

**ACP2018 / ACERP2018
Programme & Abstract Book**

ISSN: 2433-7544 (Online) ISSN: 2433-7587 (Print)

**SURVIVING
&
THRIVING
IN TIMES OF CHANGE**

Art Center Kobe, Kobe, Japan | March 22–24, 2018

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

www.iafor.org

IAFOR Global Partners

www.iafor.org/about/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.



www.acp.iafor.org
www.acerp.iafor.org

The European Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2018
The European Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2018

ECP/ECERP2018 BRIGHTON, UK

www.ecp.iafor.org | www.ecerp.iafor.org

ACP2018 / ACERP2018 conference delegates
receive a 10% registration discount

ECP/ECERP2018 Conference Theme

"Surviving and Thriving in Times of Change"

Venue & Location: The Jurys Inn Brighton Waterfront, Brighton, UK
Dates: Tuesday, July 03, 2018 to Wednesday, July 04, 2018

Final Abstract Submission Deadline: April 16, 2018

Advance Registration Deadline for Presenters: April 16, 2018

Final Registration Deadline for Presenters: May 16, 2018

For the fifth consecutive year, The European Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences (ECP) will be held alongside The European Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy (ECERP) bringing together delegates from many different national, cultural and linguistic backgrounds to Brighton, UK, to present new research and exchange ideas. This exceptional platform welcomes speakers and delegates for challenging debate and stimulating discussions around the latest concepts and approaches. These two events are scheduled simultaneously to maximise opportunities for interdisciplinary discussion and interaction. Registration for either conference allows participants to attend sessions in the other.

In conjunction with our Global Partners, including the University of Sussex (UK) and Birkbeck, University of London (UK), we look forward to extending you a warm welcome in 2018.

For more information and to submit an abstract visit:

www.ecp.iafor.org or www.ecerp.iafor.org

Image | The Royal Pavilion, Brighton, UK

ACP2018 / ACERP2018 Organising Committee



The Organising Committee of The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences (ACP) and The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy (ACERP) is composed of distinguished academics who are experts in their fields. Organising Committee members may also be members of IAFOR's International Academic Advisory Board. The Organising Committee is responsible for nominating and vetting Keynote and Featured Speakers; developing the conference programme, including special workshops, panels, targeted sessions, and so forth; event outreach and promotion; recommending and attracting future Organising Committee members; working with IAFOR to select PhD students and early career academics for IAFOR-funded grants and scholarships; and oversee the reviewing of abstracts submitted to the conference.

Welcome to ACP2018 / ACERP2018

Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to Kobe, and to the jointly held The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2018 (ACP2018) and The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2018 (ACERP2018).

The theme of ACP/ACERP this year is "Surviving and Thriving in Times of Change", and this conference encourages us, working in and across different academic fields, and from different cultural, religious and national backgrounds, to come together to reflect on how we think, as well as reason, believe, and behave, as individuals, communities and societies.

The local context of Japan and Kobe offer a wonderful reflective setting to explore the theme of Surviving and Thriving. From the reopening of Kobe's port to international trade in the mid-nineteenth century after Japan's centuries of self-imposed isolation, and the city's settlement by European traders, to the subsequent rapid industrial development, to the city's devastation and then spirited recovery after the Great Hanshin Earthquake of 1995, Kobe's story spans periods of change and upheaval that have coloured the city's multiple present-day identities, transforming it into an economic, cultural and culinary centre with a lively, international atmosphere.

I would like to thank Professor Dexter Da Silva of Keisen University, Japan, Professor Frank S. Ravitch of Michigan State University College of Law, USA, Dr Monty P. Satiadarma of Tarumanagara University, Indonesia, and Professor Brian Victoria of the Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK, who, as members of the conference Organising Committees, helped shape this event behind the scenes over the many months before the event, and who helped review abstracts and select conference scholarship recipients.

This spring we are pleased to welcome Marcella L. Sintos, Ellie Karen Taylor, Mercede Erfanian and Preeti Khanna, who have been selected by the conference Organising Committee to receive grants and scholarships in recognition of the quality of their academic achievements and their contribution to interdisciplinarity. Launched in 2017, IAFOR's grants and scholarships programme provides financial support for 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. We would like to congratulate them on their award.

I would like to thank each and every one of you for coming to this multidisciplinary event, and trust that you will make new friends and establish future research partners over the days of the event. Whether a presenter or audience member, I encourage you to make the most of the opportunities for engagement and interaction you encounter in this international academic forum.

Warm regards,



Joseph Haldane
Chairman and CEO, The International Academic Forum



Conference Theme

"Surviving and Thriving in Times of Change"

ACP2018

"The only thing that is constant is change." This is attributed to Heraclitus, 500 years before Christ, but he was not the last person to say this. More recently, Maharishi Mahesh Yogi used the same words to remind us of a basic aspect of the human condition – we need to accept and adapt to change, and cope with the stress that it brings, in order to survive and thrive.

Change is not new, but change today is unique in its pace, its extent and its impact. The pace of change in its various forms – technological change, social change, climate change – has been incredible; its extent has been global. The impact of change on humans has been extremely powerful. Our daily lives have changed dramatically and irreversibly.

One of the challenges of psychology and the behavioral sciences has been to help humans adapt to their environments, to help us be resilient in the face of challenges and failures, to help us maintain our mental health, to help us overcome the various difficulties that life brings us. All areas in the study of psychology and the behavioral sciences aim to teach us to be psychologically literate, to provide us with the knowledge and skills to survive and thrive, and to help others survive and thrive.

ACERP2018

The way we think, reason and behave as individuals, as communities and societies is in a process of constant change and renegotiation. The only constant of change is change itself, as Heraclitus most famously put it some 2,500 years ago. Change may not be new, but its pace, assisted and facilitated by advanced technologies, means these processes have never been faster. While in some ways we have grown together through the processes of globalisation, in others we have become more isolated, marginalised and alienated. Religious traditions, and the relationship between religion and civil society, have also faced dramatic change.

This conference's theme of "surviving and thriving" in these times of change invites us to continue to consider this large question through the traditions and lenses of studies associated with religion, philosophy and ethical studies.

The role of religion is seen by many as having no place in the modern world. Where and when it does wield influence it is often viewed as inappropriate or malevolent, and as a barrier to "progress" and "modern" thinking. In today's fast-paced and technology driven world are the study of philosophy and ethics useful, or are they similarly becoming irrelevant and ossified? What is the continued role and relevance of ethics, religion and philosophy, as subjects to be studied, discussed and lived as core parts of our individual and collective lives? How can they help us stay resilient in the face of challenges and failures? How can they help us overcome the various difficulties that life brings?

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Lunch & Dinner

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

IAFOR Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients



Thursday at a Glance

March 22, 2018 | Art Center Kobe

- 09:15-10:15 Conference Registration & Morning Coffee | Open Studio (2F)
- 10:15-10:45** **Announcements & Welcome Address | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Kiyoshi Mana, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)
Steve Cornwell, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)
& Osaka Jogakuin University, Japan
Dexter Da Silva, Keisen University, Japan
- 10:45-11:30** **Featured Presentation I | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Patterns of Depression Among Elderly Asian Immigrants to the United States Over the Past Decade
James W. McNally, University of Michigan, USA
& NACDA Program on Aging, USA
- 11:30-11:35 Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners | Prokofiev Hall (2F)
- 11:35-11:50** **IAFOR Documentary Photography Award | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
- 11:50-12:00 Conference Photograph | Atrium (2F)
- 12:00-13:30 Lunch Break | Mame no Hatake
- 13:30-14:30** **Featured Panel Presentation | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Psychological Literacy: The Most Important Literacy for the 21st Century
Dexter Da Silva, Keisen University, Japan
Steve Cornwell, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)
Monty P Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia
Ronald Mellado Miller, Utah Valley University, USA



Thursday at a Glance

March 22, 2018 | Art Center Kobe

- 14:30-15:45** **Conference Poster Session & Coffee Break | Open Studio (2F)**
- 15:45-16:45** **Keynote Presentation | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Law, Religion and Authoritarianism: From State Shinto to Religio-Trumpism
Frank S. Ravitch, Michigan State University College of Law, USA
- 17:00-18:30** **Conference Welcome Reception | Grand Salon (3F)**



Friday at a Glance

March 23, 2018 | Art Center Kobe

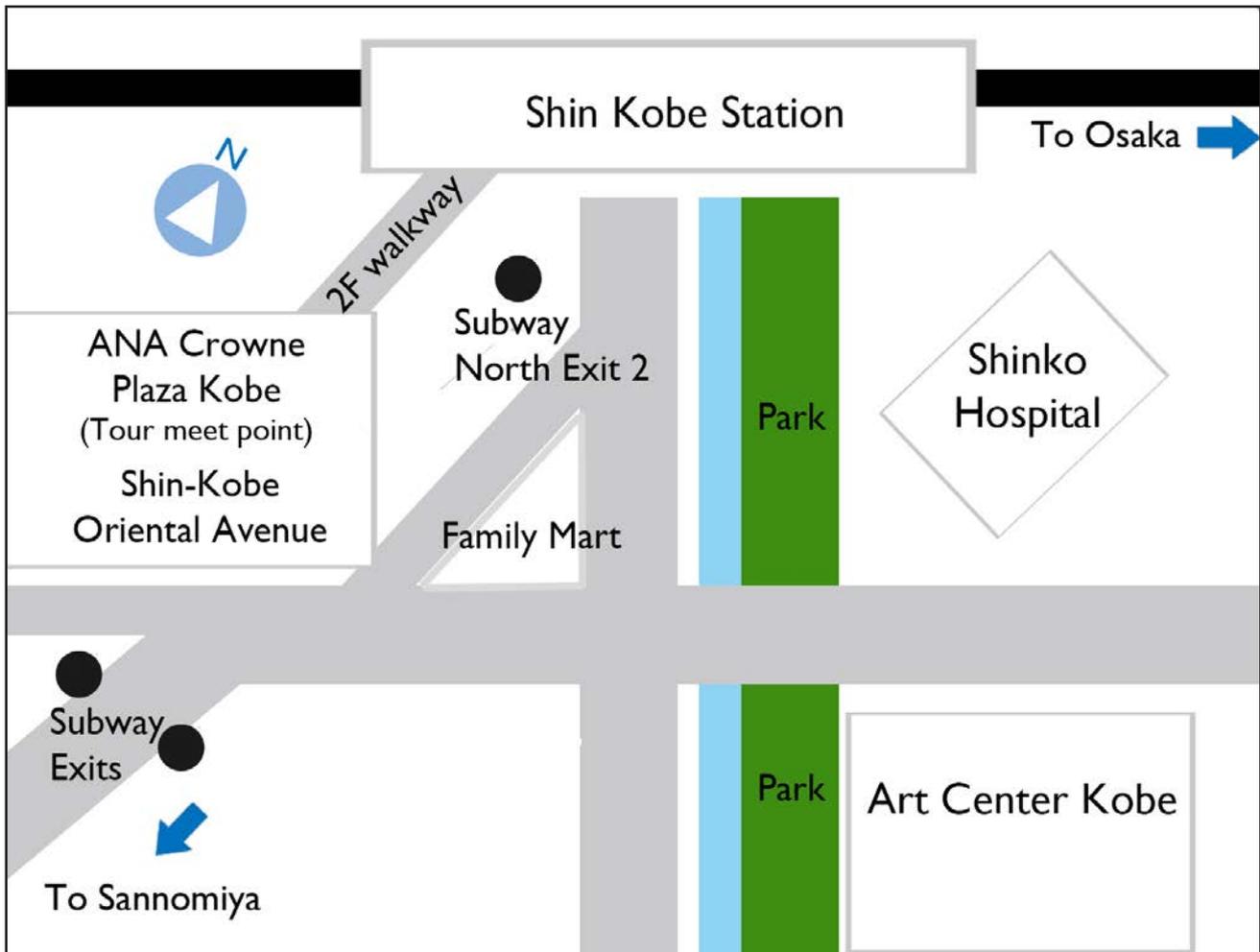
08:30-09:00	Coffee, Tea and Pastries Room 504 (5F)
09:00-11:00	Parallel Session I
11:00-11:15	Coffee Break Room 504 (5F)
11:15-12:45	Parallel Session II
12:45-14:00	Lunch Break
12:45-14:00	Tea Ceremony Room 504 (5F) Group Wa, Kobe, Japan
14:00-16:00	Parallel Session III
16:00-16:15	Coffee Break Room 504 (5F)
16:15-17:00	Featured Presentation Room 504 (5F) <i>Shinto: Window on Universal Religion</i> Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK
19:00-21:00	Conference Dinner (optional extra)



Saturday at a Glance

March 24, 2018 | Art Center Kobe

08:30-09:00	Coffee, Tea and Pastries Room 504 (5F)
09:00-10:30	Parallel Session I
10:30-10:45	Coffee Break Room 504 (5F)
10:45-12:15	Parallel Session II
12:15-13:30	Lunch Break
12:45-14:00	<i>Shodō</i> Workshop (Japanese Calligraphy) Room 504 (5F) Group <i>Wa</i> , Kobe, Japan
13:30-15:30	Parallel Session III
15:30-15:45	Coffee Break Room 504 (5F)
15:45-16:30	Featured Presentation & Conference Closing Address Room 504 (5F) <i>On Being Tolerant and Acceptant to Survive Life Changes</i> Monty P. Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia



Directions & Access

From Kansai International Airport

Board the Kobe-bound Airport Limousine Bus from bus stop number 6 on the first floor of Kansai International Airport. Get off at Sannomiya Station (see "From Sannomiya Station" below).

By Bullet Train (Shinkansen)

The Art Center Kobe is a five-minute walk from the first-floor exit of Shin-Kobe Station. There are regular bullet train (Shinkansen) services from Osaka (15 minutes), Kyoto (30 minutes) Tokyo (2 hours 48 minutes) and Hiroshima (1 hour 13 minutes).

From Sannomiya Station (Kobe Downtown Area)

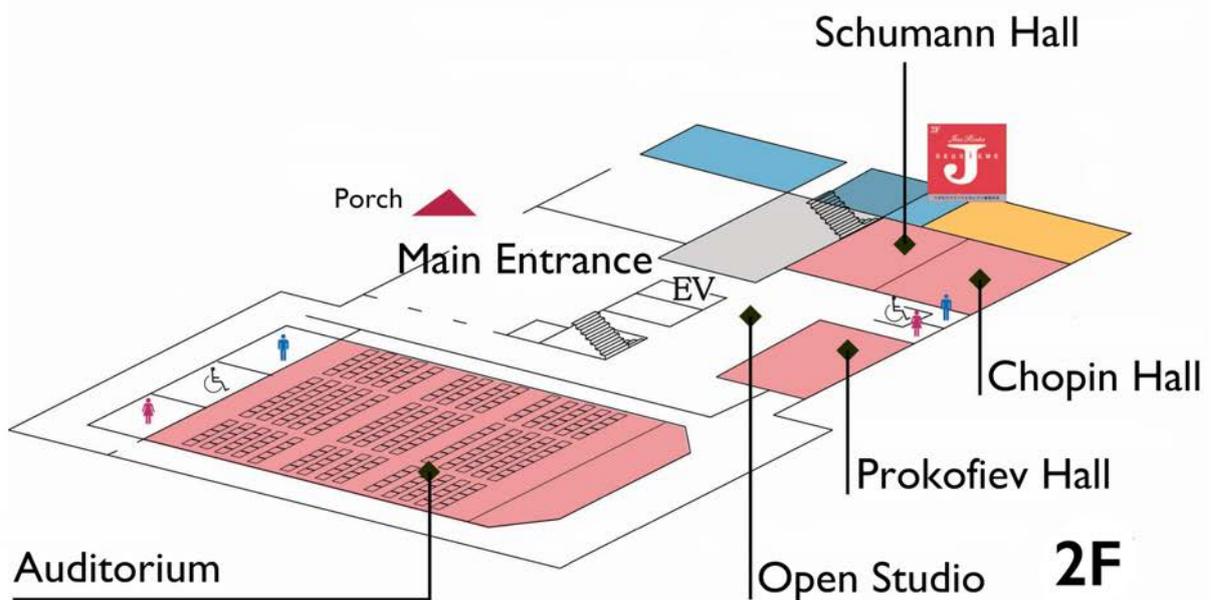
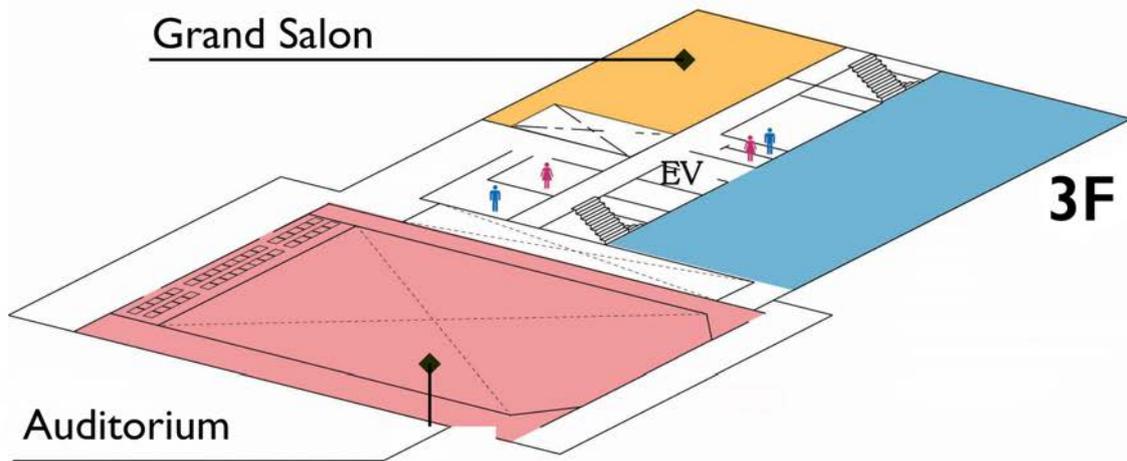
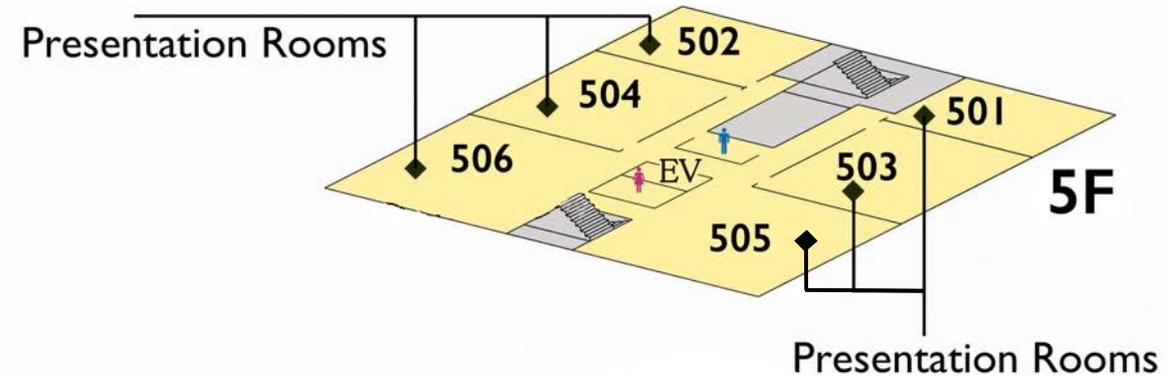
The bustling downtown centre of Sannomiya, with a huge range of restaurants, bars, cafes and shops, is a 15-minute walk or a short direct subway ride away. The limited express train from Osaka Station to Sannomiya takes around 30 minutes.

There are three options:

- Take the subway to Shin-Kobe Station on the Seishin-Yamate Line (about two minutes)
- Take a taxi to the Art Center Kobe (about five minutes)
- Walk to the Art Center Kobe (about 15 minutes)

Floor Guide

Art Center Kobe





General Information

Registration

You will be able to pick up your registration pack and name card at the Conference Registration Desk. The Conference Registration Desk and Publications Desk will be situated in the following locations during the conference:

Thursday	09:15-16:30	Open Studio (2F)
Friday	08:30-17:00	Room 504 (5F)
Saturday	08:30-16:00	Room 504 (5F)

If you have any questions or concerns, IAFOR staff and volunteers will happily assist you in any way they can.

Name Badges

When you check in, you will receive a registration pack, which includes your name badge. Wearing your badge is required for entrance to the sessions. You must wear your badge at all times during the conference. There are four colours of badges indicating the type of conference participant:

- Red:** Presenters and Audience
- Yellow:** Keynote and Featured Speakers
- Blue:** Conference Exhibitors and Affiliates
- Black:** IAFOR Staff

Internet Access

There is free Wi-Fi internet connection on the fifth floor of Art Center Kobe*. However, this can be unreliable and we would strongly suggest that you do not rely on a live connection for your presentation.

