The analysis is expected to demonstrate that official narratives construct a selective memory emphasizing patriotism, anti-communism, and economic modernization while marginalizing or silencing the experiences of Vietnamese civilian victims. In contrast, alternative narratives shed light on foreground victim testimonies, ethical responsibility, and transitional and restorative historical justice, thereby challenging the dominant historical narrative. By integrating qualitative discourse analysis with computational methods, this research contributes to memory studies, discourse studies, and peace studies by providing a systematic examination of how language shapes contested memories of war. The findings offer insights into historical justice, reconciliation, and the politics of remembrance in contemporary East Asia.

Panel code S22／Individual／Japanese　**13:00-14:40　Room : J303**

Japanese Session 2

Chair : 竹内 克志（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

ID : 6591170

▶1　ペルーのインフォーマル経済は脆弱か？―コロナによる変化を基に―

○中安 結　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

ラテンアメリカ諸国はコロナ禍の影響を受けたが、特に経済停滞が大きかったのがペルーである。一般的に、インフォーマル経済は脆弱であることが指摘されており、ペルーのインフォーマル率は約70％と、他のラテンアメリカ諸国に比べて高い。そのため、経済停滞の影響はインフォーマル経済によるものだという見方ができる。一方で同国は、早期に元の経済規模まで回復したのである。そこで本研究では、なぜペルーは高いインフォーマル率のまま元の経済規模に達することができたのかを明らかにする。
先行研究のサーベイおよび雇用者へのインタビュー資料の分析の結果、他国で一般的な拠出型社会保障制度はフォーマル化を促進する一方、ペルーでは非拠出型を採用しているため、低所得労働者にとってインフォーマル雇用にとどまる要因となっていることが分かった。結論として、インフォーマル労働者への社会保障のアクセス確保によって負担やリスクが緩和されることで経済活動が継続しやすくなるため、ペルーは高いインフォーマル率を維持しながら経済回復し、元の経済規模まで拡大することができたといえる。

ID : 6594551

▶2　新鮮ショウガの品種間における香気成分の差異評価

○劉 瑜瑾, 國枝 里美　（立命館大学食マネジメント研究科）

研究目的
本研究では、ショウガの適切な保存方法の確立を通じて、家庭におけるショウガの品質保持および食品ロスの低減に貢献するため、日本国内の主要産地である長崎県、高知県、熊本県産の新鮮ショウガを対象とし、香気成分の産地間差異を明らかにすることと、新鮮状態における香気プロファイルを基礎データとして把握することを目的とする。
研究方法と結果
各産地のショウガの香気成分はHS-GC-MSにより測定し、主要揮発性成分などを比較した。その結果、長崎県産は総ピーク面積および平均ピーク面積が最も高く、主要揮発性成分であるCitral，Eucalyptolなどのピーク面積も他産地より高い値を示した。また、モノテルペン類のピーク面積も長崎県産が最大であった。この結果は、新鮮ショウガのに貢献する成分を同定できた。
結論と関連性
長崎県産ショウガは揮発性成分量および香気プロファイルの情報量に優れ、貯蔵に伴う香気変化を追跡する標準試料とし

て適していることが示唆された。本研究は、新鮮ショウガの産地特性を明らかにするとともに、新鮮ショウガの香気成分を特定することで、家庭における品質保持のための最適な貯蔵条件を推定し、食品ロスの低減に貢献できるものと考える。

