

The 13th Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities
The 13th Asian Conference on the Social Sciences
June 1–4, 2022 | TOKYO, JAPAN



PROGRAMME & ABSTRACT BOOK

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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 Friends and Colleagues,

Welcome to the IAFOR late spring conference series, held online from Japan. I can hardly believe that this is the third consecutive spring that we have been uniquely online from Japan due to the coronavirus. In response to the pandemic, Japan closed its borders in March 2020, and is only now beginning to open them. Unfortunately this will be too late for the conference this year, but we look forward to 2023 being fully hybrid, onsite and online, and to welcoming delegates back in person to Japan.

As we hope the worst of the coronavirus pandemic is behind us, it is clear that there are no shortage of major and ongoing global and existential challenges that will need our collective and collaborative energies to address.

IAFOR is committed to nurturing global collaborations for the global public good, by encouraging interdisciplinary discussion, facilitating intercultural awareness and promoting international exchange. These exchanges can easily be dismissed as frivolous in times of immediate crises (pandemics, war), and ongoing and longer term crises (climate change), but our communicative and facilitative work is of crucial importance, as it emphasizes that which unites us, encouraging us to attack complex problems and their causes, rather than each other.

It is this openness to other ideas and opinions that is at the heart of the rigorous discussions which lead to new knowledge. We are stronger together, even and especially as we disagree. IAFOR is committed to providing the spaces to engage in meaningful and respectful debate, and in joining these conferences, your active participation is required to bring the International Academic Forum alive.

I look forward to seeing you all online, and one day in person.

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



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

Conference Guide

Conference at a Glance

Conference Proceedings

IAFOR Membership

IAFOR Publications

Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients



June 2 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Thursday at a Glance

11:35-11:50 Announcements, Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners
& Welcome Address
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan

11:50-12:35 **Keynote Presentation**
*Grappling with Values: Gender Perspectives on Young Social
Innovator's Meaning of Work in China*
Han Ling, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

12:35-12:45 Break

12:45-13:30 **Keynote Presentation**
Jun Arima, University of Tokyo, Japan



June 3 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Friday at a Glance

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 16:00-17:15 | Live-Stream Presentation Session 1
Room A: Interdisciplinary
Room B: Economics and Management |
| 17:15-17:25 | Break |
| 17:25-18:15 | Live-Stream Presentation Session 2
Room A: History / Historiography
Room B: Cultural and Media Studies |
| 18:15-18:25 | Break |
| 18:25-19:40 | Live-Stream Presentation Session 3
Room A: Interdisciplinary Media
Room B: Education and Social Studies |



June 4 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)
Saturday at a Glance

- 11:00-12:00** **Panel Presentation**
Accidental Leadership and Innovative Learning
Parissa Haghirian, Sophia University, Japan
Lisa Lam, Hong Kong Baptist University (HKBU), Hong Kong
Grant Black, Chuo University, Japan (Moderator)
- 12:00-12:15** Break
- 12:15-13:55** **Live-Stream Presentation Session 1**
Room A: Interdisciplinary / Arts & Education
Room B: International Social Science
- 13:55-14:05** Break
- 14:05-15:45** **Live-Stream Presentation Session 2**
Room A: Literature / Literary Studies
Room B: Politics & Public Policy
- 15:45-15:55** Conference Closing Address
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan



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 July 05, 2022, through the online system. The proceedings will be published on August 05, 2022.

Conference Catch-up

All live-streamed sessions will be recorded and uploaded to the Conference Catch-up page (video-on-demand) via Vimeo. The catch-up page will be publicly available after the conference.

Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations & Virtual Poster Presentations

A full list of pre-recorded virtual video presentations and virtual poster presentations will be on the conference website during and after the conference. We encourage you to watch these presentations and provide feedback through the video comments.

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 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

Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

Our warmest congratulations go to Basanta Prasad Adhikari, Kin Pong James Au, Rinreichon H. Shimray, Tianyang Lu, and Yunyan Li, who have been selected by the Organising Committee to receive grants and scholarships to present their research at the conference.

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

Basanta Prasad Adhikari | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

The Impact of COVID Pandemic on Students' E-learning in Higher Education Digital Pedagogy in Nepal

Basanta Adhikari is an educational researcher of the University of Eastern Finland and is also currently working in the Oxford College of Engineering and Management, Nawalpur of Nepal. Basanta Adhikari graduated from the Doctoral Program at the University of East London United Kingdom.

Kin Pong James Au | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

A Definition of "Rekishī Shōsetsu" Through Ōoka Shōhei's Criticism of Mori Ōgai's "Sakai Jiken"

Mr James Au Kin-Pong is a Master's graduate of both School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS, London) and the University of Tokyo. He is currently a PhD candidate at the latter, writing his dissertation about the relation between history and literature through close readings of East Asian historical narratives in the 1960s and the 70s.

Rinreichon H. Shimray | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

The Nautical Significance of India-Japan Relationship

Ms Rinreichon H. Shimray is currently pursuing her PhD from the Department of Political Science in North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya, India, and completed her Masters from the same university.

Tianyang Lu | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

Smartwatch, Sport, and Health: Identities and Everyday Lives of China's University Students

Mr Tianyang Lu is currently a postgraduate in the Department of Sociology at the University of Hong Kong. His research interests include social media and culture, social class and social stratification, education, and language and sociolinguistics.

Yunyan Li | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

One Country, Multiple Stories – Women's Work-life Balance in Rural and Urban China

Ms Yunyan Li is a PhD student in Social Policy at the University of Bristol. Her general interest lies in Chinese welfare reform, gender justice and social transformation.

Thursday, June 02

Plenary Session

All times are in Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

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

Keynote Presentation: Han Ling Grappling with Values: Gender Perspectives on Young Social Innovator's Meaning of Work in China

Thursday, June 02 | 11:50-12:35 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

The search for values and meanings alignment in work and life has been an important characteristic of the current younger generation. Today, many youths will not compromise their citizen subjectivity, personal values, and meanings of work. Studies have pointed out that the expansion of neoliberal management has valorised individuals and organisations as purposive actors empowered by their own vision, innovation, and entrepreneurship. In China, with the call for mass entrepreneurship and innovation to encourage more young people to engage in innovative endeavours to boost national development, there emerged a social innovation sector, a sub-sector at the intersection of nonprofits and businesses, where many young people today engage in social impact work to advance their social visions.

Through thirty semi-structured interviews with young social innovators and social entrepreneurs in China and a year-long participant observations in over fifty social innovation-related events, I show how this field is gender-ambivalent, a field with a mixture of simultaneously contradictory gender ideas and attitudes. To navigate such paradox and tension to sustain their meanings of work in this field, young women and men align different meanings and demonstrate different attitudes to sustain and make sense of their work. Women often speak about the purpose of life and building relationships. Men often talk about bringing social change, while commenting about enjoying autonomy in this field more than in other sectors. This study further highlights how structural and socio-cultural factors may facilitate different constructions of meaningful work in young people's entrepreneurial pursuit of social causes.



Han Ling

Ling Han is an Assistant Professor in the Gender Studies Programme at The Chinese University of Hong Kong. She is a sociologist researching the intersection of gender, technology, and social innovation. She obtained her PhD from the University of California, San Diego, and was awarded a three-year postdoctoral fellowship at Stanford University Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society (Stanford PACS) to research and manage the China Social Innovation Program. She got her BA in Gender and Women's Studies from the University of California, Berkeley, and MA in China Studies and Sociology from Tsinghua University, China. Prior to joining CUHK, she was a Research

Fellow at the Asia Centre for Social Entrepreneurship and Philanthropy (ACSEP), helming the research thrust on social innovation & social entrepreneurship at the National University of Singapore Business School, and also worked as a researcher for Asian Venture Philanthropy Network (AVPN). She leads research initiatives to compare the institutions, organisations, and actors that drive social innovation education and social entrepreneurship in Asia. She also co-leads the global comparative project on the Civic Life of Cities Lab – Singapore with Stanford University and INSEAD. She has extensive collaboration experiences with foundations, nonprofit organisations, corporate philanthropies, and impact investors in China and Southeast Asia. She serves as an academic advisor and a regular contributor for *Stanford Social Innovation Review China* (斯坦福社会创新评论) and co-founded the Asia Academic Social Innovators Forum in 2021. She will start a new research cluster on Gender and Digital Transformation.

Keynote Presentation: Jun Arima

Thursday, June 02 | 12:45-13:30 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)



Jun Arima

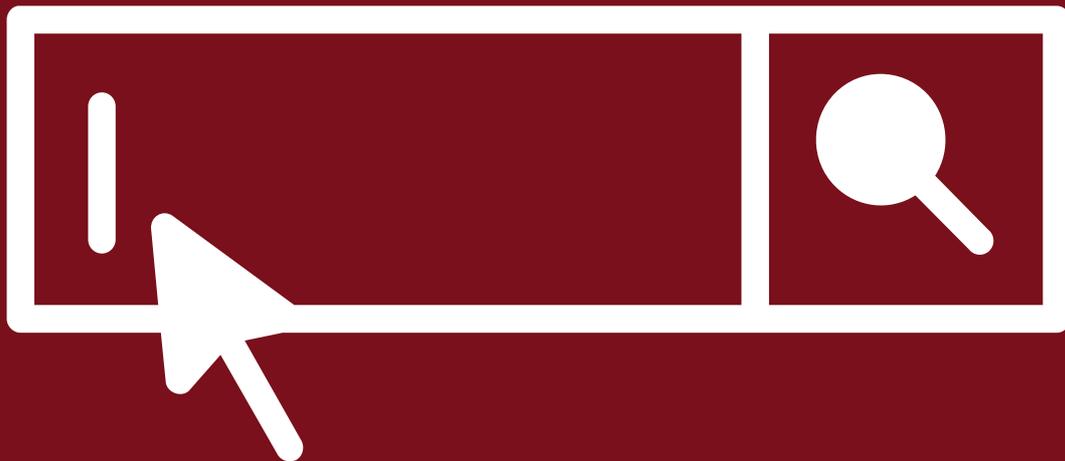
Jun Arima was formerly Director General of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), United Kingdom, from 2011 to 2015 and Special Advisor on Global Environmental Affairs for the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan, from 2011 to 2015. He has previously held various international energy/environment-related positions, including: Head of Division, Country Studies, International Energy Agency (IEA); Director, International Affairs Division, Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, METI; and Deputy Director General for Environmental Affairs at METI's Industrial Science and Technology Policy

and Environment Bureau. In the COP (UN Convention on Climate Change) 14, 15 and 16, he was Japanese Chief Negotiator for AWG-KP. He is currently a Professor at the University of Tokyo, Japan, where he teaches Energy Security, International Energy Governance and Environmental Policies in the Graduate School of Public Policy.

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Friday, June 03

Parallel Sessions

All times are in Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author.
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those of the author.

16:00-17:15 | Room A

Friday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1

Interdisciplinary

Session Chair: Amita Kini-Singh

62464 16:00-16:25

Pan-Asianism in Twentieth-century Indian and Japanese Art: The Resilience of a Shared Artistic and Cultural Heritage

Amita Kini-Singh, Srishti Manipal Institute of Art, Design and Technology, India

The artistic exchanges of the early twentieth century in India and Japan which defined the trajectory of Asian modernism were made possible due to cultural, commercial and religious crossovers of the first millennium CE and the Edo Period during which Japanese artists and artisans looked to India for inspiration. In 1902 and the ensuing decades, the interactions between intellectuals like Okakura Kakuzō and Rabindranath Tagore, and their close circle of artists, were the direct outcome of the centuries-old common aesthetic heritage of India and Japan - one that resiliently stood the test of time, despite the absence of any direct contact between the two countries. It is these cultural and artistic histories from the sixth century CE and the advent of Buddhism to the Meiji Restoration in Japan, that evoked in the mind of Japanese Pan-Asianists the possibilities of strengthening Asian solidarity as a reaction to the westernisation policy of the newly-formed imperial government. Indian and Japanese artists looked upon the cross-fertilisation of Pan-Asian ideals in art as a means to challenge western academic art and the colonial aesthetics that had dominated Indian and Meiji art at the turn of the twentieth century. This paper traces the origins of the Pan-Asian movement in art and identifies examples of mutual influence amidst artworks of Indian and Japanese artists, in order to demonstrate the resilience of a shared cultural past and to build a case for the continued presence of artistic connections in the contemporary art of the two nations.

63870 16:25-16:50

The Role of Typography in the Linguistic Landscape of Singapore's Chinatown

Min-Yee Angeline Yam, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Kristina Marie Tom, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Bee Chin Ng, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

The multi-dimensional nature of Linguistic Landscape in recent years has encouraged scholars to explore how signs convey meaning through a variety of modalities in addition to language. This paper reports the correlation of language composition and typographic elements of signs found on traditional shophouses in Singapore's Chinatown. The research site focuses on Bukit Pasoh, one of four districts that retains the largest number of clans and associations, a legacy of the large Chinese immigrant support network that originated there in the 19th century. In total, signs of 333 enterprises are examined over 20 acres. In general, most enterprises use English (83%). A significant number of enterprises display Chinese characters (30%) and a further 11% features transliteration of local Chinese vernaculars into romanised script. While some of these include the simultaneous use of English, the use of Chinese and in particular romanised vernacular constitutes an important expression of cultural identity. Further typographic analysis reveals that various design principles are employed not just as a tool to indicate the primacy of a particular language on a multilingual sign, but also visually reinforces the cultural identity expressed through choice of language. This has given rise to 'fauxstalgia' consumption where 'hipster' enterprises capitalize on signs in the area to appeal to a younger demographic, many whom do not speak the Chinese vernaculars. Generally, we argue that the presence of non-English elements is an 'enregisterment' of cultural identity signalled by layered interplay of language, script and typography.