Wi-Fi Connection Name: kobe-art
Wi-Fi Password: art12345

***There is no Wi-Fi connection on the second floor of Art Center Kobe.**



General Information

Refreshment Breaks

Complimentary coffee, tea and water will be available during scheduled coffee breaks in Room 504 (5F) of the Art Center Kobe on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Pastries and fresh fruit will be provided in the morning and light snacks in the afternoon. **Food and drink (excluding water) are not allowed in the presentation rooms. Also, please refrain from consuming food and drink in and around the 2F entrance area of the Art Center Kobe.**

Printing

For your convenience, there will be an iMac computer (with Microsoft Office installed) and a printer at the conference Registration Desk. We are able to offer a complimentary printing service of up to ten A4 sheets should you need this. Please be advised that printing may not be available at peak times. The Crowne Plaza operates a business centre for copying, printing and scanning. This business centre is staffed and open between 09:00 and 17:00 daily.

Smoking

Smoking is not permitted in the Art Center Kobe. Please smoke outside of the building in designated smoking areas.

What to Wear & Bring

Attendees generally wear business casual attire. You may wish to bring a light jacket or sweater as meeting rooms are air-conditioned. Tour attendees are encouraged to wear comfortable shoes and bring an umbrella or waterproof in case of rain.

Photo/Recording Waiver

During the course of a conference, attendees may have their voice, likeness and/or actions captured in photograph, video and/or audio recordings. By attending a conference, attendees agree to irrevocably grant IAFOR, its assigns, licensees and successors the right to video, photograph, publish, record, broadcast, exhibit, digitize, display, copyright, license, transfer, reproduce, translate, modify, edit or otherwise use perpetually throughout the world, in all media now and hereafter known or devised, in whole or in part, images, likeness, voice, name and actions in audio and video recordings, photographs and materials prepared by and/or disseminated by IAFOR.



Presentation Guide

Conference Abstracts

All conference abstracts are available online. Please visit papers.iafor.org for a searchable database of abstracts.

Oral & Workshop Presentations

Oral Presentation Sessions will run from 09:00 on Friday and Saturday morning. They are generally organised into parallel sessions by streams. Oral Presentations are normally scheduled in sessions comprising three presentations, lasting 90 minutes in total. In sessions with two Oral Presentations, the session will last 60 minutes, and in the case of four Oral Presentations, an extended session lasting 120 minutes will be scheduled.

The time in the sessions is to be divided equally between presentations. We recommend that an Oral Presentation should last 15–20 minutes to include time for question and answers, but should last no longer than 25 minutes. Any remaining session time may be used for additional discussion.

Equipment

All rooms will be equipped with a MacBook computer pre-installed with PowerPoint and Keynote and connected to a LCD projector. If you wish, you may directly link your own PC laptop, although we advise you to use the computer provided by plugging in your USB flash drive. We recommend that you bring two copies of your presentation in case one fails, and suggest sending yourself the presentation by email as a third and final precaution.

Session Chairs

Session Chairs are asked to introduce themselves and other speakers (briefly) using the provided printouts of speaker bios, hand out the provided presentation certificates at the end of the session, ensure that the session begins and ends on time, and that the time is divided fairly between the presentations. Each presenter should have no more than 25 minutes in which to present his or her paper and respond to any questions. The Session Chair is asked to assume this timekeeping role, and to this end yellow and red timekeeping cards are used as a visual cue for presenters, letting them know when they have five minutes remaining, and when they must stop.

Please follow the order in the programme, and if for any reason a presenter fails to show up, please keep to the original time slots as delegates use the programme to plan their attendance.



Presentation Guide

Conference Poster Session

The Conference Poster Session is 75 minutes in length and takes place on Thursday in the Open Studio (2F) in the Art Center Kobe from 14:30 to 15:45. The poster display boards are 1800 mm high x 900 mm wide. Tape will be provided for putting posters up. Please be aware that there are no on-site facilities for printing posters.

Presentation Certificates

Poster Presenters can pick up a certificate of presentation from the Registration Desk. All other presenters will receive a certificate of presentation from their Session Chair or a member of staff at the end of their session.

Conference Proceedings

The Conference Proceedings are published on the IAFOR website (papers.iafor.org), and can be freely accessed as part of IAFOR's research archive. All authors may have their full paper published in the online Conference Proceedings.

Full text submission is due by April 24, 2018 through the online system. The proceedings will be published on May 24, 2018. Authors will have PDF copies of their offprints emailed to them by June 24, 2018.

A Polite Request to All Participants

Participants are requested to arrive in a timely fashion for all presentations, whether to their own or to those of other presenters. Presenters are reminded that the time slots should be divided fairly and equally between the number of presentations, and that presentations should not overrun.

Participants should refrain from talking amongst themselves and ensure that mobile phones are switched off or set to silent mode during presentations.

IAFOR Journals

www.iafor.org/journals



IAFOR Journals

www.iafor.org/journals

The International Academic Forum's journals 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 journal editors appointed?

Journal editors are appointed by The International Academic Forum's leadership, under the guidance of the International Advisory Board. The term of appointment is for one issue, to be renewed by mutual consent.

How do we ensure academic integrity?

Once appointed, the journal editor is free to appoint his or her own editorial team and advisory members. 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. Authors will never be asked to contribute to publication costs.

How are papers selected?

Journal editors may accept papers through an open call, and proposed articles may be sent directly to the respective editors. A small number of papers from the associated Conference Proceedings may also be selected by the journal editor(s) for reworking and revising, subject to normal processes of review. It is expected that between five and ten percent of papers included in any given Conference Proceedings will be selected for consideration and potential publication in the associated conference journal.

How are IAFOR journals related to IAFOR conferences?

IAFOR's journals reflect the interdisciplinary and international nature of our conferences and are organised thematically. Papers included in the associated Conference Proceedings may be considered for reworking by the editor(s), and are then subjected to the same processes of peer review as papers submitted by other means.

Journal Editors

IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities

Alfonso J. García Osuna, Hofstra University, USA

IAFOR Journal of Literature & Librarianship

Dr Richard Donovan, Kansai University, Japan

IAFOR Journal of Education

Dr Yvonne Masters, University of New England, Australia

IAFOR Journal of Business & Management

Dr Anshuman Khare, Athabasca University, Canada

IAFOR Journal of the Social Sciences

Dr Tingting Ying, Ningbo University of Technology, China

IAFOR Journal of Ethics, Religion & Philosophy

Professor Lystra Hagley-Dickinson, Plymouth Marjon University, UK

IAFOR Journal of Sustainability, Energy & the Environment

Dr Tom Houghton, Curtin Graduate School of Business, Australia

IAFOR Journal of Media, Communication & Film

Dr Celia Lam, University of Nottingham Ningbo, China

IAFOR Journal of Asian Studies

Dr Seiko Yasumoto, University of Sydney, Australia

IAFOR Journal of Language Learning

New Journal Editor will be announced shortly

IAFOR Journal of Politics, Economics & Law

Dr Craig Mark, Kyoritsu Women's University, Japan

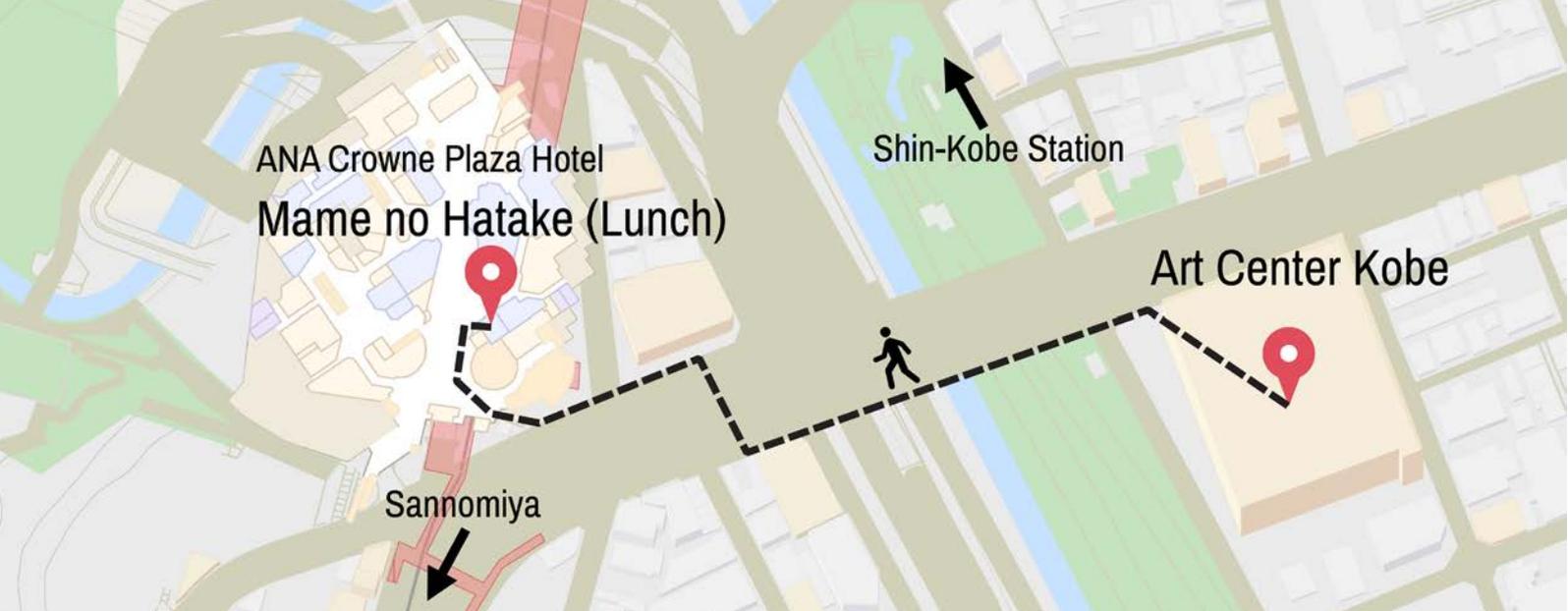
IAFOR Journal of Cultural Studies

Professor Holger Briel, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, China

IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences

Dr Shahrokh Shafaie, Southeast Missouri State University, USA

Dr Deborah G. Wooldridge, Bowling Green State University, USA



Lunch & Dinner

Lunch

Lunch on Thursday, Friday and Saturday is included in the conference registration fee. Your IAFOR lunch voucher can be exchanged for lunch at Mame no Hatake on those days.

If you have pre-ordered your meal, please collect your IAFOR lunch voucher from an IAFOR staff member on the Conference Registration Desk. Otherwise please collect your lunch voucher from the IAFOR staff member situated outside the restaurants at the ANA Crowne Plaza during the lunch period.

Located in the ANA Crowne Plaza, Mame no Hatake is a five-minute walk from the Art Center Kobe. This Japanese buffet-style restaurant has a great variety of Japanese dishes available, including vegetarian and vegan options. The restaurant specialises in tofu-based and traditional Japanese vegetable dishes. Lunch service includes an unlimited drinks bar, coffee station and dessert table.

Please remember to bring your conference name badge as you will need to show this in order to claim your voucher. Please show your voucher to restaurant staff as you enter. See the map above for directions to Mame no Hatake.

Restaurant name: Mame no Hatake (豆乃畑)

Restaurant address: Shin-Kobe Oriental Avenue 2F (ANA Crowne Plaza), 1-1 Kitanochō Chuo-Ku, Kobe

Lunch Times

Thursday	12:00-13:30	Mame no Hatake
Friday	12:15-13:45	Mame no Hatake
Saturday	12:00-13:30	Mame no Hatake

Conference Dinner

The official Conference Dinner is a ticketed optional event (5,000 JPY). Please remember to bring your name tag to the Conference Dinner. Conference Dinner attendees should meet in the Art Center Kobe Lobby (2F) at 18:15 on Friday, March 23, 2018. The group leaves for the restaurant at 18:30. It takes approximately 25 minutes to walk to the restaurant.

Restaurant name: Ganko (がんこ トアロード店)

Restaurant address: Kitanagasadori 3-1-17, Chuo-ku, Kobe

(〒650-0012 兵庫県神戸市中央区北長狭通3-1-17 がんこ トアロード店)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IAFOR Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

Our warmest congratulations go to Marcella L. Sintos, Ellie Karen Taylor, Mercede Erfanian and Preeti Khanna, who have been selected by the conference Organising Committees to receive grants and scholarships to present their research at The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2018 and The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2018.

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: iafor.org/financial-support

Stuart D. B. Picken Grant & Scholarship Recipient

Marcella L. Sintos, De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde, The Philippines

Marcella L. Sintos is a newly registered psychologist in the Philippines. She finished her graduate studies in Clinical Psychology at De La Salle University, Manila, and is currently working as a research assistant in De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde for approximately three years. Her research interests focus on the field of Deaf Education and development of assessment tools for deaf students.

Psychological Distress of Filipino Deaf: Role of Environmental Vulnerabilities, Self-Efficacy, and Perceived Social Support

Marcella L. Sintos, De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde, The Philippines

Studies on deaf mental health exemplify that they are two to three times more vulnerable to psychological distress not because of their deafness per se, but because of their interactions in the hearing world. Throughout their lifespan, they are exposed to several vulnerabilities such as hearing parents, communication barriers, additional disabilities, and lack of mental health services. Using the assumptions of the stress-vulnerability-protective factors model of Liberman (2008), moderation analyses were performed to prove the buffering role of general self-efficacy and perceived social support on the effect of vulnerabilities in their psychological distress. 120 self-contained deaf college students aged 18 to 25 ($M=21.83$; $SD=4.11$) participated in the study. Results show that (1) vulnerabilities do not influence psychological distress, (2) general self-efficacy and perceived social support do not act as buffers, and (3) perceived social support directly affects psychological distress. These entail inapplicability of the framework among the deaf population, which may be attributed to their learned resilience from the vulnerabilities they are exposed to since birth. However, the increased vulnerability of deaf individuals compared to the hearing population hinders them from becoming fully resilient because it negatively affects their perception of themselves and others. To aid in reducing their psychological distress while at the same time increasing their resilience, this study recommends provision of external support such as competent clinicians in the field of deaf culture and mental health, and specific programs crafted for deaf individuals to develop their life skills. Limitations of the study were also discussed.

IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

Ellie Karen Taylor, University of Wollongong, Australia

Ellie Karen Taylor was educated at the University of Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia, and graduated with a Bachelor of Psychology (first class honours), and Masters by Research, majoring in psychology. Ellie is currently undertaking a Doctor of Philosophy, and for the past 4 years, has worked as a Research Officer for the Global Challenges Program at the University of Wollongong. Ellie's

IAFOR Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

earlier research endeavours focused on attention-deficits and impulsivity in child and adolescent populations. Ellie has since worked with the New South Wales State Emergency Service, examining resilience and post-traumatic growth among emergency service personnel. Currently, her research at the University of Wollongong explores how people with severe mental illness can live well, for longer, through initiatives that foster self-determination and growth. Ellie's research privileges the position and voice of those with lived experience of mental illness.

Surviving and Thriving: The Interplay Between Self-Determination and Personal Recovery Among People Living with Severe Mental Illness

Ellie Karen Taylor, University of Wollongong, Australia

Lorna Moxham, University of Wollongong, Australia

Dana Perlman, University of Wollongong, Australia

Christopher Patterson, University of Wollongong, Australia

Renee Brighton, University of Wollongong, Australia

Personal recovery is a goal for many people who live with severe and enduring mental illness (consumers). Yet, in the face of significant marginalisation and stigma, how can they survive and thrive? Self-determination has arisen as an area of importance in this regard. Those with greater self-determination tend to participate in self-motivated behaviours that promote quality of life and increase wellbeing. However, despite shared theoretical underpinnings, no research to date has specifically looked at Self-Determination Theory and personal recovery concurrently. This is imperative given that mental health care is shifting toward a recovery-oriented approach across many regions of the globe. Participation in therapeutic recreation activities appears promising in increasing self-determination among consumers. This presentation will explore a novel approach to consumer well-being, termed Recovery Camp. Developed in Australia, this five-day therapeutic recreation program is an ongoing initiative where consumers are invited to engage in positive risk-taking and choice. At Recovery Camp, participants partake in team pursuits and "daredevil" activities designed to challenge and remediate. The experience fosters the development of self-determination through the promotion of personal responsibility and self-management. Using a 3-phase sequential mixed methods approach, this research addresses a significant gap in the literature by exploring the interplay between self-determination and personal recovery in the context of Recovery Camp. Survey, interview and focus group data, gathered over 2 years, will be utilised to discuss how consumers can survive and thrive amongst the difficulties life brings. Practical, multidisciplinary implications for mental health professionals, educators, and researchers will be discussed.

IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

Mercede Erfanian, Maastricht University, Netherlands

Mercede Erfanian is a neuroscientist with a particular focus on affective disorders. Her research concerns understanding brain mechanisms in patients with mood and anxiety disorders. At the moment her research is fully focused on Misophonia, its brain mechanism, cognitive and emotional characteristics, and co-morbidity with other affective disorders. She has published several scientific papers and is the winner of many European and international prizes (e.g. Herman Westenberg) and grants (e.g. IBRO-FENS)."

Synesthesia in Bipolar and Schizophrenic Patients: A Study of Its Relationship with Abstract Thinking
Mercede Erfanian, Maastricht University, Netherlands

The neurological condition "synesthesia" may explain the links underlying metaphor perception and comprehension of abstract concepts in humans. Schizophrenia and bipolar disorders share certain similarities regarding symptomology which often inhibits and attenuates differentiating between them. A unique characteristic of schizophrenics' thought and language disturbance is concretism. In other words, schizophrenic patients fail to understand metaphors. On the other hand, an intellectual

IAFOR Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

ability such as metaphor perception remains intact in bipolar patients. The current study determines if schizophrenic patients are weaker at metaphor comprehension than bipolar and normal individuals, if the schizophrenics are weaker in synesthesia comprehension than bipolar and normal individuals, if bipolar patients can understand metaphors as well as healthy people, and whether bipolar patients can understand synesthesia as well as healthy controls. Twenty-eight schizophrenic patients, 28 patients with bipolar disorder, and 28 healthy controls were analysed in two subgroups of male and female participants, who completed Synesthesia battery and a designed metaphor task. The results of battery and the task in schizophrenic patients were significantly lower, in comparison with bipolar patients' ($p < 0.01$). The responses to the metaphor task were more literally comprehended in the schizophrenic group as compared with the bipolar and control groups. No significant differences were observed in the results between the healthy control and bipolar group tasks. The results revealed a strong correlation between synesthesia and metaphor recognition which could stem from coexisting common neurological structures. Thus, synesthesia may determine a causal role in the ability to develop understanding abstract concepts and abstract thinking.

IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

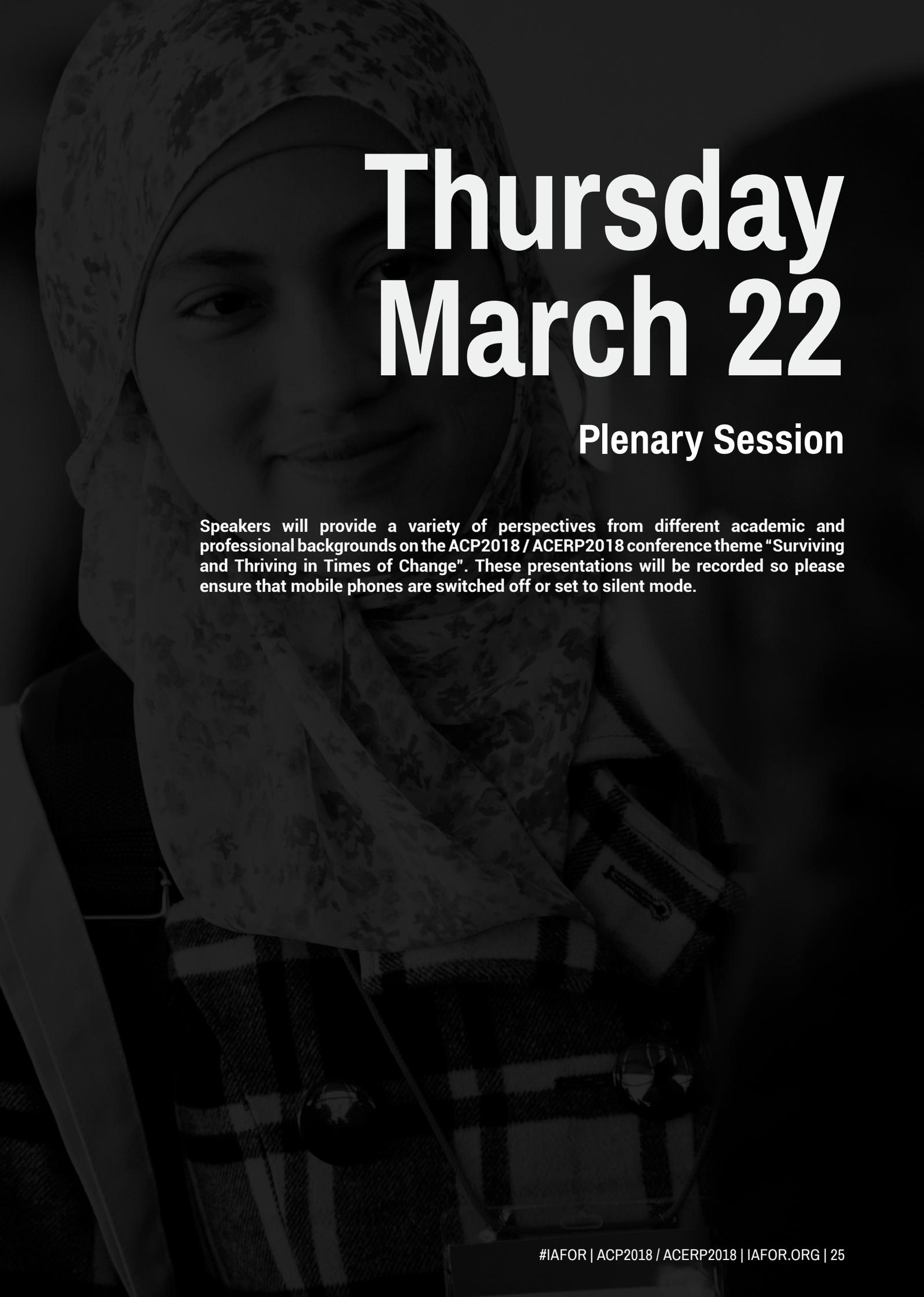
Preeti Khanna, Institute of Home Economics, University of Delhi, India

Preeti Khanna is a Senior Research Fellow - Food & Nutrition (PhD Scholar) at Institute of Home Economics, University of Delhi, India. Currently, she is working on the impact of depression and anxiety on food intake among adolescents. She is very passionate about nutrition research and plans to join the Indian health ministry.