ID：6595558

▶3　ブロッコリーの茎のアップサイクル食品としての活用

○宮崎 遥, 國枝 里美　（立命館大学院食マネジメント研究科）

【目的】
指定野菜となったブロッコリーは収穫時に茎部が残され、廃棄されやすい。本研究は、茎部の栄養価に注目し、食味を向上させる加工方法を検討することで、食品ロス削減と環境負荷低減を目指すものである。
【方法・結果】消費者アンケートから、茎摂食の障壁は下処理の負担だが、自炊層は活用者が多いと判明した。実務現場調査では、大量調理現場（学生食堂）は下処理不要の素材を、個人飲食店は付加価値向上に繋がる素材を求める実態を明らかにした。また、加熱時間や加工方法を変えた官能評価では、4分加熱の角切りが青臭さと繊維質感のバランスで最も美味と評価された。さらに加熱方法・時間の違いによる栄養成分変化を調査した。これらの結果を踏まえて、野菜の廃棄部位の活用を社会実装させるための手法を提案する。
【結論・関連性】本研究は、社会背景を踏まえた上で、食品ロス削減に向け、栄養損失や食味に配慮した加工方法の検討からブロッコリー茎の新たな用途を提示した。これは、需給側の経済性と日常のSDGsを合致させ持続可能な地域食糧循環を可能にし、焼却時の二酸化炭素排出抑制に直接貢献する。

Panel code S23／Individual／English　**13:00-14:40　Room : J306**

Environment / Sustainability / Tourism 5

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

ID：6593587

▶1　The impact of Earthquake Prediction Technology on Disaster Preparedness Awareness among Young Adults in Kawasaki City

○羽田 玲香　（横浜国立大学都市科学部環境リスク共生学科）

The unpredictable nature of earthquakes causes human casualties, economic losses and infrastructure damage, making it crucial to be prepared when an earthquake occurs. Previous research has shown that it is difficult to predict when and where an earthquake will occur and the extent of damage it will cause while disaster preparedness awareness is linked to various factors, such as personal experience with disasters and earthquake knowledge. This research focuses on Kawasaki City, which has a comprehensive disaster prevention infrastructure being prone to significant damage in the event of an earthquake particularly in its coastal areas. A survey of Kawasaki residents aged 20 to 25 was conducted. The survey explored how people perceived forecast information and how their disaster prevention awareness and behaviors would change if prediction technology were to improve. Findings showed that the respondents' disaster preparedness behaviors revealed that hazard maps are the most readily available source of disaster-related information. Many respondents trust information obtained from the media and social media and act based on it. Furthermore, as prediction technologies improve, anxiety particularly about earthquakes tends to decrease, while interest in disaster prevention tends to increase. However, some respondents suggested that knowing when and where an earthquake would occur would reduce the need for disaster preparedness. This finding highlights that improvements in predictive technology could have a wide range of impacts on people including the unintended consequences. Therefore, the media, government agencies and relevant organizations should exercise caution when disseminating information.

ID：6595490

▶2 The Historical Transformation of Human−Environment Relations: A Case Study of Satoyama in Fujino

○Mariko Mitsuzawa （Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Sophia University）

The contemporary ecological crisis is fundamentally a crisis of "severance between humans and nature." To understand its structural roots, this study traces the historical transformation of Japanese socio-ecological landscapes（Satoyama）from the sustainable baseline of the Tokugawa era to the modernization of the Meiji period. By examining these historical shifts, the research aims to clarify how institutional and economic drivers disrupted traditional resource-circulation systems and to find implications for contemporary revitalization.

This ongoing research employs a historical and empirical case study approach focusing on the Fujino region in Kanagawa Prefecture. While Fujino possesses a rich history of Satoyama commons, it currently serves as a prominent hub for modern sustainability movements. In addition to a literature review on Meiji policy, the author plans to conduct fieldwork in this upcoming summer to gather local traditional knowledge and investigate how it survives today.

The analysis focuses on three disruptive factors during the Meiji period: 1）Institutional shifts, specifically the administrative division of forest lands into state and private ownership（kanyu-minyu-kubun）, which dissolved communal access rights; 2）Economic shifts, driven by the integration of local resources into capitalist trade networks via commercial charcoal and sericulture; and 3）Technological shifts, marked by the introduction of monoculture "scientific forestry." These combined factors accelerated the shift from communal co-management to the exploitation of nature, fundamentally altering human perception of the environment.

By illuminating the historical turning point where the human−nature connection was severed, this research provides critical insights into modern environmental detachment. Ultimately, understanding these historical trajectories in a localized context like Fujino serves as a vital foundation for contemporary proposals aimed at reconnecting modern society with nature.

