

The 11th Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities
The 11th Asian Conference on the Social Sciences
May 25–27, 2020 | TOKYO, JAPAN



PROGRAMME & ABSTRACT BOOK

Organised by The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) in association with the IAFOR Research Centre at Osaka University and IAFOR's Global University Partners

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www.iafor.org/about/partners

IAFOR Global Partners



IAFOR has entered into a number of strategic partnerships with universities across the world to form the IAFOR Global Partnership Programme. These academic partnerships support and nurture IAFOR's goals of educational cooperation without borders, connecting the organisation with institutions that have an international and internationalising profile, and a commitment to interdisciplinary research.

The IAFOR Global Partnership Programme provides mutual recognition and scope for Global Partner institutions and organisations to showcase their research strengths, as well as engage in the development of projects and programmes with IAFOR.



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Letter of Welcome



Dear Delegates,

In more normal times I would be writing this letter to welcome people to Tokyo, however these are very different times, and so I welcome you instead online to IAFOR's May conference series, from more than fifty different countries around the world.

While this conference is organised in the spirit of hope and with the possibilities of technology, it is also organised in a context of global uncertainty in the wake of the coronavirus, an unprecedented global crisis of enormous proportions. Many of the things that we have come to take for granted over the past decades, such as cheap, easy and reliable travel between

countries, has become questioned as different nations have responded to the global health crisis in different ways, each impacting local societies, economies, communities, and many individual lives.

Due to travel restrictions relating to the unfolding situation, we have moved the entire conference online and presentations will either be live or pre-recorded and put on IAFOR's Online Video Archive. Links to those videos and an online messaging board where you can directly communicate with these academics are provided in the Virtual Presentations section of the programme. I encourage you to watch their presentations and engage directly with authors.

Perhaps the most important thing that this crisis will have taught us is that the freedoms that we hold so close, such as those of expression and movement in a globalised world, bring to the fore questions of transparency and governance on an international level. This serves to remind us that questions of human security and public policy, as they relate to such issues as health, climate change, pollution, and individual rights and responsibilities, do not happen in sovereign vacuums, but instead impact other nation-states. If one country is not as transparent as it otherwise might be, then the repercussions are not only domestic, but frequently felt across borders. In a globalised world, our problems are increasingly global, and require concerted cooperative measures between countries in order to seek solutions.

Let us use this time together to meaningfully engage, to combat complacency, and ensure that these conferences, even in trying circumstances, are the best that they can be.

As a response to the ongoing situation, we have decided to open the ACAH/ACSS and ACAS/ACCS conferences to registrants of either, giving delegates the chance to see ALL presentations in both conferences over a six day period.

I look forward to meeting you all online. Please enjoy the conferences!

Take care and stay safe!

Dr Joseph Haldane

Chairman & C.E.O, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)

Guest Professor, Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), Osaka University, Japan

Visiting Professor, Doshisha University, Japan & The University of Belgrade, Serbia

Member, Expert Network, World Economic Forum



About ACAH/ACSS2020

Held in partnership with the IAFOR Research Centre at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) at Osaka University, this international conference encourages academics and scholars to meet and exchange ideas and views in a forum stimulating respectful dialogue. This event will afford an exceptional opportunity for renewing old acquaintances, making new contacts, networking, and facilitating partnerships across national and disciplinary borders.

Since its founding in 2009, IAFOR has brought people and ideas together in a variety of events and platforms to promote and celebrate interdisciplinary study, and underline its importance. Over the past year we have engaged in many cross-sectoral projects, including those with universities (the University of Barcelona, Hofstra University, UCL, University of Belgrade and Moscow State University), a think tank (the East-West Center), as well as collaborative projects with the United Nations in New York, and here, with the Government of Japan through the Prime Minister's office.

With the IAFOR Research Centre, we have engaged in a number of interdisciplinary initiatives we believe will have an important impact on domestic and international public policy conversations. It is through conferences like these that we expand our network and partners, and we have no doubt that ACAH2020 will offer a remarkable opportunity for the sharing of research and best practice, and for the meeting of people and ideas.

The 11th Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities (ACAH2020) is a multidisciplinary conference held concurrently with The 11th Asian Conference on the Social Sciences (ACSS2020). Speakers will provide a variety of perspectives from different academic and professional backgrounds.



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Professor Stuart D. B. Picken (1942–2016)

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May 25, 2020 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Monday at a Glance

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 16:00-16:15 | Welcome Address & Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan |
| 16:15-17:00 | Keynote Presentation
<i>Embracing the Power of Difference as an Elementary Idea</i>
Chris Dalton, University of Reading, United Kingdom |
| 17:05-17:50 | Keynote Presentation
<i>Embracing Difference by Design: Virtues and Vices</i>
Bruce Brown, Royal College of Art, United Kingdom |
| 17:50-18:30 | Embracing Difference: Discussion Session (with both Speakers)
Chris Dalton, University of Reading, United Kingdom
Bruce Brown, Royal College of Art, United Kingdom
Co-Moderators: Grant Black, Chuo University, Japan
& Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan |
| 18:30-18:45 | IAFOR Documentary Photography Award |



May 26, 2020 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Tuesday at a Glance

12:50-13:00	Welcome from the Organising Committee Haruko Satoh, Osaka University, Japan
13:00-14:15	Live-Stream Session I
14:15-14:30	Virtual Coffee
14:30-16:10	Live-Stream Session II
16:10-16:20	Virtual Coffee
16:20-17:00	Keynote Presentation <i>Numeratives in Japanese: How speakers perceive things when they count</i> Asako Iida, Chuo University, Tokyo
17:00-17:10	Discussion Asako Iida, Chuo University, Tokyo Moderator: Grant Black, Chuo University, Japan
17:10-18:00	Live-Stream Session III
18:00-18:15	Virtual Coffee
18:15-19:30	Live-Stream Session IV
19:30-19:45	Virtual Coffee
19:45-21:00	Live-Stream Session V
21:00-21:15	Networking Session



May 27, 2020 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Wednesday at a Glance

09:35-09:45	Welcome from the Organising Committee James W. McNally, University of Michigan, United States
09:45-11:00	Live-Stream Session I
11:00-11:15	Virtual Coffee
11:15-12:55	Live-Stream Session II
12:55-13:40	Lunch Discussion Groups
13:40-14:30	Live-Stream Session III
14:30-14:45	Virtual Coffee
14:45-16:00	Live-Stream Session IV
16:00-16:15	Virtual Coffee
16:15-17:55	Live-Stream Session V
17:55-18:10	Closing Session



Conference Proceedings

IAFOR Conference Proceedings are Open Access research repositories that act as permanent records of the research generated by IAFOR conferences. The Conference Proceedings are published on the IAFOR Research Archive (papers.iafor.org). All accepted authors who present at the conference may have their full paper published in the online Conference Proceedings.

Full text submission is due by June 27, 2020 through the online system. The proceedings will be published on July 27, 2020.



Become an IAFOR Member

IAFOR provides an excellent personal and professional environment for academics and scholars of all ages and backgrounds to come together and exchange the latest ideas, and inform each other's perspectives through their own cultural and disciplinary background and experiences. We are able to do this thanks to the exceptional network of individuals and institutions around the world who support our work and help shape our exceptional events globally. We emphasise the nurturing and supporting of young academics from different backgrounds, providing mutual advice and guidance, and offer more senior academics the chance to forge working relationships outside of their traditional networks.

In a world where division and strife are underlined and played up in national and local contexts, and political posturing frequently seeks to ostracise and demonise, IAFOR is committed to working across cultural and national borders, and to work to bring people together. We believe that mature human interaction and academic and cultural exchange are essential to offering positive versions of the future, where cooperation happens with individuals and institutions who share a commitment to bridge divides, to being good global citizens, and to making the world a better place.

By becoming a member, you will become a stakeholder in the IAFOR mission of facilitating international exchange, encouraging intercultural awareness, and promoting interdisciplinary discussion in the hope and expectation of generating and sharing new knowledge. Join us now in this growing global organisation, and help make a difference today.

To learn more about IAFOR membership, please visit:

www.iafor.org/membership



The Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken (1942–2016)

The late Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken began his distinguished career in academia as a Rotary Scholar on a research trip to Japan. A native of Scotland who had dedicated himself to religious studies, he immediately became fascinated by Japanese culture and the practice of Shinto. He was particularly drawn to the parallels and differences he saw in Western pedagogy compared to that of the East and began a lifelong mission to bridge the communication and knowledge gap between the two worlds.

Picken was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the International Christian University (ICU) in 1972. Here he turned his Western theological and philosophical training to comparative religious and cultural studies of Japan, at a time when the country was emerging from the shadows of the Second World War.

His groundbreaking and controversial work on suicide in Japan made his name within the country, but it was his subsequent work on Shinto that influenced the rehabilitation of the religion at a time when it was dismissed in the West as pagan and primitive, or unjustly caricatured for its wartime associations.

Whether in his research or teaching, Picken devoted much of his life to increasing understanding between his adopted country of Japan and the West, and in 2007 he was recognised with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, an imperial decoration for his pioneering research and outstanding contribution to the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and the United Kingdom. He also served as the International Adviser to the High Priest of the Tsubaki Grand Shrine, one of Japan's largest and oldest shrines.

From 2009 he was the founding Chairman of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR), where he was highly active in helping nurture and mentor a new generation of academics, and facilitating better intercultural and international awareness and understanding.

Stuart D. B. Picken was a cherished friend and an inspiration to IAFOR and its community of supporters. In honour of Professor Picken and his dedication to academia, the ideals of intercultural understanding and the principles of interdisciplinary study, IAFOR has created the Stuart D. B. Picken Grant and Scholarship, an award supported by the Stuart D. B. Picken Memorial Fund. Awards are made to PhD students and early career academics who are in need of funding to complete their research, and whose work demonstrates excellence in the core values of academic rigour, intercultural sensitivity and interdisciplinarity.

Introduction

IAFOR's publications provide a constructive environment for the facilitation of dialogue between academics at the intersections of nation, culture and discipline. Since 2009, when the organisation was established, over 20,000 academics have presented their research at IAFOR conferences – a wealth of ideas have been generated and partnerships formed. Our various publications, from Conference Proceedings, to peer-reviewed journals, to our online magazine, provide a permanent record of and a global online platform for this valuable research. All of our publications are Open Access, freely available online and free of publishing fees of any kind. By publishing work with IAFOR, authors enter into an exclusive License Agreement, where they have copyright, but license exclusive rights in their article to IAFOR as the publisher.

Conference Proceedings

As a presenter at an IAFOR conference you are encouraged to submit a final paper to our Conference Proceedings. These online publications are Open Access research repositories, which act as a permanent record of the research generated at IAFOR conferences. All of our Conference Proceedings are freely available to read online. Papers should be uploaded through the submission system before the Final Paper Submission Deadline, which is one month after the end of the conference. Please note that works published in the Conference Proceedings are not peer-reviewed and cannot be considered for publication in IAFOR journals.

IAFOR Journals

IAFOR publishes several editorially independent, Open Access journals across a variety of disciplines. They conform to the highest academic standards of international peer review, and are published in accordance with IAFOR's commitment to make all of our published materials available online.

How are papers submitted?

Submissions should be original, previously unpublished papers which are not under consideration for publication in any other journal. All articles are submitted through the submission portal on the journal website and must conform to the journal submission guidelines.

How does IAFOR ensure academic integrity?

Once appointed by IAFOR's Publications Committee, the Journal Editor is free to appoint his or her own editorial team and advisory members, who help to rework and revise papers as appropriate, according to internationally accepted standards. All papers published in the journal have been subjected to the rigorous and accepted processes of academic peer review. Neither editors nor members of the editorial team are remunerated for their work.

Where are the journals indexed?

IAFOR Journals are indexed in Scopus, DOAJ, ERIC, MIAR, TROVE, CiteFactor and EBSCO, SHERPA/ROMEO and Google Scholar. DOIs are assigned to each published issue and article via Crossref. Please note that indexing varies from journal to journal.

What's the reach?

Each of our journal issues is viewed thousands of times a month and the articles are frequently cited by researchers the world over, largely with thanks to our dedicated marketing efforts. Each issue is promoted across our social media platforms and to our tailored email marketing lists. On average, each journal publishes biannually.

Selected IAFOR Journals are available for purchase on Amazon. Search for The International Academic Forum (IAFOR).

What's the cost?

IAFOR Journals are Open Access publications, available online completely free of charge and without delay or embargo. Authors are not required to pay charges of any sort towards the publication of IAFOR Journals and neither editors nor members of the editorial boards are remunerated for their work.

How are IAFOR Journals related to IAFOR Conferences and Conference Proceedings?

IAFOR Journals reflect the interdisciplinary and international nature of our conferences and are organised thematically. A presenter can choose to publish either in Conference Proceedings or submit their manuscript to the corresponding IAFOR Journal for review.

Current IAFOR Journal titles include

IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities
IAFOR Journal of Cultural Studies
IAFOR Journal of Education
IAFOR Journal of Literature & Librarianship
IAFOR Journal of Media, Communication & Film
IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences

THINK

THINK, The Academic Platform, is IAFOR's online magazine, publishing the latest in interdisciplinary research and ideas from some of the world's foremost academics, many of whom have presented at IAFOR conferences. Content is varied in both subject and form, with everything from full research papers to shorter opinion pieces and interviews. *THINK* gives academics the opportunity to step outside of the traditional research publishing status quo – to get creative, explore different disciplines and to have their ideas heard, shared and discussed by a diverse, global audience.

For more information on *THINK* please visit www.think.iafor.org

If you would like more information about any of IAFOR's publications, please contact publications@iafor.org

IAFOR Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

Our warmest congratulations go to Reuben Martens and Yong-Jun Park, who have been selected by the conference Organising Committee to receive grants and scholarships to present their research at ACAH/ACSS2020.

IAFOR's grants and scholarships programme provides financial support to PhD students and early career academics, with the aim of helping them pursue research excellence and achieve their academic goals through interdisciplinary study and interaction. Awards are based on the appropriateness of the educational opportunity in relation to the applicant's field of study, financial need, and contributions to their community and to IAFOR's mission of interdisciplinarity. Scholarships are awarded based on availability of funds from IAFOR and vary with each conference.

Find out more about IAFOR grants and scholarships: www.iafor.org/financial-support

Reuben Martens | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

57074 (ACAH2020)

Energy's Proleptic Promises: Locating Infrastructure and the Future Anterior in Yamashita and Lerner

Reuben Martens, KU Leuven, Belgium

Pieter Vermeulen, KU Leuven, Belgium

Reuben Martens is currently a visiting researcher and KU Leuven Fellow of the B.A.E.F. with the Department of English at the University of California, Los Angeles (2019-2020), and a PhD Fellow of the Research Foundation - Flanders at KU Leuven (2017-2021). His PhD project looks at contemporary narratives that depict energy futures and aims to trace how such narratives either challenge standard petrocultural aesthetics and ideologies or unwillingly comply with them, and the way in which they reveal society's tense reliance on hydrocarbons and the difficulties of imagining the transition towards sustainable energy futures.