Depression, Anxiety & Eating Disorders: Prevalence & Association Among Adolescents Studying in Public Schools of Delhi

Preeti Khanna, Institute of Home Economics, University of Delhi, India
Bani Aeri, Institute of Home Economics, University of Delhi, India

Data on the prevalence of mental health disorders indicates that 4.5% and 3% of the Indian population is suffering from depression and anxiety respectively. Depression is ranked by WHO (2015) as the single largest contributor to global disability, therefore there is a need to investigate the maturation patterns (gender specific) & its relationship with psychosocial & nutritional factors which impact the overall health of an adolescent. The present research was designed to study the prevalence & association of depression & anxiety with eating disorders & BMI among adolescent boys & girls (13-15 years) studying in public schools of Delhi. 300 adolescents participated in this cross-sectional study. For the assessment of depression and anxiety & eating disorders Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL; administered to the parents) and Three Factor Eating Questionnaire (TFEQ; administered to the subjects) were used respectively. Data were also collected on socio-demographic profile, physical activity, dietary practices & consumption pattern, food intake (24hr recall, Food Frequency Questionnaire), body image perception, locus of control & anthropometric (Weight, Height, BMI, Body fat %) profiles. Prevalence of depression & anxiety is 37.5% and eating disorders (restrained, uncontrolled & emotional) is 18%. Anthropometric data revealed that 18.3%, 7% and 20% of the subjects are underweight, overweight and obese respectively. 58% of the malnourished subjects are suffering from depression & anxiety. This study highlights the association of mental health with eating disorders & nutritional status of adolescents. It will also serve as a strategic tool for mental health prevention & management policies designed for adolescents.



Thursday March 22

Plenary Session

Speakers will provide a variety of perspectives from different academic and professional backgrounds on the ACP2018 / ACERP2018 conference theme "Surviving and Thriving in Times of Change". These presentations will be recorded so please ensure that mobile phones are switched off or set to silent mode.



Conference Welcome Reception

Thursday, March 22 | 17:00-18:30 | Grand Salon (3F)

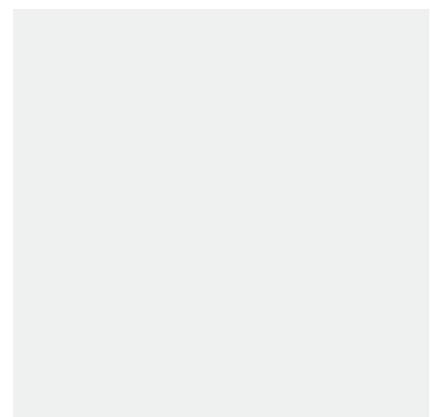
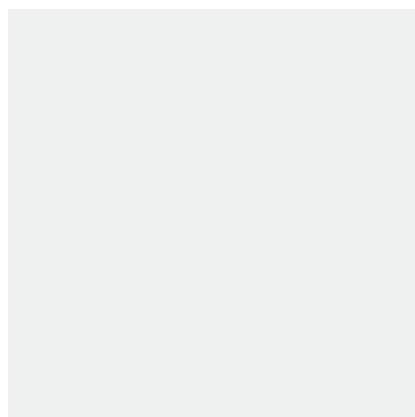
Join fellow delegates for a drink or two at the Conference Welcome Reception. This event provides a great opportunity for delegates to network and get to know each other. All registered presenters and audience members are welcome to attend. Admission is included in the conference registration fee.

Thursday Plenary Session

09:15-17:00 | Art Center Kobe

- 09:15-10:15 Conference Registration & Morning Coffee | Open Studio (2F)
- 10:15-10:45** **Announcements & Welcome Address | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Kiyoshi Mana, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)
Steve Cornwell, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)
& Osaka Jogakuin University, Japan
Dexter Da Silva, Keisen University, Japan
- 10:45-11:30** **Featured Presentation I | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Patterns of Depression Among Elderly Asian Immigrants to the United States Over the Past Decade
James W. McNally, University of Michigan, USA
& NACDA Program on Aging, USA
- 11:30-11:35 Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners | Prokofiev Hall (2F)
- 11:35-11:50** **IAFOR Documentary Photography Award | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
- 11:50-12:00 Conference Photograph | Atrium (2F)
- 12:00-13:30 Lunch Break | Mame no Hatake
- 13:00-14:30** **Featured Panel Presentation | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Psychological Literacy: The Most Important Literacy for the 21st Century
Dexter Da Silva, Keisen University, Japan
Steve Cornwell, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)
Monty P Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia
Ronald Mellado Miller, Utah Valley University, USA
- 14:30-15:45** **Conference Poster Session & Coffee Break | Open Studio (2F)**
- 15:45-16:45** **Keynote Presentation | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Law, Religion and Authoritarianism: From State Shinto to Religio-Trumpism
Frank S. Ravitch, Michigan State University College of Law, USA
- 17:00-18:30** **Conference Welcome Reception | Grand Salon (3F)**

ACP2018 / ACERP2018 Featured Speakers





Featured Presentation: James W. McNally

Thursday, March 22 | 10:45-11:30 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Patterns of Depression Among Elderly Asian Immigrants to the United States Over the Past Decade

Immigrants in the United States often face increased stressors associated with the transitions from an established home to a new environment. Factors such as cultural displacement, language barriers, economic and employment concerns, immigration status and safe housing can all contribute to fears that can manifest themselves in depression or anxiety. These risks can be further intensified when the individual is elderly, and their health, socioeconomic status and social support networks within the United States are weakened. This paper will use ten years of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) to examine change in reported rates of depression or social anxiety among the elderly Asian population. The paper will compare immigrant elders to native born Asian elders and control for duration in the United States, sociodemographic characteristics, and health factors to isolate the impacts of immigration on mental health outcomes. The presence of social support networks, access to care, and level of disability will also be examined as part of the analysis. The paper argues that two factors play into the emotional uncertainty that can result in depression and or social anxiety. We argue that recent immigrants are more vulnerable to mental health challenges compared to US born due to increased levels of social displacement. We also argue that this risk can be attenuated among elderly immigrants by the presence of social support networks measured by contact with family or other individuals with a similar background.

Biography

Dr James W. McNally is the Director of the NACDA Program on Aging, a data archive containing over 1,500 studies related to health and the aging lifecourse. He currently does methodological research on the improvement and enhancement of secondary research data and has been cited as an expert authority on data imputation. Dr McNally has directed the NACDA Program on Aging since 1998 and has seen the archive significantly increase its holdings with a growing collection of seminal studies on the aging lifecourse, health, retirement and international aspects of aging. He has spent much of his career addressing methodological issues with a specific focus on specialised application of incomplete or deficient data and the enhancement of secondary data for research applications. Dr McNally has also worked extensively on issues related to international aging and changing perspectives on the role of family support in the later stages of the aging lifecourse.

Dr James W. McNally is a Vice-President of IAFOR. He is Chair of the Social Sciences & Sustainability division of the International Academic Advisory Board.



Featured Panel: Dexter Da Silva, Steve Cornwell, Monty P. Satiadarma & Ronald Mellado Miller

Thursday, March 22 | 13:30-14:30 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Psychological Literacy: The Most Important Literacy for the 21st Century

Psychological literacy is the ability to apply psychological principles to personal, professional and societal issues. It includes, amongst the nine factors identified with it: 1) having a well-defined vocabulary and basic knowledge of psychology; 2) valuing scientific thinking; and 3) taking a creative approach to problem-solving. I have come to agree with those who consider it to be the most important literacy of the 21st century. The technological, social, geopolitical and other changes facing humans today enable and force us to make decisions and choices, to be more trustworthy and to have to trust more and more people who have more and more influence on important aspects of our lives. Understanding our communities and our world, our relationships, and ourselves, understanding what we can control or change and how we can control or change them for the benefit of ourselves and those in our communities and in our care is the most important and powerful tool for this millenium.

Biographies

Dr Dexter Da Silva is currently Professor of Educational Psychology at Keisen University in Tokyo. He has taught EFL at junior high school, language schools, and universities in Sydney, Australia, and for more than two decades has been living, and teaching at the tertiary level, in Japan. Professor Da Silva was educated at the University of Sydney (BA, Dip. Ed., MA), and the University of Western Sydney (PhD). He has presented and co-presented at conferences in Asia, Australia, Europe and the United States, co-edited two books on Motivation in Foreign Language Learning, and written or co-written articles and book chapters on education-related topics, such as trust, student motivation, autonomy, and content-based language teaching. He is a past editor of *On CUE Journal*, past president of the Asian Psychological Association, regular reviewer for conferences, proceedings, journal articles and book chapters, and regularly co-chairs and participates in the Organising Committee of conferences on Motivation, Language Learning and Teaching, and Psychology and the Behavioral Sciences.

Professor Steve Cornwell is the President of IAFOR, and President of the Academic Governing Board. He coordinates and oversees the International Academic Advisory Board, and also serves on the organisation's Board of Directors. He is Chair of the Language Learning section of the International Academic Advisory Board.

Dr Cornwell is Vice President of Osaka Jogakuin University, Japan, where he is also a Professor of English and Interdisciplinary Studies. He helped write and design several of the courses at the New School in New York, and currently teaches on the online portion of the MA TESOL Programme, having been involved with the programme since its inception.

He has also been involved with the Japan Association for Language Teaching (JALT) serving on its National Board of Directors as Director of Programme from 2012 to 2016; where his duties involved working with a volunteer team of over 50 people to organise JALT's annual, international conference each autumn.

Since 2012 he has been the Committee Chair of Osaka Jogakuin University's Lifelong Learning Committee and is responsible for their evening extension programme geared towards alumni and community members. He is also the Vice-Chair of Osaka Jogakuin University's English Education Committee, which is responsible for suggesting policy regarding English education and for developing material for the integrated curriculum.

Dr Monty P. Satiadarma is a clinical psychologist who has been teaching psychology at Tarumanagara University since 1994. He was one of the founders of the Department of Psychology at Tarumanagara, as well as the Dean of Psychology, Vice Rector and Rector of the university. He graduated with a degree in psychology from the University of Indonesia, art therapy from Emporia State, Kansas, family counselling from Notre Dame de Namur, California, and clinical hypnotherapy from Irvine, California. He has nationally published a number of books with a particular interest in educational psychology, and in music and art therapy – methods with which he treated survivors of the Indonesian tsunami on behalf of the International Red Cross and the United Nations. He is a board member and area chair of the International Council of Psychology, and a founder and board member of the Asian Psychology Association.

Dr Ronald Mellado Miller received his PhD from Purdue University in Experimental Psychology, USA, and is currently a professor at Brigham Young University in Hawaii. Dr Miller's main interests have been in the area of applied statistical analysis and predictive modelling. As a result, his research and work have been quite eclectic. He has research published in journals ranging from *Animal Learning and Behaviour*, *Learning and Motivation*, *Applied Neuropsychology*, *TechTrends*, and the *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology*, out of Oxford University Press, where he has also served as a reviewer. He has worked for a number of major airlines (Fedex, United, US Airways, etc.) in the area of safety. His international projects have ranged from India and the Philippines, where he was able to assist NGOs established to aid those in poverty, to China, where he worked with the largest entertainment company in the country. He has led research in Tonga, Fiji, and Samoa, working with governments and NGOs to improve educational and other social outcomes. He has a great love for teaching and mentoring. His students have participated in each of his consulting projects and have been accepted to prestigious schools around the world, including Oxford University, MIT, and Columbia University, among others.



Keynote Presentation: Frank S. Ravitch

Thursday, March 22 | 15:45-16:45 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Law, Religion and Authoritarianism: From State Shinto to Religio-Trumpism

In recent years authoritarianism has become an increasing threat to democratic institutions, human rights, and the rule of law. Authoritarian regimes have taken hold throughout the world. One of the most troubling trends has been the rise of authoritarian movements, leaders, and policies buoyed by populist politicians in longstanding democracies such as the United States. This has occurred at the same time as authoritarian regimes in Russia and Turkey have increased their holds on power.

Law has proven an inadequate tool to stem this tide and in some cases has been used to reinforce authoritarian agendas. Moreover, even in democratic countries constitutional structures have sometimes proven inadequate to prevent authoritarian actors from inflicting significant harm to human rights and the rule of law. To protect against the damage that is being inflicted we must first understand the dynamics underlying authoritarianism and dispel some myths that may confuse policymakers and social justice advocates as they work to stem the tide.

One such myth involves the relationship between religion and authoritarianism. This talk will address that myth, which confuses the relationship between authoritarianism and religion by assuming that religion is a driving force for authoritarian leaders and especially for many of their followers and acolytes. Certainly religion is an especially powerful tool in the hands of authoritarians, but without that tool authoritarians and their followers will, and have, found other tools to use.

A better understanding of the real relationship between religion and authoritarianism (where religion is a tool rather than a cause of authoritarianism) can be explored by studying two seemingly different situations: the role and use of State Shinto in Meiji, Taisho, and early Showa periods in Japan and the use of religious culture war issues and religio-patriotism by Trump and his followers in the USA today. Eerily, these two seemingly different situations have significant commonalities.

Biography

Frank S. Ravitch is Professor of Law and Walter H. Stowers Chair in Law in Religion at the Michigan State University College of Law. He also directs the MSU College of Law, Kyoto Japan Program. He is the author of *Freedom's Edge: Religious Freedom, Sexual Freedom, and the Future of America* (Cambridge University Press, 2016) (Nominated for a Prose Award); *Marketing Creation: The Law and Intelligent Design* (Cambridge University Press 2012), *Masters of Illusion: The Supreme Court and the Religion Clauses* (NYU Press 2007); *Law and Religion: Cases, Materials, and Readings* (West 2004) (2nd Ed. 2008) (3rd Ed. 2015 with Larry Cata Backer), *School Prayer and Discrimination: The Civil Rights of Religious Minorities and Dissenters* (Northeastern University Press, 1999 & paperback edition 2001). He is co-author, with the late Boris Bittker and with Scott Idleman, of the first comprehensive treatise on Law and Religion in more than one hundred years, *Religion and the State in American Law* (Cambridge University Press 2015) (this project was supported by a generous grant from the Lilly Endowment). He is also co-author of, *Employment Discrimination Law* (Prentice Hall, 2005) (with Pamela Sumners and Janis McDonald).

Professor Ravitch's articles, which have appeared in a number of highly regarded journals, have primarily focused on law and religion in the USA and Japan, but he has also written about civil rights law and disability discrimination. He has authored a number of amicus briefs to the U.S. Supreme Court and has given numerous academic presentations nationally and internationally. In 2001, he was named a Fulbright scholar and served on the law faculty at Doshisha University (Japan). He has also made dozens of public presentations explaining the law before school groups, community groups, and service clubs and has served as an expert commentator for print and broadcast media.

Professor Ravitch's current projects include a book on the Japanese Legal System (co-authored with Colin Jones), a chapter on law and religious tradition, and a project focusing on Law, Religion, and Authoritarianism. He speaks English and basic conversational Japanese and Hebrew.



Thursday March 22

Poster Presentations

Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:45 | Open Studio (2F)

39106 | Open Studio (2F)

Development of E-Learning Lesson for Learning Behavior on Welding Metallurgy of Carbon Steel

Prachya Peasura, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Thailand

The purposes of this descriptive research were to develop learning behaviour and to find the efficiency of electronic learning (e-learning) lesson on welding metallurgy subject for welding metallurgy of carbon steel. The e-learning evaluates the efficiency of the e-learning and to find achievement of the e-learning for welding metallurgy of carbon steel. The content was divided into 4 units of learning. The sample of students was also chosen by purposive sampling of 30 third-year students of department production technology education King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT) who learn e-learning lesson in PDT344 welding metallurgy subject. The data was analyzed were by mean, standard deviation and t-test. The result of the research indicated that the e-learning lesson evaluated by experts and subject matter quality evaluation of e-learning lesson for was in line for welding metallurgy of carbon steel the good criterion. It was found that the efficiency of the lesson was 83.23/83.36, corresponding with 80/80 criteria. The production technology education student post-test learning behaviour achievement scores were statistically significantly higher than the pre-test scores at a confidence level of 95%. It could be summarized that e-learning for welding metallurgy of carbon steel was the efficient learning media to use for studying and teaching.

39732 | Open Studio (2F)

Preliminary Results of a Study About the Effects of a Music Intervention on Anxiety Levels During Port Catheter Surgery

Nora K. Schaal, Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf, Germany

Carsten Hagenbeck, Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf, Germany

Luisa Ernten, Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf, Germany

Eugen Ruckhäberle, Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf, Germany

Oliver T. Wolf, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany

Tanja Fehm, Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf, Germany

Philip Hepp, Helios University Clinic Wuppertal, University Witten/Herdecke, Germany

Introduction: Stress and pain reductions by music during surgical procedures have been shown in different medical settings. Nevertheless in small operative procedures like port catheter surgery evidence is sparse. Method: In this pilot study 20 patients undergoing port catheter placement or removal with local anesthesia have been randomly assigned to music vs. no music intervention during surgery. The medical staff was blinded to whether the patient listened to music or not. Anxiety and stress levels were measured by subjective (STAI questionnaire, visual analogue scales) and objective (vital parameters, saliva cortisol and amylase) parameters at different time points on the day of the surgery (before, during and after). Results: There was a significant drop from before to the end of the surgery in state anxiety ($p=.042$) and heart frequency ($p=.047$) in the music intervention group. For cortisol and amylase only a trend towards lower levels in the music intervention group could be detected at this point. Conclusion: These preliminary results show a positive influence of music interventions in the setting of port catheter placement. Further results will be presented at the conference.

39738 | Open Studio (2F)

Effect of Music-Intervention During Caesarean-Section on Stress and Anxiety of the Mother to Be: A Prospective, Randomized Trial

Philip Hepp, Helios University Hospital Wuppertal, University Witten/Herdecke, Germany

Carsten Hagenbeck, University Düsseldorf, Germany

Oliver T. Wolf, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany

Markus Fleisch, Helios University Hospital Wuppertal, University Witten/Herdecke, Germany

Tanja Fehm, University Düsseldorf, Germany

Nora Schaal, University Düsseldorf, Germany

Introduction: Stress and anxiety during pregnancy and birth have detrimental effects on mother and child. There is evidence that music is beneficial in this regard. This study examines the impact of music during caesarean section on stress and anxiety of the expectant mother. Methods: The German SAMBA trial is a monocentric, prospective, controlled and randomised study. Patients in the intervention group listened to music after selecting one of four genres via speakers during caesarean section in regional anaesthesia. At admission, at first skin incision, at skin closure and two hours after completion of surgery different subjective (STAI-State, visual analogue scale anxiety (VAS-A)) and objective parameters (salivary cortisol/amylase, heart frequency, blood pressure) were measured. Results: 304 patients participated in the SAMBA trial. At skin closure patients in the intervention group had significantly lower STAI-State ($p=0.004$) and VAS-A ($p=0.018$) values. Two hours after surgery VAS-A was still significantly lower ($p=0.018$). Objective parameters showed a significantly lower increase in salivary cortisol from admission to skin suture ($p=0.043$) as well as lower systolic blood pressure ($p=0.002$) and heart frequency ($p=0.049$) at skin closure in the intervention group. Conclusion: Music during caesarean section is an easy to implement, effective measure against stress and anxiety.