ID：6595293

▶3 Spatial Planning and Tourism Policy Integration in Bali: An EGCE Framework Approach Using Self-Organizing Maps and Mixed-Methods Analysis（2010−2024）

○Felita Eka Novianti, Ohashi Hiroaki （Ritsumeikan APU）

Bali's tourism sector generates roughly 20% of the island's regional economy and employs over 4.2 million people, yet its rapid growth has intensified environmental degradation, cultural disruption, and social conflict, exposing a widening gap between spatial planning regulation and tourism master planning. Despite the 2023 "Bali Towards Sustainable Tourism" initiative, no operational framework currently exists to measure tourism carrying capacity or reconcile resident demands for limits with government priorities of visitor growth and geographic dispersal. This research investigates the extent to which Bali's spatial planning and tourism development have shaped one another from 2010 to 2024, evaluates this relationship within a Sustainable City framework, identifies gaps between current spatial conditions and the Tourism Master Plan, and derives evidence-based policy recommendations.

The study introduces the EGCE framework, Environmental Capacity, Governance Capacity, Community & Social Development, and Economic Development, as an integrated, four-pillar model tailored to tourism-intensive coastal and island cities in the Global South, addressing the limitation of existing models that isolate environmental or governance dimensions in silos. A Self-Organizing Map（SOM）analysis processes 40 datasets spanning these pillars to visualize spatial-temporal clustering and capacity shifts across Bali's nine municipalities. Quantitative findings are triangulated with semi-structured interviews of 16 key informants from provincial tourism and spatial planning agencies, to validate statistical patterns and uncover underlying governance dynamics.

The research is expected to demonstrate measurable interdependencies between spatial planning inadequacies and unsustainable tourism expansion, offering the first quantifiable capacity-based framework for Bali's policymakers. Contributions include a replicable EGCE-SOM methodology for island tourism destinations elsewhere in the Global South, and concrete recommendations for revising existing spatial and tourism regulations to embed enforceable capacity limits rather than symptom-focused behavioural controls.

ID : 6595549

▶4 Environmental Comparison of Open-Field and Verical Farming in Japan Using Life Cycle Assessmwnt

○Shingo Matsui[1], Junta Kunimura[2], Shoki Kosai[1] (1 Ritsumeikan University, 2 OYASAI Inc.)

Global food security is increasingly threatened by multiple factors, including climate change, geopolitical conflicts, and demographic shifts. These challenges are being strongly felt in the agricultural sector. Vertical farming is often seen as a promising solution because it enables stable, indoor, and automated food production. However, its high electricity consumption remains a significant challenge. According to a previous study conducted in the Netherlands, carbon emissions per kg of lettuce produced in vertical farms were substantially higher than those from traditional open-field farms, mainly due to electricity consumption.

To examine whether similar trends can be observed in Japan, this study evaluates and compares carbon emissions per kg of lettuce production between open-field and vertical farming. In addition, alternative scenarios are considered to decrease carbon emissions from electricity use.

This study applied the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) framework, measuring the cradle-to-grave carbon emissions of both the farming facility and crop production. Data for open-field farming was collected from the Japanese life cycle inventory database, IDEA ver.3.4. On the other hand, data for vertical farming was obtained directly from an operating company (OYASAI Inc.).

This indicated that the carbon emissions from the vertical farm were 4.6 times higher than those from open-field farms on a per-kilogram basis. Furthermore, alternative scenarios were examined in which the national grid mix (based on Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc. data) was fully replaced by each renewable energy source individually. This revealed reductions in carbon emissions of 84 to 98%. These findings suggest that the adoption of renewable energy can substantially improve the environmental performance of vertical farming.

Panel code S24／Pre-formed／English **13:00-14:40 Room : J307**

Women Leadership in Corporate Green Transformation: Dissecting Governance, Context, and Structure in Green Performance

Chair : Tsai-Lin Tung-Fei (Department of Business Management, National United University, Taiwan (R.O.C.))