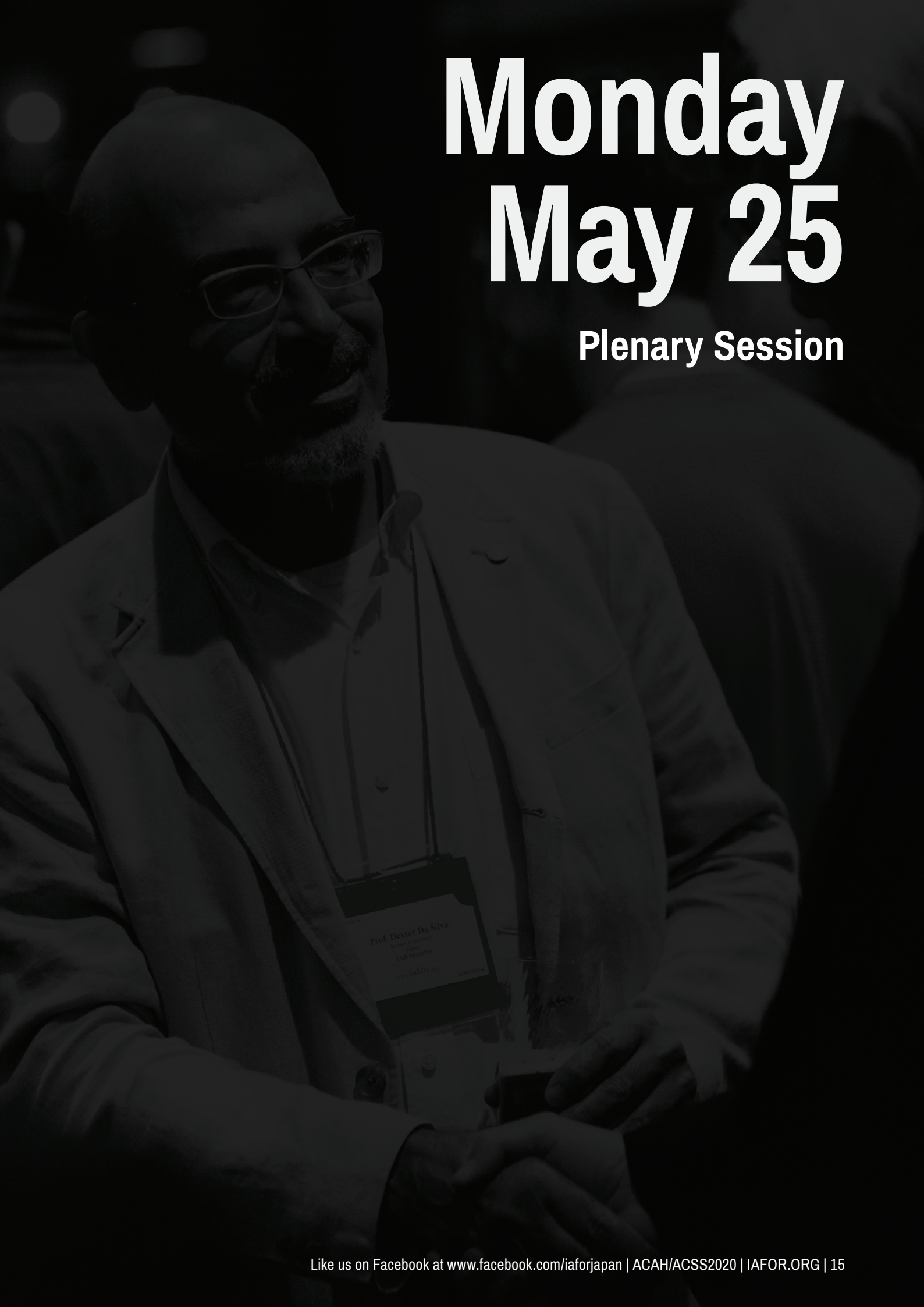
Yong-Jun Park | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

56506 (ACAH2020)

Contested Citizenship in South Korea: Re-nationalisation, Populism and Democracy in the Case of Yemeni Refugee Crisis

Yong-Jun Park, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Mr Yong-Jun Park is a PhD student at the University of Cambridge and he reads the sociology of education at St. Edmund's College.



Monday May 25

Plenary Session

Keynote Presentation: Chris Dalton

Embracing the Power of Difference as an Elementary Idea

Monday, May 25 | 16:15-17:00 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

This presentation is a response to the call of this conference to embrace difference.

Difference is more than simply a driver or inhibitor of creativity, it is the elementary source of all information. It defines us and is often how we define ourselves. In humans difference is embedded in the act of perception, yet we rarely stop to understand the nature of difference as an idea. This talk argues that difference is the basic building block of knowledge, but its properties are often overlooked, misunderstood or ignored. Embracing Difference means understanding it, and this involves a shift in seeing. Social science, which here includes management learning and education, has struggled to reconcile varying perspectives between disciplines, between methodologies, and between individual researchers. "Difference" has generally become a synonym for "disagreement". This will not do, as it does not address the complexity of issues we face or the multidisciplinary response required. This presentation uses the context of post-experience management learning in a European Business School to illustrate some of the problems and pitfalls of difference, as well as the tremendous potential of an awareness of its true nature. It will propose three fundamental, universal properties of difference; zero-dimension, inter-connectivity and generativity. These form a conceptual framework for multidisciplinary researchers and practitioners to re-evaluate their perceptions and dialogue.



Chris Dalton

Chris is Associate Professor of Management Learning and Leadership at Henley Business School at the University of Reading in the UK. A dynamic and creative tutor and facilitator, Chris joined Henley in November 2005 and until 2010 was the Programme Director for Henley Distance Learning MBA (Flexible Learning), a course with over 2,500 executives enrolled worldwide.

Chris has over 26 years of experience in management education and training. Before coming to Henley, he worked at the Central European University Business School (and its predecessor, the International Management Center) in Budapest, Hungary, where his posts included Director of their full-time and modular MBA program (part of the Weatherhead School of Management at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, USA). Chris teaches on the Executive MBA and runs corporate workshops and seminars related to management development in many parts of the world, including South Africa, central Europe and the Middle East. A Fellow of the Higher Education Academy (FHEA), Chris holds a PhD in Management Learning and Leadership from Lancaster University, and an MBA from Henley. His research is focused on the use of Reflection in Personal Development in post-experience Management Education.

His first book, *The Every Day MBA*, was published at the beginning of 2015 and his second, *Brilliant Business Strategy for Business*, released in February 2016. A second edition of the MBA book, re-titled *MBA Day by Day*, was published in September 2019. Chris was visiting professor at Soka University in Japan 2018-19, where he was on a year-long sabbatical devoted to writing and research, and is also visiting Professor of Foundations of Management at Cotrugli Business School, Croatia. He is currently writing a book on leadership and personal development in management, to be published at the end of 2020.

Keynote Presentation: Bruce Brown

Title Embracing Difference by Design: Virtues and Vices

Monday, May 25 | 17:05-17:50 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

The emergence of design as a professional discipline in the 1950's heralded a new age of consumption and individualism. In response to the traumas of two world wars, design brought the promise of new utopias and a stable world. Being tied to industrial mass production the design of this Modernist utopia was built on "problem-solving", "form follows function", "less is more" and a conviction that the evils of society could, and should, be eradicated. This 20th century view of a virtuous world was shattered by 21st century communications technologies. Here the tools of centralised authorities were replaced by social networks with their decentralised cacophonies of voices and avalanches of information. But, if an old world order has receded then a new kind of order still needs designing to meet these contemporary conditions and prevent societies from slipping back into anarchy, mob rule or tribalism. Indeed, we seem to have liberated ourselves from the industrialised tyrannies of one-over-many to inhabit a new extreme in which the many are starting to dominate the few and information overload works like anaesthetic. We seem to have oscillated from one polarity, "problem, solving" to its antithesis, "wicked problems" – ones that cannot be solved due to the complexity of their conditions.

This, in itself, forces binary options to be adopted so that paralysis is avoided and decisions made. If the existence of such polarities is to be managed then the multifarious differences of a messy world must be embraced and structured for a new order to emerge. As the relentless march of industrialisation forced people to migrate from countryside to city so did the word "virtue" assume a new meaning. Setting itself against the vices of inner city existence (prostitution and crime) virtue became associated with chastity and innocence (as we still know it today). But, its original meaning was different – virtue being the soundness of judgment to find points of equilibrium between opposing vices (e.g. between excess or deficiency, heaven or hell, sex or love, rich or poor, fast or slow). In other words, to embrace (not neutralise) difference as a key to finding new ways of making the world in which we want to live. This is the virtue of design in meeting our challenge.

Discussion

In order to explore the intersections of design with democracy there are two (amongst many) potential themes for debate.

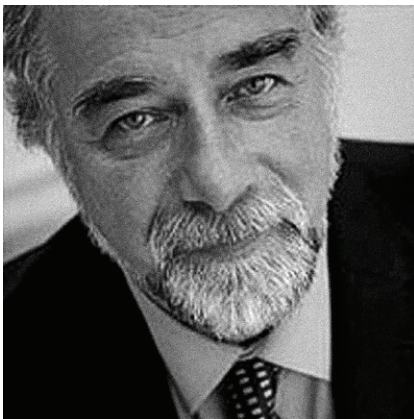
The Attention Economy

Is a theory that the annual avalanche of data and information we now experience is like anesthetic that neutralizes our attention and subsequent ability to make informed decisions. The economic theory underpinning this is that our attention is now such a scarce commodity that is being sold to the highest bidder. It is a design problem because as our attention spans decrease and we become more exposed to a lot of conflicting stimuli, designers (of products, apps, even art, etc.) need to capture our attention and so steer us to prioritize and give attention to "the things that matter". Defining "the things that matter and are worth our attention" becomes a democratic question because these definitions in most societies are championed by the dominant groups while the marginalized groups try to forward alternative definitions to varying levels of success (be they among classes, between corporations, between governments). [Continued on the following page].

Responsible Design

The new, and powerful, interactions between data, technology, privacy and security, and design raise serious questions. For example:

- Are designers complicit in heightening the process of distraction and data mining and extraction for private gain?
- How can we design digital spaces where data owners retain control over who has access to their data? How can we make this process easy, accessible, flexible and mobile? How can we make it more democratic but at the same time responsible and accountable?
- How has the internet morphed from its democratic origin of "connecting everyone around the world" to an almost anarchic system dominated by powerful corporations where it seems that it's every man/woman for him/herself?



Bruce Brown

Bruce Brown was educated at the Royal College of Art in London where he is currently Visiting Professor. Until 2016, Bruce was Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Research) and Professor of Design at the University of Brighton. For twenty years previously he was Dean of the university's Faculty of Arts & Architecture. In 2018 Bruce was appointed by the University Grants Committee of the Hong Kong Specialist Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China to Chair the assessment panels for Visual Arts, Design, Creative Media in the Hong Kong Research Assessment Exercise 2020. Prior to this he was appointed by the UK Funding

Councils to Chair Main Panel D in the 2014 UK Research Excellence Framework. Prior to this he chaired Main Panel O in the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise. Bruce served as a member of the Advisory Board of the UK Arts and Humanities Research Council and has advised international organisations including the Hong Kong Council for Academic Accreditation and the Qatar National Research Fund. Bruce chaired the Portuguese Government's Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia Research Grants Panel [Arts] and was one of four people invited by the Portuguese Government to conduct an international review entitled Reforming Arts and Culture Higher Education in Portugal. He has served as Trustee and Governor of organisations such as the Art's Council for England's South East Arts Board, the Ditchling Museum and Shenkar College of Design and Engineering, Tel Aviv. Bruce is an Editor of *Design Issues Research Journal* (MIT), an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Art and a Life Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

Tuesday May 26

Parallel Sessions

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.

13:00-14:15 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Tuesday Live Stream Session I

Session Topic: Language, Linguistics

Session Moderator: Haruko Satoh

57743 13:00-13:25

Pictograms and Japanese Construal in Cognitive Linguistics

Yoshihito Sasaki, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Recent scholarship in cognitive linguistics reveals that Japanese speakers prefer subjective construal, while English speakers prefer objective construal. Japanese speakers conceptualize a scene subjectively, where the speaker involved is submerged in it. English speakers tend to represent events objectively from the perspective of a bystander or observer outside the scene. This paper calls this paradigm into question. For example, for the forthcoming 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo, Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry announced in 2017 that they revised the standardized set of Japanese pictograms. The revision, however, is not a simple modification, but arguably reflects something larger: a shift in construal. Previous pictograms represented the object of the action alone with no subject, while new pictograms include the subject of the action. This means a shift in focus from an object/thing to a subject/person, addressing who makes an action and what kind of action. Old pictograms that lack the subjects of action reflect the exemplary characteristics of Japanese construal, that is, subjective construal. Japanese speakers typically place themselves within the scene to be construed; in many cases it is not necessary to express the self-evident or obvious subjects of action. New pictograms, by contrast, are geared toward objective construal. The subjects of action are visibly embedded in the scene, in which the (heretofore invisible) subject becomes the object of expression and observation. By analyzing the modification of pictograms, this paper seeks to reconsider the characteristics of the Japanese way of construing scenes and events.

57526 13:25-13:50

Recreating Discourse Community in Academic Writing Instruction for Law Undergraduates

Suman Luhach, Bennett University, India

Academic writing is highly important for law undergraduates. Project reports, essay writing on current socio-legal affairs and research paper writing comprise requisites in academia for law learners. The discourse community of the students in an academic writing classroom is typically passive as the teacher is expected to provide feedback to students on their writing during tutorials. This leads to the creation of only one feedback centre, restriction of the scope for varied perceptions and formation of multiple small discourses where the teacher is the central point of reference in every discourse. Consequentially, students fail to grow as self/peer-critiques in the ongoing discourse. The present paper has its focus on disruption of traditional pedagogy and recreation of peer-to-peer learning 'Paragogy'. Various instructional scaffolds have been provided to ensure creation of zone of proximal development for students. Consecutive sampling technique has been used as all available subjects are taken into consideration. The paper attempts to see how law students involved in essay writing tasks given on university Learning Management System behave as a discourse community and get benefited through peer feedback and enhance their knowledge of the genre of essay writing, its subject matter and rhetoric involved. For this, classroom and online interaction transcripts have been analysed. The results of the discourse analysis of students' interaction transcripts support recreation of a constructive, bigger discourse community in academic writing instruction.

56037 13:50-14:15

A Blended Learning Model for Public Senior High Schools in the Division of Laguna

Ma. Cecilia G. Adefuin, Department of Education-Laguna, Philippines

Neil P. Balba, Lyceum of the Philippines-Laguna, Philippines

This study aimed to design a blended learning model for public senior high schools in the division of Laguna. A descriptive-quantitative research design was considered in the study and utilized the neo-positivism for objectivity and neutrality of the research process. A survey using Mercado's eLearning readiness assessment tool and eLearning System Readiness Assessment(ELSRA) based on McKinsey's 7S were used to collect data from respondents. Pearson r correlation test, percentage, mean, and frequency count were used for analysis. Results showed that the technical specification of eClassroom provided by DepEd Computerization Program satisfied the IT infrastructure standards for eLearning system. The proposed project team was identified with their roles and qualifications to manage the implementation of blended learning. The assessment of student's eLearning readiness has a computed mean value of 52.17% for technology access, 56.37% for technology skills, and student's attitude towards eLearning was evaluated "Almost Ready". The assessment of teacher's eLearning readiness has a computed mean value of 83.86% for technology access, 87.74% for technology skills, and teacher's attitude towards eLearning was evaluated "Almost Ready" for abilities, motivation and time management; and "Completely Ready" for teaching styles and strategies. The schools revealed that 93.33% were ready for administrative support and 83.66% for resource support to eLearning system. The division management officials agreed (68.34%) to the identified 7S that support eLearning implementation. The designed Adefuin & Balba Blended Learning Model is composed of Technology, People, and Process phases supported by K-12 SHS curriculum with continuous improvement process through Monitoring and Evaluation. It is recommended to implement blended learning using the designed model in public senior high schools in the division of Laguna.

14:30-16:10 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Tuesday Live Stream Session II

Session Topic: Ethnicity, Difference, Identity

Session Moderator: Hiroshi Ishida

57068 14:30-14:55

Slowly but Surely Shifting From Homogeneity: Multiculturalism and Pluralization in Japan

Xiaoxian Liang, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Globalization drives the cross-border movements of goods and labor, bringing the challenges of pluralization and multiculturalism to many countries that used to be considered as ethnically and culturally homogenous. This is also the case in Japan, where the nation-building myths of homogeneity take deep roots. Some researchers insist that even the Japanese society has witnessed an intense process of internationalization, this dominant paradigm of homogeneity is little challenged and changed. To argue against that, this article traces and analyzes the changes in official policies, education frameworks and public opinions in response to the intensifying multicultural situation during the past thirty years. Besides, the article also analyzes the emergence and diffusion of the idea of multicultural coexistence, a term which is frequently used when discussing the multiculturalism in Japan's context. Based on these analyses, the article attempts to point out that the changes in ideological paradigm of Japanese homogeneity do occur as more space is being opened up for inclusion of the minority and expression of differences, which provides potential for building a multicultural coexistence society.

57258 14:55-15:20

Emerging Leadership Orientations in a Changing World

Frederique Corbett, Pepperdine University, United States

Matthew Sweeney, Pepperdine University, United States

This paper presents findings from a quantitative research study conducted among the adult population of the United States and Asia-Pacific. The study sought to quantify how leadership is transforming so that theoretical and empirical contributions can be made towards a new genre of leadership that can yield significant benefits to organizations in their search to foster greater leadership efficacy. The main results of this study demonstrate that leadership orientations are evolving from the traditional view of power, authority, control, and hierarchy to a system of shared relationships grounded in connecting people and information sources to create collective influence. Based on the data set presented in this research, it is possible to classify leadership orientations into three groups: (1) traditional, (2) status-quo, and (3) emerging. Answering the IAFOR 2020 Special Theme of "Embracing Difference," the manuscript proposes a conceptual reflection on alternative forms of leadership emerging in the United States and Asia. The data underscores the widespread evolution of leadership perceptions toward more collective and connected forms, while at the same time, provides evidence of how Asia is leading this evolution. The paper challenges the perennial perceptions of leadership presenting emerging forms of leadership for future research and scholarly exploration. As such, the study aims to advance the field of leadership studies by showing how "difference" in conceptualizing leadership can provide new opportunities for researchers and business practitioners. It affords leaders around the world new avenues to navigate collectively, better understand differences, embrace and work together for better global coexistence.