40325 | Open Studio (2F)

Using Decision Tree to Predict Response Rates of Consumer Satisfaction, Attitude, and Loyalty Surveys

Jian Han, Zhejiang University, China

The response rate has long been a major concern in survey research. Based on 244 published studies on consumer satisfaction, attitude and loyalty that are predictors of customer retention and behavior, this study aimed to identify predictors of response rates. A decision tree analysis (using the C5.0 algorithm on 70% of the studies as the training set and 30% as the test set) revealed that a model with seven attributes of the surveys attained an accuracy of 80.52% in predicting whether surveys had high (> 50%) or low (< 50%) response rates. A direct invitation was the most important factor (yes > no), followed by mode of data collection (face-to-face or mail > telephone or online). If it was telephone or online survey, 20 items was the crucial cutoff point for the length of the survey. The accuracy of the decision tree model was higher than that of the traditional logistic regression.

Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:45 | Open Studio (2F)

39906 | Open Studio (2F)

Benefit-Finding From Negative Experiences and Identity Development

Hitomi Watanabe, Kochi University, Japan

Benefit-finding, a meaning-focused coping with negative stressful events, refers to individuals' perception of personal growth and positive life changes by reevaluating and deriving positive meaning from negative experiences. When the negative event becomes central to one's identity, benefit-finding is likely to be experienced to buffer against the adverse effects of these events and help maintain a healthy identity. Although several benefit-finding domains have been identified so far, they have rarely been considered when examining the relationship between event centrality, benefit-finding, and identity achievement. Therefore, this study explores the above-mentioned relationship by focusing on the benefit-finding domain differences. The participants comprised 508 Japanese undergraduates (259 men, 247 women, and 2 participants who did not disclose their sex, $M = 20.20 \pm 1.07$ years). They completed a questionnaire seeking information on a past event most central to their identity, event centrality, identity achievement, and benefit-finding representing five domains respectively: personal growth, interpersonal growth, increased sensitivity toward family, purpose in life, and importance of loving others. Results showed that identity achievement was strongly associated with benefit-finding in the personal growth domain. Regarding the extent of extracting benefits from the five different domains, several combination patterns were observed with a common pattern of finding moderate benefits in all five domains. However, there were no identifiable differences between individuals with moderate benefits in all domains and those with moderate benefits in the limited domains, suggesting that if benefits related to personal and interpersonal growth are found, extracting benefits in other domains has little impact on identity achievement.

40094 | Open Studio (2F)

Barriers of Providing Music Activities Training for Care Workers in Nursing Homes

Jizhou Duan, National University Corporation Kanazawa University, Japan
Mayumi Kato, National University Corporation Kanazawa University, Japan
Miho Shogenji, National University Corporation Kanazawa University, Japan
Sanae Miyatani, Japanese Music Therapy Association, Japan
Yoshimi Taniguchi, National University Corporation Kanazawa University, Japan

Introduction: Almost all nursing homes provide music activities, but only a few facilities have a full-time music therapist. The problem was the lack funds to pay for music therapists and facilities. Therefore, care workers rather than music therapists must implement music activities for residents in long-term care facilities, such as nursing homes. Aim: This study investigated problems of providing music activity training for care workers in nursing homes in Japan. Methods: The study design was cross-sectional. The sample size was calculated by G-Power 3.1 software, and a random sampling technique was chosen. Subjects were staff who were in charge of music activities if music activities were implemented in the home, or a chief or a manager if they were not. A total of 517 facilities were selected. An anonymous questionnaire was administered through the mail. This study was approved by the Kanazawa University Medical Ethics Committee. Results: Ninety-six (18.6%) completed questionnaires were collected. Of these, 71 (77.2%) respondents thought that music activity training was necessary for care workers. However, only 6 (6.3%) facilities provided training for music activities. The reasons for not providing training included, "There is no teacher" 41 (58.6%), "It is a low priority for work" 19 (27.1%), and "Staff is too busy to attend training" 16 (22.9%). Conclusion: Development of an effective music activity training program for care workers in a nursing home is necessary.

40144 | Open Studio (2F)

A Comparative Study of Resilience in Third Culture Kids and Non-Third Culture Kids

Shahanaz Aboobacker Ahmed, Koyili Hospital, India
Ajilal P, Kannur University, India

In a global world where moving around for work and study has made repatriation a common affair understanding the psychology of repatriation is a pressing need considering the fact that there is a dearth of study concerning repatriation. The present study is aimed at exploring the differences between Third Culture Kids (TCKs) and Non-TCKs in resilience. The sample consisted of 100 TCKs from different parts of the world and 100 non-TCKs. The tools used for the study include Personal Information Schedule and the Resilience Scale. The Resilience Scale consists of seven sub-scales including emotional regulation, impulse control, causal analysis, self-efficacy, realistic optimism, empathy and Reaching Out. The difference between the two groups on the seven sub-variables of resilience under study was analysed using independent sample t-test, separately for each variable. The results from independent sample t-tests revealed that there existed significant differences between TCKs and Non-TCKs on Emotional Regulation, Impulse Control, Causal Analysis, Empathy, Realistic Optimism and Reaching out but no significant difference on the sub variable of self-efficacy. The research involves a considerably smaller sample size and hence limits the possibility for generalization of the research findings. Extensive follow-up studies is required to validate and generalize the understanding and insights gained through the study.

40404 | Open Studio (2F)

The Effect of Similarity and Ranking on Competitive Performance

Paul Nyay Antolino, University of the Philippines Diliman, The Philippines
Grazianne-Geneve Mendoza, University of the Philippines Diliman, The Philippines
Gabrielle Dominique Herradura, University of the Philippines Diliman, The Philippines
Janah Nicole Ologenio, University of the Philippines Diliman, The Philippines

Natural selection involves a competition amidst scarcity among species. Thus, organisms tend to engage in competitive behaviors, and humans are no exception to this. Social comparison influences competitive behavior such that people are motivated to perform better than others. The social comparison model of competition identifies individual factors and situational factors as important determinants of competitiveness. The study sought to investigate how similarity between competitors (individual factor), ranking (situational factor), and the interaction between them influence competitive behavior. The experiment was conducted using a 2 (similar or dissimilar) x 3 (undisclosed, top, or bottom) between-subjects factorial design. Using convenience sampling, 120 undergraduate students were recruited to compete against a confederate in two motor-based games. Results revealed that the main effects of both factors and their interaction were not statistically significant. Nonetheless, the study shed light on the attitudes of Filipino undergraduate students in the face of competition and how the interplay of subjective and cultural values and situational factors shape their behavior.

Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:45 | Open Studio (2F)

40173 | Open Studio (2F)

The Dynamic Connectivity of Neural Networks in Value-Based Creativity

Yu-chu Yeh, Institute of Teacher Education, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Wei-Chin Hsu, Graduate Institute of Applied Science and Technology, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Elisa Rega, Institute of Teacher Education, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

To date, very few experiments exploring neural substrates and connectivity between brain regions have utilized value-based creativity tasks. This block design fMRI study of twenty-five college students utilizes these measurements of creativity in a detailed investigation of brain processes over time. In this study, we identified seven brain regions belonging to the executive control network (ECN), the default network (DMN), and the salience network (SN) as regions of interest (ROI) and four representative seeds (dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, ventrolateral prefrontal cortex, precuneus, and insula) for connectivity analysis. Observations and analysis across time windows of activated brain regions during the creative task supported our hypothesis and suggest varying dynamic connectivity among ECN, DMN, and SN during value-based creative thinking. All of the identified regions of interest (ROI) were involved during the creative task. The insula, precuneus, and ventrolateral prefrontal cortex (vIPFC) remained active across all stages of value-based creative thinking. The right inferior frontal gyrus, right middle temporal gyrus, and left fusiform gyrus were also activated throughout the thinking process. The findings of this study suggest that each of the thinking stages involves bottom-up and top-down thinking processes. However, there is a trend that bottom-up thinking governed by DMN and SN attenuates as time proceeds, whereas top-down thinking governed by ventrolateral prefrontal cortex (vIPFC) gets stronger at later stages.

40174 | Open Studio (2F)

The Mediation Effect of Mindful Learning During Creativity Game-Based Learning

Yu-Chu Yeh, Institute of Teacher Education, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Han-Lin Chang, Institute of Teacher Education, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Chin-Shan Lin, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Szu-Yu Chen, Institute of Teacher Education, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Although cultivating creativity is greatly emphasized in elementary school education and that digital games can be a promising tool for improving creativity, little research has been conducted to identify and explore how player-related factors might influence the learning outcomes of digital creativity games. This study aimed to investigate the relationship among self-determination, achievement goal, mindful learning experience, and mastery experience through the Digital Game-based Learning System for Creativity (DGLSC-A). Participants were 43 third and 52 fourth graders selected from an elementary school. The DGLSC-A was composed of a series of stories focused on important festivals in China and America. Moreover, four inventories were employed to measure self-determination, achievement goal, mindful learning experience, and mastery experience. Analysis of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) revealed that the proposed model was a good-fit model: $\chi^2 (N = 95, df = 23) = 25.911, p = .305$. Moreover, the GFI = .939, AGFI = .880, RMR = .099, and RMSEA = .037. The findings in SEM suggest that mindful learning is a dominant mediator between pupils' self-determination, achievement goal, and mastery experience during the creativity game-based learning. In addition, the pupils' self-determination and achievement goals interactively influence their mastery experience through mindful learning. Notably, self-determination has a stronger influence on mastery experience than achievement goal.

40194 | Open Studio (2F)

Count Circles, and You Will Find Many Warm People Around You: Shape Priming Influences Impressions Regarding the Interpersonal Environment

Yasuto Okamura, Otemon Gakuin University, Japan

Mitsuhiro Ura, Otemon Gakuin University, Japan

Previous studies have reported that shape priming influences judgements about the personality in a metaphor-consistent manner; such that round shapes are associated with warmth, whereas square shapes are associated with competence and stubbornness. Okamura and Ura (in preparation) reported that drawing circles or squares resulted in metaphor-consistent effects of shapes on social perception. They also suggested a mechanism through which the metaphor-consistent effects are moderated by the accessibility of the target for evaluation. Nevertheless, drawing is a prototypical embodied process and counting is also a prime example of this process. No research to date, however, has elucidated the effects of counting circles or squares on impressions regarding the interpersonal environment. Therefore, participants were randomly assigned to a round or a square condition and asked to count circles or squares that were arranged intricately as accurate as possible during 30 seconds. After that, they responded to a questionnaire on impressions regarding their interpersonal environment. The results indicated that participants in the round condition responded that there were significantly more warm people around them than those in the square condition, and participants in the square condition responded that there were significantly more competent and stubborn people around them than those in the round condition. These results supported the metaphor-consistent effect of shapes on social perception and confirmed previous reports that counting is an embodied simulation.

40367 | Open Studio (2F)

Describing People Over the Past Two Centuries: An Analysis of the Google Books Ngram Database

Shenglu Ye, Zhejiang University, China

How have people been described over the past two centuries? Using the Google Books Ngram database, this study examined the usage frequencies of Big-Five personality adjectives as qualifiers of the target words person, man, woman, boy, girl and child between 1800 and 2000. Differences in popularity for five factors were found. The usage frequencies of personality words were the highest for Agreeableness for people, men and women (and, to some extent, child and girl) over the past two centuries. The frequencies for Extraversion were the highest for boys (and, children and girls in late 20th century). For people, men and woman, Neuroticism was the least often used factor. While for child, boy and girl, Conscientiousness was the least one. Besides, differences existed in the distribution of positive and negative adjectives for five factors and for six targets. These results indicate that the roles of targets affect the usage frequencies of personality adjectives. Possible explanations are offered.

Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:45 | Open Studio (2F)

40339 | Open Studio (2F)

Investigation into Smartphone User's Needs and Brand Preference Based on Grounded Theory and Data Mining
Zaoyi Sun, Zhejiang University, China

In recent years, the analysis of the people's personal traits based on the massive and real-time big data is a new perspective in the psychology field. Our research combined grounded theory and machine learning algorithms to evaluate the smartphone user's needs. Then these results were successfully applied to predicate the user's brand preference. Firstly, using the grounded theory approach, we conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews to identify 8 types of needs associated with app usage: utilitarian, low-cost, security, health, hedonic, social, cognitive, and self-actualization needs. Secondly, with the needs corpus generated above, we used machine learning algorithms to automatically provide each review with multiple labels of the types of needs mentioned. Therefore the apps could be analyzed for the different types of needs they satisfied. All the classifiers showed good performance and results based on the reviews matched well with the grounded theory. Combining these multiple-labeled Apps with users' App usage record, TD-IDF algorithm was used to evaluate the user's needs. Based on Uses and Gratifications Theory, we evaluated the user's brand preference by calculating the similarity between the user and brand's needs vectors. With the real data provided by the previous Xiaomi users' who then chose other brands (group B) and who still chose a new Xiaomi phone (group A), our results were verified that the initial group A's preference towards Xiaomi was significantly lower than group A. This study provides an example of combining grounded theory and machine learning algorithms to explore psychological problems.

40353 | Open Studio (2F)

Big Data Analysis and Qualitative Research: A Model of Office Workers' Smartphone Use in China
Liang Xu, Zhejiang University, China

This study analyzed the smartphone data of office workers, and explored the differences between office and home smartphone usage behaviors. Then, a qualitative research was conducted to construct a model that describes office workers' smartphone use in China. Firstly, we analyzed the smartphone data of participants to get a macro result. Then, by comparing various communication indicators, we found that there were distinct differences between home and office usage behaviors, including total records of each context, APP usage and so on. We also found that there were similarities in some behaviors, such as the floor effect of text messages. Secondly, semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted to further explore office workers' smartphone use in China. The results of the qualitative research showed that office workers' smartphone use was influenced by users' needs, including physiological, utilitarian, security, social, hedonic, cognitive, self-actualization needs, and by contextual factors, including physical context, temporal context, social context and technical context. Finally, we proposed a model that integrated the smartphone usage behaviors, users' needs and contextual factors. This model provides a broad foundation for understanding the factors that influence Chinese office workers' smartphone use and provides directions for future research in the area of mobile HCI.

40397 | Open Studio (2F)

Effects of Web-Manga Based Positive Psychological Intervention on the Emotions of Japanese College Students
Kenji Hatori, Saitama Gakuen University, Japan
Masahiro Kodama, Saitama Gakuen University, Japan
Tomonori Ohkiba, Saitama Gakuen University, Japan

Background: This study examined the effects of web-manga based positive psychological intervention on positive and negative emotions, in addition to symptoms of anxiety and depression. Methods: Participants – 49 Japanese college students (20 male, 29 female) were randomly assigned to either the experimental group (9 male, 12 female) or the control group (11 male, 17 female). The web-manga based intervention we conducted consisted of 4 sessions, which were: (1) psycho-education based on a cognitive behavioral model, (2) psycho-education based on broaden-and-build theory, (3) cognitive reconstruction, and (4) gratitude for the present positive situation. Measures: We used a Japanese version of the Emotion Rating Scale-20, which measures general positive and negative emotions, and a Japanese version of Overall Anxiety Severity and Impairment Scale (OASIS), and the Overall Depression Severity and Impairment Scale (ODSIS), which measure symptoms of anxiety and depression respectively. Analysis: We conducted two-way ANOVA. Findings: Mixed ANOVA revealed that the experimental group's positive and negative emotions were significantly higher and lower post-intervention compared to pre-intervention. Moreover, the post-intervention results of the experimental group showed a significant increase and decrease in positive and negative emotions respectively, compared to the control group. We could not find any significant effect on symptoms of anxiety or depression for either group. Discussion: The results of this study suggest that this intervention is effective for improving psychological well-being in daily life but does not improve the pathological symptoms of anxiety or depression.

40406 | Open Studio (2F)

Healthy Dietary Behaviors and Regular Exercise Predict Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease in Community-Dwelling Adults
Shu-Hung Chang, Graduate Institute of Health Care, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Background: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease is a common chronic liver disease in Taiwan. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease causes an increased risk of liver cirrhosis and cardiovascular diseases. More and more obese people, sedentary lifestyles, and unhealthy dietary habits, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease has been recognized as a serious health burden. Lifestyle interventions can be used as effective strategies to improve non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. Purpose: This study examines the association between lifestyles and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in community residents. Methods: Data from community-based physical examinations between 2017 and 2018 in northern Taiwan were used for this cross-sectional study. We collected participants' demographic data, exercise behaviors, dietary behaviors, and fatty liver index (weight, height, waist circumference, triglycerides, and gamma glutamyl transpeptidase). Multiple regressions had used to analyze the data. Results: 468 individuals completed this survey. 58.8% of participants were female, and 45.1% with regular exercise habits. The average age was 60.96 years old, body mass index 25.00 kg / m². The average fatty liver index was 31.36. Gender, body mass index, regular exercise, and dietary behaviours (avoiding excess salt and fat and eating snacks habits) were significant predictors of fatty liver index. They can explain 55% of the total variance. Subjects who were female, with regular exercise, with small body mass index, avoiding excess salt and fat, and less eating snacks, had lower fatty liver index. Conclusions: Community residents must exercise regularly, maintain normal weight, avoid excess salt and fat, and less eat snacks to prevent non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.

Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:45 | Open Studio (2F)

40407 | Open Studio (2F)

Encouraging Participation of Flipped Classroom for Students: A Systematic Review

Sui Yu Yau, Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Background: Flipped classroom has been gaining attention when compared to the traditional face-to-face teaching using powerpoint slides as the primary didactic methodology. This hybrid approach to learning usually requires students to watch a pre-recorded classroom lecture in advance and following with face-to-face classroom sessions for interactive learning. Flipped classroom facilitates students to encourage in problem-solving, discover their own learning needs, and explore the process of obtaining the answers. The purpose of this study is to explore the factors in encouraging student participation in the flipped classroom. Methods: A systematic review was conducted using multiple databases such as Medline, PubMed, Embase. Related articles within 2012-2017 were reviewed systematically and the results were presented by thematic analysis. Results: Results showed that the following factors were necessary to encourage student participation in flipped classroom: (1) state clearly on the purposes of adopting flipped classroom, (2) develop high-quality video to enhance students' interests, (3) arouse students' curiosity in the pre-recorded video so that students can prepare ideas and questions prior attending face-to-face classroom sessions, (4) suggest additional materials which were currently available on online resources, (5) provide construct feedback and correct students' misconception promptly during the face-to-face classroom sessions. Conclusion: Flipped classroom is an effective strategy for education. It provides opportunities for interaction and collaboration between students and teaching staff. This student-centered approach also allows active learning for students. In order to encourage participation of flipped classroom for students, the results of this study should be considered when delivering flipped classroom.

40438 | Open Studio (2F)

Developing a Scale of Perceived Utility of Providing Open-Ended Questions

Rumi Matsushima, Kyoto Notre Dame University, Japan

Hitomi Ozaki, Kyoto Notre Dame University, Japan

This study aimed to develop a scale of perceived utility of providing open-ended questions in advance and examined its reliability and validity. In a pilot study, we provided students from two classes (Educational Psychology and Introduction to Social Research) open-ended questions before the beginning of each class. At the end of all 15 classes, students were asked how providing open-ended questions in advance affected their understandings and learning strategies during classes, and 27 items were listed. In the main study, along with these 27 items, scales were used to assess academic motivation, learning strategies, and students' evaluations of classes were administered to 88 university students. To examine the factor structure of perceived utility of providing open-ended questions, factor analysis using unweighted least-squares method was conducted on the original 27 items. After Promax rotation, five factors (confirmation of class contents, promotion of class understanding, promotion of learning activities, developing of class contents, and preparedness of classes) were extracted. The coefficient α reliabilities of these subscales were .918, .915, .893, .793, and .834, respectively. The validity of this scale was also confirmed by correlations between five subscales of perceived utility of providing open-ended questions in advance, academic motivation, learning strategies, and students' evaluations of classes.

40524 | Open Studio (2F)

The Mediating Role of Loneliness on the Relation Between Parent-Child Relationship and Risk Taking Among Filipino Adolescents

Sherwin Castillo, Miriam College, The Philippines

Mary Mia Villanueva, Miriam College, The Philippines

Kristia Ysabel De Guzman, Miriam College, The Philippines

Athena Marie Castaño, Miriam College, The Philippines

Aylin Bello, Ateneo de Manila University and Miriam College, The Philippines

Victoria Apuan, Miriam College, The Philippines

A plethora of research has shown that risk-taking, one of the main concerns among youth, can be explained in the context of social influence, mostly peer influence and the biological development of adolescents. However, little is reported on the role of parent-child relationship and emotion such as loneliness on risk-taking. This study examined whether loneliness mediates the relation between parent-child relationship and risk-taking (i.e., drinking alcohol, having unprotected sex, smoking cigarettes) among Filipino adolescents ($N = 298$). A quantitative design using De Jong Gierveld Loneliness Scale (de Jong Gierveld & van Tilburg, 1999), Child-Parent Relationship Test (Titze, Schenck, Logoz, & Lehmkuhl, 2013), and Benthin Risk Perception Scale (Benthin, Slovis, & Severson, 1993) were utilized in this study. Using SPSS PROCESS (Hayes, 2013), mediation analysis results revealed that loneliness partially mediates the relationship between parent-child relationship and risk-taking behavior (effect size = .0004, $p < 0.5$). This suggests that perhaps the experience of great discrepancy in the quality of the parent-child relationship may promote patterns of loneliness, which then translates into higher risk-taking. The partially mediating effect found for loneliness indicates that the quality of parent-child relationship seems to influence the experience of loneliness and the engagement in risk-taking behaviors of adolescents. Implications of the results of theory and intervention will be discussed.

Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:45 | Open Studio (2F)

40478 | Open Studio (2F)

The Factors Promoting the Systematization of the PDCA Cycle in Student Support Systems: Special Needs Education in Japan

Kumiko Matsumoto, Ochanomizu University, Japan
Tomoko Takamura, Ochanomizu University, Japan

Since 2007, Japanese public schools have established student support systems. As the key persons promoting this system in each school, special needs education coordinators must work on six major tasks in addition to their regular daily teaching work: a) running a school committee supporting special education; b) formulating an "Individual Education Support Plan"; c) developing an "Individualized Education Plan"; d) planning in-school teachers' training; e) enlightening parents about special needs education; and f) cooperating with external experts. However, previous studies show that coordinators lack the knowledge, skills, and time needed to serve effectively, and furthermore, they face challenges in gaining cooperation among teachers (Matsumoto, 2012; Miyaki & Kifune, 2011). Consequently, student support systems are not functioning as well as intended. Matsumoto (2016) stated that holding a school committee regularly will enable the Plan, Do, Check, Action (PDCA) cycle of student support systems to become more systematic. In the present study, we analyzed the same data used by Matsumoto (2016) to clarify additional factors that enable student support systems to become more systematic. We asked 50 coordinators to fill the "PDCA cycle promoting sheet"; the completed sheets highlighted both the weak and strong points of student support systems from two perspectives: the cycle itself and the process of sharing information. The results of the study indicate that cycles within student support systems are more systematic if the coordinator has more than 5 years of experience and if there are two coordinators in one school.

40480 | Open Studio (2F)

My Nation Attacked This Place: Constructing Feeling and Meaning at Pearl Harbor and Hiroshima

Zachary Beckstead, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, USA
Arilla Utley, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, USA
Joshua Rogers, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, USA
Jordan Sedrick, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, USA
Olivia Sutton, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, USA

Memorials and monuments constitute common and vital links between the person and their socio-cultural worlds. Scholars have argued that modernity is influenced by a "memory boom" that commemorates past events for contemporary consumption. Constructing the past occurs, in large part, with and through physical and material markers such as state, national, and international monuments found at previous battlefields, sites of tragedy, and town centers that maximize visibility. While one critique suggests that the fastest pathway to forgetting an event is to memorialize it through an object, the overabundance and redundancy of memorials situates the past and their "lessons" in a field of meaning from which it is all but impossible to escape. Depending on the conditions of society or an individual's life circumstances, including nationality, the significance of the memorial may both shift and/or come to the foreground. However, little research has been done that investigates how individuals construct meaning at monuments and memorials, especially those from countries that are not the intended audience of these settings. For this poster, we will be presenting preliminary research that explores how Japanese visitors to Pearl Harbor (World War II Valor in the Pacific Monument) and American visitors to Hiroshima Peace Memorial construct meaning as they relate to the holistic structure of these sites. This study draws on walk along method protocols (Jones, 2008; Evans, 2011) and microgenetic analysis (Wagoner, 2008; Beckstead, 2012) to examine how individuals experience and "feel into" the messages and meanings (re)presented at the memorials.

40493 | Open Studio (2F)

The Effect of Moving Overseas on the Balance of Power in an International Marriage

Rie Yabuki, Tokyo City University, Japan

In an international marriage, most commonly, one person is native and the other person is foreign to the culture of the country in which they live. Because many international families move back and forth between wives' and husbands' countries over their life spans (Kawakami, I. 2013; Shibuya, M. 2014), the role of native or foreigner can change, resulting in a change in power balance in the family and, often, their relationship. This study focuses on Japanese wife and American husband couples who married in Japan and later moved to the U.S. In Japan, the wives were the bread-winners of the families. The wife, because of their language fluency, also took the primary role in interacting with the local community. When the family moved to the U.S. the wife quit working as a career employee and had a reduced role in representing the family to the community. The purpose of this research is to describe the psychological process these wives experienced during this transition and how moving to the husband's country had changed the power relationship. This study analyzes qualitative data derived from in-depth interviews of three wives who went through this transition. The results show that all three wives experienced changes in power within the marriage and their societal roles shifted from "mainstream" to "marginal". On the other hand, the change afforded them time to explore what they really want to do in their life.

Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:45 | Open Studio (2F)

40516 | Open Studio (2F)

Reciprocal Causal Relationships Between Beliefs About Learning and Learning Strategy Use

Daisuke Akamatsu, Nagoya University, Japan
Motoyuki Nakaya, Nagoya University, Japan

Beliefs about learning affect learning strategy use (Muis, 2007). Also, use of effective learning strategies contributes to strategy-oriented belief formation (Uesaka, 2010). These findings suggest the existence of reciprocal relationships between beliefs and learning strategy use. However, few studies examined these reciprocal relationships. This study investigates the reciprocal causal relationships between beliefs and learning strategies using longitudinal data. The surveys were conducted in December 2016 (Time 1) and January 2017 (Time 2). The participants were 105 Japanese undergraduates. The questionnaire measured beliefs about learning (Amount orientation, Strategy orientation, Environment orientation) and learning strategy use (Planning, Monitoring, Categorization, Elaboration and Autonomous help seeking). Cross-lagged structural equation analysis was performed in order to examine the causal relationships between beliefs and learning strategy use. The analysis revealed cross-lagged effects between strategy orientation and learning strategy use, while amount orientation and environment orientation did not relate to learning strategy use. The results suggest that strategy orientation belief has a reciprocal relationship with effective learning strategies. They also showed that both actual use of effective learning strategies and belief instruction are key factors in cultivating strategy-oriented learners. This study brought empirical support for the reciprocal causal relationships between beliefs about learning and learning strategies, which, although suggested by previous research, have been lacking sufficient evidence. The results confirm the validity of the strategy instructions applied in practical research (Uesaka, 2010).

40535 | Open Studio (2F)

Recognition of Abilities in Random Noise: People Are Willing to Pay for the Illusion of Success

Petr Houdek, University of Economics in Prague, Czech Republic
Marek Vranka, University of Economics in Prague, Czech Republic
Ondřej Machek, University of Economics in Prague, Czech Republic
Luboš Smrčka, University of Economics in Prague, Czech Republic

The aim of the study was to find out if people erroneously identify the ability to succeed in an explicitly random process. We also tested whether this tendency to the so-called illusion of success is more intense in a loss frame. In an experimental game, participants (N=186) were rewarded with a substantial cash prize for the future success of a player in predicting a fair coin throw. Participants took part in an auction where they could bid for pairing with a player who had been more successful in the past. Since the success of a player was an explicitly random variable, the degree of willingness to bid for his past success shows the succumbing to the illusion of success. We have found that past random success of a player significantly affects the willingness of participants to pay in the auction. The illusion of success is not influenced by loss aversion or risk preferences of the participants.

40550 | Open Studio (2F)

Mothers' Acceptance of Their Children's Diagnosis: What Are the Key Factors?

Miyako Kimura, St. Marianna University School of Medicine, Japan
Yumiko Yamazaki, Kawasaki City College of Nursing, Japan

Mothers' awareness about their children's disabilities differs depending on the type of disability. Some disabilities of babies can be detected during pregnancy, while some others can be diagnosed a few years after birth. Therefore, information regarding potential disabilities and the role of obstetrician may be important factors that influence mothers' acceptance of the diagnosis of their children. This study aims to examine the relationship between the experience of prenatal testing and the satisfaction with obstetricians, focusing on mothers of children with disabilities in Japan. In cooperation with parents' associations of children with disabilities throughout Japan, self-administered questionnaires were distributed to mothers of children with disabilities between January and March, 2016. The rate of return was 49.0%, and 1,012 mothers were selected to participate in this study. The results indicated that time of diagnosis and satisfaction with the obstetrician were significantly related to mothers' acceptance of the diagnosis. On the other hand, the experience of prenatal testing was not statistically related to the acceptance of diagnosis. However, free descriptions revealed that some obstetricians did not provide information about the abnormality of an unborn or newborn baby considering the mothers' situation, which occasionally became negative support for the mothers. More communication between pregnant women and obstetricians may be needed in practice.

40551 | Open Studio (2F)

Testing the Validities of Construal-Level Theory on the Dimension of Social Distance: Using Social Priming Paradigm

Yunhee Kum, Kyushu University, Japan
Kazuo Kato, Kyushu University, Japan
Mio Kobayashi, Kyushu University, Japan

Construal Level Theory (CLT; Trope & Liberman, 2010) assumes that psychological distance consist of 4 dimensions (i.e., physical distance, probability, social distance, and temporal distance) and that objects considered psychologically near tend to be more concretely construed, whereas distant ones more abstractly. So far, CLT has been tested on the 2 dimensions (physical distance and probability) particularly in the context of social priming, and the two were demonstrated to moderate apparently its assimilation effects (i.e., target persons primed negatively tend to be more negatively construed than neutrally, which occurs in psychologically near conditions, but not in distant). Social distance and temporal distance in this paradigm remain unexamined, however. Therefore, this study attempted to examine (1) effects of social distance on likability for target persons, as well as (2) CLT's cross-cultural validities in this paradigm, with 123 Japanese college students (Mage = 18.70 years; SDage = .71) in a 2 (Prime: Hostile vs. Neutral) × 2 (Social distance: Near vs. Distant) factorial design. Findings revealed that in "Socially Near" condition, participants primed with Neutral words tend to evaluate target persons more positively than those with Hostile, whereas in "Socially Distant", there found no significant differences between the two. Those findings are consistent with the previous findings on the two dimensions, which can be interpreted to demonstrate that social distance could be a moderator of social priming effects on social judgment (e.g., personal impression). In conclusion, those findings would extend supports to CLT (at least on social distance) and its cross-cultural validities.

Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:45 | Open Studio (2F)

40557 | Open Studio (2F)

The Effect of Dysfunctional Attitudes on the Frequency of Non-Suicidal Self-Injury Among Young Adults

Yoon-Kyung Kim, Chung-Ang University, South Korea
Sun-Woo In, Chung-Ang University, South Korea
Jang-Han Lee, Chung-Ang University, South Korea
Ji-Won Hur, Chung-Ang University, South Korea

Although there has been increasing research for risk factors of non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI), little information is available concerning dysfunctional beliefs contributing to this perplexing behavioral problem which is alarmingly common in adolescents and young adults. The purpose of this study was to examine the risk factors of self-injury in a community sample of youth with NSSI (51 male, 116 female, 3 other; 19-30 years). The inclusion criterion for this group was least five times of self-injury in the past year, as measured by the Functional Assessment of Self-Mutilation (FASM). All participants completed clinical measurements including Korean version of Dysfunctional Attitude Scale (K-DAS), Beck Scale for Suicidal Ideation (SSI), Korean Resilience Questionnaire (KRQ-53), and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) as well as FASM. Through hierarchical multiple regression analysis, we confirmed that only K-DAS and SSI significantly predicted NSSI frequency. In particular, an additional analysis using K-DAS sub-subscale successfully predicted self-injury frequency. This study is the first to provide clinical implications for the influence of dysfunctional beliefs of individuals on NSSI behavior. Ironically, a distorted thought about perfectionism was shown to lead young adults into harming themselves. The result illustrates that it is necessary to identify dysfunctional attitudes of individuals in predicting the prognosis of NSSI problems and planning efficient interventions.

40558 | Open Studio (2F)

Gender Differences in Phenomenology of Alexithymia

Gieun Nam, Chung-Ang University, South Korea
Jang-Han Lee, Chung-Ang University, South Korea
Ji-Won Hur, Chung-Ang University, South Korea

The purpose of this study is to investigate Alexithymia and its phenomenological patterns, with special emphasis on gender differences. Total of 184 non-clinical participants were divided into four groups according to Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS) and gender. Participants completed Empathy Quotient (EQ), Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI), Buss-Durkee Hostility Inventory (BDHI), Barratt Impulsiveness Scale-11-Revised (BIS-11-R), and Borderline Personality Disorder items from Structured Clinical Interview Schedule for DSM-IV Axis II Disorder (SCID-II). Data was analyzed using t-test to identify the gender difference in Alexithymia measured by TAS, and the result indicated TAS score occurred higher in women than in men. MANOVA was applied to identify the relationship between TAS score and empathy, hostility, impulsivity, and borderline personality traits for each gender group. Both gender with higher TAS score showed significantly weakened EQ, decreased IRI-Personal Distress subscale score, and increased SCID-II Borderline personality trait compared to those with lower TAS score. However, compare to female group that showed no differences in BDHI and BIS-11-R score according to alexithymia, high-alexithymic male showed increased hostility and impulsivity compared to non-alexithymic male. Findings of this study show that men and women with alexithymia exhibit weakened general emotional intelligence, problems of ability to empathize with others' suffering, and borderline personality traits. The results also emphasize the possibility of distinguishing phenomenological features of alexithymia including hostility and impulsivity by gender. These findings may not only advance our understanding of the externalizing behavior problems but also enhance gender-based approach in individuals with alexithymia or borderline personalities.

40569 | Open Studio (2F)

How to Support Pregnant Women Who Previously Lost a Baby Due to Medical Malpractice

Yumiko Yamazaki, Kawasaki City College of Nursing, Japan
Miyako Kimura, St. Marianna University School of Medicine, Japan

Losing a baby due to medical malpractice negatively impacts the well-being of women. When these women attempt to deliver their next baby, adequate support from medical professionals is needed. However, what medical professionals and women consider to be adequate support differs. Thus, this study investigated how doctors recognize adequate support for women who have previously lost babies due to medical malpractice. We randomly selected 339 obstetrics departments at hospitals throughout Japan and asked them to participate in this study. We distributed the questionnaires to 105 doctors and obtained 50 responses (response rate: 47.6%). In the total, 43.0% of doctors reported that they wondered how to talk about "mothers' experiences related to medical malpractice and losing a baby". In addition, 64% of doctors did not believe that doctors or midwives must deeply understand mothers' past experiences (medical malpractice and losing a baby) before attending subsequent childbirth. This finding markedly differs from that of our previous study (opinion of the mothers), which reported that doctors or midwives well acquainted with the failed childbirths should attend subsequent childbirths. This difference between required support and that considered by doctors to be adequate support may result in negative support provided by medical professionals. Therefore, additional studies are needed to relate the stories of mothers' to caregivers and to ensure that their needs are reflected in practice.

Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:45 | Open Studio (2F)

40573 | Open Studio (2F)

Relationship Between Stress and Saliva Biomarkers in Breast Cancer Patients Receiving Outpatient Chemotherapy

Saori Tamura, Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, Japan
Yuka Hayama, Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, Jersey
Sachiko Mitsuki, Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, Japan
Ryuya Yamanaka, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Japan
Koichi Sakaguchi, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Japan

Breast cancer is the first of the cancer incidence in women is common age more increased by westernization of eating habits. The 30's - 50's, the predilection age of breast cancer, live with many roles and responsibilities in the company and at home, and it is a period of stressful diversity. A physiologically active substance which changes at present depending on the stress state is expected to be used as an objective physiological biomarker of a human stress state. It has been reported that salivary α -amylase and cortisol are useful tools to take stable values in normal times and investigate the effects of stress. This study aimed to clarify whether mood / emotion of a cancer patient undergoing chemotherapy is related to biomarkers in saliva and can be utilized as an index reflecting stress of a patient receiving chemotherapy will be examined. Five breast cancer patients being treated by outpatients chemotherapy were recruited. A questionnaire was used to survey the attributes, and level of stress in these patients based on the POMS2 (Profile of Mood States 2nd Edition). Salivary cortisol and salivary α - amylase were measured as salivary biomarkers. Patients' mean age was 53.4 years. There was one subject with a strong negative emotional state and four on average. Salivary cortisol, salivary α - amylase results could not be associated with POMS2. It is necessary to increase the number of subjects in the future and study them.

40582 | Open Studio (2F)

Assessment Difficulty and Educational Needs of Home Care Nurses Providing Medical Care for Cancer Patients in Japan: Examining the Viewpoints

Emiko Yamamoto, University of Miyazaki, Japan
Kaori Hatanaka, University of Osaka, Japan
Sayaka Kato, University of Miyazaki, Japan
Kouji Nakashima, University of Miyazaki, Japan
Hiroyuki Komatsu, University of Miyazaki, Japan

The primary cause of death in Japan is malignant tumors, and the increase in medical expenses is increasing social security costs. It is expected that home recuperation of cancer patients will increase in the future. Therefore, improving home care nurses' practical skills is an urgent issue. This study aimed to clarify the assessment difficulty experienced by home care nurses while providing medical care to cancer patients and to obtain suggestions for developing training programs for improving nursing practical skills. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with ten home care nurse managers from November to December 2017. Verbatim responses were collected and categorized using MAXQDA. Assessment difficulties were encountered during the following situations in the medical care of cancer patients: "pain control" and "seeking safety and comfort in the occurrence of diverse symptoms caused by cancer recurrence, metastasis, and disease progression." Additionally, home care nurses were managing methods to report physicians to support the patient's wishes, and coordinating with relevant organizations such as request a home call. According to the nurse managers, it is essential to ensure training opportunities for young and mid-career nurses, train nurses regarding the use of new medical equipment, conduct technical exercises on drug administration, and provide education on assessment techniques and medical viewpoints on respiration and circulation. To improve the practical ability of home care nurses, it is considered important to provide training on the assessment of duplicate symptoms that appear when cancer progresses, various medical treatment methods utilized, and medical thinking methods.

40593 | Open Studio (2F)

Development of the Scale of Productivity and Assignment in Corporate Organization

Kei Fuji, University of Tsukuba, Japan
Ryoichi Nakamura, Hitachi Ltd., Japan
Michiko Iwamoto, Hitachi Ltd., Japan
Satoko Kushida, Hitachi Ltd., Japan
Junko Owada, Hitachi Ltd., Japan

In recent years, the improvement of the productivity in a corporate organization is a pressing challenge for all countries of the world. The effective way of assignment that brings high productivity is also a major concern of the companies in all countries. In this study, we developed the psychological scale assessing the status of productivity and assignment in a corporate organization through a preliminary survey to fifty-four working people as well as a main survey to 298 business persons in Japanese companies. Exploratory factor analysis of the scale of the productivity extracted six factors; clarification of individual role, challenging for new tasks, construction of useful plans and procedures, coordination of one's mental and physical health, a consciousness of necessary matters for achievement performance, and contacting different things. The results of EFA of the scale assessing assignment indicated the existence of six factors; adaptation to an interpersonal relationship, suitability for the position with one's character and wishes, teamwork at the assigned location, satisfaction about the treatment, stimulus from an interpersonal environment, and instruction for clear direction. In the results of confirmatory factor analysis, the model fit indices were acceptable in both scales. Correlation with other scale predicted to relate to both scales are significant. Through these results, this study provided new useful psychological scales assessing productivity and assignment from various aspects.

Thursday Poster Session

14:30-15:45 | Open Studio (2F)

40594 | Open Studio (2F)

The State of and Issues Related to the Health Literacy of Healthy Elderly in Japan

Kaori Hatanaka, Osaka University, Japan
Emiko Yamamoto, University of Miyazaki, Japan
Tomoko Tanaka, Okayama University, Japan

In the aging society of Japan, the extension of healthy life expectancy is indispensable for managing the high medical and nursing care expenses and shortage of manpower for care workers. Further, it is important to improve the health literacy as social skills of the elderly for the management and maintenance of their health abilities. In this study, we conducted a questionnaire survey with 227 healthy elderly who participated in a bowling tournament, to clarify the conditions of health literacy and issues related to the necessary support. Only 9.7% of elderly collected health-related information. Most of the elderly used the support of their family or friends more often than that of health professionals to facilitate their health maintenance. A t-test revealed that the total health literacy score and the communicative and critical health literacy scores were high among the elderly with a chronic illness or those with children. The functional health literacy score was high among men or those who could use the internet or smartphones. These findings suggest that the elderly collected, confirmed, and selected information from conversations with their family or friends about their own health concerns. Collecting information from the internet is considered an effective skill of maintaining health; however, as the elderly have various kinds of complicated health histories, they need individualized care. Moreover, it is necessary to support the health behavior of the elderly with diseases by offering them opportunities to contact health professionals.