63814 16:50-17:15

Working Paper: Exploring the Intersection of Culture and Design – Does Culture Influence User Experience?

Arooj Alvi, Central European University, Austria

The study aims to explore the influence of culture in user experience for digital product design. Despite a plethora of research in the field of user experience and information design, there is a lack of consensus in the significant influence based on cultural background. Additionally, most cultural studies have focused solely on Hofstede cultural dimension which does not capture nuances of cultures prevalent within countries while treating culture as a homogenous phenomenon. The study focuses on the cultural influence in user experience based on three criteria (trust, data transparency and access of information). Additionally, the study measures the impact of culture on the perception of user experience compared to the impact of inter-individual difference. Data will be collected from 50-75 students belonging from different cultures studying in Vienna. Multivariate analysis will be conducted to test the relationships. The results of the study will indicate whether cultural has a more significant influence on user experience based on trust, data transparency or access of information than inter-individual differences. The study can be extended to include digital products with highly sensitive user data to low sensitive user data and its influence on the cultural and interindividual differences relationships.

16:00-16:50 | Room B

Friday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1

Economics and Management

Session Chair: Chiung Wei Lee

63803 16:00-16:25

Effects of Activating Mating Mindsets on Different Types of Luxury Consumption

Hsuan-Yi Chou, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan

Ting-Hsuan Chen, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan

Chin-Fu Chang, National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Luxury marketing mostly relies on advertising. The advertising style is often simple and honorable, and usually employs celebrity endorsements. However, luxury brands should also consider consumer psychology to stimulate purchase desire. Previous studies have focused on how consumers use luxury goods as a strategy to increase prestige. However, few studies have examined other motives that may also drive consumers to purchase luxury goods. This research starts from the perspective of "mating mindsets", examining how activating consumers' mating mindsets affects different types of luxury consumption. It also uses consumers' current romantic relationship state as a moderator to explain how mating mindsets affect luxury consumption through different mechanisms. The research results from the two experiments revealed the following important findings: (1) Regardless of consumers' gender and relationship state, their mating mindsets can be successfully activated. (2) Activating mating mindsets in consumers without a partner in-love increases motivation for self-presentation, thereby increasing conspicuous luxury consumption. (3) Activating mating mindsets in consumers with a partner in-love drives self-control and self-licensing mechanisms, thereby increasing hedonic luxury consumption. (4) A consumer's gender does not moderate the influence of activating mating mindsets on the internal mechanisms and luxury consumption. This research expands the understanding of mating mindsets effect in the marketing field. Practitioners could use text or pictures in luxury advertisements to activate consumers' mating mindsets or embed branded products in media situations, evoking mating mindsets, to increase the sales of luxury goods.

63513 16:25-16:50

It Matters to Employee Retention Strategy: Exploring the Employer Branding Strategy for Different Types of Organization and Age Segmentation

Chiung Wei Lee, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan

Chien Po Liao, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan

In the 21st century, employer branding plays an increasingly important role through providing employees values to attract people to join and stay in the organization. Previous research mostly focused on how employer branding improves employees' motivation. In this research, we intended to get more insights by understanding whether people have a different willingness of retention between two types of organization (public company and private company) in terms of five employee values and whether the age is the factor to moderate the relationship of employee's value and employee retention. Results show that all five employees' values (development value, social value, interest value, economic value, and application value) have a significant positive relationship with employee retention. Conversely, there is a considerable difference between two types of organization in terms of development value and economic value. Besides, the result also indicates that age has a moderate effect on development value in public organization group. This study's contribution is to help top managers and human resources department leaders precisely implement the different strategies for age segmentation to retain and motivate them according to their organization type.

17:25-18:15 | Room A

Friday Live-Stream Presentation Session 2

History / Historiography

Session Chair: Richard Cheung

63773 17:25-17:50

The Making of Omiyage: Factors Behind the Commercial Success of Omiyage Products

Richard Cheung, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

When travelling to popular tourist destinations in Japan, one will always find a plethora of merchandise sold as souvenirs in its vicinity. Souvenirs have a long history in Japan, and even today, it is common for working adults to buy local merchandise as souvenirs or omiyage for their colleagues upon returning to work from vacation. Omiyage gift-giving dates back to the Edo period (1600-1868) when a burgeoning tourist industry sprouted from the increasing commercialisation of pilgrimages. This essay examines how regional products were advertised as ideal omiyage to pilgrims and considers the factors that made an omiyage commercially successful. As literacy spread across the country, printed materials were especially effective at advertising omiyage. As such, guidebooks, ukiyo-e prints, and banzuke rank tables form the main corpus of sources consulted. This essay focuses on four products that featured prominently in the printed materials that promoted the Ise Pilgrimage, the largest in the country. These products were the Arimatsu dyed fabrics of Narumi, clams of Kuwana, hinawa strings of Seki, and combs of Tsuchiyama. This essay ultimately argues that utility, locality and durability were the most advertisable traits of omiyage along the Ise Pilgrimage. The traditional techniques of advertising touristic products reveal that omiyage producers placed much attention on the values and needs of the consumer. The success of these techniques can be a guide for us to reimagine the Japanese tourist industry as the country emerges from the COVID pandemic.

62387 17:50-18:15

Revisiting Manto, Recovering Histories: Partition Violence and the Little People

Sameera Chauhan, Panjab University, India

This article explores the complexity which imbues Saadat Hasan Manto's post-partition short stories. In the face of glaring silences and screaming voids that pervade official historiography of the event, literature and oral histories have both emerged as formidable archives. They tip the balance in favour of partition historiography which bares the horrors of murder, abduction, rape, and displacement; moving away from statist narratives which relegate the pain and agonies of people, especially women, to the background. This article will examine the role of Manto's complex, imaginative and Kafkaesque literary works in recovering the trials of the marginalised and the voiceless, by reading them along with, and in the light of, Oral testimonies.

17:25-18:15 | Room B

Friday Live-Stream Presentation Session 2

Cultural and Media Studies

Session Chair: Jana Sverdljuk

62731 17:25-17:50

Affective Self-positioning and COVID-19 Vaccine Sentiment on Twitter: From Fear and Hesitancy to Solidarity and Trust

Jana Sverdljuk, University of Agder, Norway

Bastiaan Bruinsma, Chalmers University of Technology in Gothenburg, Sweden

During the COVID-19 pandemic, vaccine narratives proliferated on social media. In the period from January 2020 to August 2021, there were more than 50 million tweets dealing with vaccine. There were problematic narratives and discourses considered by the UN and WHO as obstacles to overcoming the pandemic. For example, anti-vaxxers were criticizing Western pharmaceutical industry and spreading fake news (Burki 2020). They were encouraged by influencers (such as Donald J. Trump), had a strong sense of community, and used highly emotional language (Germani & Biller-Andorno 2021). At the same time, many politicians and governments pursued narrow national interests with regards to vaccine distribution showing little concern about global justice. Apart from these negative narratives, there were examples of international solidarity and trust to medical institutions; many users were posting their inspiring stories of recovering and advocating vaccination (Rosenberg et. al. 2020). All in all, emotions played an important role in advancing various positions, and each position implied affective, pre-reflexive attitudes towards vaccine and its impact on the body. Using the material of 50 million tweets on "vaccine", the presentation identifies the most re-tweeted content and most influential users (with the greatest number of followers). What is the subjective, emotional dynamics of how these users adopt various positions on vaccine? What affects legitimize their positions? Can one see the tendencies towards vaccine acceptance and global solidarity? The main analytical approaches are the theory on "affective-discursive practice", (Wetherell 2012), as well as Python-based data processing and sentiment analysis (Gao & Sebastiani 2016).

62865 17:50-18:15

Online Self-Representation of Military Women – The Case of Thailand

Chanapang Pongpiboonkiat, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

In media studies, mass media represent genders in accordance with institutional values. Traditional gender roles also play a crucial part in constructing media stereotypes that resonate with cultural values and expectations. For Thailand, where patriarchy has been deeply established, media representation associates women with being a good wife, a loving mother and an inferior being that cannot function without male guidance. Such stereotypes are also applied to Thai military women, whose media portrayal characterizes their womanhood opposed to their military role or achievements. In addition, military women are underrepresented compared to male military counterparts. Through social media, individuals can present themselves in the format of online content. As such, this study explores self-representation of Thai military women shared on their personal Facebook accounts. Using a semi-structured, in-depth interview, 30 participants from four military forces: Army, Air Force, Navy and the Nominal Head of the Thai Armed Forces, explain their firsthand experience and personal values as a military woman. Furthermore, the interview allows them to share their process of self-representation on social media which returns empirical insight to the study. All interviews are coded with NVivo and analyzed using the thematic analysis following Braun and Clarke (2006).

18:25-19:40 | Room A

Friday Live-Stream Presentation Session 3

Interdisciplinary Media

Session Chair: Emre Ekici

63723 18:25-18:50

Recording of a Piano and Violin Duo: A Case Study to Explore Challenges and Opportunities of Recording during COVID-19 Pandemic

Emre Ekici, Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

During crises, performing arts are usually the first discarded activities. This attitude towards performing arts has not changed much during the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the first instance was recorded in December 2019, COVID-19 has had a disastrous influence on the arts industry, causing cancellations and closures at thousands of arts organizations all over the world. However, the practice and recording of performing arts had to adapt to the current circumstances. The increased accessibility of recording equipment made the case slightly different for session musicians and recording artists. For part of my master's final project, I recorded a piano and violin duo at Istanbul Technical University (Istanbul, Turkey) – Center for Advanced for Music (MİAM) recording studio. The pieces were three Hungarian Dances from Brahms and Monti. I analyzed pre-production (e.g., selection of pieces, studio personnel, planned layout), production (recording process), and post-production (delivery) stages to identify difficulties encountered during each stage. I analyzed the process of each stage by comparing and contrasting challenges faced in the aforementioned stages during pre-pandemic and pandemic periods. Based on the analysis, the results identified two main difficulties, distinguished as structural and social challenges. I discuss the results and experiences gained during this project which was done during the pandemic, and I attempt to suggest how these gained experiences can be transferred to the application from sound recording and performance points of view to help artists tackle the COVID-19-related challenges.

63702 18:50-19:15

North Korean Goddess – Myth of Kim Chŏng-suk in the DPRK Cinema

Roman Husarski, Institute of Religious Studies of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland

In the late 1970s, the cult of personality in North Korea went beyond the communist doctrine by venerating various members of the Kim Il Sung family. Among hagiographies of the so-called "bloodline of Mount Paektu" is Kim Chŏng-suk (1917-1949), the first wife of Kim Il Sung, and the mother of Kim Jong Il. The task of her immortalization was undertaken by the Paektusan Production Unit, created by Kim Jong Il himself. The article contains the analysis of three movies dedicated to the mother of the revolution; *Far Away from the Headquarters* (Saryŏngbu rŭl mŏlli ttŏnasŏ, 1979, director not credited), *Love that Blossomed the Future* (Mirae rŭl kkotp'iun sarang, 1982, Pak Hak), and *A friendly warrior* (Ch'inwi chŏnsa, 1982, Kim Tŏk-kyu, Chŏng Un-mo). Kim Chŏng-suk is a complex figure, portrayed both as a feminine ideal and as a ruthless warrior. Her selflessness gives her superpowers that exceed typical human capacities. In contrast to other positive heroes presented in the DPRK movies of the period, Kim Chŏng-suk should be understood by her special connection to the Great Leader. Her relationship with Kim Il-sung has nothing to do with romantic love, but is an emotional, sacred devotion. By paying special attention to the sociology and cognitive science of religion, I conclude that Kim Chŏng-suk should be read as a religious being. Although much was said about Kim Il Sung cult of personality, I am not aware of any study in English or Korean on the representation of Kim Chŏng-suk on the screen.

62655 19:15-19:40

What is an "Expert" in the COVID-19 Debate and am I One?

Mark Rebusck, Meijo University, Japan

Radio phone-ins, a programme format in which listeners call a radio station to air their views on a topic, provide a forum for debates that are often enlightening and educational, but which can be bigoted and confrontational. Phone-ins, it has been argued, are a media genre that can thrive only in a vibrant democracy (and a genre that, to this presenter's knowledge, is absent from Japan—time permitting, possible reasons for this absence can also be discussed). Listening to many hours of phone-ins since early 2020, the presenter has noticed that a recurring word in COVID-19-related debates is "expert". It is frequently used by callers to justify or lend authority to a certain position. For example, callers who doubted the efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines would quote a certain "expert," or the fact someone was not an "expert" was employed to discredit a person's argument, or used as ammunition for an ad hominem attack. The presenter has collected over 30 recorded clips from phone-ins on two British radio stations (LBC and Talk Radio) and thematically grouped them according to the role played by the word "expert" in the presenter-caller exchange (two of the five themes are "lack of expert status to undermine/dismiss argument"; and "devaluing worth of expert status with counter-evidence"). In the presentation, after an exploration of the definition of "expert," a sample of these radio clips will be played to exemplify the way the word has entered the pandemic debate.