ID : 6593399

▶1 Empowering Women at the Top: Board Composition, Female CEO Power, and Corporate Green Performance

○Yu-Hsuan Chueh, Tung-Fei Tsai-Lin
(Department of Business Management, National United University, Taiwan (R.O.C.))

Purpose: This study examines how corporate board composition shapes the substantive power of female chief executive officers (CEOs) and its subsequent impact on corporate green performance. While female leaders are often associated with pro-environmental values, their capacity to implement green initiatives depends heavily on whether governance structures empower or constrain them. This paper focuses on three board characteristics: the proportion of independent directors, the family director ratio, and board background diversity.

Methodology and Results: The empirical analysis uses a comprehensive sample of 120 Taiwan-listed non-financial companies from 2018 to 2024, yielding 840 firm-year observations. This maximum sample leverage is achieved due to the comprehensive availability of corporate governance metrics across multiple sectors in the TEJ database. The study applies Panel Linear Regression with Fixed Effects to evaluate continuous green outcomes (TESG ratings and carbon reduction intensity) and Panel Negative Binomial Regression with Fixed Effects to analyze count data (green patent

volumes). Both firm and year fixed effects are incorporated to control for time-invariant company traits and external macroeconomic shocks. Expected results indicate that higher independent director ratios and technically diverse boards act as institutional allies, empowering female CEOs to significantly improve green ratings and reduce carbon intensity. Conversely, dominant family representation constrains non-family female CEOs, suppressing environmental outcomes due to conservative risk management.
Conclusion and Relevance: This research contributes significantly to agency and resource dependence theories by shifting the academic focus from symbolic appointments of women to substantive empowerment in governance. Pragmatically, it demonstrates to emerging-market firms how optimized board structures unlock female leadership potential to effectively meet global supply chain decarbonization mandates amid the twin green and digital transformations.

ID：6593648

▶2 Breaking Structural Inertia for Women Leaders: Organizational Design, Female CEO Strategy Execution, and Green Performance

○Chiao-Pei Chen, Tung-Fei Tsai-Lin
(Department of Business Management, National United University, Taiwan（R.O.C.))

Purpose: This paper investigates the final stage of green strategy implementation by examining how internal organizational structures moderate the relationship between a female chief executive officer's（CEO）strategic intent and ultimate corporate green performance. This study evaluates three key structural dimensions－centralization versus decentralization, organizational flatness, and the presence of formal board-level ESG committees－opening the black box of how women leaders execute environmental strategies.
Methodology and Results: The research utilizes a robust sample of 75 Taiwan-listed non-financial companies from 2018 to 2024, providing 525 firm-year observations. This sample is restricted to firms that provide detailed corporate organizational charts and internal control disclosures in their annual reports, excluding entities with missing structural data. This unique dataset captures significant structural variations ranging from highly diversified holding systems to concentrated manufacturing structures. Methodologically, Panel Linear Regression with Fixed Effects is used for continuous dependent variables（carbon reduction intensity and TESG scores). In contrast, Panel Negative Binomial Regression with Fixed Effects is used for green patent counts. Expected findings reveal that highly decentralized or multidivisional structures generate strong structural inertia and divisional conflicts of interest, dampening the execution of a female CEO's green mandates. In contrast, flat organizational networks and dedicated ESG committees minimize cross-departmental coordination costs, efficiently translating executive environmental strategy into actualized green performance.
Conclusion and Relevance: This study contributes to organizational theory by uncovering the internal structural designs essential to translating sustainable female leadership traits into concrete ecological outcomes. It offers vital insights for global supply chain participants on restructuring internal controls and communication channels to execute environmental strategies under global compliance pressures successfully.

ID：6593535

▶3 Navigating the Glass Cliff and Family Heritage: How Succession Context Shapes Female CEO Commitment to Green Performance

○Hui-Yun Luo, Tung-Fei Tsai-Lin
(Department of Business Management, National United University, Taiwan（R.O.C.))