56506 15:20-15:45

Contested Citizenship in South Korea: Re-nationalisation, Populism and Democracy in the Case of Yemeni Refugee Crisis

Yong-Jun Park, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Over the past few decades, particularly after what Samuel Huntington named the 'third wave' of democratisation from the early 1970s, it is clear that world politics has changed dramatically. Among one of the several nation-states to ride the third wave of democracy, Korea is arguably one of the most successful cases of robust democratic transition. However, in contrast to their economic vitality and competitiveness, Korean society has been plagued with various illiberal norms, practices, and powers that repeatedly tend to compromise or distort citizens' legitimate rights and political status to the service of oligarchic political interests. Can a particular kind of citizenship education counter the anti-democratic moves such as populism, nationalism, and authoritarianism with which many contemporary political accounts of the surge of political right tend to conflate? At a historical moment when the prospects of democracy have been challenged by various counter-movements (i.e. re-nationalising trends or populist uprising), it may be valuable to examine the citizenship education as a part of democracy's sources of strength. This study aims to investigate how citizenship is intertwined with democratic development and social change by posing timely questions about how Korean young people perceive, navigate and negotiate contesting narratives of citizenship as part of their experiences of living, belonging and participating as citizens. By investigating the stratified subcultural articulations of citizenship expressed by Korean youth, this research seeks to develop a more nuanced and integrated understanding of the ways in which citizenship is conceived and exercised by youth beyond its formal legal status.

58042 15:45-16:10

Religious and Ethnic Pluralism in Contemporary Democracies – A Challenge in the Era of Globalization

Phillip Calington, Institut de Théologie Orthodoxe Saint-Serge, France

Danijela Vukovic-Calasan, University of Montenegro, Montenegro

In the ethno-cultural and religious sense, the contemporary societies are plural. The processes of globalization in different aspects, is making this pluralism a tendency. How do contemporary democracies manage this kind of pluralism? There is only one acceptable way of managing it - by allowing religious and ethnic communities to keep their identity specificities, while trying to integrate them into democratic societies. Assimilation and segregation are not viable alternatives in the management of ethno-cultural and religious pluralism. This is therefore one of the main reasons that since the second half of the 20th century, multiculturalism is the dominant model in dealing with ethno-cultural and religious pluralism in democratic countries. It is also essential to mention a tendency of instrumentalization and politicization of this pluralism in countries that may be considered as less democratic, or as younger democracies. In this way, many post-communist countries violate the principles of secularization, by trying to utilize traditional identities of various ethno-cultural and religious groups for achieving political goals.

Keynote Presentation: Asako Iida

Numeratives in Japanese: How speakers perceive things when they count

Tuesday, May 26 | 16:20-17:00 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Japanese language has morphemes which only appear next to a numeral when a speaker counts things. They are called *josuushi* or “numeratives”. Typical examples are *-ko*, *-mai*, *-hon*, and *-dai*. They also categorise the referent of a noun terms of its animacy, shape, size, function, and properties.

It is estimated that there are more than 500 numeratives in modern Japanese. This presentation is going to analyze what kind of cognitive activities are working when a native speaker picks an appropriate numerative out of the vast list of morphemes. For example, *-hiki* is a numerative used when we count creatures in general, such as insects, fish, reptiles, small mammals and even bacteria. Bigger mammals, such as elephants, horses, and whales are preferred to be counted with *-tou*, while we have collected several examples which allow the use of *-tou* to count beetles, butterflies, and small mammals. It proves that speakers see some common features between elephants and beetles when they count.

Another example is *-hon* considered to be used in counting long objects such as pens, strings, trees and roads. It is interesting that this numerative is also used to count shapeless entities such as homeruns, rehearsals, phone calls, pieces of email correspondence, TV programs, and Judo's techniques.

In conclusion, we will show the cognitive frameworks which are filtering the morphological application of numeratives in Japanese, and consider the cultural backgrounds affecting them.

Asako Iida



Dr Iida holds a PhD from the University of Tokyo and is a professor in the Faculty of Global Management at Chuo University, in Tokyo, Japan. She was a visiting scholar at UCLA from 2015 to 2017, and has been a Director of Japan Naming Association since 2019.

Her area of specialisation is in the field of linguistics, focusing particularly on analysing how to count things in modern Japanese, known as “numeratives”. She is one of the pioneers in this field, well known as the author of *Kazokata-no-Jiten (The Dictionary of How to Count Things)* (Shogakukan, 2004), which has sold more than 110,000 copies worldwide.

Currently she is instructing students who specialise in advertising, and holds a seminar titled “How to Attract Consumers from a Linguistic Approach”. She is an active copywriter winning prestigious advertisement contests, such as The Senden-kaigi Award (2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019). She also was an active member of the “Tokyo Sky Tree” Name Review Committee. Her research regarding the techniques of writing copy is crystallised in the book ‘*A, Sore Hoshi!*’ to *Omowaseru Kōkoku Kopī no Kotoba Jiten (I want it! The Word Dictionary of Ad Copy)* (Nikkei Business Publications, 2017).

17:10-18:00 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Tuesday Live Stream Session III

Session Topic: Philosophy, Ethics, Consciousness

Session Moderator: Clementina Cardoso

56989 17:10-17:35

Animalist Visions: Frida Kahlo's Monkeys and Nanao Sakaki's Salmons

Yaxkin Melchy Ramos, University of Tsukuba, Japan

As Australian scholar Deborah Bird Rose has pointed out, facing ecological thinking, the human-animal boundary has become a site of extreme contestation (2012). In this presentation, I will explore some visions connected with animals, proposed by the Mexican painter Frida Kahlo (1907-1954) and the Japanese poet Nanao Sakaki (1923-2008). These animalist visions of subjectivity can be used within an eco-poetical approach to explore alternative identities and histories of becoming human with other creatures. To illustrate this point I'll analyze Frida Kahlo's self-portrait paintings "*Self-portrait with a little monkey*" and "*The wounded deer*", and Nanao Sakaki's poem "*Bikki Salmon*". I'll explore what these artists have eco-poetically in common: a vision of identity in togetherness with animals that challenges the ontological separation created by Western humanism. Frida Kahlo's self-portraits suggest the aboriginal idea of *nahual*, common in Mexico's countryside, while Nanao Sakaki's poem gets inspiration from salmon in the Ainu culture of Hokkaido. This study aims to show some ways in which arts contribute to cosmopolitical thinking by proposing profound and complementary visions towards creatures.

57030 17:35-18:00

From Self Portraits to Geminoid Androids – Identity and Difference in Robotic Doppelgängers

Fabrizia Abbate, University of Molise, Italy

The real and the virtual maintain ambiguous relations in the contemporary context of artificial intelligence. From the social phenomenon of Self-representation in digital identities to the robotic phenomenon of Replication of human beings, cultural models of identity are going to quickly change: "difference" will play a primary role at the heart of identity. The focus of this paper will be on the link between self portraits in art, the doppelgänger in literature and robotic process automation in Geminoid androids. A geminoid robot appears and behaves just like its source person. How important is it to overcome the discomfort of an uncanny resemblance? Is similarity in robotics going to be the access key to the source of the Self? Because of their resemblance to people, androids have the potential to contribute to an understanding of human behavior and the roles our brains and bodies play in it. Is it true that "certain questions about human beings can only be answered by employing androids experimentally", as robotic engineers write? Our studies will try to answer these new questions.

18:15-19:30 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Tuesday Live Stream Session IV

Session Topic: Media Studies

Session Moderator: Clementina Cardoso

57123 18:15-18:40

Digital Literacy as a Factor for Sustainable Society

Valentina Milenkova, South-West University, Bulgaria

Dilyana Keranova, South-West University, Bulgaria

Dobrinka Peicheva, South-West University, Bulgaria

Digital literacy should be seen as directly related to the strengthening of information and communication technology. The integration of information and communication technologies into education at all levels and in all areas of training requires the development of skills and competencies related to the knowledge and use of digital media. The present paper explores digital literacy representing different aspects of the person who is responsible for how technology is used. The analysis argues that digital literacy contributes to the development of social sustainability and personal skills. Digital literacy included both basic skills needed to use the Internet and the skills required for understanding and creating online content. The research project "Digital Media Literacy in the context of "Knowledge Society": state and challenges" carried out in 2019 with team leader V. Milenkova, used the self-assessment method to measure digital skills and applied to 232 young people (18-40 years) randomly selected. The most frequently used indicators in measuring digital literacy include skills for finding information, communicating, creating content, critical thinking, etc. The results obtained revealed that young people use the Internet anywhere and feel confident in creating different digital content and on-line products. They are aware of the new dangers of emerging hybrid media wars and see the role of the digital media literacy in this direction. The paper reveals that digital literacy is a sign of sustainable knowledge society, which includes media, technology and communications, and their impact on the social environment.

57212 18:40-19:05

Going Gaga: Lady Gaga and the Celebrification of Resilience

Kirsty Fairclough, University of Salford, United Kingdom

In January 2020, singer and actress Lady Gaga held a highly publicised interview with Oprah Winfrey as part of Oprah's wellness tour presented by WW (Weight Watchers reimagined) entitled 2020: Your Life in Focus in front of an audience of 15,000. Here she discussed in detail the PTSD, physical and mental traumas she has suffered as a result of her being repeatedly raped as a young woman. The interview was raw and candid detailing her use of anti-psychotic drugs as a way to cope with her chronic illness. Celebrities involvement in mental health activism is nothing new and in recent years, the use of celebrities, to promote awareness of the global mental health crisis has increased and the number of celebrities speaking out about mental health issues appears to have been normalised to some extent. This paper will consider the ways in which specific aspects of celebrity culture may be used to improve the resilience of individuals around the world and invite consideration of the ways in which we contextualise and process the stigma around the contemporary mental health crisis, perhaps even allowing individuals to imagine themselves in a positive way through the lens of celebrity. Lady Gaga's devotion to her fan base is so pronounced that the connection with her fans has taken on the form of a whole range of activist causes, one of which is to campaign to remove the societal stigma of mental health illness and medication for trauma as the interview details. It will explore the ways in which Lady Gaga has become a figurehead for the mental health awareness movement and will interrogate the ways in which the prism of celebrity might offer more diverse ways to intervene on a range of global platforms.

57035 19:05-19:30

A Soft Museum of Hardware Use: Testimonies From the Early Experience of Digital Devices as Historical, Pedagogical and Narrative Assets

Heitor Alvelos, University of Porto, Portugal

Daniel Brandão, Universidade do Minho, Portugal

Abhishek Chatterjee, Universidade do Porto, Portugal

This research addresses the validation of narrative legacies of a first generation of digital and online media users upon its mass adoption in the 1980s and 1990s. As a complement to ongoing processes of technological obsolescence, whereby arcane digital media devices become potential museum objects or trending novelties, we vouch for the testimonies of early adopters: a transition from analogue to digital-driven routines and competences was often symptomatic of semantic and subjective expectations, of cognitive, expressive, playful and mimetic processes. Often performed intuitively on relatively user-unfriendly hardware and software, early adoption of digital devices signalled a transition beyond the purely tangible or functional: it provided users with a felt need and desire for a paradigm shift that was yet to fully reveal itself, yet itself felt vaguely utopian. The paradigm of digital access and experience was still far from its current, seamless ubiquity - it often demanded personal effort and investment. However, this past experience is often regarded as an exercise in nostalgia, a mere path towards the ever-growing sophistication of current media devices; it is this tacit assumption that the current research questions, by bearing testimony to a singular historical moment of transition from analogue to digital environments - with all the challenges this entailed. The ongoing research is performed via semi-structured, recorded interviews with early adopters. The interviews are recorded, and the contained narration provides the primary source material for extrapolation, pattern recognition and storytelling. The outcomes are intended to serve historical, broadcasting, pedagogical and philosophical contexts.

19:45-21:00 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Tuesday Live Stream Session V

Session Topic: Teaching and Learning the Arts

Session Moderator: James Briganti

56849 19:45-20:10

Interfaces of Knowledge: Digital Media as Mediator of the Contemporary Reactivation of Legacies

Nuno Martins, IPCA and ID+, Portugal

Eliaana Penados-Santiago, ID+ and University of Porto, Portugal

Susana Barreto, ID+ and University of Porto, Portugal

Heitor Alvelos, ID+ and University of Porto, Portugal

Cláudia Lima, ID+ and Universidade Lusófona, Portugal

This paper presents two studies developed within two funded research projects, intended to develop tools that support knowledge transfer between older and current generations of students and practitioners in art and design. The first study involves a digital archiving and educational platform designed to promote both practice and research in the field of the Portuguese manufacturing; it aims to support the preservation and longevity of national and cultural heritage of traditional industries and crafts, thus ensuring effective access to skills, techniques and artisanal knowledge among present and future generations. The second study concerns an interactive infographic aiming at synthesizing and unraveling complex information pertaining to individual legacies of retired teachers and researchers in art and design. In order to collect and record the testimonies of these informants, a total of 30 interviews with key protagonists were conducted. Once gathered, the information was extrapolated, analyzed and structured in order to foster pedagogical interfaces for primary use within educational environments. Both studies aim to ensure bridges of knowledge between distinct, non-communicating generations. Through specific interfaces, the projects have outlined key contributions of digital media in the rescue and re-inscription of artistic and creative legacies among younger generations, fostering dissemination, replicability, and collaboration.

56553 20:10-20:35

Pedagogical Practices for the Appropriation and Activation of Transgenerational Knowledge in Art and Design

Cláudia Lima, Universidade Lusófona do Porto, Portugal

Heitor Alvelos, Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Susana Barreto, Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Eliaana Penados-Santiago, Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Nuno Martins, IPCA/ID+, Portugal

Rui Santos, ID+/FBAUP, Portugal

Pedro Amado, Universidade do Porto, Portugal

The paper reports on a set of pedagogical practices aiming at bridging knowledge and experience between older generations of artists and current art students. The project began with a study of pedagogical practices of the School of Fine Arts of Porto (ESBAP), during the 1960s and 1970s, a remarkable period in ESBAP for its pedagogical approaches and faculty dynamics. This study was performed through interviews carried out to 31 artists who attended ESBAP in this period. Based on the best practices reported, three workshops were held in three art and design institutions. All workshop sessions were free with no basic requirements except for the commitment of the students; proximity between faculty and students was encouraged, dissipating notions of hierarchy in favor of a collaborative work; a studio-like environment was created to foster greater sharing of ideas. Students were gathered in groups of 10 to 16 elements of different profiles and backgrounds. Their projects were based on the prior interviews with artists and the study of their artworks. Results were positive: part of the students did not know these Portuguese artists, hence the workshops contributed to their education in local art history, as well as a first step towards an inscription of these artists into the curricular repertoire; students benefited from sharing experiences between peers with different backgrounds. The outcomes of the workshops are now the source of a series of ongoing public exhibitions, both amplifying the resonance of the content among cultural and academic contexts, and potentiating further inter-generational dynamics.

56863 20:35-21:00

Tapestry as Community Art and Public Art

Eun-Kyung Jeong, Southwestern Oklahoma State University, United States

This paper is a case study of a community tapestry-making project, a multi-year effort to plan, fund, design, construct, and exhibit a collaborative public art making project, The Tapestry Project, in Western Oklahoma. The study utilizes autoethnography and autobiography as research methodologies, which allowed me to reexamine and reflect using the photos, video, and personal documentation journals I collected as the project's guiding artist, and coordinator, as well as a community activist. This case study also explores the suitability of tapestry as a medium for communal public art efforts. This paper shares the challenges, the successes, and the lessons learned in The Tapestry Project, such as suitability of tapestry as a medium for public art, the involvement of community members and volunteer groups, roles of an administrator and a professional artist in a multi-year collaborative community public art making project, and various uses of the completed tapestry project. Though my study is particular to Oklahoma, it posits guidance to arts administrators, artists, and community members undertaking collaborative community art projects. The Tapestry Project models offers experience in strategies for raising interest in and awareness of public art in rural communities.

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Wednesday May 27

Parallel Sessions

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.

09:45-11:00 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Wednesday Live Stream Session I

Session Topic: Gender and Families

Session Moderator: James W. McNally

56705 09:45-10:10

Marriage Inequality: How Family Registry Systems Effect Marriage Equality Movements in Japan and Taiwan

Jonathan Gilleland, University of North Georgia, United States

LGBTQ rights have progressed quickly in the 21st century. Much of this progress, however, has been in the global West. In 2019, Taiwan became the first country in Asia to recognize same-sex marriage, leaving behind, Japan, which has not yet moved to recognize same-sex marriage. Through a comparative political analysis, using case study methodology this study explores why Taiwan progressed toward marriage equality and Japan has yet to do so. This study explores how family registry systems have affected LGBTQ rights and the progression of marriage equality in two liberal democratic states in East Asia. This paper draws from the literature on the history, use, and current status of the koseki and huji. It also applies gender and queer theory to international relations. The Japanese koseki shaped the current system of marriage and families in Japan. In Taiwan, the island was forced to use a similar system that the inhabitants subverted or disregarded in an effort to delegitimize the Japanese government. This study hypothesizes that these systems, known as koseki in Japan and huji in Taiwan, are patriarchal, heteronormative, and discriminatory and hindered the fight for LGBTQ rights and marriage equality. In Japan, the koseki continues to discriminate against women, children born out of wedlock, and the LGBTQ community. In Taiwan, the system continues to be subverted by residents. As an emerging beacon for LGBTQ human rights in Asia, Taiwan, as a norm entrepreneur in Asia, has set an example for many other countries in the region to follow.