18:25-19:40 | Room B

Friday Live-Stream Presentation Session 3

Education and Social Studies

Session Chair: Xiao-lei Wang

63421 18:25-18:50

Critical Constructivism in Learning Teaching: An Overview

Anjali Bhatnagar, Mahindra University, India

Schools are magnified much beyond than just cites for learning, which is also very much rationalized evidently. If change and reform is the fundamental requirement for the progressive growth and development of any nation, it will not be embellishing to claim that the schools are entrusted with the obligation to pioneer the process of transformation. It is believed that amongst the various factors that contribute to the cause, curriculum and the pedagogy play a crucial role in bringing out and introducing the desired outcomes. Under such circumstances it becomes immensely crucial to critically evaluate and constructively challenge the curriculum that define 'what' goes in as ingredients of change and reform, and pedagogy which defines 'how' it goes, to support the pertinent and ostensible revolution intended. The paper intends to review the Freirean education as a symbiotic process of reflecting upon and developing insights into the current and expected learning teaching practices. In the context, the paper (1) identifies the existing gaps in curriculum and pedagogy and (2) evaluates the preparedness of schools to adapt. The two stated statements are evaluated by critiquing the strengths, weaknesses, challenges and opportunities foreseen in the selected schools from different governance: (1) central government schools (2) state government schools (3) private unaided schools (3) International schools. The insights from the study not only reflect upon the current scenario of education in the selected schools, but also is a guideline for directing schools towards critically constructing the curriculum and pedagogy for the changes and reforms expected.

62499 18:50-19:15

Traditional Ecological Knowledge of Swidden Farmers in Northeast India: A Reflection from the Kukis of Manipur

Thanglienmang Haokip, Indian Institute of Technology, India

Traditional ecological knowledge and practices of indigenous people have received wide recognition in global conservation paradigms since recently. This paper, drawing from ethnographic fieldwork in India's Northeast, explores how the Kukis of Manipur understand their local environment and shape their livelihood activities. Until the advent of Christianity in the early 20th century, the Kukis believed in animism. To them, all ecological entities, especially the forest, are home to Thilha, a collection of numerous malevolent spirits. Claiming absolute ownership over the forest resources including plants (trees) and animals, the inanimate beings are believed to be causing sickness, and even death, to human beings who disgruntle them. Despite this animistic belief, the Kukis cleared and burned forests every year for the purpose of crop production for their survival. But to avoid troubles from the forest spirit, they used to perform rituals and follow taboos. Further, in their practice of shifting cultivation, the Kukis depended on the local environment for all their farming activities. The position of the moon, calls of certain birds, landscape, climatic conditions and movement of the air - all help in shaping their swidden activities. This paper suggests that acknowledging swiddeners relations to the environment is essential to achieve better results in conservation and development projects.

62599 19:15-19:40

Playing with Languages: Linguistic Innovation of Multilingual Children

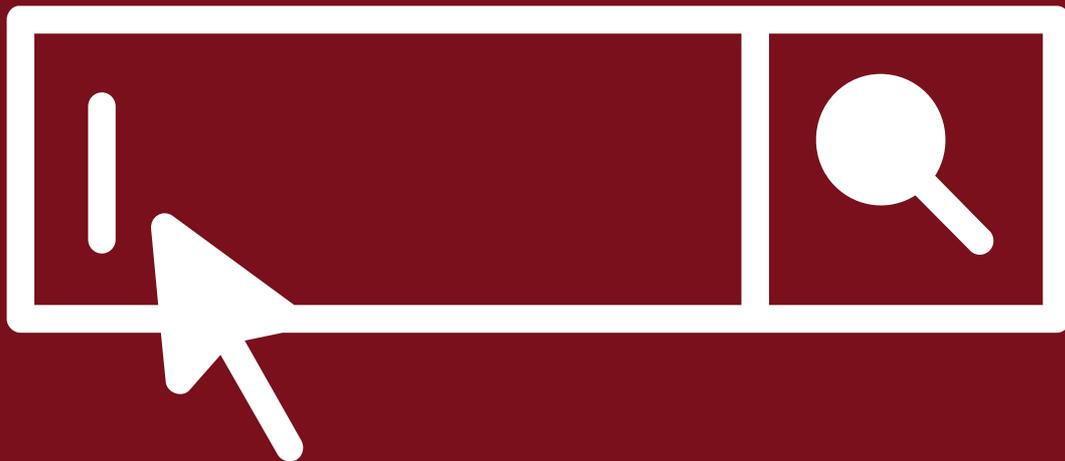
Xiao-lei Wang, Adelphi University, United States

All children have an intuitive predilection to play with language and respond to language play. However, multilingual children may demonstrate additional talents and characteristics in using language playfully as a result of being able to access multiple cultural and linguistic resources. This paper presents a longitudinal case study that examines how two trilingual siblings (Chinese, French, and English) displayed their linguistic dexterity in the use of ludic language. Situated in the everyday context, the study reveals that the multilingual siblings used language play to transcend the linguistic norms of their ambient languages to negotiate meaning, leverage their communicative intents, and develop their unique multilingual identity. In addition, the study suggests that the trilingual siblings' language play was syncretic in nature; that is, their language play included hybrid elements from their respective languages and cultures. The significance of the syncretic language play is that it enabled the multilingual siblings to develop nuanced and creative manners of Discourse. Thus, multilingual children, in particular those who grow up with more than two languages simultaneously, are able to use language play as an optimizing strategy to synthesize a wide variety of new meanings that any single linguistic system is incapable of offering by itself. The paper concludes with thoughts on future directions of research in multilingual children's language play and educational implications.

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A woman in a kimono is shown in a dark, monochromatic setting, looking down at a scroll she is holding. The background is a blurred crowd of people.

Saturday, June 04

Parallel Sessions

All times are in Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

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

Panel Presentation: Parissa Haghirian, Lisa Lam & Grant Black

Accidental Leadership and Innovative Learning

Saturday, June 04 | 11:00-12:00 | Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

IAFOR is delighted to host a panel discussion with Lisa Lam, Director of the Centre for Innovative Service Learning at Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong; and Parissa Haghirian, Professor of International Management at Sophia University, Japan. The discussion will be chaired by Grant Black, associate professor in the Faculty of Commerce at Chuo University in Tokyo and an IAFOR VP. The discussion will explore ideas around leadership as an accidental occurrence: some may train to be a leader, some are born leaders, but for many of us, circumstances thrust upon us a leadership role. Accidental leadership goes hand in hand with innovative learning because the challenges of an unexpected leadership role require a spirit of innovation and commitment to learning. The panel discussion will be followed by a Q&A session.



Parissa Haghirian

Parissa Haghirian is Professor of International Management at Sophia University in Tokyo, Japan. She has lived and worked in Japan since 2004 and is an internationally renowned expert in international management practices with a focus on Japan. Professor Haghirian earned an MA in Japanese Studies from the University of Vienna in 1999, followed by an MA and PhD in Business Administration from the Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration in 2000 and 2003 respectively.

In addition to her work at Sophia University, Professor Haghirian has been a visiting professor at HEC Paris (France), Keio University (Japan), Waseda University (Japan), Aalto University (Finland), University of Saint Joseph (Macao), the University of Graz and the University of Vienna (Austria). She held a visiting professorship in Japanese Management at Ludwig Maximilian University (LMU) in Munich, Germany, from 2011 to 2012.

Professor Haghirian has published numerous books, academic papers, and articles on the topic of Japanese management. She is the author of *Understanding Japanese Management Practices* (Business Expert Press, 2010) and *Successful Cross-cultural Management: A Guide for International Managers* (Business Expert Press, 2011), and she is also the editor of *Japanese Consumer Dynamics* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011) and *The Routledge Handbook of Japanese Business and Management* (Routledge, 2016). Her latest books are *Japanese Management: Market Entry, Crisis and Corporate Growth* and *Doing GOOD Business in China*. Her new book *Overcoming Crisis – Case Studies of Asian Multinational Corporations* will be published in summer 2022.

In addition to academics and research, Professor Haghirian advises major multinational companies on intercultural understanding and cooperation, and she coaches top global managers for success when working across cultures by providing new perspectives and skills. Professor Haghirian is a regular keynote speaker at conferences and corporate events in Europe, Japan, and Asia.



Lisa Lam

Dr Lisa Lam is the Director of the Centre for Innovative Service-Learning (CISL) at Hong Kong Baptist University (HKBU). She oversees the development, management, delivery and evaluation of academic service-learning courses and initiatives, as well as the University's first co-working space, TriAngle, that engages students in the world of social good and innovation through transforming knowledge and empathy into actions. Dr Lam has served on the judging panels of a number of awards and competitions, recent ones included the international Wharton-QS Reimagine Education Awards 2021, and the City I&T Grand Challenge 2021, which was the first city-wide innovation and

technology competition in Hong Kong. Previously, Dr Lam was the Assistant Director of General Education at HKBU and developed and managed the university-wide General Education and University Core curricula. She was also Registrar at the Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications (HKCAAVQ), and taught courses and managed programmes in the tertiary sector for over 15 years. Dr Lam holds a PhD in Cultural Studies from the Chinese University of Hong Kong.



Grant Black

Dr Grant Black is an associate professor in the Faculty of Commerce at Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan, where he has taught Global Skills and Global Issues since 2013. Grant is engaged in diverse roles as a global manager, systems builder, executive leader and university professor. His research and teaching areas include global management skills, intercultural intelligence (CQ) and organisational management. He also has taught Japanese Management Theory at J. F. Oberlin University (Japan), and a continuing education course in the Foundations of Japanese Zen Buddhism at Temple University Japan. Previously, he was Chair of the English Section at the Center for Education of Global

Communication at the University of Tsukuba where he served in a six-year post in the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. He holds a BA Highest Honors in Religious Studies from the University of California, Santa Barbara; an MA in Japanese Buddhist Studies from the University of California, Los Angeles; and a Doctor of Social Science (DSocSci) from the Department of Management in the School of Business at the University of Leicester. Dr Black is a Chartered Manager (CMgr), the highest status that can be achieved in the management profession in the UK. In 2018, he was elected a Fellow of the Chartered Management Institute (FCMI) and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (FRSA). Grant is President of Black Inc. Consulting (Japan), a business & university global strategic management firm based in Tokyo which helps individuals and organisations achieve their global targets. He is the director of the newly formed Nippon Academic Management Institute (NAMI) and the author of *"Education Reform Policy at a Japanese Super Global University: Policy Translation, Migration and Mutation"* (Routledge, 2021). He serves as a Vice-President for the International Academic Forum (IAFOR) and is a member of the Business & Economics section of the International Academic Advisory Board.

12:15-13:30 | Room A

Saturday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1

Interdisciplinary / Arts & Education

Session Chair: Maricla Pirozzi

61897 12:15-12:40

The Perception of College Experience for Students with ADHD

Maricla Pirozzi, Northeastern University, United States

Students who have been diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are impacted by ADHD in their academic pursuits in higher education. The purpose of this study was to investigate, explore, understand, and offer a voice to the students directly affected by ADHD. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with eight students, currently enrolled at Northeastern University pursuing an undergraduate degree, who disclosed to the Disabilities Resource Center that they have been diagnosed with ADHD. The framework for the research was based on Ryan and Deci's (2000) Theory of Self-determination. The data was analyzed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. Findings included early diagnosis and identification as an essential factor in an individual's growth and academic success as well as the influence of their support systems on their self-awareness and self-confidence. This study specifically looked at the impact of early diagnosis as it relates to the establishment of one's identity. Participants did not define themselves by their disability but by identity they created throughout their college journey, being aware of their disability allowed them to become self-advocates and primary contributor to their success. Individuals with ADHD, who possess strong connections with their support systems, are more successful in their endeavors and gain a sense of belonging; connections help to navigate their well-being, academic success, and social endeavors. Internal motivation impacts college students with ADHD and their pursuits in higher education, leading them to be more autonomous.

63697 12:40-13:05

How Can Color Blindness be Interpreted in Schools and Society for the Future?

Minako McCarthy, University of Hawai i at Mānoa, United States

Brutal racial violence and crime have occurred repeatedly; many hate crimes against minorities, such as Asians and African Americans, have escalated nationwide during the COVID-19 pandemic. When discussing people's race and ethnicity, the conceptual word, color, describe minorities universally. The term color blindness generally opposes multiculturalism because the concept cannot acknowledge students in diversity (McDermott, 2015). Other scholars interpreted that color blindness indicates that race does not matter; people focus more on individual characteristics (Lewis, 2001; Perry, 1993). Okamura (1981) pointed out, "ethnicity is not always of such decisive significance for social relations in all societies nor in all social situations" (p. 454). Therefore, to apply the color concept to other cultures, some may feel hesitant to describe people's skin color in different cultural contexts. This literature review guides my critical investigation by addressing the following question: Does color blindness affect overlooking racial inequality or maintaining equal protection of diverse people? Either positive or negative interpretation, distinguishing people by skin color inclines to create conflicts and feed into implicit racial biases. As a result, racial violence has continued and never ceased. When people epistemologically understand their implicit racial and ethnic biases, they might recognize their racial injustice. However, the hardest part is that they may not want to admit their biases. When color blindness does not contain negative implications, implicit racial bias may decrease, which could lead to lessening racial inequality and violence.