Purpose: Grounded in upper echelons and contingency theories, this study explores how the organizational context at the time of appointment moderates the relationship between female chief executive officers（CEOs）and corporate green performance. It systematically investigates three distinct succession scenarios－family succession, crisis appointment（the "glass cliff" effect), and stable growth succession－analyzing how these initial conditions alter managerial discretion and resource availability under global sustainability pressures.
Methodology and Results: The research constructs a specialized panel dataset comprising 55 Taiwan-listed non-financial corporations that underwent verified chief executive succession during the 2018－2024 period, yielding 385

firm-year observations. This targeted sample strictly isolates organizations with explicit leadership transitions to map the dynamic effects of shifting executive gender under crisis or heritage contexts. The study implements Panel Linear Regression with Fixed Effects to examine carbon reduction performance and TESG ratings, alongside Panel Negative Binomial Regression with Fixed Effects to model green patent counts. Expected results demonstrate a significant glass cliff effect: female CEOs appointed during financial crises are constrained by a lack of organizational slack and immediate, short-term survival pressures, thereby suppressing post-succession green innovation and strategic investments. Conversely, female CEOs entering during periods of stable growth or through family succession－driven by socioemotional wealth－show a superior capacity to accelerate green performance.
Conclusion and Relevance: This paper enriches the sustainable leadership literature by highlighting critical contingency factors that limit or enhance female executives' agency. It offers practical guidance for stakeholders on the strategic timing of corporate appointments and the fundamental need to maintain organizational slack to safeguard long-term environmental sustainability goals during dual business transitions.

Panel code S25／Pre-formed／Japanese　**14:55-16:30　Room : J301**

社会理論・地域再生

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

ID : 6594439

▶1　G.ベイトソンのコミュニケーション論の視点からAIと人間の対話について考察する

○Keitatsu Maehara （立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究の目的は、G. ベイトソンにおけるコミュニケーション論を中心に、その理論が現代の生成AIと人間との対話をどのように捉えることができるのか考察することである。
G. ベイトソンは、アメリカ合衆国の人類学者・社会科学者・思想家であり、彼の提唱するメタ・コミュニケーション論、ダブルバインド論などは、領域を超えた複数の理論から提唱されたものである。彼は、コミュニケーション論を単なる情報伝達として見ておらず、人間同士の関係性、人格形成等に大きく関わるものとして捉える。本研究では、『精神の生態学』『精神と自然』『天使のおそれ』の三著を対象とし、それぞれにおけるコミュニケーションに関する概念や理論を整理・比較を行い、思想形成の過程に着目し、先行研究として花田里欧子氏の「Gregory Batesonによる生の基準としてのメタ・コミュニケーションとその系譜―1946年3月第1回メイシー会議から1987年『天使のおそれ』まで―」（2016年）を踏まえつつ、ベイトソンのコミュニケーション論全体を思想形成の観点から再検討することを試みる。本研究の意義は、近年急速に普及している生成AIとの対話に着目することにある。AIと人間との対話がベイトソンの提唱する「コミュニケーション論」として成立しているのか、そこに存在するコミュニケーション上の課題について考察する。

ID : 6592302

▶2　虚構的表象の受容について ―ロラン・バルトの神話作用を援用して―

○近藤 千和 （立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究の目的は、映画・ドラマといった虚構の映像作品が、なぜ人々に現実的な感情経験を与えうるのかを明らかにすることである。私たちは、それらがフィクションや演出によって構築された表象であると理解しながらも、登場人物や物語に感情移入し、時に現実的経験として受容している。本研究では、このような虚構的表象の受容について、ロラン・バルトの『神話作用』を中心的理論として用いて考察する。バルトによる神話作用とは、社会的・文化的に構築された表象や価値観が、あたかも自然で自明なものとして受け取られる作用を指す。このバルトの神話概念を手がかりに、映像作品において構築された表象が、どのように自然なものとして受け入れられるのかを分析する。また、同じくロラン・バルトの『映像の修辞学』も参照しながら、映像表現と意味作用の関係についても検討を行う予定である。本研究の意義は、この受容の仕組みを考察することで、裏を返せば私たちがいかにして映像によって現実を条件づけられているかを批判的に考察し、現代の文化実践を問い直すことである。