40712 | Open Studio (2F)

Patterns of Anxiety Among Pacific Islander Adolescents in the United States: 2014

Sela Panapasa, University of Michigan, USA
Sarah McNally, Wayne State University, USA

Little research exists regarding patterns of emotional health among Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations. Largely understudied in the United States, the collection of routine health information on these groups has lagged behind research on other minority populations. The lack of health information, particularly mental health information, has resulted in NHPI populations being underserved and at risk of the negative outcomes associated with depression and high levels of social anxiety. Prior work by Panapasa has shown that NHPI adolescents are more likely to engage in risk behaviors such as smoking, alcohol and drug use, and suicidal ideation but limitations on data resources have made it difficult to expand this work nationally. The recent release of the 2014 National Health Interview Survey for the NHPI population provides the first nationally representative sample that measures the health of NHPI families, adults, and adolescents. This paper will examine levels of social anxiety among NHPI adolescents aged 14 to 17 and compare these rates to the broader adolescent population in the United States. The paper will control for age, gender, immigration status, sociodemographic characteristics, and the presence of risk behaviors such as smoking and alcohol use in the house to isolate levels of measurable anxiety. The paper will control for measures of family stability and the presence of disability or illness as potential stressors that increase risks for anxiety. This paper will offer one of the first looks into the mental health of NHPI adolescents in the United States.



Japanese Tea Ceremony

Friday, March 23 | 12:45-14:00 | Room 504 (5F)

A continuing feature of IAFOR's Kobe-based conferences is the showcasing of the arts and culture of Japan. This demonstration gives conference attendees the opportunity to gain knowledge and practical experience of the Japanese art of tea making through an informative workshop given by a local Japanese cultural group. As part of this demonstration, delegates will have the opportunity to try some delicious green tea.

Friday March 23

08:30-09:00	Coffee, Tea and Pastries Room 504 (5F)
09:00-11:00	Parallel Session I
11:00-11:15	Coffee Break Room 504 (5F)
11:15-12:45	Parallel Session II
12:45-14:00	Lunch Break
12:45-14:00	Tea Ceremony Room 504 (5F) Group Wa, Kobe, Japan
14:00-16:00	Parallel Session III
16:00-16:15	Coffee Break Room 504 (5F)
16:15-17:00	Featured Presentation Room 504 (5F) Shinto: Window on Universal Religion Brian Victoria, Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, UK
19:00-21:00	Conference Dinner (optional extra)

Friday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room 501 (5F)

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

Session Chair: Ronald Mellado Miller

40389 09:00-09:30 | Room 501 (5F)

Development and Initial Validation of the Forbearance Scale

Man Yee Ho, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The primary goal of the present research was to develop and provide initial empirical validation of the Forbearance Scale (FS). A 16-item Forbearance Scale that assess the degree to which individuals maintaining emotional calm, being tolerant and acceptance, and restrain one's behaviour even in the midst of unfavourable situations. The results of these studies provided evidence of good construct validity. In particular, in Study 1, we conducted focus groups to generate an initial item pool to establish the content of the scale through content analysis. In Study 2, the psychometric properties of the FS were examined. Study 2 demonstrated satisfactory convergent, divergent and predictive validities of the scale. The results of the exploratory factor analysis (EFA) showed that forbearance is a multi-dimensional construct, which comprises four factors: 1) overlooking and endurance of others' misdeed, 2) tolerance and acceptance of others' beliefs and opinions, 3) emotional calmness and 4) self-restraint. Study 3 aimed to validate the factor structure of the FS. The results of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) revealed that the four-factor structure of the FS was supported in a different sample.

39574 09:30-10:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Identity, Recognition and Terrorism: The Case of Tripura, India

Anindita Chaudhuri, University of Calcutta, India

Lopamudra Saha, University of Calcutta, India

Taylor's (1994) notion of "politics of recognition" construes identity as being a creation of existence of recognition or dearth of it and "misrecognition" leading to an undignified view of self. Membership of a radical extremist group can create and escalate a sense of community, power and identity to people who are otherwise powerless and insignificant (Schaefer, 2007). India is a land with diversified culture. The researchers thus fancied whether in political terrorism (existing in certain parts of the country), subsistence of ethnic identity and search for "recognition" can play a role. The present research was conducted at Tripura, a North-eastern state. Since the 1980s a social movement for rights began by a section of tribal people which in long run resulted in the emergence of terrorist organizations. Tripura witnessed turbulent times afterwards. The uncertain times ended positively with currently peace prevailing. Keeping the assumptions in view 16 Focus group discussion were conducted. The findings signify that the differences in perception of the individuals across ages and ethnic identity may be attributed to their social reality perception with perceptions of the same ethnic group across different age groups following a definite pattern. The marginalized ethnic identity of the individuals paves the way for differential perceptions of social reality resulting in identity conflicts among the different ethnic groups. In short the 'politics of recognition' certainly has the potential to trigger ethnic conflicts which in long run, at times, may result in more extreme forms of feuds as worse as political terrorism.

40254 10:00-10:30 | Room 501 (5F)

Towards an Improved NGO Model

Ronald Mellado Miller, Utah Valley University, USA

Kevin Castle, Utah Valley University, USA

Lillian Bradley, Utah Valley University, USA

Gerritt Bradley, Utah Valley University, USA

Ashlie Hew-Len, Utah Valley University, USA

Taylor Fox, Utah Valley University, USA

Peter Gregory, Utah Valley University, USA

Steven B. Allred, Utah Valley University, USA

Andrew McArthur, Utah Valley University, USA

Zackary Williams, Utah Valley University, USA

Cray D Rawlings, Utah Valley University, USA

Nuno David da Silva Martins, Utah Valley University, USA

NGOs need to be more effective as agents of change. We studied slavery in Ghana, schools in the Philippines, India, and Fiji, and found principles that apply to NGOs in general. In terms of structure, NGOs are often run as businesses which compete for funds and personnel. Even when good ideas are formed, communication becomes a problem as NGOs rarely share information/best practices; these are seen as being a competitive edge for attracting people and donations. This leaves most new NGOs "reinventing the wheel" as there are few mentors willing to grow a potential competitor and so each NGO is led to discover local laws, customs, pathways to success etc., alone. This leads to redundancy as many NGOs with the same goals, but unwilling or unable to coordinate their efforts, seek to address the same issues. With many layers of administration, funding is often diluted because each organizational layer takes a percent of the overall funding. Inertia also exists, as NGOs often wait to build their infrastructure [offices, computers, etc.] before they feel they can/should start helping. This delay creates an environment where funding becomes a primary goal, rather than solving the problems the NGO set out to help. This creates a non-sustainable model that makes the NGOs donor and grant dependent and much effort is sidetracked from the intended goals as a result. Lastly, NGOs rarely have a culture of measurement and self-assessment as fear of performing badly and losing funding leads to a lack transparency.

Friday Session I

10:00-11:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Psychology and Education

Session Chair: Bishnu Khanal

39196 10:00-10:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Teaching Style Preference of Nepalese Mathematics Educators

Bishnu Khanal, Tribhuvan University, Nepal

This paper attempts to investigate teaching style preference and to analyze the determinants of teaching style preference of Nepalese mathematics educators. Sixty mathematics educators from twelve campuses of Tribhuvan University from the Kathmandu valley were selected using stratified random sampling procedure. Data were collected using modified and translated Grasha's Self Evaluation survey anonymous questionnaire tool. Data was analyzed through mean and chi-square test using SPSS (version 20). The results indicated that mathematics educators preferred four teaching styles as categorized by Grasha (1996) which are delegator, formal authority, facilitator and demonstrator to teach mathematics. Though the educators preferred all four styles, they mostly preferred to use delegator teaching style. Formal authority and facilitator were moderately preferred teaching styles by the mathematics educators. The least preferred teaching style of mathematics educators was a demonstrator. The preference of teaching styles between male and female educators differed significantly. Both male and female mathematics educators mostly preferred delegator teaching style. Formal authority was the second preferable teaching style for both male and female educators. But female did not prefer facilitator teaching style. The least preferred teaching style of males was a demonstrator. Significant differences were found between the less experienced (< 10 years) and more experienced (>10 years) educators in terms of the teaching styles they preferred. The majority of less experience preferred facilitator style whereas more experienced preferred delegator teaching style. Teaching style did not associate with the qualification of educators, campus type, affiliation type and the level of course teaching.

39488 10:30-11:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Effect of Mother's Education on Their Children's Mathematics Achievement

Binod Babu Dhakal, Tribhuvan University, Nepal

Mathematical achievement is the state of attainment by students, generally expressed in the terms of grade or scores. The paper aims to investigate the influence of mother's education in the mathematical achievement of their children. The quantitative method was adopted to conduct the study. 224 grade eight students of different eight schools of Kathmandu district were selected purposively. The mathematic achievement test was the instrument constructed including the items of knowledge, comprehension, skill and application level. The item analysis was carried out to standardize the instrument and maintained the content validity before administering it to the students. The statistical tools such as mean, standard deviation and z-test were used for the analysis of data. The result shows that mean achievement of an educated mother's children is higher than the mean achievement of uneducated mother's children and the difference between their mean is found to be statistically significant. The achievement level of both male and female children of educated mothers is higher in comparison to the children, either male or female of uneducated mother. The study shows that the education level of mothers affects the children's achievement in mathematics. It implies that every mother should have a sound educational background to have a better education of their children.

Friday Session I

09:00-11:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Mental Health

Session Chair: Machi Kakimoto

38595 09:00-09:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Synesthesia in Bipolar and Schizophrenic Patients: A Study of Its Relationship with Abstract Thinking

Mercede Erfanian, Maastricht University, Netherlands

The neurological condition 'synesthesia' may explain the links underlying metaphor perception and comprehension of abstract concepts in humans. Schizophrenia and bipolar disorders share certain similarities regarding symptomology which often inhibits and attenuates differentiating between them. A unique characteristic of schizophrenics' thought and language disturbance is concretism. In other words, schizophrenic patients fail to understand metaphors. On the other hand, an intellectual ability such as metaphor perception remains intact in bipolar patients. The current study determines if schizophrenic patients are weaker at metaphor comprehension than bipolar and normal individuals, if the schizophrenics are weaker in synesthesia comprehension than bipolar and normal individuals, if bipolar patients can understand metaphors as well as healthy people, and whether bipolar patients can understand synesthesia as well as healthy controls. Twenty-eight schizophrenic patients, 28 patients with bipolar disorder, and 28 healthy controls were analyzed in two subgroups of male and female participants, who completed Synesthesia battery and a designed metaphor task. The results of battery and the task in schizophrenic patients were significantly lower, in comparison with bipolar patients' ($p < 0.01$). The responses to the metaphor task were more literally comprehended in the schizophrenic group as compared with the bipolar and control groups. No significant differences were observed in the results between the healthy control and bipolar group tasks. The results revealed a strong correlation between synesthesia and metaphor recognition which could stem from co-existing common neurological structures. Thus, synesthesia may determine a causal role in the ability to develop understanding abstract concepts and abstract thinking.

39191 09:30-10:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Depression, Anxiety & Eating Disorders: Prevalence & Association Among Adolescents Studying in Public Schools of Delhi

Preeti Khanna, Institute of Home Economics, University of Delhi, India
Bani Aeri, Institute of Home Economics, University of Delhi, India

Data on prevalence of mental health disorders indicates that 4.5% and 3% of the Indian population is suffering from depression and anxiety respectively. Depression is ranked by WHO (2015) as the single largest contributor to global disability, therefore there is a need to investigate the maturation patterns (gender specific) & its relationship with psychosocial & nutritional factors which impacts the overall health of an adolescent. The present research was designed to study the prevalence & association of depression & anxiety with eating disorders & BMI among adolescent boys & girls (13-15 years) studying in public schools of Delhi. 300 adolescents participated in this cross-sectional study. For the assessment of depression and anxiety & eating disorders, Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL; administered to the parents) and the Three Factor Eating Questionnaire (TFEQ; administered to the subjects) were used respectively. Data were also collected on socio-demographic profile, physical activity, dietary practices & consumption pattern, food intake (24hr recall, Food Frequency Questionnaire), body image perception, locus of control & anthropometric (Weight, Height, BMI, Body fat %) profiles. Prevalence of depression & anxiety is 37.5% and eating disorders (restrained, uncontrolled & emotional) is 18%. Anthropometric data revealed that 18.3%, 7% and 20% of the subjects are underweight, overweight and obese respectively. 58% of the malnourished subjects are suffering from depression & anxiety. This study highlights the association of mental health with eating disorders & nutritional status of adolescents. It will also serve as a strategic tool for mental health prevention & management policies designed for adolescents.

40441 10:00-10:30 | Room 505 (5F)

The Psychological and Behavioral Characteristics of Patients at a Child Psychiatric Hospital in Mie, Japan

Machi Kakimoto, Mie Prefectural Medical Center for Child Growth, Development and Disability, Japan
Tsuyoshi Kanai, Mie Prefectural Medical Center for Child Growth, Development and Disability, Japan

Children's psychiatric problems can affect every area of their lives such as at home, school, and communities, therefore, there has been a growing interest in child mental health. According to a national survey, school teachers think 3.6% of students at regular class have behavioral difficulties. To understand the reasons why children come for a medical consultation, we reviewed the characteristics of new outpatients at a child psychiatric hospital in Mie, Japan, between April 2014 and March 2016. The data from 1344 cases (under 18 years old) was collected. Based on ICD-10 by WHO, 62% of them were diagnosed with disorders of psychological development (pervasive developmental disorders and others). For preschoolers, 32% of them were picked up through health checks at communities and almost all of them had typical developmental problems such as linguistic developmental delay, rigid behavioral pattern and tantrums. Aggressive behaviors sometimes cause troubles in school age children and approximately 20% of patients were referred by educational institutions. In adolescents, internalizing problems such as anxiety and depression grew in number. Truancy was observed more frequently in junior high school patients than in elementary school patients, with 42% and 11%, respectively. The data suggests that children's symptoms change over their age. Supports and interventions should be suitable for their developmental stage and situation.

38580 10:30-11:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Surviving and Thriving: The Interplay Between Self-Determination and Personal Recovery Among People Living with Severe Mental Illness

Ellie Karen Taylor, University of Wollongong, Australia
Lorna Moxham, University of Wollongong, Australia
Dana Perlman, University of Wollongong, Australia
Christopher Patterson, University of Wollongong, Australia
Renee Brighton, University of Wollongong, Australia

Personal recovery is a goal for many people who live with severe and enduring mental illness (consumers). Yet, in the face of significant marginalisation and stigma, how can they survive and thrive? Self-determination has arisen as an area of importance in this regard. Those with greater self-determination tend to participate in self-motivated behaviours that promote quality of life and increase wellbeing. However, despite shared theoretical underpinnings, no research to date has specifically looked at Self-Determination Theory and personal recovery concurrently. This is imperative given that mental health care is shifting toward a recovery-oriented approach across many regions of the globe. Participation in therapeutic recreation activities appears promising in increasing self-determination among consumers. This presentation will explore a novel approach to consumer wellbeing, termed Recovery Camp. Developed in Australia, this five-day therapeutic recreation program is an ongoing initiative where consumers are invited to engage in positive risk-taking and choice. At Recovery Camp, participants partake in team pursuits and 'daredevil' activities designed to challenge and remediate. The experience fosters the development of self-determination through the promotion of personal responsibility and self-management. Using a 3-phase sequential mixed methods approach, this research addresses a significant gap in the literature by exploring the interplay between self-determination and personal recovery in the context of Recovery Camp. Survey, interview and focus group data, gathered over 2 years, will be utilised to discuss how consumers can survive and thrive amongst the difficulties life brings. Practical, multidisciplinary implications for mental health professionals, educators, and researchers will be discussed.

Friday Session I

09:00-11:00 | Schumann Hall (2F)

Religion - Religion and Peace Studies

Session Chair: Lee Hwa Teh

39181 09:00-09:30 | Schumann Hall (2F)

Shariah- Compliant Credit Surety Funds: The Lasting Solution to Poverty in Mindanao

Ma. Josephine Therese Emily Teves, Kyoto University, Japan

The root cause of insurgency in Mindanao that has allowed armed groups to perpetrate is the lack of economic opportunities. A combination of peace deals and the promotion of access to finance, in accordance with its culture and religion, is the way to build a lasting peace in communities destroyed by years of armed conflict. Mindanao, a Muslim- predominant island, represents 24 percent of the Philippines' population, yet there are no Islamic financial products offered by any domestic institution. The recently enacted "Philippines' Credit Surety Fund (CSF) Cooperative Act of 2015" offers an alternative financing arrangement for those Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) experiencing difficulty in financing. The purpose of this study was to determine the possibility of creating Shariah- compliant CSFs for Mindanao MSMEs and its opportunities and challenges, and investigate the existing Shariah screening methodology for financial products and services. The pursuit of financial inclusion in Mindanao by employing Islamic finance should be considered as one of the key drivers for its economic growth since it is challenging to pursue peace and growth if the large sector of the society is financially and economically excluded. Increasing access to financial services, encouraging financial education and safeguarding consumer protection especially of those in an informal and underserved economy should be done by financial service providers and support institutions. With the right combination of financial inclusion initiatives, it is possible for the Mindanao to achieve peace and economic growth.

39975 09:30-10:00 | Schumann Hall (2F)

Social Distance and Empathy: Is There Such Thing as Selective Empathy?

Robert Oloan Rajagukguk, Universitas Kristen Maranatha, Indonesia

Julia Suleeman, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Rika Eliana, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

Bonita Lee, Decoding Human, Indonesia

Being a part of groups is one major component of identity. However, while we can choose some groups to be part of, categories such as race and ethnic—along with gender and religion to some extent—are something that we cannot choose. Even so, we identify ourselves as those assigned group, rather than our achieved ones. This paper would examine the relationship between social distance and empathy, especially in an assigned group such as religion. The total sample recruited to fill in an online questionnaire was 190- individuals ($\bar{x}=18.5$ yo). We measure social distance in multiple categories as well as their level of empathy. Statistical analysis showed that social distance in religiosity and empathy are correlated negatively ($\text{corr} = -.209$, $p = .004$); however, there was no significant correlation found in other categories of social distance. There are two major points discussed in this paper: (1) whether or not empathy is based on their religious membership; (2) the significance of religious distance over the other categories. Future studies are aimed to elaborate this problem even farther.

39218 10:00-10:30 | Schumann Hall (2F)

Malaysian Chinese Buddhism in Pluralistic Society

Lee Hwa Teh, National Chengchi University Graduate Institute of Religious Studies, Taiwan

This thesis using past research explores the development of Chinese Buddhism in Malaysia. More specifically, under the country's multicultural setting, the thesis examines the birth, growth, development, and the form Chinese Buddhism in Malaysia takes, which simultaneously differs from Chinese Buddhism and Indian Buddhism, yet merging the two in what Malaysians now name Malaysian Chinese Buddhism. First, the thesis will discuss "Malaysia's religious beliefs and cultural acceptance," and how the Malaysian society has merged traditional beliefs into its local culture. Furthermore, exploring the status of Malaysian Buddhism development in three parts: how Buddhism entered into Malaysia, the development of intellectual Buddhism in Malaysia, and the organization of Malaysian Buddhism. The hope of this research is to increase the understanding of Malaysian community, culture, and religion in the scholarly community.

39006 10:30-11:00 | Schumann Hall (2F)

Hymnology and Chinese Contextualization: A Case Study of Hong Kong's St. John's Cathedral and Its Daughter Churches

James Walter Ellis, Hong Kong Baptist University - Academy of Visual Arts, Hong Kong

Hong Kong's St. John's Cathedral is the oldest Anglican church in East Asia (1849). From its inception, St. John's prioritized ministering to both Europeans and local Chinese communities. Hong Kong's first Chinese parish churches were St. Stephen's, St. Paul's, and St. Mary's. Music is important in the Anglican tradition; traditional forms include psalms, which are chanted or sung by choirs, and hymns sung by the congregation. My case study explores St. John's and its daughter churches' programs of musical worship (1850-1940), efforts at Chinese contextualization, and the impact of indigenous hymnody. Early Anglican missionaries learned indigenous "psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs" attracted new Chinese converts, so they translated hymns into Chinese dialects and wrote ballads teaching gospel messages using popular, rhythmic Chinese expressions. Later, composer Bliss Wiant worked with T. C. Chao, a Chinese hymnologist, to contextualize Western hymns, incorporating folk melodies and phrases familiar to Chinese Christians. The ecumenical hymnal Hymns of Universal Praise (1936) included contextualized Chinese hymns and was used at St. John's and its daughter churches. Anglican missionary, William Munn asserted, "A nation's hymnology must be produced by the nation itself. [It] must have its own style, its own aspirations, its own devotion and religious fervor expressed in its own manner". I analyze Anglican efforts to creatively integrate with Chinese culture through specific hymns featuring Chinese themes and musical forms. Considering Hong Kong's colonial past, St. John's contextualization of music worship is a remarkable form of cross-cultural sharing.

Friday Session I

09:00-11:00 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Philosophy - Philosophy and Technology

Session Chair: Pascal Soepper

39622 09:00-09:30 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Hegemony of Mass Media and the Reshaping of Democracy

Alvin Tan, University of Santo Tomas, The Philippines

Over the last several years, mass media penetrates our social and political system rapidly and deliberately shaping the way we decide on how we should live our lives. This radical engineering and creation of modern tools intensify our obsession or fascination with anything artificial and commodification of cultural values is placed at hand. To this effect, certain groups of people would capitalize and maximize the usage of technology to enhance their power and create an ambiguous picture of reality. Mass media improves and amplifies social cohesion by offering a more or less homogenous view of culture through mass communication. It reinforces social norms and political practices. It plays a crucial role in shaping our perception of reality and curves our way of living in the lifeworld. However, it also has an interlocking complex system of filters, which eventually ensures to clear out dissident opinions or at least marginalize them. This basic assumption is the propaganda system of what the media does. Media has an implicit control and manipulation of the general consensus, which provides the framework for debatable issues for the general discussion of the public. On one hand, mass media promotes an affirming mode of existence in the private sphere. It is also an agent of socialization and it promotes an effective communication device in the public sphere. On the other hand, it has some incontrovertible downsides. For Chomsky, mass media generally controls the social-political atmosphere in a more dynamic and impenetrable system of manufacturing consent.