62841 13:05-13:30

The Impact of COVID Pandemic on Students' E-learning in Higher Education Digital Pedagogy in Nepal

Basanta Prasad Adhikari, University of Eastern Finland, Finland

COVID Pandemic 19 has created a significant challenge to educational institutions, teachers, students, parents, government authority, and other stakeholders of educational institutions around the world, with no exception of Nepal, situated in the Himalayas. The available digital pedagogy design in Nepal today is based on traditional pedagogy as a supplement to the face-to-face class experience, which may hinder the practical students' learning experiences and their rights to quality online courses for a long period. This study aimed to examine the students' experiences and opinions on the availability of digital pedagogy features during online courses in Nepal's Higher educational institutions. Quantitative data were collected from 459 Nepalese college and university students by using a self-administrated online survey. The statistical results show that students were not satisfied with the current digital pedagogy practices of online classes. The difficulties faced include the low quality of the online course design, hardware and software, content quality, and supportive digital learning method. The results further indicate that there was a significant association between temporary educational strategy, students' motivation in digital pedagogy, quality of digital pedagogy, standard features of the digital pedagogy, and students' experiences for their satisfaction with digital learning methods in Nepalese Higher-level educational institutions. This study's implication will help educators of Higher-level institutions and policymakers improve digital learning pedagogy.

12:15-13:55 | Room B

Saturday Live-Stream Presentation Session 1

International Social Science

Session Chair: Ayşe Ilgın Sözen Ekici

63730 12:15-12:40

Return Migration to Japan: Experiences of Japanese Brazilians

Ayşe Ilgın Sözen Ekici, Hashimoto Foundation Societas Research Institute, Japan

In the emerging literature, research on migration and acculturation has focused on investigating return migration (i.e., migration to one's ethnic homeland). Since the 2008 economic crisis, the Japanese Brazilian population substantially dropped in Japan. This led to a decrease in the study of Japanese Brazilian return migrants (i.e., returnees). This study aims to fill this gap in the current literature by exploring Japanese Brazilian migrants' return migration experiences. The purpose of this study is twofold: first, to gain an in-depth understanding of Japanese Brazilian migrants' decisions to return to Japan, and second, to gain a better understanding of migrants' experiences acculturating to Japanese culture. Data were collected via semi-structured interviews, and a total of eight participants (ages 17-69) took part in the study. Theoretical thematic analysis was employed as a research method, and the results suggested that motivation to return migrate is multi-faceted. Based on the analysis, study results identified four key themes, which are distinguished as 1) motivation to return migrate, 2) reflections on identity, 3) acculturative experiences, and 4) motivation for settlement. It was observed that besides ethnic identification and acculturative experiences, socioeconomic factors had an influence on their return migration experiences and motivation for settlement in Japan.

62883 12:40-13:05

Ethnic Diversity and COVID-19 Resilience in Sri Lanka

Abesinghe Mudiyanseelage Rashika Saman Kumari Abesinghe, Waseda University, Japan

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka is a developing country in Asia that experienced 30 years of ethnic conflict and still attempts to get rid of the social, cultural, economic and political damages arose with the war. The unexpected COVID-19 pandemic can be defined as a huge challenge towards this struggling state and in accordance with the official statistics of the World Health Organization from 3rd January 2020 to 7th January 2022, Sri Lanka is having 590,063 reported COVID-19 cases with 15,083 deaths (Source- WHO Health Emergency Dashboard WHO (COVID-19) Homepage: 2022). Also, with the COVID -19 pandemic the state is experiencing a considerable decrease in its social, cultural, economic and political components which brings the process of resilience into a questionable stage. This scenario becomes more complicated with the ongoing ethnic diversity related issues in Sri Lanka. Through this article, the author tries to identify how process of resilience is being decelerated by the significant social, cultural, economic and political challenges arose with the ethnic conflict of the state and the effects of COVID -19. It is expected to find out the solutions for the identified challenges and develop an effective mechanism to strengthen the process of resilience in multi-cultural Sri Lanka with the COVID-19 pandemic. The research is based on primary & secondary data sources.

63691 13:05-13:30

Responsibility Towards Inclusivity: Gender Understanding of Yet Another Kind

Meera Chakravorty, Jain University, India

It is well known that many of the great theorists in different studies of social sciences and other disciplines have possibly never adequately based their enquiry on gender, and this may be symptomatic of the problem that has concerned us all along. Students of women's studies may claim that they have systematically and methodologically treated the gender concept. Still, it is important to note that we have failed to have our discourses properly on the ideas and practices of those people/communities, who have been conspicuous by their absence in the concrete analysis of history and society since they are considered as not belonging to the fixed definition of the so-called mainstream category describing gender. Accordingly, a study may be considered a response to this disparity. To prove critical we may possibly explore the philosophical and other sources that might take an epistemological gap between practice and concept as a context to reflect on the adequacy of an alternative perception. The reflection may also help develop an internal critique of the existing gender theory. I believe that the encounter with people who are trans-people, transsexuals or transvestites, or trans-genders as the rest of the society terms them, can generate something different and authentic to the perspective of Women's studies. It would be an inadequate and incomprehensible comment on our supposed knowledge if the gender theory as developed in our studies fail to apply to people belonging to yet another gender and an internal critique.

63264 13:30-13:55

Reinterpreting Hui Identity in Inter-marriage With Han: A Case Study in Ningxia

Jia He, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The purpose of the current research has been to collect ethnographic data regarding the everyday practice of marriage life by Hui who have intermarried Han, including elites and commoners, female and male, to illustrate how Hui identity is constructed and expressed in an intimate relationship with Han. Through participant observations and in-depth interviews for about 12 months, the research includes Hui's practices such as eating, dressing, celebrating festivals, children-rearing (specifically choosing minzu identity for those who are under 18) and socialising with in-laws. Pointing out that there are three types of inter-marriage--inter-marriage between a Hui and a Han who converted to Islam; between a Hui and a Han without the latter's conversion; between two Huis who have different understandings towards Hui identity resulted from affiliations with different Islamic traditions (jiaopai) and/or discursive disaffiliation from Islam--the research concludes that Hui identity goes beyond being strengthened or weakened.

14:05-15:45 | Room A

Saturday Live-Stream Presentation Session 2

Literature / Literary Studies

Session Chair: Yi-Chin Shih

62578 14:05-14:30

"The Wild Thing of Yr Hearts Desire": Representing Black Venus in Suzan-Lori Parks's Venus

Yi-Chin Shih, Tamkang University, Taiwan

First performed in 1996, *Venus* earns Suzan-Lori Parks (1963~) an OBIE Award for Playwriting. *Venus* centers on a real historical African woman Saartjie Baartman (c1789~1815), who was viewed as wild, grotesque, and bizarre, and exhibited in freak shows in Europe in the early 19th century. In *Venus*, Parks presents an inner play *For the Love of the Venus*, which is based on a French vaudeville *The Hottentot Venus*, or *The Hatred of French Women* (1814), as a contrast to show the exotic fantasy of black women. The device of the play within the play gives Parks a chance to examine different portrayals of Baartman and to further comment on the representation of black womanhood. This paper discusses not only the two Baartmans in the inner and outer plays in *Venus* but also the Baartman in the French vaudeville. Through a close reading of the play with a special focus on different images of Baartman, this paper explores the exercise of stereotyping and then to claim the stereotype of black womanhood as an oppression to both black and white women, not just for black women only.

63778 14:30-14:55

What Draws Young Men Overseas? Identifying the Impact of Overseas Business Experiences on Young Men in Dickens' Novels

Akiko Takei, Chukyo University, Japan

In this article, I focus on the impact of overseas business experiences on young men and how their absence and return propel the plot in Dickens's novels. Dickens's lifetime (1812–70) parallels the expansion of the British Empire. I mention that Dickens's five sons obtained jobs overseas, and Dickens fully acknowledged the function of overseas territories as places where middle-class young men could find a profitable job and attain independence. I clarify that in his fiction, Dickens did not encourage young men to go overseas as much as in his own life. I highlight that in Dickens's novels, the decision to send young men overseas practically constitutes a means to punish and remove the rebellious and unwanted as overseas travel is unsafe, and overseas experiences do not always lead to worldly success. I argue that Dickens emphasized the pressure on young men to go overseas and their coming to maturity through overseas experiences. I demonstrate that in the text, young men's overseas business makes their durable absence persuasive, produces anxiety, tests their own and beloved's affection, and makes young men's ultimate return and reunion more impressive.

62765 14:55-15:20

Winter in Japanese and Okinawan Poetry – Comparative Analysis of Different Connotations of Similar Expressions

Jana Urbanova, Hosei University, Japan

Previous research shows that Okinawan lyric poetry *ryūka* was influenced by Japanese classical poetry *waka*, especially in regard to poems depicting the four seasons in which numerous expressions were adopted from *waka*. However, using a similar set of expressions doesn't always guarantee that they retain the same meaning, as we discuss in the proposed paper. The paper closely examines the word 'winter' (*fuyu*) and related expressions, such as 'snow' (*yuki*) and 'frost' (*shimo*) found in poetry of Okinawa and mainland Japan, and analyses varying connotations these identical expressions carry in poems of each region. Okinawa with a subtropical climate and historical background different from Japan doesn't bear the same images of the four seasons and their related symbolism despite using the same expressions. For example, on the one hand we can find here a more favorable image of snow, but on the other hand a much sadder winter atmosphere with its cold rains evoking a deeper feeling of loneliness than in Japanese poetry. The detailed analysis of broad spectrum of examples in this comparative study clearly demonstrates the role of regional culture and climate in shaping the concept of the four seasons in Okinawan poetry, alongside the literary influences from mainland Japan whose poetry and literature drew inspiration from the distinctive images of spring, summer, autumn and winter.

62722 15:20-15:45

A Definition of "Rekishi Shōsetsu" Through Ōoka Shōhei's Criticism of Mori Ōgai's "Sakai Jiken"

Kin Pong James Au, Tokyo University, Japan

In this study, I reconsider the genre of "rekishi shōsetsu" in modern Japanese literature, particularly in the 1960s. I focus on the problem of translating the Japanese genre into "historical fiction". *Rekishi shōsetsu* emphasizes more often than not the narrative - the art of telling - because the narrator in the works belonging to the Japanese genre often claims that he refers to historical documents and various kinds of evidence, a method of which looks like that of a historical scholar. In contrast, in the Western tradition historical fictions such as *Waverley* (1814) and *Gone with the Wind* (1914) offer a panoramic view and thus are plot-oriented and the focus is not on the art of telling through a narrator. I thus attempt to work out a definition of "rekishi shōsetsu" and discuss how the boundary between history and fiction can be set through Ōoka Shōhei's criticism in the 1950s and 1960s of Mori Ōgai's literary work "Sakai Jiken" (1914). Through this study, I attempt to clarify the term "rekishi shōsetsu" and explain how its value can be assessed in both disciplines of history and literature.

14:05-15:45 | Room B

Saturday Live-Stream Presentation Session 2

Politics & Public Policy

Session Chair: Akio Nawakura

63577 14:05-14:30

Domestic Politics and Negotiation Process between Japan and the ROK on the Japanese History Textbook Issue in 1982

Yeojoo Jeon, The University of Tokyo, Japan

Among various historical issues, the Japanese history textbook controversy has been a source of conflict since it gained international attention in 1982. At the time, the public opinion in the ROK opposed Japan's attempts to revise its history textbooks in favor of the Japanese and initiated public protest to call for the correction measures. This issue hampered the Japan-ROK effort to advance further economic cooperation and even maintain the previously possible cooperation. Thus, the Japanese and ROK governments negotiated to lessen resistance from the Korean people. As a consequence of the negotiation, the Japanese government conceded to take corrective measures and make an official statement upon the request of the ROK government. This paper analyzes the negotiation process while taking domestic politics seriously and consequently provides the reasons for the negotiation outcome as follows. Firstly, the ROK government could not overcome its legitimacy problems and hence could not obtain autonomy from domestic pressures during the decision-making process. Thus, the ROK government could utilize domestic protests as a resource in the negotiation. Secondly, the Japanese government had greater autonomy from domestic pressures than usual democracies because of the LDP's dominance in its domestic politics, which weakened its relative bargaining position with the ROK government. Thirdly, the Japanese and the ROK high-rank officials and a parliamentary group played a vital role in making bandwidth for the consent of both domestic politics. In conclusion, this paper aims to provide suggestions to foster a more cooperative relationship between Japan and the ROK.

62750 14:30-14:55

Diversified Career Path of Legislators in New Democracies: South Korea's Case

Akio Nawakura, Meiji University, Japan

This study asks how legislators' career path has been changed for these a few decades in newly democratized non-Western countries by analyzing the case of South Korea. In Western European democracies, career path and political background of legislators, including their previous offices, have emerged as one of major research theme in political science. Recent works point out that the legislators' background in Germany and France has been more diversified than ever thought. Meanwhile, those previous works have paid little attention on non-Western democracies such as Asia and Latin America. This study analyzes the case of South Korea's National Assembly, which has been under liberal democracy for more than three decades. By large-N analysis and cross-tabulation on the member of the National Assembly since the 1990s, the author's research shows that the background and career path of legislators have been diversified also in South Korea. Showing the result of the analysis above, this study shows some implication for parliamentary studies worldwide.