55527 10:10-10:35

Rethinking Support for Older People Caring for Their Grandchildren in Hong Kong

Lai-ching Leung, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This study aims to understand grandparenting experiences and their implications for social service support for grandparents who care for their grandchildren in Hong Kong. Ten focus group interviews were conducted to 47 participants aged 55 years and over. The selection criteria of the research target were (1) gender, (2) socio-economic background, and (3) age of grandparents. The findings of this study show that intergenerational care is a social construction of three social dimensions, culture, gender, and class, that shape the experiences of grandparents of childcare. Chinese grandparents were found to be willing to take up childcare duties mostly because of the influence of familial ideology. Grandmothers were more likely to provide intensive care to their grandchildren than grandfathers, and some of them even quit their jobs to take up care duties. Grandparents from low-income families were more likely to be involved in grandparenting than those from middle to high-income families. The findings of this study indicate that we need to rethink policy initiatives in three aspects: (1) to revamp the training programme for grandparents; (2) to consider childcare cash benefits for grandparents who provide care on a regular basis; (3) to provide community care services to grandparents to relieve their emotional distress from caring.

56435 10:35-11:00

Perceiving What Comes After War is 'Natural': Women Ex-soldiers in Post Conflict Aceh, Indonesia

Sait Abdulah, The National Institute of Public Administration, Indonesia

This paper focuses on the Free Aceh Movement or Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM) women ex-soldiers in the post-Helsinki agreement period. This article argues that the patriarchal dividend in the form of material reward and higher social standing gained by the GAM ex-commanders from the peace process are sustained through militarized masculine ideology in domesticating women ex-soldiers into families and subsuming them into the mainstream GAM ex-military organization (the Aceh Transition Commission or the KPA, Komite Peralihan Aceh). The research findings confirmed that women ex-soldiers' subordination has been 'taken for granted' by their ex-commanders. The taken-for-granted-ness of the ex-commander's view on women ex-soldiers in the post-conflict Aceh was as an effect of the gendered power relations. As a result the ex-commanders presumed women ex-soldiers' return as going back into 'normal'. Women ex-soldiers' return was presumed by their ex-commanders as going back into their families, back into society as ordinary girls or women in villages. Although to some extent their ex-commanders still 'recognized' them as part of the GAM insurgency movement, in fact their post-conflict retained military status was different from their male counterpart. The women were called by their ex-commanders as 'passive soldiers' or 'supporting soldiers'.

11:15-12:55 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Wednesday Live Stream Session II

Session Topic: Interdisciplinary Social Sciences

Session Moderator: Clementina Cardoso

56782 11:15-11:40

Managing Small Institutional Portfolios: ETFs as a Viable Alternative

Jeffrey Haber, Iona College, United States

Institutional portfolios provide necessary income for the efficient and effective management of the non-profit entities they are affiliated with. Many (most) colleges have an associated endowment (institutional portfolio) or investment management company. The larger the portfolio the more the resources available for managing the portfolio. Large portfolios (defining large as at least \$2 billion) usually have an investment team that can handle most of the tasks involved (initial due diligence, on-going due diligence, performance reporting, risk management, etc.). Smaller portfolios do not have the resources to properly fund an investment office and procure the necessary talent. In the recent past (about 10 years ago) a common way to manage the smaller institutional portfolio was with the oversight of a consultant who performed due diligence, recommended managers, provided macro insights and handled performance reporting and elements of risk management. More recently, there has been a move to the outsourced chief investment officer (OCIO) model, where an investment office has responsibility (and often discretion) over several institutional portfolios. In the consultant model there were issues with the better investment funds having capacity constraints and the smaller portfolios having limited (or no) access to these better funds. Similarly, in the OCIO model small portfolios are often unable to find acceptance with the most desirable OCIOs. With the growth of the ETF market there may exist an opportunity for a smaller portfolio to obtain similar returns in a low-cost framework.

57087 11:40-12:05

Communication for Participation Building in Waste Management in Thungsong Municipality, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province

Wittayatorn Tokeaw, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Thailand

The objective of this research was to study the communication for participation building in terms of 1) communication problems; 2) communication policy; 3) communication process; 4) communication strategies; and 5) approaches for developing. This was a qualitative research based on in-depth interviews with 34 key informants, chosen through purposive sampling. The results showed that 1) Communication problems: a) local residents lacked understanding of the value and benefit of waste management, how to separate household waste, the roles and responsibilities of the municipality; b) citizens had incorrect attitudes, thinking waste management was the duty of the municipality only; they lacked public conscience and a willingness to join in problem solving. c) the local residents' behavior did not include waste reduction, recycling, trash separation, and joint action to solve the problem of global warming. 2) Communication policy: join to reduce waste, join to solve problems in a responsible way. 3) Communication process: build awareness, give information, change attitudes and behavior through traditional media and new media. 4) Communication strategies: build participation in a people-centered way with citizens as leaders and the municipality as a supporter; set shared goals; find tangible ways to reduce waste; use every medium possible in the campaign. 5) Approaches to developing: expand the number of core leaders, continuously build awareness and try to improve people's knowledge, understanding, attitude and behavior concerning the waste problem by using every form of communication. Encourage every group and individual to join in thinking, acting, evaluating and reaping the benefits of the project.

57227 12:05-12:30

Using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) Approach to Transboundary Water Resource Management in Lower Mekong Basin

Nguyen Phuong Lan, Kyoto University, Japan

Mekong River is one of the major international freshwater sources in the world. The Lower Mekong Basin (LMB) comprised of four downstream countries, including Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Vietnam, plays an essential role in the development of economic, political and social relations among member nations. The utilization of the basin's water brings substantial benefits to the region ranging from hydropower, fishery, navigation, to trade. In addition, the environment and ecosystem of the basin are experiencing negative impacts caused by the unbalanced water using. The basic difficulty in transboundary water management is that integrated water management in the river basin can only be achieved if neighbor countries effectively cooperate. One of the most popular methods in the field of natural resource management is a trustable tool called the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). AHP is much appropriate for water resource policymaking, especially for hydropower. The literature, however, points out that there is no study to both structure the water using hierarchy and employ quantitative (objective) criteria to the AHP model in LMB case. With regard to water resource management in LMB, there are no previous studies that applied the AHP approach to LMB case. This study aims to analyze possible consequences of alternative water resource development scenarios characterized by 4 criteria (hydropower generation, fishery production, flood control, and navigation) and to assist in developing a suitable water policy in LMB applying AHP. The author then suggests that state members should consider the possibility of collaborating according to the best cooperation scenario.

57731 12:30-12:55

Addressing the Behavioural Pitfall for Low-Income Rural Households in Malaysia's Transition Toward a Cashless Society

Kar Joon Fan, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, Singapore

Malaysia government has been explicit about the intention to transition into a cashless society, following the likes of Sweden, Kenya, Zimbabwe and the well-known case of India. The main objectives of this move has been promoted as a way to fight corruption and the shift has been well underway with the recent initiatives from the central bank of Malaysia (BNM). The Ministry of Finance has even offered cash transfer to encourage adoption of digital wallets. A major concern with the shift is that there will be a negative implication towards those in the low-income household in its current form. From a behavioural aspect, there has been evidence that non-cash payment method tends to induce higher willingness-to-spend, potentially putting those in low-income status at risk of poor financial choices. The current state of infrastructure in the country, especially in the wider rural areas are ill-equipped to adopt these changes quickly and with minimal friction, potentially causing disruption to local trade and livelihood. The lack of robust regulation to ensure competitiveness and fairness for consumers will further compound the risk of deteriorating the progress made in financial inclusiveness. There are necessary short-term pragmatic changes that the government has to priorities as part of its roadmap to cashless society but more in fundamental regulations will need to be put in place to safeguard the welfare of those who are underserved.

13:40-14:30 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Wednesday Live Stream Session III

Session Topic: Literature/Literary Studies

Session Moderator: Clementina Cardoso

57714 13:40-14:05

"The Human Condition" in Samuel Beckett's Waiting for Godot

Michiko Tsushima, University of Tsukuba, Japan

In his essay about two brother-painters, the van Velde brothers, Samuel Beckett presents a view that both of them share a profound interest in "the human condition" which precedes their interest in painting. This view is related to Beckett's own conception of art. He himself was interested in "the human condition" in his creation of art. Beckett experienced the devastating situation in the Second World War. Through his work (e.g., *Waiting for Godot*, *Endgame*, and *Happy Days*) he explored the condition of those who survive in the world in its extremity. This paper sheds light on "the human condition" depicted in *Waiting for Godot* and examines how it is linked to the question of human finitude. In this play two tramps, abandoned in a vast ruinous space, wait for the arrival of someone named Godot. A distinctive characteristic of this play is that "the human condition" is revealed in the act of waiting. Here the act of waiting means last ounce of belief in the world where they live. In this sense, "the human condition" appears as "the link between man and the world" (Deleuze). The "human condition" disclosed in this act of waiting involves human finitude. By analyzing specific scenes, the paper discusses the link between "the human condition" and finitude in this play in light of Steven Connor's observation on Beckett's "radical finitude". Connor describes it as "this in-between condition – never at home in the world, but unable to be anywhere else than in the world".

55045 14:05-14:30

Evolution of Narcissistic Narration

Anjali Thawait, Jagran Lakecity University, India

The study is done to show how the fictional world is influenced by the character's "Narcissism" and whether it keeps the inner narcissist in check or if it can turn an otherwise a good and positive character into a narcissist independent of the kind of civilization the character is a part of. For the study to proceed, a book comparison is made with the narcissistic characters in mind, *"The Picture of Dorian Gray"* by Oscar Wilde, published in 1890, and the second is *"White Oleander"* by Janet Fitch, published in 1999. These two novels are about a century apart; they portray not only the personality disorder in the characters but also a deep-rooted, malignant form of human demeanor which not only lacks empathy but takes pride in derogating the ones closest to them, the mentality of pretense, the billboard show is all these characters are cheering for, the question arises about their genre aspect as to why they were not given a psychological angle or was it after the discovery of the personality trait with the development of abnormal psychology that their dialogue patterns were conclusive. The subconscious deconstruction of these characters in this research digs deep within to exhibit the masks that they are wearing, and what they are when each of it falls off steadily. A brief study is carried out in this direction to contribute to the narration technique of "Narcissism of Characters", which also aligns with the parameters of "Psychological Fiction".

14:45-16:00 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Wednesday Live Stream Session IV

Session Topic: Aesthetics, Environment, and the Humanities

Session Moderator: Fan Li

55747 14:45-15:10

Possibilian Landscapes: An Exploration on Afterlife Dimensions

Mariah Concepcion, De La Salle - College of Saint Benilde, Philippines

The normality of death has dissolved in the context of society through the passage of time. Death has been celebrated before in the past as a part of life. In the contemporary era, death is being revisited with a heightened social awareness wherein it is explored in different facets of interdisciplinary studies, ranging from technological to cultural studies. Because of this phenomenon eventually people will begin to ask: What comes after death? The afterlife is a realm of uncertainty and of possibilities. Different academic fields such as neurology, psychology, psychiatry, philosophy and the like extensively deconstruct, and in their own ways, define the realm of the afterlife. Its ambiguous yet mysterious nature provides us with the opportunity to further explore intangible and unmappable landscapes that are beyond human comprehension. Possibilian Landscapes imagines the idea of the afterlife through David Eagleman's book on his philosophy on Possibilianism, *Sum: Forty Tales from the Afterlives*. It explores the possibilities of afterlife dimensions as a means of creating new spatial translations in architecture, which would eventually lead to the expounding of the discourse of the relationship between architecture and reality. In this book, she selected stories that possess strong cues in spatial visualization, with each story having different spatial notions that the author would like to probe, provoke and explore. The author questions reality through architecture using the afterlife as a platform, adapting and exploiting the energy of the contemporary wave of the afterlife as it sweeps today's society.

58054 15:10-15:35

A "Misunderstanding" of the Tang Architecture: Interior Arrangements of Shinden-style Residences and Their Chinese Sources

Yi Zhou, Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture, China

The booming economy of China in recent years and its rising cultural awareness forged a popular opinion that "if one wants to see what a Chinese Tang structure looks like he should go to Japan." This oversimplified opinion was partly because Japanese architecture was intensively influenced by Chinese architectural culture during the Nara and Early Heian period and Japan preserved the earliest examples of timber structures in the world, it was also out of a nationalist's nostalgia for the heyday of Chinese culture. With such an opinion in mind, all differences between Chinese and Japanese early architectures were ignored. This paper develops a comparative analysis of the interior of a Tang aristocrat's house and a Heian aristocrat's shinden-style house. By examining individual pieces of furniture, interior partitions, doors and lattice windows, as well as the way they were arranged in the two houses, this paper reveals how the imported Chinese interior objects and devices were reinterpreted, used, and reorganized to accommodate the indigenous Japanese way of dwelling. For Japanese historians who are more aware of the process of Japanization, this paper provides detailed descriptions of the Chinese interior through readings of texts, paintings, murals, and stone reliefs reflecting timber structures. In the end, I argue that the change in sitting positions during the late Tang from floor-sitting to chair-sitting, in comparison to Japanese' persistent floor-sitting habit, played a key role in shaping the differences in Chinese and Japanese interior of dwelling spaces from the eighth to the twelfth century.

56838 15:35-16:00

Theatre in Vietnam as Critique of the Environmental and Social Crisis

Anh Cao, Hanoi University, Vietnam

Paola Spinozzi, University of Ferrara, Italy

Halfway through the 2010s, Vietnam started to face major environmental and social problems in the race for globalization. Vietnamese people have experienced a growing sense of anxiety and discomfort about the state of economy and started to realize that their priorities may include responding to wider environmental issues. Since 2003 a special satirical comedy named *Gặp nhau cuối năm*, literally meaning Year-End Gathering, also known as *Táo Quân*, has aired on the Vietnamese television. The show is a re-writing of the legend of the Kitchen Gods, three imaginary figures who supervise and give an account of every household to the Jade Emperor, the ruler of the world. Featuring their annual report to the Emperor, the show praises the improvements and criticizing the problems throughout the year through satirical narratives and parodic songs. Very popular among viewers for its hilarity, the show also urges reflection on the social and environmental crisis and occasional indifference of the Gods. Its success calls for a reevaluation of theatre as a form of art that stimulates social awareness by intersecting entertainment and critique. This paper explores how the theatre can encourage people to develop critical thinking and take responsibility. It also assesses the use of satire and parody in *Gặp nhau cuối năm*, its effectiveness as a form of social critique entwining global and local concerns, the ways in which the TV can shape public opinion in Vietnam, and the people's response to unsettling topics involving micro and macro levels of comprehension.

16:15-17:55 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Wednesday Live Stream Session V

Session Topic: Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology

Session Moderator: Fan Li

56718 16:15-16:40

What does the Policy Formulation Process of East Lantau Metropolis and Lantau Tomorrow Vision Policy Imply Hong Kong Policy Style

Poon Tsz Fung, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore, Singapore

East Lantau Metropolis, a Hong Kong reclamation plan of 1,000 ha in the Central Waters, appeared to have reached consensus in a territory-wide consultation. However, the Government did not move forward to policy execution, but introduced a more aggressive and enhanced 1,7000 reclamation proposal of Lantau Tomorrow Vision. Such a move received even more grievances in the divided and highly politicised community. The controversies of this issue can be seen and summarised 1) in terms of ideas that why the Government goes far beyond the perceived consensus reached and introduced a brand-new proposal, and 2) in terms of actors and institutions that what are the driving forces behind Lantau Tomorrow Vision. This paper explains and analyses this unconventional change in the policy process according to the four phases of policy formulation process as well as a key stakeholder analysis. Together with the consideration of the current governance in Hong Kong, the unique policy style in Hong Kong under "One Country Two Systems" is conceptualised – implying a conflicting mixture of Chinese Authoritarian style and British Majoritarian Style. This policy style can also be understood and is applicable when looking into other salient issues and the long-lasting anti-Government protest in the polarized society of today's Hong Kong.