38773 09:30-10:00 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

The Epistemology of Technology

Kumar Thangavelsamy, Xavier School of Rural Management, Xavier University, Bhubaneswar, India

In the 21st century, humanity seems to be in the thrall of a 'Techno-Managerial instrumental rationality'. In public discourses, it is claimed that we are in the 'Age of Technology'. Critics of the project of modernity claim that the age of ideology is over and that technology has become the new unofficial ideology of the masses. The current intellectual environment seems to regard technology, as a value-neutral entity that automatically serves the common interest. In a way, technology seems to have become the 'Opiate of the Intellectuals'. But technology may need to be consciously directed by the humane values of the intellectual to sub-serve the common needs of humanity. A comparative analysis of the epistemology of science and the epistemology of technology needs to be done. Technology is not just 'Applied Science' but is qualitatively different. Whether there is something like a 'Technological revolution' that can be located within the Kuhnian framework of 'Scientific revolution' needs to be explored. If history is understood as the sum total of all human-made, dynamic social relations that enable man to confront reality, then it needs to be explored when history and the ever-evolving technology can meet. It needs to be analyzed as to whether the anarchy and instability of the current mode of social production can be solved by a new breed of meritocratic techno-managers who can usher in an era of 'Technocracy', an era where technology can guide human beings to ever new heights of prosperity and happiness with a clinical precision.

40476 10:00-10:30 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Back to the Sustainability! Seeking the Common Vision of Ecological Reconciliation in Christianity, Ren, and Tao

Chia-Chun Jim Chou, California Institute of Integral Studies, USA

From the 20th century to the 21st century, environmental problems have become the most difficult issues for the human beings. Many have noticed the weakness of capitalism and the failure of a free market system which assume there is no limit of the earth, but the truth is exactly opposite. Many have also realized that that the warring from the environmental scientists could not solve problems alone, but the spiritual movement and action is required for the true environmental renewal. In Asia, we probably have even more religious tradition for the Sustainability. For example, it has been illustrated clearly that the ideal status of Ren is living in an ecological way that the heart can extend to take care of all things (Zhang Zai and Cheng Hao). Interestingly, those thoughts could also be found in the Christian tradition - both Pierre Teilhard De Chardin and Thomas Berry have indicated that status as the ecological communion with Christ. Moreover, as the scholar of Taoism, Wang Bang-Xiong (王邦雄) has explained that the highest Tao is really about creating and sustaining life. It is time to connect the faith and tradition among Christianity, Confucianism, and Taoism for putting those ecological thoughts into policies and practice. After all, the environmental problems is probably even more serious than the social issues in the Axial Age, and we could absorb those great thoughts for the great fight.

40578 10:30-11:00 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

When Governments are Enlarging the Scope of Their Own Powers

Pascal Soepper, Independent Scholar, Germany

In western democracies, people tend to say they are their own rulers. Representative democracy however, is at the same time criticized as a dictatorship between elections (in which one again can only chose the dictator for the next four years). As long as the choices of the rulers can be traced back to an initial consenting decision at the basic level of society, this is said to satisfy the democratic principle of everybody's fair chance of participation. What however, if government, once put into place, takes over more responsibilities than initially anticipated? What if democratic institutions begin enlarging the scope of their own powers? And what if those in power are not willing to give up this newly achieved position anymore? It may happen during the course of a revolution or slowly in the process of ongoing decision making within a system. This presentation/paper will take a look at recent examples in modern democracies, where the power entrusted to a government or similar agency has been enlarged autopoietically. From the Nuremberg trials, the European Court of Justice decisions on the direct applicability and supremacy of community law up the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Obergefell v. Hodges*. Though possibly being used for good, one should always be aware of the dangers and pitfalls of such developments.

Friday Session II

11:15-12:15 | Room 501 (5F)

Community Development

Session Chair: Li-Yueh Chen

39625 11:15-11:45 | Room 501 (5F)

The Case of Economic Entitlement

Bonita Lee, Decoding Human, Indonesia

Robert Oloan Rajagukguk, Universitas Kristen Maranatha, Indonesia

On their last years of college, students should have better expectation regarding their career choices as well as the financial aspect of their life. However, as parents provide their financial needs, students failed to learn the concept of responsible spending. They believed that their needs and desires should be provided. Along with that, they seemed to assess the professional world unrealistically, despite the fact that they would start working in a year or two. They believed to deserve way higher salary than the local standards, they expected to work higher position than they were qualified for. This study took 284-college students [$\bar{x} = 20.95$ -yo, $sd = 1.52$] to answer a set of questionnaire questions assessing economic entitlement, self-presentation, and their perception of the significance of money. Along with that, provided with information regarding the standardized local salary, they were asked to fill in what position and how much salary they expected to get should they graduate in two months. Findings showed a significant correlation between economic entitlement and self-presentation as well as money's significance ($p = .000$ and $.012$ respectively). This paper will elaborate three major points: (1) the concept of economic entitlement related to self-presentation and their perception of money; and (2) its implication to self and social wellbeing.

40521 11:45-12:15 | Room 501 (5F)

Social Innovation: Towards Community Wellbeing and World Peace: A Case Study of Weixin Shengjiao I Ching University's Lifelong Learning

Li-Yueh Chen, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

Chen-Mei Li, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

Ching-Fang Lee, Shih Chien University, Taiwan

The global environment is facing natural drastic changes. The rapid changes have eroded our humanistic values. The implementation of humanistic education has become a most concerned issue to all countries, and lifelong learning has also become a good prescription. However, "lifelong learning" has always been a popular slogan. How lifelong learning affects people's heart and human nature has not only brought rich wellbeing to participants, but also increased social value and impact. This study applied "social innovation" and "resource-based view" as the theoretical point of view, and I Ching University promotes religious lifelong learning as a case to explore two questions about the essence of lifelong learning: What to learn? and How to learn?" This study finds five major innovative points: (1) Integrating 7000 years of Chinese culture I-Ching Feng-Shui study and 2500 years of religion to become a driving force for world peace. (2) Applying the wisdom of Chinese culture I-Ching Feng-Shui heart method to solve the problems of poverty, hunger and war. (3) Applying Chinese culture I-Ching Feng-Shui heart method into moral, life, filial piety, culture and environmental education has generated social value and impact. (4) The activities in pray to Buddha classic, group practice and ancestor worship have cultivated people to have altruistic thinking. (5) To deeply go into all towns of Taiwan for lifelong learning promotion have been made the great contribution on the development of community wellbeing and stability, and the promotion of social harmony. Thus, this study proposed the practical and research implications.

Friday Session II

11:15-12:45 | Room 503 (5F)

Psychology and Education

Session Chair: Linda Oshita

40561 11:15-11:45 | Room 503 (5F)

Going Global: The Impact of an International Teacher Education Exchange Program on Pre-Service Teacher Development

Linda Oshita, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA

Teacher preparation programs in the United States grapple with preparing pre-service teachers for teaching an increasingly diverse student population (Aydarova & Marquardt, 2016). Clearly, there is a need for helping pre-service teachers develop a more global perspective (Walters, Garii, & Walters, 2009). Some teacher preparation programs have utilized international exchange programs to provide multi-cultural learning opportunities for pre-service teachers. Research findings on international teacher preparation exchange programs seem to support the notion that such programs have a positive impact on pre-service teachers' development (McCartney & Harris, 2014). However, it is unclear as to what specific program element(s) participants find most effective in preparing them to work with diverse students. In an effort to identify effective program elements, I will conduct an exploratory, qualitative study of participants from an international experience course offered by the University of Hawaii at Manoa. This three-week summer course provides participants with a summer learning experience in Japan, and more recently, South Korea. The main focus of this program is to give participants a glimpse into the Japanese and South Korean educational systems. The guiding research question for this study is: What aspect(s)/activities of the program were most helpful in teaching pre-service about education in different cultures? I will administer surveys to and conduct individual interviews with past participants of this course. The findings of this preliminary study may be of interest to teacher preparation faculty and program administrators.

39248 11:45-12:15 | Room 503 (5F)

Enhancing Adult Motivation in Nutrition Education: A Worksite Randomised Controlled Trial (A Study Protocol)

Elaine Yee Sing Wong, University of Sydney, Australia

Theories in nutrition education research serve as an insightful blueprint that are critical for designing motivational strategies in nutrition related behaviour change. Teaching strategies indirectly enhance adult motivation in increasing nutritional knowledge, promoting desirable attitudes about nutrition and producing optimal nutrition practices. This study protocol aims to examine which aspects of motivation and teaching strategies are most effective in influencing 'high risk' employees in their adherence to long-term dietary changes. Thirty companies located in Singapore will be randomly selected from five major geographical districts with a sample of 20 employees aged 18 and above to be recruited from each of these workplaces (n=600). The participants will be randomly allocated to receive a nutrition intervention comprising of either cognitive (n=200), affective (n=200) or behavioral (n=200) aspects of motivation and their respective teaching strategies. By the end of the 6 month intervention period, data will be collected on their pre and post motivational levels, lipid profiles, dietary behaviours, anthropometry levels and then examined and compared via the Statistical Package for the Social Science version 25. Descriptive and summary statistics will be used to quantify participants' characteristics and outcome variables. Multivariable regression analyses will be used to examine the effects of intervention, taking into account the repeated measures and the clustering of the observations. These findings may strengthen and create learning environments that stimulate these employees to embark on healthful outcomes accompanied by a highly motivating learning experience.

39659 12:15-12:45 | Room 503 (5F)

Character Formation and Human Formation Services: The St. Vincent Ferrer Seminary Adaptation Experience

D'aaron Fallacorina, University of the Philippines Visayas, The Philippines

Moniq Muyargas, University of the Philippines Visayas, The Philippines

This was a qualitative exploratory study of Character Formation and Human Formation Services of St. Vincent Ferrer Seminary adaptation experience. Focus group discussions and interviews were facilitated to probe experiences of secondary level seminarians. The study explored how the services assisted the adaptation process, identified factors leading to assimilation and how acculturation strategies contributed to character formation. In assisting adaptation experiences, the human formation services was considered as the overarching service integrating all seminary programs and as support service that evaluates the qualities of secondary seminarians. Factors revealed that school orientation, school structure, and school performance were highlighted as assimilation strategies. Seminary programs, socialization and human formation agents were identified as acculturation strategies in the adaptation process of the human formation services. Results show different outcomes in their adaptation as guided by the Theory of Adaptation (Berry, 1997). Respondents were influenced and experienced well-integrated characteristics, seminary practices, long-term adjustments and rejections within such residential school. Integrated features were discipline, creativity, Christian values and holistic secondary seminarian personality. Assimilation features were described as conventions, language use, norm-sensitive, peer pressure, behavioral compartmentalization and hand-me-down skills. Marginalization features were violations & sanctions, forced isolation and suicide ideation. Rejection features were identified as non-normative behaviors, negative perceptions towards authorities and childish behaviors. Family separation, corporal punishments and stereotyping were obstacles in character formation. The human formation services was described as loosely collaborated with the guidance and counseling services of the institution, considering this service as anchor of seminary programs in assisting priestly formation.

Friday Session II

11:15-12:45 | Room 505 (5F)

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

Session Chair: Prapaporn Manorath

38537 11:15-11:45 | Room 505 (5F)

How to Thrive in Changing Times: Thai Older People Who Live Alone

Prapaporn Manorath, Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Thailand

Norenia T-Dao Ayen, Saint Louis University, The Philippines

Duangkamon Punual, Uttaradit Hospital, Thailand

In many modern societies, a significant number of middle-aged and older people are living alone, especially Nuns in Buddhism. This qualitative study aimed to explore how Nuns adopted a new lifestyle of living alone. In-depth interview method was used for collecting data. Thematic analysis was used for data analysis. Findings revealed that the capacity of each of them to feel, think, and act in ways that enhance their abilities to enjoy life and deal with the challenges their face. It is a positive sense of emotional and spiritual well-being that respects the importance of culture, equity, social justice, interconnections and personal dignity. Philosophy of Buddhism related their quality of life. Suggestion, health care provider institutes and related agencies should support and enhance them get a positive sense of emotional and spiritual well-being to across this changing times.

40029 11:45-12:15 | Room 505 (5F)

The Application of VAB Model to Discuss the University Students' Purchase Intentions on Functional Beverages

Hsiao-Han Chen, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Han-Shen Chen, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Wan-Chieh Chen, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Hsiao-Ping Chang, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Internationally, there is increasing recognition of the importance of health diet value and habit, balanced intake of various healthy food products and rates of obesity control, encompassing information on fat content and calories. Claiming "Less calories, more functions", functional beverages are striving to market themselves and become key trends among packaged beverages. This study aims to develop an extended Value-Attitude-Behavior(VAB)research model which includes three constructs, namely cue to action, self-efficacy and health orientation to explore the impacts of university students' health values to purchase intentions on functional beverages. The results indicated that university students' interest toward the interest of functional beverages was significantly affected by the health value. Besides, this research showed that both interest toward functional beverages and health orientation were significant predictors of purchase intention, while cue to action and self-efficacy were not. According to the results, enhancing of consumers' food security educational is suggested. Furthermore, these findings provide crucial insights for functional beverages and useful recommendations for marketing channels, suggesting the beverage industry can target health values of health beverages as the key of purchase intention and potential business by developing practical strategy for the marketing.

39991 12:15-12:45 | Room 505 (5F)

To Buy or Not to Buy? The Study on Consumer's Antecedents of Purchasing Intention for Suboptimal Food

Li-Peng Liew, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Han-Shen Chen, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Hsu-Ju Teng, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Fo-Xing Cai, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Pei-Hsun Wu, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Food system and food safety have drawn spontaneous global attention due to the effect of substantially environmental concerns. Three billion tons of food are wasted every year, estimated at a third of all produced food. The production of much of this waste is directly linked to the unwillingness to sell, purchase, and consume suboptimal food that deviated from regular products in terms of appearance standards, date labeling, or damaged packaging. Yet empirical research on this issue is scarce. This study aims to develop an extended Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) research model which includes environmental concern and sensory appeal to predict consumers' purchase intention to suboptimal foods. A total of 539 respondents collected in Taiwan as data input. The empirical results of structural equation modeling (SEM) indicate that both consumers' attitude and perceived behavioral control were the main predictors of their intention to purchase suboptimal foods. Interestingly, this research showed that subjective norms was not significant predictor of intention. Furthermore, adding environmental concern and sensory appeal as the additional constructs to the TPB significantly increased the explanatory power of the standard model. These findings provide important insights for suboptimal food and useful recommendations for marketing channels, suggesting promotion of suboptimal food may be the key of potential business.

Friday Session II

11:15-12:45 | Schumann Hall (2F)

Religion - Mysticism, Faith, and Scientific Culture

Session Chair: Mirko Tasic

39224 11:15-11:45 | Schumann Hall (2F)

Enlightenment Through Violent Means: The Transformation of the Practice of Vajrakāya in Tibetan Buddhism
Man-Ching Yao, National Cheng-Chi University, Taiwan

In this study, I offer some insights into the ancient Tantric ritual practice of Vajrakāya, by looking at it from historical and anthropological perspectives and as well as data gathered from my participant observation. I am also particularly interested in testing some of the most popular theories advanced by anthropologist Victor W. Turner (1920-1983), namely those on rituals and rites of passage, which I found inspiring and thought-provoking. The classification of the ritual of Vajrakāya from the viewpoint of a Western anthropologist is an interesting endeavor. Turner's theoretical output expands especially in *Betwixt and Between: The Liminal Period in Rites de Passage*, where he highlights the status system of the passenger in rituals. I argue that the notion of "Betwixt and Between" or "liminality" in the Tibetan Buddhist context is best represented by the ritual process of drölwa, which can be glossed in English as "liberation killing," a central, yet controversial theme in the Vajrakāya's ritual. The Vajrakāya ritual is believed to assist in one's advancement toward personal liberation and includes the application of three aspects or rites of separation, transition, and incorporation. This violent killing is legitimized as "liberation killing" in Tibetan Buddhism. "Liminality" equals to "liberation killing," which provides the transformation to the effigy (enemy) to transcend to a better realm. In addition, I would argue that Vajrakāya, endowed with primordial wisdom is able to transform "wrath" into "compassion" to implement "liberation killing".

39721 11:45-12:15 | Schumann Hall (2F)

Re-Conceptualizing the Cult of Sava Zeus
Mirko Tasic, Webster University, Thailand

The Thracian and Phrygian Sabazios cult is often identified with the Dionysian cult and rituals. The cult of Dionysus had been present in the Ancient Greek art and culture starting from the late 5th century BC. A general audience, became familiar with the content and meaning of Dionysian cult mostly through Euripides tragedy *Bacchae*. Both Dionysian and Saboi rituals were characterized by the culmination of ecstatic trance that often included orgies, animal, and human sacrifice. There were few scholarly attempts which only partly explained the connection of the two cults. The misunderstanding of the Sabazios cult and the divinity behind it, is related to common linguistic mistake which often occurred in the interpretation of the non-Greek words coined into Greek notions. The article presents the missing content by drawing parallels with the spread of Sabazios cult during the Persian conquest in the early 5th century BC, when Persia strongly re-tightened its positions in the Balkans through Macedon as its vassal state. It also aims to explain the influence of the conquest on development of particular group of religious cults, often named Osiris-Dionysus.

39343 12:15-12:45 | Schumann Hall (2F)

Lay Empowerment Towards the Establishment of the Different Ministries in the Diocese of Bacolod
Barry John Belen, University of St. La Salle, The Philippines

This study aims to determine the level of empowerment and commitment of lay ministers in the Diocese of Bacolod, as well as to investigate on their faith-life experiences. Mixed methods were utilized, employing survey questionnaire and in-depth interview. The Personal Empowerment Assessment Questionnaire (Whetten and Cameron, 2011) and Organizational Commitment Questionnaire (Meyer and Allen, 1990) were adopted and modified in this study. The study was conducted in 11 parishes involving 378 lay ministers and 6 key informants. Findings indicated that the participants perceived themselves to be strongly empowered and highly committed to their ministry. A positive significant relationship between empowerment and commitment was also revealed. Their number of years in the ministry significantly influence their empowerment level while their type of ministry significantly influence their commitment level. As to their faith-life experience, the following key concepts emerged: life is a mystery that constantly unfolds towards God; ministry is a communal service; God empowers the Church in order to serve; commitment is a life of conviction to the ministry; and commitment to the formation and communication are essentials to the ministry. Participants' desire to serve God and the Church is very evident and their ministry is their way of responding to God's call to service. The Church, ministry, empowerment, and commitment are all interpenetrated, and the crux of all these interrelationships is God. The Church is a communion for mission, whose Source is God Himself.

Friday Session II

11:15-12:45 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Philosophy

Session Chair: Juan Rafael Macaranas

40502 11:15-11:45 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Spiritualism or Materialism: A Philosophical Reflection of Swami Vivekananda's Thought

Satyendra Srivastava, University of Delhi, India

Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902), a synergy of flamboyance and spiritual depth, is one of the most prominent figures of modern times. His spiritualism inheres a deep concern for the poor. In his various speeches and writings, he emphasized the need of the material development of the poor. There is a misconception that he glorified religion and spirituality and ignored the basic material needs of the poor. This paper is an attempt to examine such allegations and misconceptions, and delineates his philosophy in a comprehensive way, that synthesizes spirituality and materialism. It also deals with the problem of ideological categorization of spiritualism and materialism. According to Vivekananda human beings are not just physical and material beings that exist to satisfy their senses but spiritual beings as well. It is this spirituality that unites humanity across the world at a higher level. But, mere spirituality is not enough. Therefore, he underscores the need for material development also. He was well aware about the condition of suffering humanity, living in abject poverty. He was of the opinion that to solve this problem we need not only Oriental spiritualism but also Occidental materialism. Whereas some scholars consider spirituality and materialism as opposing domains, Vivekananda perceives them as complementary and mutually beneficial. In this context, he appreciated the work-ethics of Japan and America, which he had witnessed during his visits to these countries. This inclusive approach is the need of the hour for an overall development of human civilization.