62686 14:55-15:20

Open Data Policies in Central Europe – Comparative Analysis

Marek Oramus, Cracow University of Economics, Poland

The main focus of this presentation is to compare open data policies in Central Europe, in particular in member countries of the Visegrad Group (also called V4, including: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia). Reports like annual Open Data Maturity by European Data Portal (EDP) suggest that there are significant differences between these countries. The comparison will be based on the revised open data policy cycle framework created by Zuiderwijk and Janssen (2014; Charalabidis, Zuiderwijk et al. 2018). It consists of 5 stages: policy environment, open data policy content, open data policy implementation, open data policy evaluation and open data policy change or termination. For every stage there are assigned detailed policy elements (e.g. political context, open data portal features, standards of opening data, key performance indicators, etc.). Results of this research show that Poland is the most advanced V4 country within this scope, the Czech Republic is closing to the leaders, while Hungary and Slovakia are below European average.

62685 15:20-15:45

One Country, Multiple Stories – Women's Work-life Balance in Rural and Urban China

Yunyan Li, University of Bristol, United Kingdom

By drawing on 70 semi-structured interviews with women living in the urban and rural areas, this paper explores the support and challenge for women to achieve work-life balance. This paper has developed a holistic "human dignity" framework investigating women's autonomy and mutuality at home, the workplace, and in a broader social context. With limited public assistance and social services in care provision, the younger generation continuously relies on financial and physical support from the older generation. Family supports have reinforced an ambiguous boundary between nuclear and extended family, implying a prolonged dependence on the older generations and more compromise for women to negotiate an independent household. Meanwhile, under Communist governance, the Chinese welfare system continuously produces the labour market divide in the public and private sectors. The labour market in the public sector still features better welfare benefits, employment stability, and regular working hours. Women in the private sector face more instability and uncertainty in guaranteeing their rights, which leads to higher possibilities of withdrawal from the labour market and more incompatibility between care responsibilities and career development. In both family and workplace, these transforming institutional and social dynamics have reshaped different forms of tensions and contradictions for women to achieve work-life balance and secure equal career development with social security. These findings portray the variations of women's lived experiences in achieving work-life balance and highlight the disjuncture between transitional gender policy paradigms and everyday practices in contemporary China.

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Media Arts Practices

63769

Research of the Art Creation on the Virtual and Real Integration of Argumental Reality

Yuan-Jen Ou-Yang, National I-Lan University, Taiwan

In recent years, due to the rise of the metaverse, the virtual and real integration of argumental reality has gradually been applied in various industries. Among them, the art creations based on the image process technology have played an important role in virtual objects, which integrated into the computer screen usually should be a sense of incongruity and inharmoniousness. This research proposes to use computer vision and image processing technology to identify the light source direction of the real scene first. Creating the virtual art creation complied with the light direction would significantly reduce the incongruity of the integrated pictures and achieve a better overall visual observation experience on the virtual and real integration. The research methodologies are described the following: (a) to gather and classify the existing real scene pictures; (b) to convolute the image with the specific kernel filters to depict the direction of the light source; (c) to draw and paint the virtual art creations using image processing technology, however, based on sketching skills of hand-painted to make them more realistic. The results show that integrating virtual reality with real pictures allows artists to have more creative possibilities. The virtual objects in the argumental reality can be simulated in various situations, allowing the artists to grasp the overall situation. The way of presentation of the pictures, the integrated pictures of the real pictures, and the virtual realities could approach the reality of the immersive visual experiences.

Teaching and Learning the Arts

62832

Applying Creative Drama to Exhibition Course: Taking "Where the Toys Go" in the Playhouse as an Example

Mei-Hsin Chen, National Taiwan University of Art, Taiwan

This research aims to explore the "curriculum design" of creative drama combined with the exhibition theme of repurposing used toys, the "learning process" and "learning impact" on elementary school students in lower grades when implementing the course. This research employed action research, and the target is the groups of elementary school students in lower grades who participate in the "Where the Toys Go" exhibition in the Playhouse from April to June in 2022.

The course of this study will be implemented in the nine first grade groups, and each of the course will be conducted in a single session. A total of 9 sessions will be completed. The curriculum design of this study is based on the procedures of creative drama. The primary creative drama activities are also adopted in the curriculum design. Besides, the teaching is supplemented by conventions. The measurement of learning impact refers to the Generic Learning Outcomes model for the design of the learning sheet.

The researcher of this study is the teacher, and a co-teachers is the complete observer. Through collecting teaching reflection notes, observation records, after-class discussion records, learning sheets before and after the course, and student interviews, the researcher gathered the tripartite data of teachers, observers, and students for triangulation analysis. This research anticipates that students in lower grades of elementary schools will have a better understanding of the content of the exhibition through the implementation of creative drama courses.

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Aesthetics, Design

63631

Innovative Design of Sustainable Fashion – A Case Study of Practical Fashion Design Teaching

ChiuLan Yeh, Tatung University, Taiwan

Fu-Yuan Li, Tatung University, Taiwan

Recycling of the environment and recycled resources has been an important item in the world's push for environmentally friendly design, as well as a current social reconstruction and education effort. However, how to apply it in people lives, and cultivate people the habit of recycling use and save the earth resources, which is a knowledge and cognition that everyone needs to know. Hence, as an educator has his responsibility to convey this message to others. In order to promote the attitude of loving and cherishing every thing on the earth, so that this research hopes to cultivate people about this habit and knowledge which start from school education. Modern society with excess resources, Knowledge of recycling resources is an important part of education. This research about the case study of the practical fashion design teaching, which try to recycle use the old clothes to make new fashion. The process of clothing design will let the students to know more about the deconstruction of clothing throughout the structure of clothing. The purpose of it is to guide students to take environmental protection as their own responsibility, and to develop the new knowledge in their professional field, thereby enhancing the cultivation of artistic aesthetics. Through the implementation and development of the course, we hope to improve the living environment of human beings, and to cultivate student to cherish things, even implement the spirit of sustainable fashion, and care of mankind as well.

Arts - Arts Policy, Management and Advocacy

63633

Why Do People Not Attend Arts Events? The Influence of Perceived Risks and Level of Involvement

Chien Po Liao, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan

Chiung Wei Lee, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan

Shao Chieh Liu, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan

Many governments invest in arts events such as performing arts, visual arts, and so on to support the tourism industry's development and improve the quality of citizen's life. The number of participants is one of the criteria to evaluate the success of the investment. Previous studies have revealed that perceived risks influence the consumer decision process. Perceived risks represent a kind of uncertainty about the future. This uncertainty will directly affect the consumers' decisions. This research intends to gain more insights into why people do not attend arts events regarding perceived risks and whether different levels of involvement have different perceived risks? Moreover, we also intend to explore what dimensions need to be included when considering the perceived risks of attending arts events? In this study, we used exploratory factor analysis to verify the dimensions of perceived risks for attending performing arts events. The result shows facility, content, social identity, subjective impression, and cost of convenience; these five dimensions represent the perceived risks of performing arts events. Besides, the result also indicates that the higher involvement in arts events, the higher perceived risks people have. Worth mentioning, facility and social identity are more important than content, subjective impression, and cost of convenience in high involvement group. This study's contribution is to provide good insights into why people do not attend performing arts events for the government officers and art managers when considering the budget allocation plan for performing arts events in terms of different customer segmentation.

Knowledge

62145

Ways People Thrive During a Pandemic: Stories of Growth, Self-prioritization, and Resilience

Carmen Arth, Concordia University of Edmonton, Canada

Dorothy Steffler, Concordia University of Edmonton, Canada

This study addresses how the Covid-19 pandemic affects our lives, and how the situation may even contribute to well-being and thriving in unexpected ways. We address two main research questions: What psychological and contextual factors support people during a pandemic?; and, What learning, appreciation, or growth have people identified during the pandemic that they hope to carry forward? 205 people participated in our study from various places across Canada, the US, and Europe. The study includes 5 quantitative measures: Comprehensive Inventory of Thriving (CIT) (Sue et al., 2014), Brief Resilience Scale (BRS)(Smith et al., 2008), Personal Growth Scale (PGIS) (Ryff & Keyes, 1995), Inclusion of Nature in Self Scale (INS)(Schultz, 2002), and Curiosity and Exploration Inventory-II (CEI-II)(Kashdan et al., 2009); 5 qualitative questions addressing relationships to personal growth, nature, and pets, spirituality and supporting beliefs or meaning structures, and potential sustainable life change; and demographic questions including age, gender and sexual identity, access and engagement with green space, employment status and changes, income, living arrangements, and pets. Digital interviews conducted 6 months later, explore continued and sustainable growth, engagement, subjective meaning, and key learning that supports thriving. Personal growth and resilience are the highest predictors of thriving shown in the quantitative measures, and are emphasized themes in the qualitative measures, along with self-prioritization, connectedness, and resilience. A theme of unobligated time emerged as having high value to support and provide space for self-reflection, creativity, emotional and psychological self-care, and committing to living with intention and self-determination.

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Literary Arts Practices

62438

"Garden Blooms": Acts of Environmental Imagination in Erlinda Alburo's Poetry

Hope Yu, University of San Carlos, Philippines

This paper takes as its subject the concern that has occupied poets at the beginning of the twenty-first century. This is the question of how poetry represents nature especially in the period of environmental disaster. I examine this question as they come up in the analysis of the poetry of the Cebuano poet, Erlinda Alburo, and how she participates in the tradition of nature poetry in her latest publication in Sinug-ang: Bag-ong Haon (Trivet: Newly Minted). Her poetry which is rooted in ecological awareness blends respect for nature and the desire to understand the value of nature to the imagination. It will discuss the poetic representations in relation to her ecological thinking and their implications for the understanding of nature poetry.

Literature/Literary Studies

57114

Filial Responsibility: A Pragmatic Reading on the Fictions of Ernesto Lariosa

Raphael Dean Polinar, University of San Carlos, Philippines

The family is an essential social unit. It is in the family that people are prepared for the public community. The relationship between the members of a family affects how each person participates in society. However, there are situations where people have to choose between their family or society. In the stories "Ug natumba ang karaang akasiya" (And the old acacia fell) and "Ang baybayon ni Simon" (Simon's shore), Ernesto Lariosa shows how filial responsibility became a priority over social responsibilities. Lariosa's stories depict the strong Filipino value of the love of family. The selected stories narrate how parents and children differ in their opinions. This paper will look the practicality of the characters' decisions as written by the author. With the theme of "family", Lariosa's stories are properly aimed at the Filipinos who have placed a very high importance on the family.

61613

A "Skillful Artifice" of the Impeccable and the Masculine: Examining Gender and Trauma in Fun Home

Karla Patricia Cristobal, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

As a text, Fun Home represents a closeted homosexual father to a lesbian daughter in a nuanced yet complex way. Through a non-chronological narrative, the writer/illustrator Alison Bechdel somehow realizes that her father has presented a domestic farce in his lifetime. After his death, which she believes is an act of suicide rather than an accident, the farce is revealed to show not only her father's transgressions of traditional masculinity, but also his pedophilia, among other "acts" we can simply label as morally suspect. Bechdel also realizes in the graphic narrative that her father Bruce has, likewise, projected his repressed femininity onto her. The text participates in the carving out of a new, or more specific genre and niche – labeled as the graphic narrative, or simply, autobiographical comics. This term is used to make comics worthy of academic attention, a venue in which LGBTQ issues can be explored in new ways. Focusing on the issue of gender and genre, autobiographical comics then explores the lives and struggles of the LGBTQ community, like trauma and coming-out stories. Through close reading of the comic, I will be exploring these elements: first, how the presentation of the father's sexuality is perceived by his lesbian daughter; second, how the daughter's perceptions of masculinity intersect with her perceptions of her father; and lastly, how autobiographical comics as a subgenre confronts the theme of gender and trauma, especially for LGBTQ comics creators like Bechdel.

62461

Happiness and Heartlessness Represented in Cantonese Opera: With Reference to Burning of the Incense and Scent of a Lady

Kar Yue Chan, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

Cantonese opera is seen as a treasure stemmed from the Southern part of China, and was made extremely popular in Hong Kong from the 1930s to the 1980s. Being adapted largely from traditional Chinese folklore, fiction and mythology, Cantonese opera concerns essentially with figurative representations of human emotions and behaviour, logically related to the manifestations from classical literature. Most of these opera titles thus derived consist of core Chinese Confucian values of benevolence, righteousness, loyalty and filial piety. However, there were still plenty of titles focusing on unfulfilled or forbidden love which did not conform to the 'right' track of traditional moral principles. From the very perspective of feudal beliefs, to be attached in love and passion usually results in dire consequences, especially when such deeds were unorthodox ones. Taking the above into consideration, it would be thought-provoking to scrutinize how happiness and heartlessness (a frequently explored theme) are depicted in the art of Cantonese opera. Interestingly, most of these love-laden scenes are corresponding to sexual desires and motives mainly from the male side. The happy heroes and heroines are first deeply drown in passion, but are often refrained from being united owing to different factors, and the females are usually the ones to be abandoned. This article is going to analyze in depth the significance of these representations in the selected opera titles of Burning of the Incense and Scent of a Lady.

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Media, Film Studies, Theatre, Communication

62473

Contact Tracing Apps for Community Resilience Battle Against COVID-19: An App Review Analysis

Boyang Zhang, Tampere Universities, Finland
Hui Xu, Gamification Group, Finland,
Yingdong Liu, University of Strasbourg, France

The purpose of this research is to interpret what features are discussed in the COVID-19 contact tracing apps' reviews by utilizing opinion methods. Four apps are selected including: US COVIDWISE; Finland Koronavilkku; France TousAntiCovid; and China Alipay health code. The features of the apps' reviews are extracted and categorized into various groups, to measure the effectiveness of the contact tracing apps. Sentiment analysis is performed upon each individual review. Interpreted issues are assigned to each specific opinion feature in the apps' reviews. In the perspective of community resilience, contact tracing apps play a vitally significant approach to combat the spread of COVID-19 not only locally but also globally. The effectiveness of apps requires the collaboration of a number of local capitals, health organizations, and governments.