56523 16:40-17:05

De-radicalization Style in Indonesian Pilot Prisons: Classification Scheme to Support Risk Reduction Theory

Maya Trisdamayanti, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Muhamad Syauqillah, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Jerry Marcellino Longahan, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Puspitasari, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

In order to tackle radicalism and terrorism phenomenon in the 21st century that become a more serious threat for national security, countries in the world have been implementing various soft approach methods and techniques that adjusted to domestic wisdom of the respective countries. In Indonesia, the so-called de-radicalization program has been designated for its terrorist prisoners who serve their sentence in prisons. Numerous studies analyze its advantages and weaknesses, and some have identified its failure. Purpose of this study is to analyze the failure of the Indonesian de-radicalization program and identify its causes. This study uses qualitative method, which supported by data that collected through literature review, observations, and interview sessions. Among some of the causes, previous studies show that lack of post release (after-care) program, in addition to minimum monitoring and evaluation system, have an impact on recidivism. That said, former terrorist inmates have been identified returning violence and involve in terrorism. Further in this study, it develops risk reduction theory that requires behavioral change of terrorist inmate, in order to reduce the risk of recidivism. An inmate classification scheme is used to measure risk level of each inmate, and intended to identify prison assignment, the required level of supervision and control, as well as identifying appropriate de-radicalization program for each terrorist inmate. Prisons in Nusa Kambangan Island are designated as pilot prisons of this project. The Indonesian prison authorities keep developing the risk reduction and the inmate classification scheme, working closely with relevant parties in order to achieve success.

57539 17:05-17:30

Communication Management for Building Political Popularity of the Mayor of Muang Ngam in Songkhla Province, Thailand

Karn Boonsiri, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Thailand

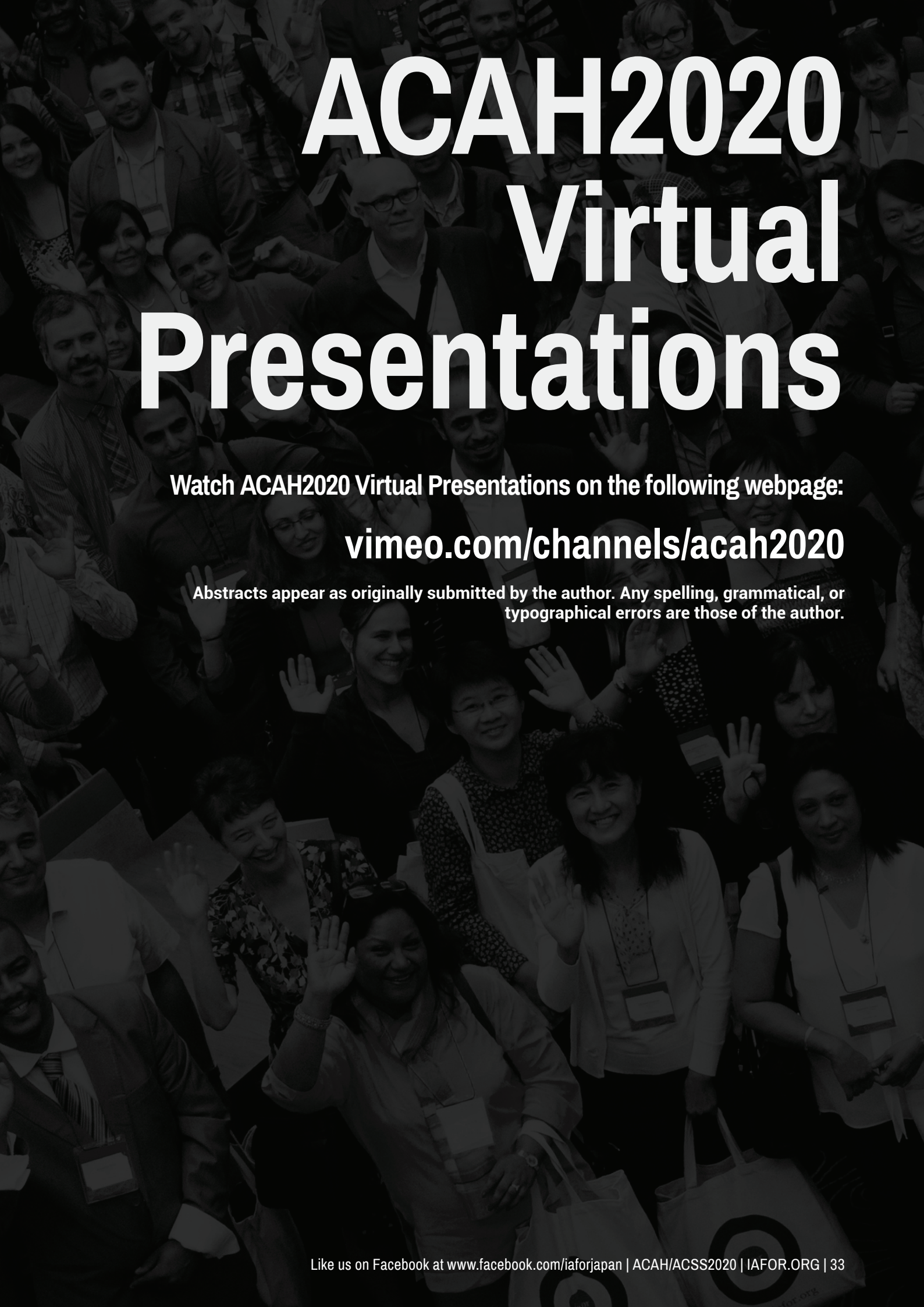
The objective of this research was to study the management of communications to build political popularity used by the mayor of Muang Ngam Municipality in terms of 1) general situation; 2) communication patterns; and 3) the communications process. This was a qualitative research based on observation and interviews with 30 key informants. Data collection tools were an observation form and an in-depth interview form. Data were analyzed by descriptive analysis. The results showed that 1) General situation of communication management: (a) the mayor communicated with the public consistently to build and maintain political popularity; (b) The content was about the mayor's mission, vision, policies, plans, projects, work results, leadership and general government news; (c) The media used were group meetings, social media, community leaders, signs, posters, audio transmissions through the public address system and pamphlets; (d) The results were that citizens were informed and understood and they were interested and followed the news on a regular basis; (e) A public relations unit under the direction of the mayor was in charge of the communications management. 2) Communication patterns: (a) formal and informal; (b) news about the mayor was combined with other news about the municipality; (c) communications were short and to-the-point, easy to understand and tailored to meet the needs of the audience; 3) Communication management process: (a) fact finding about the channels, topics and formats; (b) planning communications to reach every target group; (c) communication using every medium; and (d) periodic evaluation to find areas that could be improved.

56992 17:30-17:55

2019 Mayoral Elections in Turkey in the Light of Online Fragmentation and Polarization

Seval Yurtcicek Ozaydin, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

Online polarization through fragmentation around ideological lines is a major issue in political communication science. A central question is whether and how big social events such as elections are contributing to reinforcing the online fragmentation and echo chambers towards a sharpening polarization. Because of its various aspects, 2019 Mayoral Elections in Turkey was a milestone in Turkish political history, affecting the general politics considerably. In this work, retrieving and analyzing data from Twitter with specific hashtags around the elections, we shed light onto the evolution of the online political polarization due to elections. Our results aim to contribute not only to politics in Turkey but in a general sense, to the theory of political fragmentation, echo chambers and polarization around the world.



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ACAH Virtual Presentations

Aesthetics, Design

55872

Nature in Ikebana (Japanese Flower Arrangement): Beyond Sustainability

Shoso Shimbo, RMIT University, Australia

Western culture, in particular the Modernism Art Movement has had a significant influence on ikebana since the Meiji period. While ikebana like other traditional art forms was under the influence of the Japanese fascism in 1930's, it was this period that ikebana has undergone a cultural transformation that is closely related to a redefinition of ikebana, incorporating a reconsideration of the attitude to nature in Japan. This study focus on the works by several ikebana artists and theorists in 1930's who were particularly conscious of the influence of Western culture on ikebana. There is an argument that under the influence of Western culture, there was a shift in the view of what ikebana symbolically represents from universal structural orders to life energy. However, these external and internal views were both mentioned in the classic ikebana text, Senno Kuden (1542), where the author discussed his approach in terms of both process and product of creating ikebana for the deeper appreciation of nature. This concept of ikebana as a representation of life energy did not begin with the reformers, it has been around since the early stage of development in ikebana and deserves more attention. This study suggests that, after encountering Western culture, it became necessary for ikebana artists and theorists to reconsider the essence of ikebana that reflects the differences in the perception of nature in the West and in Japan.

56843

Embracing Difference – The Demonstration of Regional Cultural Aesthetics in Design Elements of Olympics Posters

Yun Lin, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

Jiawei Jiang, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

Kaihsu Sun, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

This research is aimed at analyzing the development and formation of Olympics posters from 1896 to 2019, and studying the regional cultural difference in poster design features between western and eastern continents. The study concentrated on the content of both summer and winter Olympics posters, and the importance of visual communication along with visual tension and design features. The KJ method and the content analysis will be used in this study for primary methodologies, with the focus group interview the examination of content analysis for the poster samples can help finding the design features in common. This study refines the essentiality of the poster design development, and reclaim the vital heritage of tradition and glory during the past century, to get prepared for the future of visualization era. Researcher expects this investigation offers the details of cultural difference in design features and image, and brings out the inspiration of conception.

56987

Study on Communication Design Education Establishing Project-based Advertising Competition

Ching-Jung Fang, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

Design competitions are often thought as a tool for creating new trends and ideas, so they are widely used in various countries around the world to find good ideas. Participating in the design competition has become an evaluation index for critical teaching achievements of colleges and universities in Taiwan. A lot of design competitions have been included into the design curriculum. In the past ten years, students have achieved outstanding performances in the thematic advertising design competition, which has been recognised by academic fields. However, when students demonstrate excellent designing skills, does it really mean that the training involved in the design competition has the values and fit the goals of design education? And do the students really have good results in design education? These questions are worthy of further study. This project invites industry experts and academic advertising design scholars to understand the value and goals of designing educational talents. The results of the study can be used as a reference for future curriculum design.

57042

Embracing Difference: Case Study of BoA in Japanese-Korean Pop Music Album Cover Design

Kai Hsu Sun, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

Yun Lin, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

BoA is a Korean musician who has a high reputation as an art performer in Asia, especially Japan and Korea from 2000 to 2019. She was the very first Korean entertainer that has launched the amount of a million records in Japan with her album "LISTEN TO MY HEART" in 2003. During her career, she reveals the cross-cultural possibilities of art performance, and won the "Most Influential Artist Award" and "Favorite Artist Korea". This research is focused on the art and graphic design of BoA album cover released in Japan and Korea. Also, look into design aspects and the cultural difference of Pop Music in East Asia. Case study will be used in this article as the formation of research methodology for analysis in various design elements and emphasis on colour and visual style. According to the result of aggregation and discussion, the colour tone is mostly harmony in Japan. In contrary, the colour chosen in Korea is instead a contrast combination. It is important to indicate the diversity of intercultural design perspective when we are facing into a generation of globalization as a designer.

57071

The Micro Motion of Ambient Surrounding – An Exploration of Techno-biophilic Design

Tzu-Yao Yang, National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan

June-Hao Hou, National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan

Biophilia hypothesis was devised by Edward O. Wilson(1984), being based on evolutionary psychology, which suggests that "people have the innate tendency to focus on life and lifelike processes". So far, the development of the theory has been invested in many different fields, which proves that it is helpful for human physical and mental health. It has also attracted attention in the field of architecture and interior. The mainstream is the planning and configuration of "actual natural" such as the introduction of natural light, vegetation walls, and plant decorations. In recent years, facing the development of information technology and the Internet of Things, people have become inseparable from their digital lives. It seems push you and me farther away from the nature. Excessive Internet dependence and addiction have caused people to become detached from the real environment and cause mental illness. However, can Biophilia return to our lives through digital technology? Sue Thomas (2015) devised a concept of "Technobiophilia", which is "the innate tendency to focus on life and lifelike processes as they appear in technology". This study is based on the above review to sum up that the development of digital technology can be a resistance or a help while facing the biophilia, and the key point is how it coexists and awakens the importance of people's perception of the ambient environment. And based on the research, this study explores the distance and relationship between nature and people through projected images.

ACAH Virtual Presentations

Arts Theory & Criticism

55385

No Hands, No Feet: Power in the Art Vision of Bahman Mohasses

Parnaz Goodarzarparvari, Universitat Politècnica de València, Spain

Francisco Carlos Bueno Camejo, University of Valencia, Spain

Miguel Molina Alarcon, Universitat Politècnica de València, Spain

As one of the most famous contemporary Persian sculptors, two subjects are important in the work of Bahman Mohasses: the physical aspect and the treatment of the object based on the growth, decay, and dissolution of the body, as well as the power of isolation or loneliness. In the works of Mohasses, the issue of authority in terms of power and preservation, overcoming others and domination of peripheral conditions is posed. This dominance ultimately leads to isolation and staying alone. People are great, with huge muscles and physics are complex but at the same time they are empty from the inside. In appearance, we have a terrible authority, and this apparent character, seen in humans, birds and fish, lacks real power. They can only impose themselves and the audience. This unscrupulous power is both frightening for the audience and for the person, like a gun. Investigation of the evolution of his life shows that the main reason for the attitude to the phenomenon of power is to face this concept from a young age. He takes the lead in defying the power of government and the power of public opinion. But it has not benefited from it, so it is walking with disappointment towards its opposite. There is no achievement there, and so they are both worried. Therefore, his works have a colorful sociological attitude. This power is manifested in various forms in the work of the Mohasses: in the context of gender, conflict and opposition, confrontation, isolation and re-integration.

55856

Investigating the Digital Sublime through Photographers' Views of Reality: A Case Study of Jessica Labatte's Spotting Project

Yi-hui Huang, East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania, United States

The digital sublime refers to digital-composite photographs that present "the existence of something unrepresentable" (Lyotard, cited in Linn, 1996, p. 97) and that render a matchless look – a sophisticated fabrication, a perfect and clean composition, a maximum color saturation, a multiple-point perspective, and stunning or new-fangled content (Foster et al., 2004; Lipkin, 2005; Marien, 2002; Ohlin, 2002). Dissatisfied with the representation of the outer world that can be easily accomplished by pressing a single shutter button, photographers who painstakingly synthesize images together to create the digital sublime seem to be compelled to create personal versions of the world, which may be closer to the beliefs through which they interpret and interact with the world. To gain a better understanding of these photographers' digital sublime photographs, I propose that we investigate the artist's views of reality by asking, "What is your definition of reality?" and "How do you visualize your reality in your digital composite?" This paper cites contemporary photographer Jessica Labatte's project Spotting as an example. From the analysis of Labatte's views of reality, the "unrepresentable" substance that Labatte's photographs try to present reflects human's intangible perceptions and experiences, specifically the discrepancy between one's perception of the primary and secondary quality of an object as outlined by British empiricist philosopher John Locke. This paper has a conclusion that Labatte's sublime photographs provide viewers with realist knowledge. This study has implications for how digital sublime photographs can be studied and taught.

58157

The Main Thing is That You Know What You Want": The Matter of Identity and Difference in Tove Jansson's Art

Anna-Maria Wiljanen, Finnish Institute in Japan, Japan

The main thing is that you know what you want": the matter of identity and its effect on the multifaceted, different world of Tove Jansson and her art. The quote was made by Snufkin in the Tove Jansson's (1914-2001) book Moominsummer Madness (1954) but it could also describe the art and life of this multitalented artist. Tove Jansson's Moomin books are immensely popular not only in Japan but worldwide, her artistry well-known and both have been subject of research. This year marks the celebration of the publishing of the first Moomin book The Moons and the Great Flood (1945) which quite naturally raises questions like how could Tove Jansson create something so different and meaningful within different art genres? How was the new different way of writing, painting and illustrations created in her mind? This presentation will focus on the identity of Tove Jansson, the visual artist, comic strip artist, illustrator and novelist by using different theories of identity developed by for example Stuart Hall and Anthony Giddens. In his publication Modernity and Self-Identity (1991) Giddens states that individuals often reappropriate fragments of the knowledge and experience previously expropriated by social and natural sciences. These fragments are then put together and will form stories, self-narratives about the individuals lives, themselves and their worlds. The second part of the presentation focuses on social network theory by Jacob L. Moreno, how it can be applied to Tove Jansson's identity development and how the networks can be seen in her art.