ID：6583240

▶3　生活困窮者支援のためのフードバンク活動の実態と機能の研究 ―藤沢フードパントリーを事例として―

○岩切 春菜　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究の目的は、神奈川県藤沢市でNPOとしてフードバンク活動を行う団体を対象に、藤沢市の生活困窮者支援におけるフードバンク活動の実態を明らかにし、食料提供以外にどのような機能を果たしているのかを明らかにすることである。
研究方法としては、対象団体における参与観察および代表者へのヒアリング調査を実施する。対象団体は、藤沢市においてNPOとしてフードバンク活動を行う唯一の団体であり、生活困窮者への食料支援に加え、地域とのつながりを重視した活動を展開している。
現時点での調査では、代表者はフードバンク活動そのものの存続ではなく、それを必要としない社会の実現を目指していることが明らかとなった。また、行政の補助金や支援に依存しない独立した運営を重視しており、フードバンクを恒常的な仕組みとするのではなく、将来的にはその必要性がなくなる社会を目指す考えを示している。
本発表では、参与観察およびヒアリング調査を通して、本団体におけるフードバンク活動の実態を明らかにし、食料提供以外に果たしている機能について分析するとともに、その知見をもとに藤沢市におけるフードバンク活動の可能性について考察する。

ID：6592022

▶4　干し芋産業を通じた持続可能な地域振興の可能性を探る

○薗部 健太郎　（立命館アジア太平洋大学）

本研究の目的は、茨城県を代表する地域産業である干し芋産業について、その産業構造を明らかにした上で、今後どのような発展をしていくべきなのかを地方創生の観点から考察することである。これまでの地域産業の持続可能性に関する研究では、地産地消や地域内経済循環、環境負荷の軽減が課題である論じられてきた。更に、干し芋産業を単なる農産加工品の生産・販売としてではなく、地域資源を活用した持続可能な地方創生の事例として位置づける。研究方法としては、文献調査によって干し芋産業の産業構造や地方創生政策の動向を整理し、さらにフィールドワークを通じて生産・販売・観光との関係を具体的に明らかにする。その上で、干し芋産業が地域経済の振興、観光資源化、環境的に持続可能な発展にどのように関わっているのかを比較分析する。本研究の意義は、人口減少や地域経済の縮小が進む中で、地域独自の産業を活かした地方創生の可能性を探ることである。また、茨城県の干し芋産業の事例は、他地域が自らの地域資源を活用して持続可能な経済発展を目指す際の参考にもなり得ると考える。

ID：6593698

▶5　別府市鉄輪温泉における湯治文化の現代的意義

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本研究の目的は、別府市鉄輪温泉において、湯治文化が現代社会のなかでいかに意味づけられ、継承されているのかを明らかにすることである。鉄輪温泉は湯治場として古くから農漁民や病人を長期滞在で受け入れ、療養や保養の場として利用されてきた。しかし、農漁業の兼業化や後継者不足、日帰り温泉施設の増加に加え、広島からの被爆者のための湯治船の廃止など、本来の療養を目的とした湯治は縮小傾向にある。その一方で、地域住民の間には湯治場としてのアイデンティティが根強く残っており、湯治場であることを特徴とした地域づくりが展開されている。このように、現代においても「湯治」は、地域アイデンティティとして新たな意味を与えられながら継承されている。しかしながら、先行研究では観光客数や湯治宿の利用状況など、湯治の変遷を量的な指標から捉えるものが多く、地域住民が「湯治」をどのように認識しているのかという視点は十分に検討されていない。そこで本研究では、鉄輪温泉のまちづくり団体や湯治宿の女将へのインタビュー調査および参与観察を通じて、地域住民が今なお「湯治」をアイデンティティとして位置づけ、継承し続けている背景を明らかにする。