62505

Digital Stakeholder Engagement in Corporate Social Responsibility: An Exploratory Study in Hong Kong

Suk Chong Tong, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong
Mei Mei Kwok, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong
Tung Keith Tsui, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong
Yee Man Theresa Chan, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Corporate social responsibility (CSR), as "the social responsibility of business encompasses the economic, legal, ethical, and discretionary expectations that society has of organizations at a given point in time" (Carroll, 1979, p. 500), has been occupying a significant role in society. As an essence of CSR, stakeholder engagement, which is a "process of involving individuals and groups that affect or are affected by the activities of a company" (Sloan, 2009, p. 26), enables an organization to understand stakeholders' expectations, interests, and information needs, particularly in the financial market (Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, 2020). In the digital era, organizations are willing to use digital media to engage with stakeholders in the context of CSR (Bowen, 2013). Hence, with the growing concern on digital stakeholder engagement for CSR communication, a content analysis of ESG (environmental, social and governance) reports published in 2020 in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange was conducted to investigate how sampled listed companies engaged with stakeholders via digital media. The sampled companies are the constituents of the Hang Seng ESG Index (N=60) and the Hang Seng ESG 50 Index (N=50). The results identified the usage of digital media platforms in stakeholder engagement based on different stakeholder groups (customers, employees, citizens, investors). By synthesizing engagement theories across disciplines (e.g., Devin & Lane, 2014; Dhanesh, 2017), a proposed framework of digital stakeholder engagement in CSR will be discussed. This study provides theoretical and practical implications to researchers and practitioners for rethinking the effectiveness of digital stakeholder engagement in CSR.

62607

'What "She" Was...': Representations of Women in Films – A Historical Perspective

Priyanka Joshi, Modern College of Arts, Science and Commerce, India

Women in India have been stereotyped for as long as History could have known. The question that arises is why are women defined in such stereotypical roles? Is it because of the Indian culture, society or religion? Despite the era of globalization and rapid transformation, why have gendered roles in India, not changed at the same pace as patterns and trends? Why has mindset not changed as rapidly as we have in the fields of technology? We do see progress, but not as rapid as compared to other elements. One very important aspect of modernity and technology is media. Media, in all its forms, is one of the influential forces of any thought; be it political, social or cultural. This paper intends to focus on how women are represented in the entertainment media and why, with a special reference to Historical/periodical dramas. Cultural ideologies affect the role of women not just in society but also shape the portrayal of women in television and films. Historical dramas have also changed with time, representing the era they are made in but do the portrayals of women change or do they remain stagnant? The paper would discuss the elements that caused such portrayals. This paper will also compare similarities and differences between how women have been represented in non-historical themed films and historically themed films.

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Media Arts Practices

62833

Faceless Blogging and Gatewatching on Social Media: A Study of Selected Ghanaian Blog Pages on Instagram
Elizabeth Owusu Asiamah, University of Education, Winneba, Ghana

The advent of the internet and social media has brought about a change in news production and dissemination. There has been the emergence second-order journalism practiced by bloggers and citizen journalists as a result of the participatory nature of social media which has further changed the traditional news ecology practiced by professional journalists. This paper investigates the emergent phenomenon of faceless blogging by some Ghanaians on Instagram. Using the concept of gatewatching through a case study approach and anchored on a qualitative content analysis of Instagram posts, this paper examines the forms that posts shared on two (2) purposively selected anonymous blog pages on Instagram take. The paper further identifies the sources of news shared on the selected anonymous blog pages as well as what makes news on the pages. The findings reveal that posts shared on these pages are predominantly videos or images accompanied with captions written either in English language only or English and Twi (widely spoken Ghanaian language). Contrary to the traditional media which is keen on revealing sources of news to audience members in order to attach credibility to news stories, the findings further revealed that most stories shared on these pages had no sources attributed hence becomes difficult to confirm their credibility. Finally, similar to the traditional news values, stories about local and international celebrities, advertisers, and social media influencers are shared on the two pages. Other random humorous/human interest stories and personal contents of the faceless bloggers are also shared on the pages.

Other Humanities

62518

Traditional Practices and Rituals Incorporated in Preparing Maguindanaon Native Delicacies
Almira Menson, Mindanao State University, Philippines

Food is a reflection of the Maguindanaon beliefs and cultures. This demonstration can be traced back from the roots of this Maguindanaon tribe where practices of food preparation is reflective of their faith in Islam. Evidently, Maguindanaon traditional dishes maker observe practices and rituals which are intertwined with their religiosity. This study employed qualitative descriptive-developmental design through in-depth interview. Ten (10) culture bearers gave consent to be interviewed, with whom an in-depth, individual, face to face interview were conducted. All questions were open-ended, and participants were asked to talk about the rituals and traditional practices in preparing Maguindanaon native delicacies. The interviews were transcribed and were subjected to data analysis. Maguindanaon traditional delicacies are among popular foodstuff throughout the history of Maguindanao before the coming of modernization and industrialization of the food supply. These foods have subsisted many generations especially among Maguindanaon natives and are still preferred by many because apart from they are exceptionally nutritious, they are free from the threat coming from additives, chemicals and they conform to Halal considerations. These foods are considered part of the Maguindanaon culture that has to be kept throughout generations. However, with the advances in technology and food preparation, these time-honored traditional delicacies have almost been losing its place in our society. Besides its unique taste and culinary uses, many anthropological data revealed that the delicacies prepared with a touch of traditions could give better health to people consuming it than those consuming modern diets.

63260

Does Motivation Break the Chains of Desistance?
Cindy Plata-Medina de Tuck, Bishop Grosseteste University, United Kingdom

Desistance, educational mobility, and social theory are fields that aim to promote social mobility and encourage the eradication of delinquency and inequality. Desistance is defined by Maruna and Farrall (2004) as the status where an individual is no longer offending. These are split into defined phases; primary desistance, where the individual has a gap in offending and secondary desistance, where the individual has moved to a status where they are no longer an offender (Maruna and Farrall, 2004). This research explores how offenders transition through to the third phase, the end state of desistance. This project seeks to enhance the community and promote employment while supporting a broader community that is trying to implement growth. Mixed economy colleges are leading educational innovation while adhering to government guidelines in the fight to promote social mobility in the United Kingdom. Mixed economy colleges (Widdowson and King, 2018) are the colleges with a significantly established higher education provision and promote widening participation in their local communities. Focusing on broader complementary projects, working with employers and stakeholders to promote educational mobility by encouraging higher skills development in disadvantaged groups (Schnell, 2014). The paper seeks to evaluate primary data in search of limitations and opportunities that desistance projects could bring to support the field of desistance theory. Currently, desistance projects are part of national strategies that are created to encourage desistance from crime with the aim of promoting social mobility.

ACAH2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Teaching and Learning

62834

Education During and After the Pandemic: Students' Integrity Issues in Online Tests and Exams

Undraa Enkhtaivan, National University of Mongolia, Mongolia

Even though normal schooling has resumed after long restrictions in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the new norm of online components, especially e-exams, is going to be an inseparable part of educational practices thanks to the rapid development of time-saving digital educational tools. However, higher education institutions are facing an increasing challenge of inadequate integrity by students during unsupervised online tests and exams. This research work investigated the motives of cheating by undergraduate students, internal and external factors impacting the cheating including the exam score weight, the course level, authentication approach, and teacher's choice of test designs such as proctored, non-proctored, and timed as well as the creative use of test tool functions. Moreover, whether there is a correlation between the choice of test design and the cheating by students has been explored through quantitative analysis of students' survey results. In addition to the research results, there will be some suggestions on how to prevent online exam cheating by improving the digital literacy of both the teachers and students. The researcher is trying to contribute to the long-lasting concerns related to the credibility of assessments in degree programs through this small research conducted among undergraduate students and teachers of a public university in Mongolia.

63033

Coping Up With Online Learning During the Pandemic: Challenges for Rural Students in Bangladesh

Monirul Islam, International University of Business Agriculture and Technology, Bangladesh

Sardar MD Shaheen, SIMEC Institute of Technology, Bangladesh

Ratan Kumar Roy, International Research Center, SIMEC Institute of Technology, Bangladesh

Around 38 million students were affected due to the COVID 19 related closure in Bangladesh. Students from rural areas have faced difficulties during the pandemic to cope up with online education. The education turned virtual but there was no such framework, guidelines and need-based arrangements for a smooth operation of online learning. While the pandemic negatively impacted the students, the crisis for the poor, vulnerable and rural students were multifaceted. The present study highlights the challenges faced by the students in rural Bangladesh to identify the issues of accessibility, approaches and adaptability of online learning during the COVID 19 pandemic. Based on the empirical research among the poor and vulnerable communities in rural areas, it shows that the rural students are suffered more from the economic hardship and inability to access online education than the mental health related issues which is a prime concern for the students located in the urban sphere. Students belonging to the urban areas could access and adapt to online education quickly due to the availability of internet and communication devices. But the severe lack of means and infrastructure for virtual class and online learning have left the rural students in deep trouble. It is important to note that more than 60 per cent of the rural households lacked access to the internet and smartphones while around 70 per cent of the students at primary, lower and higher secondary are located in rural Bangladesh. Electricity is not easily accessible and affordable for the rural poor. Therefore, the initiatives including remote learning via television or setting up multimedia classrooms in the remote areas did not contribute to the smooth e-education for rural students during the pandemic. More importantly, the dropout from school and risk of early as well as child marriage multiplied since the students were unable to cope up with online education. The study provides some crucial insights from the ground relating to the socio-economic challenges and costs of pandemic-led online education in rural Bangladesh. It indicates an inclusive and accessible remote learning strategy for the poorest and most vulnerable students in Bangladesh.

Teaching and Learning the Arts

63688

Conceptual Collaborative Learning Space in "Studio-based Classroom" for Future Campus

Karna Mustaqim, Universitas Esa Unggul, Indonesia

Adisti Ananda Yusuff, Universitas Esa Unggul, Indonesia

Jhon Viter Marpaung, Universitas Esa Unggul, Indonesia

The aspirations of national higher education institutions to achieve a world-class rank based on research and creativity mean that those institution intends to apply international standards in its facilities to carry out their best practices as well as world-class universities. The vision and mission is to make their faculties excel in various fields of disciplines by having high intellectual ability and a strong mentality preparing to compete globally. In order to achieve those globally minded universities, this study was conducted to research on the concepts of unified classroom design towards the integrated learning spaces. This integrated classroom supposed to be part of the progressive development of higher education institutions that weaves the curricula, learning facilities and learning outcomes supporting the researches and creative studies. Inter-relational between laboratories and workshops amongst faculties and different study programs that acts as hybrid 'learning space', which indeed support the national programme of Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM). The research output is a conceptual study of the design of collaborative Studio-based Classroom on Universitas Esa Unggul which balances technology and humanity on the new branch at Citra Raya, Tangerang District. This design conception is expected can be applied at any campuses in Indonesia.

ACAH2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Visual Arts Practices

63561

Parasitism: The Inextricable Connection of the Indispensables

Saral Surakul, University of Georgia, United States

When questioning people about their top three everyday life companion gadgets, the answers are often smartphones, smartwatches, and laptop computers. The interconnection could be symbolically analogized to a parasitic relation. The term parasitism characterizes an interdependent relationship between two living beings, in which one benefits from another; in some incidents, the parasites cause some harm to the hosts. The author prudently creates artworks based on this idea with essential differences. The Parasitism series contains three images that echo classical military leaders' paintings, portraying glowing imaginative amorphous creatures intertwined with the military figures. The intimation behind the work pivots around three keywords: parasite, indispensability, and political authority. The author veils three layers of connotations through the figures and creatures in the pictures as follows:

1. Nominal value: Military art symbolizes leadership, power, and egoism, while the glowing creatures characterize three indispensable gadgets: smartphones, smartwatches/fitness tracker devices, and laptops/tablets.

2. Hidden meaning: The influence of technology can dominate everyone. It could be another tool for those in power to change the narrative and create misinformation.

3. Implicit meaning: The parasitic linkage between the gadgets and military figures articulates the idea of the secret power behind the power, the deep states, in which the hidden ties are inseparable.

The creation process of the images is entirely digital in three-dimensional software called 3ds Max and Mudbox to emulate old Masters paintings. The final artworks are printed on artist canvas.

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ACSS2022 Virtual Poster Presentations

Globalization and Internationalization

63734

How Do We Define the Global in Ways, Which Would Take Into Account Epistemological and Material Inequalities?

Yixuan Wei, University of Nottingham Ningbo China, China

Scholarship on globalization tend to focus on a single and homogeneous description of the nature of globalization and its impact - based on the Global North. This paper questions the current narrative of globalization. It argues that Patricia Richards is more than other authors to define the Global. Because the Global South is taken into account in his definition of "the Global", and it challenges the terms constituting the theory and leads the research of globalization theory to a new and possibly more effective analytical direction. This paper discuss the two characteristics of the global dynamics of knowledge production: monopoly and colonization, and further reveal the essence of epistemological inequality. It reflects on the decolonization task of globalization theory, of which have provided particularly important analysis of the epistemology of the Global South. Ultimately, it considers how to treat social issues in the global and transnational context equally from the perspective of epistemology.

Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology

62602

The Role of Government in Fostering Resilience Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic

Anastasia Tamali, Florida Memorial University, United States

At the beginning of 2020, COVID-19 became globally known as a medical emergency. Two years later, we see that its implications reach far beyond the scope of the medical field. During this time, we have confronted sociopolitical dichotomies, we have questioned ideals such as democracy, and finally we have lost our trust in our systems of governance. Understanding the impact of COVID-19 at the individual, societal, and global levels bring us to the realisation that the government's readiness and effectiveness during such turbulent times is equally important to the public's responsiveness and participation to confront this global "enemy". This is the time for all of us to reflect on our mistakes, re-evaluate our priorities, and make the necessary changes to move forward stronger and unified. This study identifies the role of government in overcoming adversity and fostering resilience amid the COVID-19 pandemic and provides some recommendations for transparency, collaboration, and transformation.

63204

Criminal Trials of Parents Claiming "Sibling Abuse" – How Do Midwives Address Such Cases?

Yumiko Yamazaki, Kawasaki City College of Nursing, Japan

This study aimed to investigate criminal cases in which parents have claimed injury to an abused child was inflicted by a sibling. A search was conducted on a legal database using the search terms "child abuse" and "criminal trial". We identified two cases in which parents claimed injury to the abused child was inflicted by a sibling. These two cases were examined. In Case 1, the court denied the parent's claims that the sibling injured the abused child. In Case 2, the possibility of sibling abuse was considered but denied because there was no causal relationship with the child's injury. The need for psychological support of siblings of abused children became evident during our research. Midwives closely associated with abusive families must work quickly to ascertain the precise nature of the abuse.

Social Work

63589

Acceptance of Social Robotics and the Use of a Paro Robot in Working With the Seniors by Social Work Students

Ivana Kowaliková, University of Ostrava, Czech Republic

Alice Gojová, University of Ostrava, Czech Republic

Soňa Kalenda, University of Ostrava, Czech Republic

The Czech Republic today deals with an issue of the lack of options in providing psychological support for the elderly (not only in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic). Social robotics shows one way to overcome this shortage. University curricula do not commonly include courses that would educate future social workers in the use of modern technologies and social robotics. With this in mind, our research aimed to investigate the acceptance of the use of social robots by university social work students who have been given an advantage of working with a PARO robot in their course of study compared to those who have not encountered a PARO robot and the topic of social robotics during their studies. The research was conducted as a quasi-experiment. Based on the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology, we used a questionnaire by Heerink, Kroese, and Wieling (2009) to investigate how Bachelor's degree social work students (N=70) where a PARO robot was used in class, rated its usefulness, ease of use, and other indicators measuring acceptance of social robots compared to students who did not take the class (N=70). We also used UNRAQ - a Questionnaire for the Use of a Social Robot - by Tobis et al. (2021) in our research. Next, we conducted qualitative, semi-structured group interviews with Bachelor's students (N=14) of the only Czech university where a PARO robot is used. We inquired about the opportunities and threats PARO robots bring in care for seniors according to the students.

ACSS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Cultural and Media Studies

61804

Unboxing the Addictive Blind Boxes: Investment, Social Enculturation, and Authorial Control Through Mediated Collection, Exchange and Resale of Figurines

Thomas William Whyke, University of Nottingham, China

This article situates the "Blind Box" consumption, collection and prosumption practices in China within globalisation and media mix, which is to consume and resell media merchandises and toys in opaque packages as probability goods. We re-centre the focus of consumer culture studies to the then much neglected "missing child" and now the "emerging adult" in a globalising world. Based on our ethnographical research, namely participant observation and in-depth interviews, we argue that Chinese urban youth consume, collect and resell Blind Boxes for both individual and social motivations under a social enculturation process. To be specific, they accumulate social capital and gain authorial control through affective and economic investments and mediated collection and exchange of figurines in a post-socialist and consumerist society.

62875

Resistance in the Transnational Sinophone Mediascape: A Textual Analysis of Namewee's YouTube Music Video Fragile and its Fan Discourse

Hsin-Yen Yang, Fort Hays State University, United States

With China's pervasive internet censorship within its borders, the global Sinophone mediascape outside of China has constructed an important site for ethnic Chinese groups worldwide to voice discontent against the powerful authoritarian state. On October 15, 2021, Malaysian Chinese rapper-songwriter Namewee released *Fragile*, a Mandarin-language music video on YouTube featuring Australian Chinese singer Kimberley Chen. Masqueraded as a love song, the track used many political and pop culture references to imply its political messages. For example, the artists utilized many kawaii ("cute" in Japanese) elements such as the pink color, stuffed animals, the dreamy and cute style and the artists' innocent looks throughout the video to mock China's authoritarian government and its nationalist online trolls, known as "little pinks" in Chinese. Within days of its release, *Fragile* was banned in China and both artists' Weibo accounts—China's equivalent of Twitter—were blocked. Within one month, the music video, subtitled in Chinese, English, and Malay was viewed for more than 30 million times on YouTube. Drawing from Ono and Sloop's conceptualization of vernacular discourse (1995) and the recently expanded concepts by Yueh (2020), this study offers a textual analysis of the lyrics and visual rhetoric in this popular music video followed by an analysis of the fans' comments on YouTube. The findings shed light on the netizens' resistance of the Chinese hegemony that is largely unavailable in China and the global mainstream media. Finally, this study identifies some of the characteristics of the resistance movements in the transnational Sinophone mediascape.

Immigration, Refugees, Race, Nation

63715

Psychological Well-Being Among Immigrants and Refugees in St. Louis, Missouri

Hisako Matsuo, Saint Louis University, United States

Lisa Willoughby, Saint Louis University, United States

Jennifer Hale-Gallardo, Center of Innovation on Disability & Rehabilitation Research (CINDRR-Gainesville), United States

Elizabeth Salley, Saint Louis University, United States

The process of migration and integration into immigrants' host communities has been noted to be a stressful, non-normative event from a psychosocial point of view. Given the magnitude of immigration to the U.S., it is increasingly important to understand the variables that impact immigrant psychological well-being, an essential aspect of successful integration. The data for this study were collected through interview surveys with immigrants from six different countries (n=330). The six different immigrant groups interviewed were Bosnians, Chinese, Latino/na, Indian, Korean, and Vietnamese. Hierarchical regression analysis was conducted for each immigrant group to identify variables that may have an effect on psychological well-being, including locus of control, socialization, social support, English competency, and demographic characteristics. The study found that different independent variables were associated with psychological well-being in each group, aligning with indications in current literature that immigrant groups experience different migration motivations, contexts, and resettlement coping strategies, based on cultural values and contextual factors. Suggestions to policy makers and service providers are offered.

ACSS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

International Relations & Human Rights

62887

Decoding Everyday Human Insecurities in Southeast Asia

Paul Carnegie, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei

A central problem in examining multiple insecurities in Southeast Asia is at what level of analysis. Besides the more obvious threats and impediments to human security posed by conflict or natural disaster, countries confront different politics of precariousness. Varieties of intersecting circumstances often render situational day-to-day forms of precariousness difficult to recognise and interpret. Yet, state-led action tends to underplay the diverse realities of human insecurities and the specific challenges embedded in people's daily-lived experience. In many instances, individuals and communities become aggregated within narrow framings of 'risk' and 'vulnerability' that is ultimately problematic. It creates an essentialised view of human security that understates the contextual range of precariousness faced by marginalised individuals and communities. In the process, we lose sight of localised issues of power, politics and inequality. The following paper considers the complex relationships risk, uncertainty, marginality and trust in our understanding of the politics of precariousness in Southeast Asia. Coming to terms with multiple human insecurities and their developmental, political, and ethno-cultural underpinnings is a different proposition than enacting standardised responses to predetermined problems. If we are to expand effectively the scope of 'security' towards addressing day-to-day inequities and lived insecurities then a more disaggregated social science mapping of interrelated conditioning forces and interests underlying them constitutes a significant step in that direction.

Linguistics

63423

Perceptions of Long-term Home Care Users With Dementia: Taiwanese Professional Care Workers' Views

Chin-Hui Chen, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Pei-Yu Chen, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

With the growing population of older people living with dementia in Taiwan, long-term home care service becomes increasingly needed to assist with those with dementia. Dementia could cause cognitive-related disorders as well as the decline in expressional abilities. Dementia care communication hence can be challenging. This paper attempts to explore how Taiwanese long-term home care workers perceive of older people living with dementia in relation to the communication with them. Existing literature on perceptions toward them tend to focus on medical and institutional contexts, not long-term home care ones. This gap is to be filled by this present study. Based on the in-depth interviews with 35 Taiwanese long-term home care workers, eliciting their view on the research topic, a questionnaire listing the reported perceptions of older people living with dementia was later employed in a survey involving 402 participants sharing how well they agreed with the listed statements. The survey results indicated that the survey subjects with dementia care experiences, as opposed to those without such experiences, more likely see dementia care users still bearing with their own mind and endorse the need to maintain the face. They also agreed with the greater challenges of dementia care communication due to their better understanding of the dementia-related symptoms. The implication of the study is to show that professional care workers could perceive of older people with dementia in line with greater individuality and humanity while they could also perceive them in a stereotypically negative fashion.

ACSS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology

62681

Marriage Equality: Social Movement for Same-Sex Marriage in Thailand

Surada Chundasutathanakul, Suan Dusit University, Thailand

This research attempts to answer how Anjaree and other social movement groups can mobilize resource in pushing the law and how much the social sector can influence the drafting process. The research uses qualitative research methods which has Anjaree, NGO group working on gender rights, as a field of study. The researcher conducts literature review as well as in-depth interviews with key informants that include Anjaree group's leader and members, along with other NGO groups—namely, Bangkok Rainbow; Thai Transgender Alliance—TGA and; Foundation for Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity—For-SOGI). It uses gender theory, feminist theory and social movement theory, including resource mobilization and new social movement theories. Its literature review also covers empirical data; academic papers; newspapers and; online and printed documents. The findings of the research portray that the proposed Civil Partnership Law is, firstly, the marriage between 2 same-sex persons. Secondly, while all details would be similar to the content of Civil and Commercial Codes relevant to conventional marriage—such as engagement and dowry rules, the law does not provide details about having children—does not include surrogate legalization, adoption or artificial insemination. Hence, the LGBTQ community does not wholeheartedly accept the draft. The research concludes that the roles of Anjaree is to conduct various activities that would facilitate the push of this law. Though it is doubtful if the activities would make difference in the parliament but surely those help create more appearance and understanding over LGBTQ issues in the country.

62902

The Nautical Significance of India-Japan Relationship

Rinreichon H. Shimray, North Eastern Hill University, India

With the Indo-Pacific region gaining traction in the geopolitical dimension of the current global political theatre, India and Japan with their geostrategic locations stand at key positions to play necessary roles in ensuring a free, open and secure seas in terms of both trade and security in the region. Sharing similar views with regard to the freedom of navigation and securing the open seas and facing common security dilemma and threats, the importance of the relationship between two of the oldest civilisations of the continent becomes significant especially in the maritime dimension. Hence, this paper seeks to study the importance of the Indo-Pacific region, the nautical relationship between India and Japan and the role that the two countries can play with each other and collectively with others to ensure that the security of the region remains intact while maintaining the sovereignty of the region and not become a pawn in the greater political theatre.

Psychology & Social Psychology

62393

Mediating Role of Resilience Between Health Anxiety and Psychological Well-Being: Study Among Medical Doctors in Aceh, Indonesia during Coronavirus Pandemic

Fatmawati Fatmawati, State Islamic University of Ar-Raniry, Indonesia

During COVID-19 pandemic, medical practitioners especially doctors experienced a high prevalence of health anxiety. It is undeniable that this condition affects their psychological well-being, therefore they have to be more resilient in facing this high pressure environments. The aim of this study was to verify the mediating role of resilience between health anxiety and psychological well-being among medical doctors. The number of participants recruited was 338 medical doctors in Aceh Province-Indonesia, with 33.1% (n=112) men and 66.9% (n=226) women. The Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, Short Health Anxiety Inventory, and Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scales were utilized in this study. Those scales have been tested with a high reliability of 0.93, 0.85, and 0.89, respectively. The data collected were analyzed with several regression analyses and the results proved that resilience played a mediating role between health anxiety and psychological well-being. The mediation model had a good fit to the data, $F(2, 335) = 132.66, p < 0.00$. The adjusted R² was 0.44, this meant that the model explained approximately 44% of the variation for the dependent variable. The standardized regression coefficient indicated that the mediator mediated the relationship between independent and dependent variable, $\beta = 0.66, p = 0.00$. The findings of this study extended previous researches and provided valuable evidence on the importance of mental health for medical doctors at the workplaces. Perhaps the results can benefit in developing the psychological skills training for them in order to reduce their health anxiety.