First Nations & Indigenous Peoples

56590

Without Dictionaries: Translating Indigenous Oral Literature From Greece

Peter Constantine, University of Connecticut, United States

The field of Translation Studies tends to overlook the extensive indigenous linguistic diversity of Europe and the particular issues that translators of marginalized and endangered languages face. The European Centre for Modern Languages counts 225 indigenous local languages spoken in Europe, most of which are at risk of falling out of use. In Greece alone there are several critically endangered indigenous languages, among them Arvanitika, Pomakika, Vlach, Ndoppe, Nashte, and Tsakonika. In my oral presentation I would like to focus on Arvanitika, a severely endangered language spoken in remote areas of central and southern Greece, and discuss some of the challenges of translating its oral literature. Arvanitika is moribund; it will be extinct within a generation or two, and Greece will lose an important part of its fragile linguistic ecosystem, leaving a monoculture of Greek. My uncle Georgios Soukoulis, one of the last fluent speakers in our village in the Corinthian mountains, invented a writing system based on Greek letters in order to capture our oral history for future generations and to record our legends and poetry. His aim was to create a first (and unfortunately last) extensive document of our local language so that its words and culture will be preserved, and over the past fifteen years I have made the only sustained sound recordings of our language. In my presentation I will outline the challenges of being both a translator and language conservationist working in an under-resourced dying language that has no official writing system, literature, or dictionaries.

ACAH Virtual Presentations

History/Historiography

56227

Space and Politics of Sukarno's Utopian Vision Exhibition in Gedung Pola, Jakarta, Indonesia

Amy Marku, Saint Petersburg State University of Culture and Arts, Russia

Kemas Ridwan Kurniawan, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

M. Nanda Widyarta, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Gedung Pola not only functions as an exhibition room built specifically to exhibit Sukarno's Utopian vision on architecture and city planning but also it has become a place to exhibit his political strategy on Nationalism and Modernism. The building serves as a representative political space for Sukarno's ideal propaganda for Jakarta citizens in particular and all Indonesian citizens in general. This paper elaborates on how an exhibition not only was used as a representative visual medium but also how it has become a political strategy. Sukarno's ideology could be understood by reciting his archives as evidence, which will be interpreted through a hermeneutical approach to view an architecture artefact as a historical phenomenon. In reciting these archives, leftover traces will be interpreted phenomenologically, as a way to address the existence of political space in Gedung Pola and also to reveal how an exhibition can be a strategy for political space.

58148

The Japanese Community in Wartime Nanjing

Norihito Mizuno, Akita International University, Japan

This presentation focuses on the life of Japanese community and residents in Nanjing during the Sino-Japanese Conflict (1937-1945). The formation of the Japanese community in Nanjing can be traced back to the very end of the nineteenth century or the beginning of the twentieth century, but it had remained overshadowed by the larger neighboring Japanese communities in Shanghai and Hankou before the Sino-Japanese Conflict (1937-1945) started. A completely different story awaited the Japanese community after the outbreak of the war in the summer of 1937. The popular view is that the Japanese seizure of the capital city of the Republic of China in December 1937 led to the so-called "Rape of Nanking", which devastated the city. Another fact is, on the other hand, that the Japanese military occupation brought about the abrupt and large-scale influx of Japanese settlers into the city. By scrutinizing the local edition of the Japanese newspaper publish, Asahi Shimbun, published in wartime Central China, this presentation attempts to describe the wartime life of Japanese residents in Nanjing which previous studies had paid quite little attention to.

Language, Linguistics

57446

Error Analysis: The Main Writing Errors of EFL Learners Task 2 IELTS Academic Essay

Leveth Jackson, Keiai University, Japan

This study sought to examine and analyze the frequency of writing errors and determine the causes behind such errors made by first time test takers of the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) academic writing essay-Task 2. The four criteria specified for the IELTS Writing Band Scores (British Council, 2019) were taken into consideration. A corpus of Japanese adult learners academic writing Task 2 essays in an Intensive Writing Course were carefully examined to determine the main writing errors following the procedure for Error Analysis proposed by Corder (1967). The research adopted an analytical descriptive approach. The findings revealed that verb tense, article errors, spelling and subject verb agreement were the most common writing errors made by learners. With regards to cohesion, coherence and lexical resource, poor progression in paragraphs, parts of the essay being incomprehensible, vague topic sentences, poor use of transition signals and incorrect use of target lexical items were the most common categories of errors. According to the results it is revealed that male learners made more written errors in comparison to female learners. Based on the findings of the most common recurring errors, recommendations and suggestions that are of significant importance to educators, EFL learners and policy makers were presented in detail.

57461

A Cognitive Linguistics Application for Second Language Grammar Pedagogy

Vanessa Pang, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

Due to the complexity of the English tense-aspect system, tense and aspect constitute a major source of error for EFL learners. A Cognitive Linguistics (CL)-based approach could potentially help learners develop a more meaningful understanding of grammatical constructions due to its focus on conceptual meaning. In this quasi-experimental study, 60 participants were from three S.4 intact classes at a secondary school in Hong Kong. The three classes were randomly assigned to one of these conditions: cognitive and task-supported, task-supported, and control. The three groups took a pretest, an immediate post-test and a delayed post-test. This study aims to investigate the pedagogical effectiveness of applying CL analysis of English tense and aspect to L2 instruction and integrating CL-inspired explicit instruction into task-supported instruction on the L2 development of the English tense-aspect system as measured by both controlled and free production tasks. The findings of analysis of variance procedures and t-test ($p < .0001$) indicate that participants from the cognitive and task-supported group outperformed the participants from the task-supported group and the control group and demonstrated a more flexible use of past and progressive morphology. This study paves the way towards a rethinking of grammar instruction in favour of the CL-based approach.

58168

Illustration Can Be Seen as One Kind of Translation: Case Studies of Alice's Adventure in Wonderland Picture Books

Peiying Wu, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

Through analyzing different versions of Alice in Wonderland picture books, this paper reveals that illustration can be seen as one kind of translations. The aims of a decent translation are to reach three levels: functional – to express meanings understood as original text; cultural – to show enhanced or hidden implications under different context; and critical – to demonstrate intellectual correspondence in readings. Illustration accomplishes all these three. Furthermore, in Translation and Interpreting Studies, there is a difficulty in choosing dynamic equivalence or formal correspondence translation when one transforms a language into another. By using visual technics and theories from illustration, such as visualization (text into image), visual semiotics, visual perception and color theory, it not only come cross these two problems, but also achieve three levels of a good translation – functional, cultural and critical.

ACAH Virtual Presentations

Literature/Literary Studies

54796

'Space as a Sign System': Exploring Lexical Semantics in Relation to Cultural Geography – A Case Study of Ursula K. Le Guin's 'Buffalo Gals, Won't You Come Out Tonight'

Anupa Lewis, Manipal Institute of Communication, India

The research paper attempts to examine as to how the idea of 'space' when regarded as a literary construct, may be ideally mapped in a given text: first in terms of the literal and obvious elemental descriptions of 'cartographic geography' available to a casual reader-aka-somnambulist at a cursory glance; and second, in terms of its logical extension to the abstraction of 'cultural geography' that can only be revealed by one consciously mining a labyrinth of lexical structures. The resultant contention is, the dynamics of 'space' in a stipulated context can be studied as a comprehensive 'sign system', devoid of extrinsic support. Stemming from this line of enquiry, the proposition is to establish the theoretical connection between 'Lexical Semantics' and 'Cultural Geography' using Ursula K. Le Guin's ethnographic fiction as a potential case study. While Cultural Geography correlates the natural environment with the human organization of space, its conceptual base branches into three discursive figments: 'traditional' cultural geography (where signs for intervention in the natural landscape are studied – e.g. buildings, dams, technology), 'new' cultural geography (where signs for non-material culture are studied – e.g. identity, power, ideology), and 'more-than-representational' geographies (where signs expand unto the enactment or performance of the more-than-human, more-than-textual aspects)(Lorimer, 2005). Similarly, Lexical Semantics as an approach to reading a text seeks to assign meanings to words, phrases, expressions or idioms by emphasizing the lush nexus of semantic relations in a predatory lexical environment.

57074

Energy's Proleptic Promises: Locating Infrastructure and the Future Anterior in Yamashita and Lerner

Reuben Martens, KU Leuven, Belgium

This paper draws on recent developments in the energy humanities to argue for a more multifaceted account of the temporality of infrastructure (beyond the dyad of continuity and apocalypse) and for the vital role of literature in making an anti-apocalyptic temporality apprehensible. The argument consists of two steps. First, by interrogating our physical/emotional reliance on (energy's) infrastructure, this paper intends to excavate a revitalised understanding of the promises & failures of infrastructure, which can help the field of literary studies move beyond its fascination with apocalyptic thinking. In a second move, the paper will show how contemporary American fiction has begun to model such a mode of physical and emotional attachment to a sustainable and durable infrastructure that just might survive the current Anthropocene emergency. The case studies are Yamashita's *"Tropic of Orange"* and Lerner's *"10:04"*; two novels that are deeply engaged with infrastructure, energy, and the urgency to resist apocalyptic thinking. The focus will shift to the use of prolepsis, which serves to imagine a future that is not an intensification or denial of the present, but that is strangely continuous with what is worth preserving in the present.

57352

Panethnic Moments: Mestizaje and the Philippines in Discourses of Hygiene and Disease

Everet Smith, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, United States

Gloria Anzaldúa's mestiza consciousness refers to a new consciousness defined by ambiguity and an attentiveness to difference; mestiza consciousness's refusal to let go of difference is what sets it apart from earlier theories such as Jose Vasconcelos's *La Raza Cosmica*. My essay explores the linkages between Asian identity and the Latin American concept of mestizaje through the lens of public hygiene in colonial discourse, particularly within leper colonies established in the Philippines at Culion in the early 1900s. Through these historical examples of racialization via public hygiene ordinances, I locate Filipino identity in a liminal space both in between and within Asian and Latin American identity. By examining the linkages between hygiene, coloniality, and race, I investigate how Filipino identity operates separately as an Asian identity, and a Latin American identity, while simultaneously existing independently and as a composite of these two identities. Put simply, I argue in this essay that Filipino identity's position between and within multiple racial identities brings it into alignment with Anzaldúa's conception of mestiza consciousness. I expand on this idea by analyzing Anzaldúa's *Borderlands* and her development of the new mestiza consciousness—which finds its foundations in a special attention to difference—in conjunction with a literary analysis of Filipina expatriate Jessica Hagedorn's 1990 novel *Dogeaters*. By reading Anzaldúa's theory alongside Hagedorn's seminal work on Filipino culture, identity, and history, my hope is to illustrate how it is that the suspension of Filipino identity between the worlds of Asia and Latin America has a generative panethnic potential.

57697

Representation of Spirituality in Elizabeth Gilbert's (2006) Eat Pray Love and its Reception in a Chinese Context

Elaine Y. L. Ng, Wenzhou Kean University, China

Elizabeth Gilbert's (2006) memoir *Eat, Pray, Love* depicts her journey of self-discovery following a difficult divorce. Her travels consist of three phrases – (1) pleasure-seeking in Italy, (2) finding spirituality in India, and (3) maintaining a balance between the two in Bali. The author's truth-seeking journey has resonated with a huge readership worldwide. The research aims to study the rendition of spirituality and its reception in China since the work was first translated by He Pei Hua and published in Taiwan in 2007, and later brought to China in 2008 and reprinted by two different publishers since then. The study encompasses textual analysis and extra-textual investigation. The textual part studies the rendition of spirituality as expressed in mental clauses containing the verbs "meditate and think" and speech and thought presentation in the pray part of the book. It explores how the author represents mindfulness and meditation, and how these terms are rendered into Chinese. For the extra-textual exploration, it focuses on collecting information about the translation and the translation process, its reception and impact on readers as well as situational factors concerning the publishers, the translator's biography, and others that shape its production. Specifically, it investigates the reception of the Chinese versions through the study of readers' reviews and comments on the translated texts posted online. The underlying objective of the research is to explore the translation of Gilbert's (2006) *Eat Pray Love* in a Chinese context and how the work is shaped by an intricate web of inter-relations.

ACAH Virtual Presentations

Literature/Literary Studies (cont'd)

58157

"Visual Colonization": A Discussion on "Visual Expression" in Geling Yan's Novels

Jia Xin Liu, Jinan University, China

Yuan Hsun Chuang, China University Technology, Taiwan

Visual culture has increasingly shifted into a dominant culture in contemporary society. More and more visual factors appear in non-visual arts and affect their creation methods, which results in "visual colonization" (Wei, 2009). As a non-visual art, literature is also influenced. This paper illustrates the film adaptation of literary works as a way of "visual colonization", challenges the techniques of literary creation, and aims to make literary creation market-oriented. In order to satisfy the needs of audience, the visual rules of film art such as the visual thinking and film-making have restrained the literary creation. Particularly, some writers emphasize fostering the technique of visual expression and the use of lens-based narrative strategy. This paper explores four of Geling Yan's novels, Xiu Xiu: The Sent-down Girl (1996), The Flowers of War (2007), Little Aunt Crane (2008) and The Ninth Widow (2008) to demonstrate the visual narration in her creation. It is concluded that Geling Yan uses the technique of "visual expression" and the montage narrative model in her novels to transcend the boundaries of textual spaces, which is in accordance with the screen aesthetics and wins the favor of adaptation by the film makers.

56638

Double Consciousness in British Asian Writing

Najma Yusufi, University of Brighton, United Kingdom

My father's work took us all over the world, then to a British boarding school. The result was a duality that ran through me; this was a sensibility that was very British but at the same time very Indian. This sensibility impacted the way I wrote my novel *Begums of Peshawar* (Hachette, 2018). Focusing on the recent revival of critical interest in migration and belonging that, Sara Upstone has spoken of in her work. She comments "Rather than alienation, these novels are seen to offer self-assurance, dwelling rather than diaspora, and a new hybridity less about being "in-between" cultures and more about the fact that culture is now, in essence, "in-between" raises the question of whether such novels deserve their characterization as dynamic 21st-century departures". Monica Ali's novel *Brick Lane* has characters that question their place in society. Kureshi too has dealt with the theme of belonging in his novel *Buddha of Suburbia* (1990) and so has Sahota in his book *Year of the Runaways* (2015). All three novelists come from a dual background. I address themes of double consciousness in their work. I shed light on hybridity and belonging that the current Brexit climate has also brought about and how this impacts my second novel. Building on the work of other academics I suggest that British Asian authors have a double consciousness that informs their writing and enhances their storytelling throwing up questions of belonging.

Media Arts Practices

56736

Glycoscience Augmented Reality Application Demonstrated with Merge Cube

Gwo-Long Lin, I-Shou University, Taiwan

Popular science education of biomedical knowledge can be monotonous and beyond understanding, so it is necessary to involve fun elements and to harness the suitable demonstration tool to make it more approachable. Merge Cube, a cube-like object trending on the Internet, has an iconic design of pattern recognition which is suitable for augmented reality (AR) applications. This has built up Merge Cube's popularity among schools and it has now been gradually included in popular science education for teenagers. Nowadays, application of augmented reality has been widely implemented in all sorts of fields besides popular science education, and it is often promoted via the Unity software due to the software's easy-to-use and highly compatible feature. These sorts of application can be performed with the cameras in common mobile devices, making it convenient to be spread among the public. Also, when the virtual images are placed in a real-world environment, more interactions can be stimulated, resulting in dynamic changes throughout the process. In the article, we will use Merge Cube as the platform and the Unity software as our tool to produce biomedical contents respectively and integrate them into large scale projects. By simply holding the Merge Cube in front of smartphones, users will be able to demonstrate all kinds of digital content to others. Our main demonstration content in the article will be focused on Glycoscience education and related 2D teasers, RPG games and 3D games etc., and we aim to bring users a brand-new experience in the augmented reality environment.

54154

Content Analysis of the Forum Theater Play Melanie on HIV/AIDS Stigma

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Aldo Gavril Lim, University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines

The study aimed to determine how the forum theater play *Melanie* portrayed HIV/AIDS stigma, specifically: 1) count occurrences of HIV/AIDS stigma based on three conceptual frameworks on stigmatization; 2) analyze how the theatrical codes identified by Kowzan (1975; as cited by Segre, 1980) are related to the portrayal of HIV/AIDS stigma; and 3) identify the HIV/AIDS themes that surfaced from the open forum. The play was analyzed through quantitative content analysis. Guided by a codebook, it was studied by watching the recorded performance and reading the script. Reliability results were observed with values ranging from slight to moderate and one poor rating. A total of 68 scenes were studied and only self-stigma, stereotyping, and producing, legitimizing, and perpetuating social inequality had scenes unanimously identified. Out of the five theatrical codes, only spoken text and actor's external aspect were constantly coded in all scenes featuring HIV/AIDS stigma. Meanwhile, HIV/AIDS testing, HIV/AIDS treatment, and HIV/AIDS prevention and risk reduction were the three most frequently discussed themes during the open forum. Most of which were surfaced from the answers of the cast. In conclusion, *Melanie* portrayed HIV/AIDS stigma predominantly through depictions of self-stigma wherein characters insist that they are HIV/AIDS-negative. Future researchers are suggested to improve coding instructions and the indicators for each type of stigma. It is also suggested that other local plays on HIV/AIDS be studied and a comparative study be done to analyze how HIV/AIDS was tackled in the performance or through the types of stigma presented in this study.

ACAH Virtual Presentations

Media Arts Practices

56958

The Effect of Smell in the Representation of Family in Post-war Japanese Films

Yui Hayakawa, University of Tsukuba, Japan

This study aims to examine the effect of smell in the representation of family in Japanese films of the 1950s and 60s. Previous Japanese film studies have concentrated on analyzing vision and sound instead of smell because the sense of smell has been thought to be too subjective. This paper explores the importance of smell in Japanese films of the 1950s and 60s. There has been studies on the effect of smell in fiction. In these studies including studies of Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past* (1913-1927), smell has often been associated with memory. This paper focuses on presentiment and intimacy linked to smell. By referring to Chantal Jaquet's *Philosophie de l'odorat* (2010), I analyze post-war Japanese films which represent family relationships such as Yasujiro Ozu's *Early Spring* (1956), Mikio Naruse's *A Woman's Place* (1962), and Keisuke Kinoshita's *Times of Joy and Sorrow* (1957). When these films depict some presentiments, whether it is comfortable or not, the sense of smell hints at the future which hasn't arrived yet and is coming soon. Furthermore, the link between smell and intimacy is found in these films. For example, there are scenes in which characters share the same smell which imply their intimate relationship. Therefore, although it may be true that the sense of smell is less objective than the visual sense and auditory sense, it represents the psychological and temporal proximity beyond time and space. The sense of smell plays a very important role in the representation of family in Japanese films.

Other Arts

56921

Embracing Difference: Two Case Studies of Western Painting Style Embroidery in China

Jiawei Jiang, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

Yun Lin, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

This study explores how traditional Chinese embroidery representing the special texture of western paintings through changes in stitch, color and manuscript through case analysis. Chinese embroidery is one of the most important traditional arts and crafts, which developed through thousands of years' profound culture. It was originally focusing on representing Ink Art painting and was named "painting embroidery (畫繡)", which is one kind of ornamental embroidery. With the traditional ornamental embroidery declining, embroidery artists began to absorb the characteristics of western paintings, especially emphasizing on the colour combination. In the past, the pattern suitable for embroidery was limited to traditional Chinese paintings. Nowadays, it seems that all kinds of paintings can be referred to. In order to represent these paintings, the selection of stitch, color and manuscript must be changed. This research emphasizing on two embroidery techniques, namely, the "Emulational embroidery" created by Shou Shen and the "random stitch embroidery" created by Shouyu Yang. By using case study, this research expects to understand the innovation of Chinese embroidery techniques. It is found that "random stitch embroidery" is the stacking of embroidery threads by using the density, layer, length and interweaving of needles and threads, showing the changes of light and shadow to reflect the sense of space in western painting. "Emulational embroidery" stitch imitates the sketch strokes and adopts the method of virtual and real needles for embroidery, paying more attention to the changes of light and shadow in the picture in color.

Performing Arts Practices: Theater, Dance, Music

56315

Keroncong Music and Social Identity in Surakarta, Indonesia

Santosa Soewarlan, Indonesia Institute of the Arts, Indonesia

This article aims at exploring how keroncong (folk music) musicians construct identity in community contexts. Performing music is not free from contexts rather it authorizes their position and role in that society. Being on stage they want to confirm statuses and validate world-views in public. They intend to present ideals and thoughts in larger settings. With that process, they strengthen meanings and legitimize organic structure of the community. They interact and negotiate thoughts resulting in the formation of identity among the musicians. Leading to the construction of identity musicians formulate a social group guided by three social categories: individuality, originality, and adaptability. In the implementation of individuality musicians forge social cohesion as a social group. In that process this category is intensified by originality in which the second enhances the quality of the first. Finally, the musicians empower these categories by contextualizing their adaptability in performance settings. These processes synthesize elements of social categories that eventually lead to specific musicians' identity.

Philosophy, Ethics, Consciousness

57569

Keeping Hume's Guillotine: The Validity & Deontic Irrelevance of 'is'- 'ought' Inferences

Melvin Chen, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Ever since its formulation in Hume's (1739) *A Treatise of Human Nature*, philosophers have had to contend with the idea of an inferential barrier between non-ethical ('is') propositions and ethical ('ought') propositions. Much of my work focuses on providing a more logically rigorous characterization of the is-ought thesis, describing Prior's Paradox in terms of a dilemma and its two horns, and identifying the implications of this paradox for the is-ought thesis. An evaluation of various formal defenses to Prior's Paradox on behalf of Hume will be made. In addition, I will also introduce the term 'deontic irrelevance' to describe Prior-style 'is'- 'ought' inferences, draw connections between these formal defenses and other informal defenses of Hume's inferential barrier, and attempt to shed more light on the nature of ethical argumentation and its uses in general.

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Religion, Spirituality

56936

Whose Festival? Ritual Reconstruction and the Shaping of "Sense of Place": The Mazu Meets the Mary

Xiaochun Chen, National Taiwan University of Arts, Taiwan

On October 20, 2018, in Wanluan Township, Pingtung, Taiwan. A religious activity named "When the Holy Mother (Mazu) From the East Meets the Virgin (Mary) From the West - Let Love Fly" was co-organized by the Centennial Catholic Church of Wanjin and the Taoist Zongtian Temple of Taiwan. This was the first formal meeting between the two religions across time and culture in the past millennium. However, although this was a historic moment for Taiwan as well as world religions, it is also rather controversial. This study takes the activity as a case study through field investigation of the Wanjin Catholic community, including interviewing both the leaders and reviewing or analyzing related articles, online videos, and news reports. This paper introduces the two religions' background, the religious negotiation and preparatory work before the event, the ritual on the day of the event, the discussion of different opinions, while critically reflecting on this differentiated interreligious activity in terms of the collision and integration of ritual reconstruction and the shaping of "sense of place". The paper attempts to answer the following questions: (1) What are the difficulties and opportunities for the two different religions to co-organize the "Let Love Fly" activity? (2) What are the similarities and differences between Virgin and Holy Mother in this festival? How are differences settled in the festival? (3) whose festival is this activity? Why is this interreligious activity possible in Taiwan and what could we learn from Taiwan's experience as a diverse multi-religious community?

Teaching & Learning

57487

Applying Teaching Strategies for Design Students' Learning Effectiveness on Blended Learning

Shu-Yin Yu, Ming-Chuan University, Taiwan

Flipped teaching has been going on for a long time in various ages and academic fields, and the learning effectiveness have been affirmed. This project is based on the flipping teaching strategy of design education to improve students' performances. The concept of this study is based on design education is no longer learn the overall skills, but the actual needs to enter the practical workplace. Design students learn about their own lack of knowledge and ability by self-learning and problem-based learning, and the role of the teacher is transformed into a supporter to assist for the professional knowledge, problem solutions, and design skills required by the student at each stage of the program's execution. With this purpose, we integrated the blended learning model on in-class learning (professional knowledge and skills) and in-field learning (workplace practical experiences) to enhance students' problem-solved learning and team-based learning. In the study, students with different learning styles were examined their learning readiness and learning engagement to investigate the achievement motivation and learning effectiveness on design teaching. SPSS statistical analysis was used to inspect the learning readiness and learning engagement of students with different learning styles, and whether there is a significant relationship between achievement motivation and learning effectiveness. Through the students' learning performance and implementation experiences, we will conduct the direction of future implementation of practical design education.

57579

Transformational School Leaders Support Teachers to Foster Student Grit

Wei Zhang, Western Michigan University, United States

Tetyana Koshmanova, Western Michigan University, United States

Grit has drawn increasing intention in the field of educational research. As a crucial noncognitive indicator, grit has been used to understand individual success and performance in various fields. The past empirical research has shown inconsistent findings on the relationship between grit and academic achievement. The purpose of the study is aimed to explore how transformational school leaders support teachers to foster student grit through discovering what transformational school leaders' practices inspire teachers' practices in the classroom to the students. The semi-structural interview was conducted in the phenomenology study, and two school principals and eight teachers participated in the study. The researcher analyzed interview data guided by three theories of Dahlgren & Fallsberg's seven steps, cultural-historical activity theory, and the critical ecology framework. The Nvivo 12 program was utilized to code and to analyze the interview data. The study found that grit was a significant indicator of school improvement led by transformational school leaders' belief of core values such as hope, passion, excellence, resilience, and coherence. The study also found that grit fully or partially mediated the relationship between self-efficacy and school outcome and influenced among school leaders, teachers, and students. The significant finding was the strongest correlation between noncognitive factors and school leaders' belief and teachers' practices of grit, self-efficacy, mindset, and motivation. Results suggested that school leaders would promote grit as one of the school core indicators for school development; and suggested that the mindset needed to implement in the curriculum practice. Future researches would be recommended.

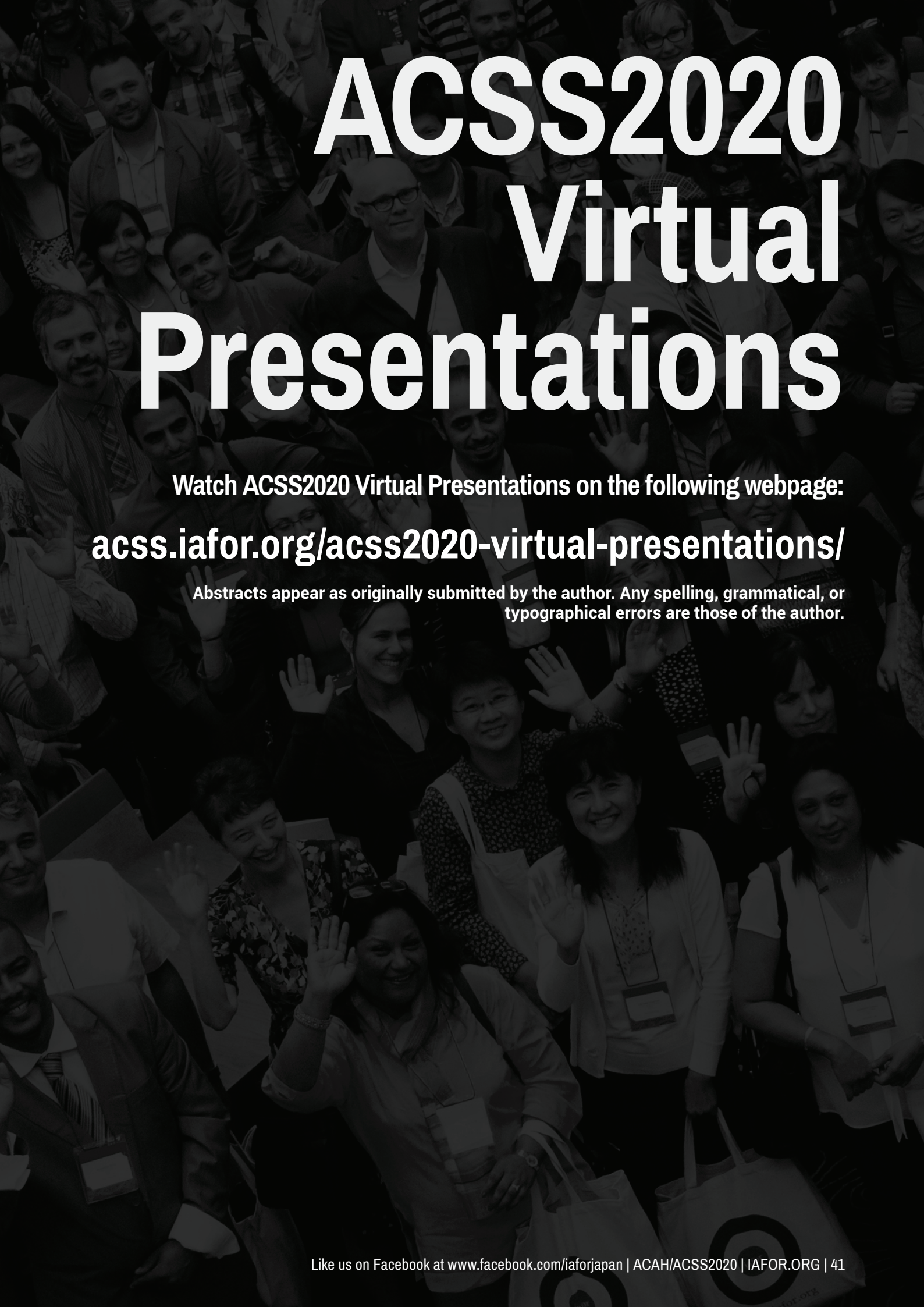
Visual Communication

53157

Cosmic Vision: The Fine Line of Looking

James Callow, Tamkang University, Taiwan

An installation by the German art-tech collective, RobotLab, features an industrial robotic arm reproducing on a vast canvas, a digital photograph taken by a NASA rover from the surface of Mars. The arm is programmed to render a fine, unbroken line in black ink. Working continuously, the process takes several weeks to produce its photo-realistic monochrome image, translated from a viewing position dislocated from any embodied human eye. The transition, from captured digital data to aesthetic 'landscape' is an entirely technical one. Human intervention occurs in the algorithmic code rather than any conventional 'artistic' practice, with no direct bearing on the result. Cosmological image-making, such as False Color Images, have long been a matter of transitioning the technical into the aesthetic, rendering data into images that conform to human sensory comprehension and thereby, human aesthetic history. In line with the conference themes, this paper reflects on RobotLab's image and the question of 'landscape' as a relationship between terrestrial space and visual embodiment and of western traditions of the observer, and speculates – after recent critique by the sinologist, Francois Jullien – on what the Chinese concept of 'landscape' painting might offer in relation to the separation of the human observer from the scene as humankind remotely gathers increasingly detailed images of the cosmos and its planetary surfaces.



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Demography, Human Geography & Population Studies

58193

How the Cost of Participation Influence the Inclusiveness of Stakeholder Participation? Experiences in the Participation Process in Flood Risk Management in Indonesia and the Netherlands

Mustika Anggraeni, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Literature continues to highlight the importance of stakeholder participation, although it also emphasizes that it can be misapplied. Participation generates a considerable cost for the organizer and participant. This research addresses how organic participation organized by the stakeholders and how the cost of participation influences the inclusiveness of the process. This study is conducted to compare two case studies; Indonesia (Semanggi, Surakarta) and the Netherlands (Varik and Heeselt). Both cases involved flood protection infrastructure planning that includes the possibility of displacement. In the Indonesian case study, the factors that influenced participation process are strong leadership and solidarity. The cost of participation are shared between participant and the elements of intangible cost, namely; time, information, network, skill, and economic status. Individuals who can afford their participation are well represented and can exercise more influence. However, the participation process challenged by the issue of power, in which community has low bargaining position in terms of illegality. The Netherlands case study, the community, can create community organization to manage the participation process, which can exercise capability to express their positions, posing argument, and engaging external party to support their interest. The cost of participation is perceived high for the group leaders, due to the opportunity cost of time, and anxiety. However, these costs are shared by the participant with a membership fee for the organization. With ability and willingness to borne the cost of participation, and lengthy process, a consensus was finally made in favor of the community.

Education & Social Welfare

57816

Development of a STEM Curriculum and Evaluating Its Effects on Promoting the Technology Literacy and Self-determination of Students With Disabilities

Pen-Chiang Chao, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan

The purpose of this study was to develop a STEM curriculum integrated with educational robotics and the concept of self-determination and examine its effectiveness on promoting the science knowledge, basic math skills, robotics, literacy, and self-determination of junior high school students with disabilities. Research has showed that compared to their normally developing peers, students with disabilities have limited opportunities to learn science and technology. Consequently, they demonstrate a significant lower level of scientific and technological knowledge. Therefore, it is important to teach students with disabilities the STEM knowledge. Furthermore, according to the 12-Year Basic Education Curricula in Taiwan, students with disabilities are also expected to develop knowledge and skills related to science, technology, engineering, and math. A total of 60 students with specific learning disability, intellectual disability, emotional and behavioral disorder, and autism will be recruited from junior high schools in Taiwan using the purposive sampling method. Participants will be assigned to a control group (n = 30) and an intervention group (n = 30) which will receive a 9-month STEM Curriculum instruction. Teachers (N = 30) and parents (N = 30) of students in the intervention group also participate in the study to evaluate their students'/ children's progress. The data collection is still ongoing and will be completed in June 2020. Data collected will be analyzed using descriptive statistics, analysis of covariance and repeated-measures analysis of variance. Findings of the study are expected to provide special education teachers with expertise regarding the implementation of STEM education for students with disabilities.