62644

Relationship between Gratitude and Realistic Optimism: A Study on Indian University Students

Aneesah Nishaat, Soka University, Japan

In this study, the researcher examined the relationship between realistic optimism and gratitude. Schneider (2001) states that realistic optimism is an outlook of the future by recognizing, inspecting, and flexibly accepting the highly uncertain reality as objectively as possible. Based on the ideas of Schneider (2001), Nishaat & Magari (2018) developed a realistic optimism scale, consisting of three factors: future orientation, flexibility, and will/courage. Gratitude is an emotional response to the moral actions of others (McCullough et al., 2001). Methodology: In this study, the researcher conducted a questionnaire survey at 2 universities in India (N: 206, M: 107, F: 99, age range: 18-24). For this purpose, the gratitude scale developed by McCullough et al. (2002) and the realistic optimism scale developed by Nishaat & Magari (2018), was used. Pearson correlation coefficient analysis was performed to analyze the data. Result: A significant positive correlation was found between realistic optimism and gratitude. Results of Pearson correlation coefficient analysis showed that gratitude is positively correlated with future orientation ($r = .25, p < .01$), will/courage ($r = .15, p < .05$), and flexibility ($r = .14, p < .05$). The result also shows that realistic optimism as a whole is also positively correlated with gratitude ($r = .26, p < .01$). Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that people with a high realistic optimism orientation have a high level of gratitude. In particular, a significant correlation was found between future orientation and gratitude. This indicates that people who have hope for the future tend to be more grateful toward others.

ACSS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Sociology

62396

The Antecedent Events Leading to Teenage Fatherhood: The Filipino Teenage Fathers Experience

Joselito Gutierrez, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Teenage fatherhood is brought about by several influences both internal and external from the person involved. This qualitative research study that used interpretative phenomenological analysis method revealed that Filipino teenage fathers became biological fathers because of internal influence that includes the adolescent risk-taking behaviors such as curiosity, adventurism, and the innate desire to explore new things. It is explicit that trying on new experiences such as life's firsts – first crush, first courtship, first date, first love, first kiss, first sex, etc. is innate during the adolescent stage. The attempt to experience life's firsts leads them to try risk-taking activities like engaging in sex. Unfortunately, sexual experiments can eventually lead to unplanned pregnancy for the girl and teenage fatherhood on the part of the male teenager. External influences instigating adolescent males to engage in risky sexual behaviors are peer group, family dynamics such as the parents' marital relationship and parenting style, Filipino culture, and media influence. These external influences are inter-connected and most of the time inter-related.

63796

Exploration of the Relationship Between Housing Conditions and Cultural Capital in Hong Kong

Wan Sang KAN, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Vanessa Hoi Mei Cheung, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Due to the over-population and less land supply, the housing condition in Hong Kong is undersupplied, which leads to nearly 30% were under 25 lived in sub-divided flat (Consensus, 2020). Till now, no research study examined the cultural capital and housing condition among the youngsters. Therefore, this study aims to i) explore the characteristics among the sub-divided flats residents; ii) compare the difference in cultural capital in different housing types. 280 respondents were recruited in a cross-sectional quantitative study. The Cultural Capital Scale and socio-demographic factors were collected by self-reported questionnaires. The results found that more than 70% of the younger people's parents were not schooling or only completed primary school education, which showed a higher proportion than the other housing group. Regarding the family income, 66.7% of respondents earned less than 40,000 HKD among the sub-divided flats residents. According to the results of ANOVA, there were significant differences in cultural capital between the types of housing, $F(3, 279) = 37.87, p < .001$. Post hoc analyses were conducted using LSD. The cultural capital in the sub-divided flats group ($M = 1.65, SD = .21$) was significantly less than in the public housing group ($M = 2.82, SD = .61$), Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) group ($M = 3.00, SD = .46$) and private housing group ($M = 3.03, SD = .50$). This study provided an insight for advocators and policy makers that more social resources should be allocated to the individuals who are in need.

62897

Smartwatch, Sport, and Health: Identities and Everyday Lives of China's University Students

Tianyang Lu, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Smartwatch that supports sport- and health-related functions has gained great popularity among China's university students. This project intends to investigate how much students' understandings of health and sport-doing have been reshaped and their everyday activities have been changed through adopting the concept of biomedicalization (Carter et al., 2018) that refers to the mutual effects and interdependence between techno-sciences and social forms. The project has launched 20 face-to-face in-depth semi-structured interviews with Chinese postgraduates, and interview questions include what functions they would use, how much smartwatch defines who they are, and how much other people affect their uses of smartwatch. The findings show that the uses of smartwatch transform the sport-related identities and everyday activities of Chinese university students. For one thing, the function of quantification, such as quantifying sporting intensity, enables students to supervise their living activities all the time; furthermore, the data analysis and sports recommendations make students become more concerned with their sport-doing and, as a result, intentionally regulate their sport activities. For another, the function of sharing facilitates online communications among different users and also generates a group of influencers who together establish a social discourse of health and sports within which they understand themselves and form a collective identity; furthermore, such discourse also teaches others how to do sports and how to be healthy. In brief, the uses of sport-watch, to some extent, transform the understandings of health and sport-doing and reconfigure identities and everyday activities among Chinese universities students and beyond.

ACSS2022 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Sustainability

63782

Just a Sham? – An Empirical Investigation of Homeowners' Misperception of Self-sufficiency in the Context of Fossil-fueled Heating in Germany

Karen Wesely, TU Dortmund University, Germany

Hartmut Holzmüller, TU Dortmund University, Germany

To reduce the consumption for space heating and hot water, a transition from individual fossil-fueled heating to district heating (DH) is crucial. Although DH can present a more cost-efficient and comfortable solution, private homeowners still prefer their individual fossil-fueled heating based on gas and oil. Since previous studies on households' choices for heating systems provide insufficient explanation for this issue, we investigate a rather unexplored construct in this context, namely subjectively perceived self-sufficiency. Based on an explorative pre-study, we found that homeowners tend to feel more independent with their individual heating system rather than a connection to DH. Although technically speaking, this is not the case. To analyze this misperception, we conducted a standardized survey with 196 private homeowners using fossil-fueled heating. Based on exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, we developed a measurement tool for subjective self-sufficiency consisting of two subscales: (1) independence from external influences, and (2) perceived control over the heating system. Next, we analyzed the influence of these subscales via structural equation modeling. Our results show that the first subscale has a significantly positive influence on homeowners' satisfaction with their current heating system. In a second model focusing on possible psychographic and socio-demographic determinants, we calculated the mismatch between subjective self-sufficiency, measured via survey, and objective self-sufficiency, based on estimations drawn from technical literature. Our results provide new insights into the unexplored concept of subjective self-sufficiency and contribute to research on homeowners' preference for individual heating systems as well as their misperceptions regarding fossil-fueled heating.

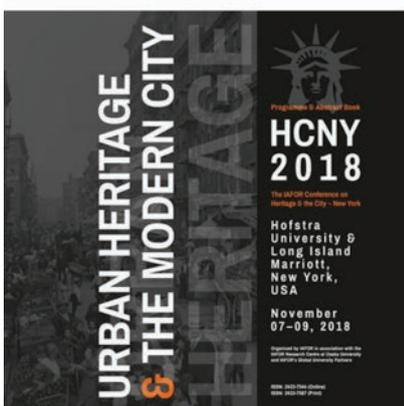
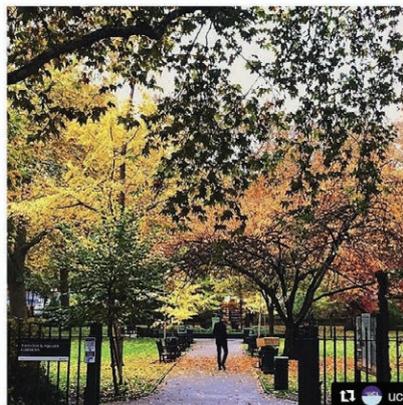
Technology and Applied Sciences

62061

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Society, Education, and Work: Global Society in the Age of Autonomous Systems

Nathaniel Edwards, Yamaguchi National University, Japan

This study compares and contrasts major trends in the development of artificial intelligence (A.I.) and examines the changes that A.I. is causing in society, education, and work. Based on current trends, predictions regarding future directions of A.I. research and its impact on society are made. Recommendations are made regarding the responsible and effective use of A.I. technology in different fields. A.I.-based machines and systems that can learn from experience, analyze complex situations, and make some independent decisions and predictions may soon fundamentally change the way humans live, study, and work (Husain, 2018). Governments, education systems, and companies need to adapt to emerging A.I. technologies and to prepare citizens, students, and workers for co-existence with increasingly autonomous online systems and interconnected machines. An understanding of the benefits and potential risks of A.I. can help leaders, educators, and managers to plan and prepare for a global society in which A.I.-based systems and machines may play an important role in many aspects of human activity.



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A-Z Presenters List

Abesinghe, Mudiyansele Rashika Saman Kumari Waseda University, Japan	p. 29	Joshi, Priyanka Modern College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Shivajinagar, India	p. 37
Adhikari, Basanta Prasad University of Eastern Finland, Finland	p. 28	Kan, Wan Sang City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong	p. 46
Alvi, Arooj Central European University, Austria	p. 18	Kini-Singh, Amita Srishti Manipal Institute of Art, India	p. 18
Arth, Carmen Concordia University of Edmonton, Canada	p. 35	Kowaliková, Ivana University of Ostrava, Czech Republic	p. 42
Asiamah, Elizabeth Owusu University of Education, Winneba, Ghana	p. 38	Lee, Chiungwei National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan	p. 19
Au, Kin Pong James The University of Tokyo, Japan	p. 30	Li, Yunyan University of Bristol, United Kingdom	p. 31
Bhatnagar, Anjali Mahindra University, India	p. 23	Liao, Chien Po National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan	p. 35
Carnegie, Paul Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei	p. 44	Lu, Tianyang The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong	p. 46
Chakravorty, Meerap. 29 Jain University, India		Matsuo, Hisako Saint Louis University, United States	p. 43
Chan, Kar Yue Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong	p. 36	Mccarthy, Minako University of Hawaii at Manoa, United States	p. 28
Chauhan, Sameera Panjab University, India	p. 20	Menson, Almira Mindanao State university, Philippines	p. 38
Chen, Chin-Hui National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan	p. 44	Mustaqim, Karna Universitas Esa Unggul, Indonesia	p. 39
Chen, Mei-Hsin National Taiwan University of Art, Taiwan	p. 34	Nawakura, Akio Meiji University, Japan	p. 31
Cheung, Richard University of Oxford, United Kingdom	p. 20	Nishaat, Aneesah Soka University, Japan	p. 45
Chou, Hsuan-Yi National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan	p. 19	Oramus, Marek Cracow University of Economics, Poland	p. 31
Chundasutathanakul, Surada Suan Dusit University, Thailand	p. 45	Ou-Yang, Yuan Jen National I-Lan University, Taiwan	p. 34
Cristobal, Karla Patricia University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines	p. 36	Pirozzi, Maricla Northeastern University, United States	p. 28
Edwards, Nathaniel Yamaguchi National University, Japan	p. 47	Plata-Medina De Tuck, Cindy TEC Partnership, United Kingdom	p. 38
Ekici, Emre İstanbul Technical University, Turkey	p. 22	Polinar, Raphael Dean University of San Carlos, Philippines	p. 36
Enkhtaivan, Undraa National University of Mongolia, Mongolia	p. 39	Pongpiboonkiat, Chanapang University of Leeds, United Kingdom	p. 21
Fatmawati, Fatmawati State Islamic University of Ar-Raniry, Indonesia	p. 45	Rebuck, Mark Meijo University, Japan	p. 22
Gutierrez, Joselito University of Santo Tomas, Philippines	p. 46	Shih, Yi-Chin Tamkang University, Taiwan	p. 30
Haokip, Thanglienmang Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar, India	p. 23	Shimray, Rinreichon H. North Eastern Hill University, India	p. 45
He, Jia The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong	p. 29	Sözen Ekici, Ayşe İlgin Hashimoto Foundation Societas Research Institute, Japan	p. 29
Husarski, Roman Jagiellonian University, Poland	p. 22	Surakul, Saral University of Georgia, United States	p. 40
Jeon, Yeojoo The University of Tokyo, Japan	p. 31	Sverdljuk, Jana University of Agder, Norway	p. 21

A-Z Presenters List

Takei, Akiko Chukyo University, Japan	p. 30
Tamali, Anastasia Florida Memorial University, United States	p. 42
Tong, Suk Chong Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong	p. 37
Urbanova, Jana Hosei University, Japan	p. 30
Wang, Xiao-Lei Adelphi University, United States	p. 23
Wei, Yixuan University of Nottingham Ningbo China, China	p. 42
Wesely, Karen TU Dortmund University, Germany	p. 47
Whyke, Thomas William University of Nottingham Ningbo China, China	p. 43
Yam, Min-Yee Angeline Nanyang Technological University, Singapore	p. 18
Yamazaki, Yumiko Kawasaki City College of Nursing, Japan	p. 42
Yang, Hsin-Yen Fort Hays State University, United States	p. 43
Yeh, Chiulan Tatung University, Taiwan	p. 35
Yu, Hope University of San Carlos, Philippines	p. 36
Zhang, Boyang Tampere Universities, Finland	p. 37

Tokyo, 2022

June 01–04, 2022

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The IAFOR Research Centre (IRC) is a politically independent, international and interdisciplinary think tank based at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), at Japan's Osaka University, that conducts and facilitates international and interdisciplinary research projects. The main focus is to encourage mutual international and intercultural understanding and cooperation in line with IAFOR's mission of encouraging interdisciplinary discussion, facilitating heightened intercultural awareness, promoting international exchange, and generating and sharing new knowledge.

The IRC helps to nurture and capacity build by encouraging students to take part in international conferences and research projects, in line with the Osaka University's Global 30 commitments from Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).

For more information about the IAFOR Research Centre visit:
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