57108

Emotionals Experiences of High School Students in Mathematics Class

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Cynthia Aragón-Cruz, Universidad de Mavojoa, Mexico

Many students show indifference to learn mathematics, lack of attitude and optimism to obtain basic knowledge in the middle level. Students and parents know that it is important to know math, yet students avoid math courses. In this research, 30 students of VI semester (17-18 years old) participated voluntarily, a questionnaire and interviews were used through focus groups methodology. The theory of Ortony, Clore and Collins (1988) states that there are three kinds of emotions, which are the result of focusing on one of the three highlights of the world: events and their consequences, agents and their actions and, pure objects and simple. Both the questionnaire and the interviews focused on obtaining the emotions that students experience. Among the conclusions we obtained that the emotions that most affect students are those that belong to the Well-Being group (grief, Boredom and Interest) and the emotions of the group based on FORECASTS (Deception and Confirmed Fears); The main local variable is DESIABILITY. This means that the emotional experiences expressed by the students, the majority are within the class reactions to events, according to OCC theory. Some students expressed that during childhood they liked math, but then stopped liking them. They also accepted that motivation from their teachers and parents is important. If a teacher likes / dislikes mathematics then it is possible that he transmits that love / hate to his students.

ACSS Virtual Presentations

Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Gender

55153

Numbers and Needed Nuance: A Critical Analysis of the Gender Equity Index (GEI)

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Mami Taniguchi, Waseda University, Japan

Fabian Froese, University of Gottingen, Germany

Gender equality has become an important societal goal, and a number of indices attempt to measure gender equality on a country-level. This chapter analyzes Social Watch's Gender Equity Index (GEI) in terms of its stated aims and associable strengths, weaknesses, and problematic issues. A distinctive strength of GEI is an authenticity stemming from the independence of Social Watch from prominent transnational institutions and its decentralized operations. A major weakness is Social Watch's failure to keep the instrument up to date. Other problematic issues are shared by almost all country-ranking social indices, involving biases rooted in empirical data-collection impediments and conceptual and statistical methodological quandaries. Based on our analysis, we advise: (1) updating the GEI and keeping it updated; (2) the provision of alternate models (dimensions, indicators, weightings) and rankings; (3) more methodological transparency; and (4) synthesizing GEI measurements with qualitative content and analytic aids. These innovations would distinguish the GEI from an increasingly crowded field. Moreover, and in keeping with Social Watch's grassroots nature, they would reflect an epistemic circumspection that could counter concerns about the ideological implications of competitive country rankings.

58166

Learning, Earning, and Leading: An Evaluative Framework for Gender Mainstreaming in Skill Development

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Tanya Padda, National Skill Development Corporation, India

Gender inequality is a multi-dimensional issue. According to the Global Gender Gap Report 2020 it shall take 99.5 years to close the gender gaps in education, economic participation, political empowerment and health. Any workable solution must address all these dimensions and the cultural attitudes that socialize gender inequalities. This is where gender mainstreaming comes in. According to UNDP's report on Tackling Social Norms, unequal power relations and gender roles among individuals can be changed through education, awareness and incentives. The Gender Mainstreaming Framework for Skill Development interacts with all three. It operationalizes education and awareness; while suggesting incentives for inclusivity and opportunity across the gender spectrum. It engages the lived intersectionality of learning, earning, and leading; i.e. skill development and andragogy, the dynamics of labor market and economies, and the policies, priorities, and instruments to drive sustainable, systemic transformation. The framework is a five by three rubric which focuses on three dimensions – knowledge (cognitive), competency (skill) and attitude (social-emotional or behavioural). There are five gender sensitivity (GS) levels which show a progression in the three dimensions from GS 1 to GS 5. The framework is not just limited to women. It is open, flexible and inclusive of all gender identities and performances. The framework can be used to design gender cognizant curricula and content as well as evaluate existing ones. Organizations, institutions, and individuals can utilize it to for self-evaluations as well as assessing gender mainstreaming attitudes, practices, policies – thereby improving quality and gender responsiveness of their processes.

ACSS Virtual Presentations

Politics, Philosophy, Ethics, Consciousness

57850

The Habitat Differentiation for the Fairness

Sachio Horie, Nagoya University, Japan

I am a developmentally disabled person. In this paper, we challenge considering formalizing the relationship between the fairness in econometric analysis of Rawls's theory of justice and Barwise's information flow and propose the realization of an equality society for persons with disabilities who can be distinguished from non-handicapped persons. Deterministic social structures are being created by the rapid advancement of information recently. This social structure is called a controlled society. In the controlled society, various functions that make up the society produce many weak of society. The entities of great power manipulate the social structures. We consider "Asylum", the new technical and equality community on the premise that be undesirable most the institutions and industries in this society. Society certainly appears to have gradually converged to some sort of equilibrium point after a major historical conflict. In this tide, we have considered a better society, including our predecessor's research, but we consider that as long as the society is created by humans, these experiments will not converge. In order to realize Asylum, we will try to manage equality society by machines in accordance with hacktivism. So, the consensus is important. Using Christianity as a reference, we note that Rawls's justice in justice theory already includes a consensus method as Christian ethics. This was called Proof of Sacrifice (PoS: saint) in comparison with PoW (sage) and PoS (millionaire), and this was the basis of "Asylum". In addition, "Asylum" supports the mechanism design and the transhumanism to achieve the fairness.

56794

Dilemmas on Lithuanian Energy Issues: From the Aspect of Nuclear Energy

Kentaro Okawara, Keio University, Japan

This paper discusses post-Soviet Lithuanian nuclear energy issues from the viewpoint of political dilemma. The author examines post-Soviet Lithuanian energy policies and relevant movements primarily on Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) and Visaginas NPP. Although Lithuania once had a NPP—Ignalina NPP—in the east of the nation, it ceased to work in the 2000s. First, when Ignalina NPP was active, the dilemma was over the issue of risk or energy supply. The NPP, which was made by the Soviet Union, was technologically old and risky. However, it cannot be denied that the NPP sufficiently met the nation's electricity demand. When Lithuania was considering the closure of Ignalina NPP, the dilemma was focused on the issue of energy independence. Lithuanian government tried to close Ignalina NPP and build a new one. But, Lithuania's poor resource reserves made it difficult to truly be free from neighboring countries, which raised questions about the closure. Finally, while Lithuania was focused on the construction of Visaginas NPP, the situation became far more challenging. The Visaginas NPP plan has hardly progressed, which created a problem for the nations that sponsored it for electricity. Due to this complex, ambiguous, and liquid situation, the project is now virtually discontinued, though the end of the project has not been officially declared.

Psychology & Social Psychology

56846

A Structural Analysis of the Social Representations of "Reconciliation" in Cyprus: An Empirical Contribution

Kartika Pepe, University of Naples Federico II, Italy

Roberto Fasanelli, University of Naples Federico II, Italy

Ida Galli, University of Naples Federico II, Italy

In the Cyprus peace process, the practices of co-existence have been centralised in the Nicosia buffer zone. This is where the intergroup contact and information exchange is facilitated between Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities through the existence of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). Considering this context, by employing the theoretical framework of social psychology, this study aims to understand the internal structure social representations of "Reconciliation" constructed in Cyprus. Moreover, this study intends to evaluate the discrepancy between social representations of those who are taking part in CSOs compared to the laypeople. This paper presents preliminary insights drawing on the fieldwork which was carried out in Cyprus involving both communities. Different approaches have been developed since the formation of Moscovici's theory of social representations in 1961. Among these approaches is the Central Nucleus Theory (CNT), developed by Abric (1976), which recognises the existence of a relatively stable central core in every social representation, layered by dynamic peripheral systems. In this framework, the much-used methodological approach involves free word association and hierarchical evocation strategies. The question of word association is utilised to collect semantic universes concerning social representations of "Reconciliation" and is followed by a hierarchisation task (Vergès, 1992) as well as a justification questionnaire (Galli, Fasanelli & Schember, 2018). Two groups of respondents participated in the study: (1) those who are involved in CSOs or the communities (n=30); and (2) the laypeople (n=40). Data were examined using both a Prototypical and Similitude Analysis, by IRaMuTeQ an interface of R.

ACSS Virtual Presentations

Research Methodologies, Quantitative & Qualitative

58126

A Transition From Deductive to Inductive Reasoning in Qualitative Research Writing Process: A Case Study

Yi-Huey Guo, Tunghai University, Taiwan

Many graduate students doing qualitative research face difficulties in transforming massive textual chunks of qualitative data into comprehensive analysis due to the inductive and lowly-formulaic style of writing in qualitative research. Nevertheless, there is little research on their adaptation to inductive reasoning in qualitative research writing. This single case study research investigated a graduate student's qualitative research writing process. It discusses how the inductive manner of qualitative research process contradicts the deductive manner of mainstream thesis writing process. It employed a social approach treating writing as a communicative event and observed one year on one Chinese-American graduate student's organization of qualitative data in her thesis research writing process. The research participant was found using PowerPoint to initiate her writing attempt on the organization and interpretation of data. PowerPoint was used for meaning-making of qualitative data. This study further addressed the following issues: (1) the ways PowerPoint was applied to the participant's qualitative research writing process; (2) the role of PowerPoint in her qualitative research writing process. It is concluded that PowerPoint headline sentences and bullet points allowed her to arrange complicated ideas into succinct, coherent, generalizable texts for later development of rich description. It serves as a transition for the student to move from deductive fashion of thesis writing to inductive fashion of qualitative research writing. It simplifies one's thought and writing. Its inductive writing nature accords with the nature of qualitative research writing. These characteristics provide ways for the student to identify salient natures of qualitative data more effectively.

Other

58158

Analysis of Conversation Data With AI Chatbot at the Time of Natural Disaster

Nagayuki Saito, International Professional University of Technology, Japan

Nao Fukushima, Council on AI for Disaster Resilience, Japan

Ryusuke Yonekura, LINE Corporation, Japan

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In recent years, many natural disasters such as typhoons and earthquakes have occurred in Japan. Thus far, disaster information from local governments and television has been the main information source for such disasters. In addition to such information sources, the provision of disaster and evacuation information through dialogue with AI chatbots has recently begun as a new information providing medium. This study analyzed dialogue data of victims collected from AI chatbots. The dialogue data used in the analysis is a dataset that collected 160,196 dialogues from September 23, 2019 to October 31, 2019, affected by Typhoons 15 and 19. According to the analysis results, those with the highest number of dialogues with AI chatbots were in the order of the method of obtaining the victim certification, the procedure of financial support, house repair, disaster prevention information, and lifeline information. Also, when examining the contents of the dialogue with the AI chatbot in chronological order, information acquisitions are concentrated during the week immediately after opening the AI chatbot account, and especially information about the victim certification and home repair were concentrated immediately after the disaster. Based on these results, it is important to provide information on disasters step by step at the disaster prediction stage, disaster occurrence stage, disaster damage processing stage, and subsequent continuous support stage.

Social History

58190

Educating the Indian Woman – India's National Agendas on Education from 1966-1984

Sabeena Mathayas, National Skill Development Corporation, India

This study concentrates on national policy articulations of women's educational opportunity and the historical development of women as political objects and subjects during Indira Gandhi's tenure as Prime Minister. My study takes a gendered perspective on the performance of political leadership, tracing the meta-narratives of masculinity and femininity that fed into educational initiatives. The questions guiding this endeavor do not take for granted terms or analytic categories, but seek the orchestrations of political commitments and their consequent creation of the Indian Woman as a political agent. Through rich narrative, the catachrestic tensions that distance policy constructions from sociopolitical realities are critically analyzed through feminist theory's gendered analysis and public policy frameworks. Since the goal was to identify the socio-political construction of women's positions in educational policy, the historical narrative of Indian policymaking is followed by a deconstructive analysis of the structures, symbols, and mechanisms for systemic gendered heteronormativity. The test of legitimacy for any given practice should be embedded in the capacity to respond to the needs for whom the practice exists. Unless policy design mimics the diversity within its target populations and is punctured by the inclusion of more data points, policymaking for education will remain an exercise in abstraction, a solipsism bound by socio-political singularities.

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Sociology

57742

Family Caregiving, Work-Family Conflicts, and Well-being in Contemporary Japan: Working Men and Women in Middle to Late Adulthood

Saeko Kikuzawa, Hosei University, Japan

The rapid aging of the population over the past decades has had several consequences in the lives of Japanese men and women. First, as the older population increases, more men and women today need to take care of their older relatives while in their mid to late adulthood. Second, all adult citizens, regardless of gender or age, are expected to work resulting from a shortage in the working population. The question addressed in this research is how Japanese men and women juggle the roles of caregivers and paid workers simultaneously. International literature suggests that caregiving may produce a role conflict or strain that would negatively affect the well-being of working caregivers; although this has not been fully examined under the current sociocultural context of Japan. This paper aims to study how family caregiving affects the well-being of Japanese working men and women, using nationwide survey data that were collected in 2019. Through a series of regression analyses, it was found that providing care to their own parents is likely to produce a work-family conflict among working women in their mid to late adulthood; however, such associations were not necessarily observed for all types of care. Significant well-being differences between female caregivers and non-caregivers were discovered and work-family conflict accounted for some of those differences; these associations were not observed among their male counterparts. Results suggest that the consequences of combining work and caregiving may depend on the types of care and gender in Japanese society today.

Teaching & Learning

56933

Preschool Teachers' Learning Self-efficacy in Predicting Technology-teaching Integration: A Comparison Between Taiwan and Malaysia

Chia-Pin Kao, Southern Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Hui-Min Chien, Cheng Shiu University, Taiwan

Man Yee Phang, Southern Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Malaysia

In Asia, Taiwan is one of the world's leading producers of information and communication technology products and government continuously invest in teacher development on technology to empower teachers to improve school education in the digital era. Some studies concerned teachers' technology integration, and their self-efficacy in the online learning context. However, little research has been particularly conducted to investigate the effects of self-efficacy and attitudes toward professional development on teachers' intention to integrate technologies in their teaching activities. This study aimed to explore the relationship between preschool teachers' learning self-efficacy and technology-teaching integration in online academic learning contexts. We recruited 120 preschool teachers respectively from Taiwan and Malaysia. It was confirmed by exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis that the questionnaire's two-factor structure holds for both teacher populations. The study results indicate that both groups were more inclined to favor learning self-efficacy than other factors in online academic learning, while the preschool teachers in Taiwan placed significantly more emphasis than the preschool teachers in Malaysia on technology-teaching integration. The study revealed that teachers in Taiwan had constructivist perceptions of technology-teaching integration than the teachers in Malaysia toward technology learning self-efficacy. The findings of our study may have implications for researchers and university administrators in that early childhood teacher education programs should aim to equip preschool teachers with appropriate learning strategies for performing Internet tasks. The development of technology enhanced learning ability should therefore be emphasized in preschool teacher training programs.

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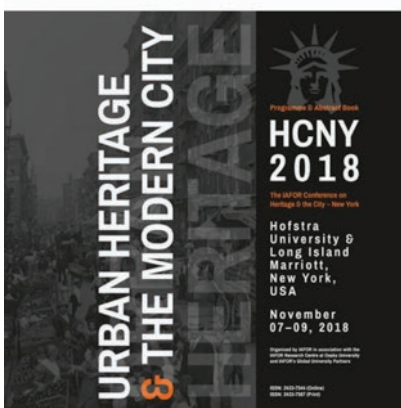
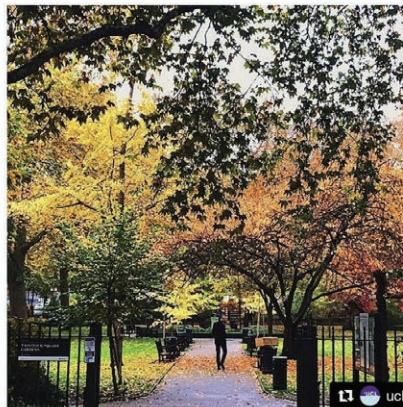
Urban Studies

56911

The Relationships Between Urbanization and Population Change in the Taipei Area

Szu-Hua Wang, Chinese Culture University, Taiwan

Urbanization is one of the most significant changes in the world in recent centuries. Cities expanded into rural areas and became larger cities, affecting social, political and economic life. However, the demographic changes and land use changes of contemporary urbanization have been significantly different from the characteristics of the past. Urban areas cover much less than 2% of the earth's surface and contribute 78% of global carbon dioxide emissions. Therefore, the relationships among urbanization, urban spatial planning, land-use change and demographic change need to be further clarified. Their dynamic relationships should be analyzed at a smaller spatial scale to help examine the abilities of urban spatial planning in controlling urbanization, demographic change and carbon dioxide emissions. This study will establish relevant statistics and maps of population, land use, economy, income and energy consumption to confirm the urbanization and demographic changes in the study areas. The study area, the Taipei area, includes Taipei City, New Taipei City and Keelung City. Spatial autocorrelation analysis and spatial regression model will be adopted to analyze the spatial autocorrelation degree and spatial heterogeneity of urbanization and demographic change in the study areas.



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