39524 11:45-12:15 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Philosophy of Travelling: The Family as Carrier of Culture

Juan Rafael Macaranas, De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde, The Philippines
Basilisa Macaranas, Housewife, The Philippines

This study will argue on the critical role of the family in the development of values and culture. Psycho-social development and philosophical writings explain how the primary values are developed early in life, mostly until 12 years old. For the next generation to thrive in times of change, philosophical mindfulness need to be inculcated while still young. Philosophizing opens one's perspective to diversity of culture and religious plurality. It makes people receptive to dialogues, interaction with other faiths and races, adept to technology, among others. To prepare children for life, families send them to schools and training. This is not enough. To survive and thrive, children need direct experiences in the global community. Philosophizing stems from wondering and exploring truths and ideas. Travelling is the physical wondering, seeking, exploring and verifying for one's self. When a family travels, a philosophical worldview is introduced to the children. A wider and deeper appreciation of humanity, arts, culture, religions, environment, and history becomes their framework of thinking. Whatever further studies or profession they take on, will be in the context of philosophical open-mindedness. Whatever stories and lessons the family gathers in travelling will naturally pass on to their sphere of influence, children and grandchildren. This way, we view the family as the carrier of culture. Therefore, travelling as a family should be part of the young's life and education. We will share significant experiences from our travels, abstraction from experiences of other families, and cite documented cases to support our philosophical arguments.

39284 12:15-12:45 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Xunzi's Rites and the Meaning of Life

Angel On Ki Ting, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

As it is commonly believed that Xunzi advocates the idea that human nature is evil, the rites, or li 禮, promoted by Xunzi are thus seen as practices that curb human nature. Nevertheless, as more and more scholars have pointed out that "evil" in the Xunzi describes the condition of a society rather than human nature, the rites are no longer seen as practices that suppress humans, but enable their flourishing. In fact, Xunzi, who lived in the warring state period of ancient China, was very much concerned with the promotion of human flourishing as contemporary philosophers and psychologists do. This paper will analyse the idea of human flourishing in the book of "Xunzi", and compare his view with that of contemporary philosophers and current findings in psychology. I will suggest that the practice of the rites advocated by Xunzi not only provides meaning to human life but also enables one to live a flourishing life.

Friday Session II

11:15-12:15 | Room 506 (5F)

Religion & Law

Session Chair: Naima Benkari

39210 11:15-11:45 | Room 506 (5F)

The Role of Law in Islamic Legal Philosophy

Ezieddin Elmahjub, Swinburne University of Technology, Australia

The paper will situate Islamic Legal Philosophy (ILP) within the dominant normative legal theories, utilitarianism and deontology. My approach is novel, significant, and vital to the long term flourishing of pluralist societies within Asia. I show that ILP has links to deontological ethics but does not banish utilitarianism. Overwhelming Islamic sources show that deontological values such as the right to life, fairness and dignity are first-order principles, while the promotion of wealth through utilitarianism is secondary. Under ILP, the overarching purpose of the Law giver's order is the people themselves. I show that ILP benefits from comparative normative theories on flourishing to construct a conceptual framework for modern Islamic lawmaking. The theories of Rawls and Sen share common ground with ILP: they promote the interest of people as the ultimate purpose of the social order by emphasising that the morally required choices are not necessarily those which maximise the good consequences for the majority. Rather, the goal is to establish society that promotes life, freedom, and opportunities. This paper presents a significant theoretical and practical contributions. It provides the basis to unite lawmaking around the world, particularly in plural societies around Asia. It shows Muslims share common values and agree on essential commitments with widely accepted global measures for human flourishing. The concerns of modern theories on human flourishing around promoting human rights, protecting the environment and distributive justice are also fundamental concerns of ILP. The paper presents an opportunity for those who view Islam as a source of violence to rethink their assumptions, while sending a clear message to Muslims who receive any global measures, that the values preached by comparative legal philosophies are not necessarily tools to dominate the Muslim world and undermine its Islamic legal heritage.

39007 11:45-12:15 | Room 506 (5F)

The Architecture of Ibadi Religious Architecture Through the Analysis of the Ibadi Jurisprudence

Naima Benkari, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

In spite of a long-standing interest in the Ibadi community and its historical, social, religious and architectural legacy, its Ibadi scholarly literature remains largely unknown. The present research aims to cast light on the Ibadi literature for the study of Ibadism past and present. This article analyses some of the most important Ibadi legal texts. One of them goes back to the twelfth century. The legal texts presented here were the primary references for the most important sources of Ibadi legislation still in use by the community. The study of these documents, along with other Ibadi scholarly literature on the topic of religious architecture, shows that this jurisprudence has regulated in detail the design, construction and management of mosques, and that this level of careful attention was due to the importance of the mosque for the instruction and organization of the community.

Friday Session III

14:00-16:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Symposium Presentation: Linguistics, Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science

Session Chair: Naomi Watanabe

40051 14:00-16:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Emotional Development in Early and Middle Childhood: Children's Interpretation and Expression of Emotions in Relation to Interpersonal Communication

Emotional development is crucial for young children's everyday interactions. Correct interpretation and expression of emotions aid smooth interpersonal communication, whereas incorrect interpretation and expression cause misunderstanding and interpersonal conflicts. Four papers in this symposium explore emotional development in early and middle childhood. Paper 1 investigates preschoolers' evaluation of emotion-eliciting situations, specifically how they interpret the intention of the agent and estimate the target's intensity of emotional response and coping skills. Putting the participants in both agent and target positions reveals the differences in their emotion evaluation between situations eliciting their own emotions and those eliciting others'. Papers 2, 3, and 4 focus on children's usage of emotion words. Papers 2 and 3 explore how elementary school students interpret and describe emotions and examine the relations between their emotion understanding and prosocial behaviors (Paper 2) and empathy (Paper 3). Children's interpretations and descriptions of emotions are discussed in relation to cultural values (Paper 2) and age differences (Paper 3). Then, Paper 4 reports the effectiveness of emotion word cards training on emotion expressions of an elementary school student who had difficulty in school adjustment. Together, these papers highlight the importance of emotional development in young children. Implications and practical applications of the findings are also discussed.

39693 Presentation #1

Young Children's Evaluation of Situations That Elicit Negative Emotional Responses: A Comparison with Evaluation of Situations of Others

Mai Hamana, The University of Tokyo & the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan

Children's understanding of emotional experience improves during preschool years. A previous study has revealed that young children understand others' negative emotions better than their own (Karniol & Koren, 1987). They made positive emotional inferences about their own emotional reactions to negative situations. The present study investigated young children's optimism not only with respect to their emotional experience but also based on their evaluation of situations where an agent affects a target (e.g., the building blocks tower that the target built is destroyed by the agent). Participants were 4- to 6-year-old Japanese children (n 56, M: 5;3). Children evaluated the intention of the agent, the target's ability to cope with the situation, and the intensity of the negative emotions of the target in two conditions: the self-emotion condition and the other-emotion condition. The self-emotion condition refers to the case where the target is the participant, and the other-emotion condition refers to the case where the target is the other character. The results reveal that children evaluated the intention of the agent more favorably in the self-emotion condition than in the other-emotion condition when they first evaluated the other-emotion condition followed by the self-emotion condition. In addition, they evaluated the target's ability more favorably and emotional experience weakly in the self-emotion condition than in the other-emotion condition. These findings suggest that children under-estimate the hostility toward themselves and overestimate their own ability to cope with the situation, even as they under-estimate the intensity of negative emotions.

39708 Presentation #2

Is Knowing More Emotion Words Good for Children? The Association between Emotion Vocabulary and Prosocial Behaviors in Elementary School Children

Naomi Watanabe, NTT Communication Science Laboratories, Japan
Tessei Kobayashi, NTT Communication Science Laboratories, Japan

Children's emotion understanding plays a critical role in their interpersonal relationships. This study investigated how Japanese elementary school children identify and describe emotions and examined the associations between their emotion vocabulary and prosocial behaviors. Participants were 30 seven-year-olds (16 first graders and 14 second graders; 15 girls) and their mothers (Mage = 39.1). The children read a wordless picture book, *One Frog Too Many* (Mayer & Mayer, 1975) which contains various emotional scenes, to their mothers. Children's utterances were transcribed, and then emotion words were coded into categories. The mothers rated their children's prosocial behaviors on a 12-item prosocial questionnaire (Takeda et al., 2004). The results show that the children identified more negative emotions than positive emotions presented in the picture book. In positive emotional scenes, many children also described the characters' harmonious relationship status rather than their emotions, suggesting that their emotional perceptions may be shaped by the relatedness-oriented cultural values. Although the children's frequent usage of emotion words were not related to their prosocial behaviors, their emotion vocabulary was significantly positively related to their prosocial behaviors, $r = .43, p < .05$. It is possible that children who can identify emotion expressions and emotion-eliciting behaviors and label them appropriately may be more attentive to their peers' emotions and provide prosocial response to them. The practical application of the findings will be discussed.

Friday Session III

14:00-16:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Symposium Presentation: Linguistics, Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science

Session Chair: Naomi Watanabe

39707 Presentation #3

Relationship Between Emotional Literacy Development and Empathy in Childhood

Yayoi Watanabe, Hosei University, Japan
Yurika Motomura, Hosei University, Japan

Studies of emotional literacy on children have suggested that children not only acquire a great deal of emotional vocabulary as they grow older, but also they express their emotions with a diversity of expressions. However, few studies have examined the developmental process of emotional literacy and the relations between children's emotional literacy and prosocial aspects. The purpose of this study was to investigate the development of children's emotional literacy and the relations between their emotional literacy and empathy. 634 elementary school students from first to sixth grade were showed three scenarios containing positive emotions, negative emotions and mixed emotions, which they may encounter in daily life. Then, they were asked to predict what emotional expressions the main character would show, how strong they would feel, and why they would feel the emotions. Moreover, 330 students in fourth to sixth grade completed the Childhood Multidimensional Empathy Scale. The results showed some interesting features of young children's emotional literacy. Students predicted that the main character would show emotions in diverse ways. Fourth graders used interjections more often than any other graders to express the character's feelings. These interjections were mostly remarks such as "did it," "wow," or "dang". Also, it was clear that the children in the high empathy group were strongly aware of emotional intensity in all scenes because they were highly sensitive to emotions and evaluated them appropriately. Further research is needed to examine the developmental process of emotional literacy.

39689 Presentation #4

Increasing Emotional Expressions Using Emotion Word Cards: A Case Study of a Student Having Difficulty in School Adjustment

Junko Iida, University of Tsukuba, Japan
Keiko Wada, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Students with developmental disorder and the gray zone students often show the difficulty in understanding and using the emotion words (Miyazaki et al., 2008; Tanaka et al., 2006). There is a case study in which the use of the emotion words was promoted by using emotion word cards in storytelling tasks (Mitsuda, Sai, & Higashihara, 2009). This study attempted to increase the use of emotion words in a student who have difficulty in school adjustment, using the same method and examined the changes in his use of emotional expressions during the tasks and everyday life. After conducting psychological assessment of one third grade boy, four sessions of storytelling task with and without using emotion word cards were conducted. When making stories without emotion word cards in the first and second session (baseline), the child did not use any emotion words; however, in the third session when emotion word cards were introduced, he suddenly started expressing the large number of emotion words. On average, he used more than two emotion words for each card in the third and fourth sessions. The increase in his use of emotion words was also observed during his school tasks and conversations with his family at home, suggesting that he is applying the learned skill to daily interactions. In conclusion, this method with emotion word cards seems to be an effective way to promote the use of emotion words among students having difficulties understanding and using emotion words.

Friday Session III

14:00-16:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Psychology & Education

Session Chair: Yukiko Inoue-Smith

40091 14:00-14:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Parental Involvement and Students' Outcomes: A Study in a Special Education (SPED) School in Singapore

Eulisia Er, Metta School, National Institute of Education-Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Cheng Yuanshan, National Institute of Education-Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

The role of parents and caregivers in their children's education is pivotal. Parental involvement (PI) is often associated with a range of student outcomes. This includes academic achievements, socioemotional development, adaptive skills, etc. This study is the first in Singapore to (1) explore the relationship between PI and student outcomes; (2) determine the effects of family structure and socioeconomic status (SES) on PI and (3) investigate factors that inform involvement in parents of children with specific developmental disabilities. Approval for the study was obtained from Nanyang Technological University's Institutional Review Board in Singapore. The revised version of Hoover-Dempsey and Sandler's (2005) comprehensive theoretical model on PI was used as the theoretical framework. Parents were recruited from a SPED school in Singapore which caters to school-aged children (7 to 21 years old). Pearson's product moment correlation, ANOVA and multiple regression analyses were used as statistical techniques. Results indicate that there are significant associations between PI and educational outcomes. Next, SES has a significant impact on levels of PI. In addition, parents reported being more involved at home, in school activities and the community, when teachers specifically requested their involvement. Home-based involvement was also predicted by perceptions of parents' time and energy, efficacy and beliefs in supporting their children's education, as well as their children's invitations. An interesting and counterintuitive inverse relationship was found between general school invitations and PI at home. Research findings are further discussed and suggestions are put forth to increase involvement for this specific group of parents.

39310 14:30-15:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Parenting Styles, Academic Achievement and Conduct in a Chinese School, Basis for Evolving a Management Supervisory Program

Ulysses Yu, St. Stephen's High School, The Philippines
Danilo K. Villena, Philippine Normal University, The Philippines
Jose Rizal Sanchez, Philippine Normal University, The Philippines

Purposes: to describe Parenting Styles of respondents' parents, pupils' Academic Achievement and Conduct and relationships to Parenting Styles. This answered the ff: 1. Parenting Styles of Grade 6 pupils' parents according to academic achievement and Conduct and their relationships. 2. What Management Supervisory Program (MSP) can be evolved based on findings? Methodology 1. Descriptive-correlation survey method was used to get results as Basis for MSP, to improve academic achievement and Conduct. 2. Data: A. 129 pupils from 8 sections of grade six and corresponding parents as purposive samples. B. survey questionnaire, Parental Authority Questionnaire (Buri), with certain modifications by experts' validations. C. School Records for Academic Achievement and Conduct. D. Interviews were randomly conducted. 3. Analysis and interpretation of data: frequency count, percentage, mean and chi-square of independence. Findings: 1. Parents generally authoritative 2. Highest percentage of pupils' academic achievement was moderately satisfactory. and satisfactory in Conduct, Lowest was outstanding in academic and fair in Conduct. 3. No significant relationships both to Academic Achievement and Conduct. Recommendations: 1. Parenting Styles be considered in School programs. 2. The developed 1year MSP with the following identified concerns be implemented: 1. Value Development 2. Discipline 3. Time Management 4. Academic Achievement. Each with objectives, strategies, activities, persons involved time frame and success indicator.

40485 15:00-15:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Effect of Sequential Storytelling Program on Executive Functions of Preschoolers

Chutipada Artsiri, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Vitanya Vanno, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Executive functions are more strongly associated with school achievements, positive behaviours, successful work and family life. According to the survey in 2015, it has been found that very young learners are commonly called preschoolers in Thailand have low Executive functions, especially in Inhibitory control, working memory and emotional control. The purpose of this study were (1) to develop the sequential storytelling program to improve Executive Functions of preschoolers and (2) to investigate the effect of sequential storytelling program on Executive Functions of preschoolers. Participants in this study were kindergarten students at Thawsi school (experimental group, n= 18 and control group, n= 18). The instruments used were Sequential storytelling program and Executive functions test, those were developed in this study. The results showed that Sequential storytelling program has positive effects on Executive Functions of preschoolers. This study supports that the Sequential storytelling program can improve Executive functions of preschoolers.

38786 15:30-16:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Critical Thinking: Definitions, Assessments, and Teaching Practices in Higher Education

Yukiko Inoue-Smith, University of Guam, Guam

Despite widespread recognition of its importance, there is a lack of consensus regarding the conceptual definition of "critical thinking" (CT). This literature review paper provides a better understanding of CT skills: focusing on the ways in which CT has been defined, on the ways in which teachers can foster CT in their students through teaching and assessment practices for CT, and on connections between CT and creativity. The paper consists of four sections: (1) Defining CT skills (CT is generally a self-regulated process of reasoning that is defined as an individual making a judgment of conclusions on a special purpose); (2) Teaching and assessing CT skills (creative ways of thinking, as well as CT skills, are "teachable," though many think these skills as intuitive); (3) Findings from CT studies (in the 21st century, the new and emerging technologies have changed learning from restrictive to flexible, accessible, and innovative approaches; and problem-based learning is a learner-centered, contextualized approach); and (4) Creativity and CT skills (creative thinking can be defined as the entire set of cognitive activities; and creative thinking is generally correlated with CT and with problem solving). And thus, enhancing CT skills promotes the learning process (especially the cognitive processes of learning) which, in turn, promotes teaching students how to think rather than what to think. Equipped with the information from this presentation, educators can apply instruction in CT skills to their institution's missions as a whole, and provide a more transformative educational experience for their students.

Friday Session III

14:00-16:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

Session Chair: Chen-Mei Li

40256 14:00-14:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Comparison of Nurses' Clinical Judgment and Consideration of Fall Prevention between Palliative Care and Orthopedic Wards

Mayumi Kato, Institute of Medical, Pharmaceutical and Health Sciences, National University Corporation Kanazawa University, Japan
Miho Shogenji, Institute of Medical, Pharmaceutical and Health Sciences, National University Corporation Kanazawa University, Japan
Mizue Suzuki, Hamamatsu Medical University, Japan
Kiyoko Izumi, Teikyo University of Science, Japan
Eiichi Ueno, University of Fukui, Japan

Prediction and prevention are difficult for patients who move alone without assistance. The aim of this study was to compare nurses' clinical judgment and consideration of fall prevention between palliative care and orthopedic wards. A face-to-face interview method was used with two focus groups, consisting of three nurses in each ward. Descriptive data of the causes of falls were collected and were analyzed qualitatively, concretely creating categories based on similar records. This study has been approved by the Kanazawa University Medical Ethics Committee. Nurses' clinical experience in the palliative care ward group was 12.8 ± 5.3 years and 19.0 ± 3.5 years in the orthopedic ward group. The number of falls experienced in the palliative care ward group was 9.7 ± 9.1 ; on the other hand, in the orthopedic ward, patients fell 8.3 ± 2.9 times. Nurses in the palliative care ward considered patients most likely to fall to be older patients with night delirium predicted via the assessment of cognition, sleeping patterns, and drugs that have adverse effects on delirium patients. On the other hand, nurses in orthopedic ward anticipated falls by not only older patients with post-operative night delirium but also adults with decreased muscle strength in their lower extremities post injury who incorrectly estimated their own mobility based on their pre-operative condition predicted via assessment of their psychological state. Considerations were different in the two groups. In conclusion, we found some similarities and differences, requiring further study. By a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

40479 14:30-15:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Measuring Relationships Among Interest and Enjoyment in Learning Ethics and the Factors Influencing Ethical Judgments

Brady Michael Jack, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan

This study presents the systematic development, validation, and application of a new survey for measuring student interest in, enjoyment from, and the predictive factors of leisure and school on students' attitudes toward learning ethics and socio-scientific issues. The Factors Effecting Ethics Learning (FEEL) survey is composed of eight subscales: (1) interest in protecting human life, (2) interest in genetic modification, (3) interest in nuclear threats to the environment, (4) interest in problems concerning interpersonal communication, (5) enjoyment from learning ethics, (6) enjoyment from solving environmental issues, (7) leisure factors of influence affecting ethical judgments, and (8) school factors of influence affecting ethical judgments. A four-step development process was employed: review of existing surveys, item construction, pilot testing of survey, and testing of validity and reliability of the survey. Structure equation modeling (SEM) was used to investigate the psychometric properties of the survey. Results demonstrate FEEL has a well-defined structure and good model fit to assessed data from a pilot test of the survey. Convergent and discriminant validity analyses indicate that each subscale is statistically well explained by its associated observable variables. Finally, implications for the future use of this survey are discussed.

40473 15:00-15:30 | Room 505 (5F)

The Deterrence Effect of Liability Rules: A Public Bad Experiment

Jing-Huey Shao, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Ming-Hung Wen Wen, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

This study is intended to investigate two issues: (1) whether punitive damage should be imposed on negligence torts, in addition to intentional torts and (2) how punitive damages should be computed. The experimental design of this study, which were examined using an empirical approach, are based on economic theories on the deterrence effect of compensatory and punitive damages. We use public bad (public good) experiment as our experimental model, which includes a baseline scenario and three types of treatments analogous to different types of damages. One is basic compensatory damage, the other two types of punitive damages are computed according to: (1) the loss that the tortfeasor has caused (cost internalization) and (2) the gain that the tortfeasor has obtained (gain elimination). Each treatment has two stages: (1) negligent tort and (2) intentional tort to address the questions as to whether punitive damage should be imposed on negligent torts and what kind of compensatory damage regimes provide the optimal deterrence effects in intentional torts and negligent torts, respectively.

40580 15:30-16:00 | Room 505 (5F)

The Transformation Process of Revival: A Case Study of LoToun Steel Adopted Chinese Culture I-Ching Feng-Shui Philosophy to Change Thought

Chen-Mei Li, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan
Li-Yueh Chen, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan
Ching-Fang Lee, Shih Chien University, Taiwan

Why a poorly management business after being taken over by an owner who is not in this area of expertise, can go back to life and also to regain the wellbeing of organizational life value? From the general management theory will be an unexplained case, but what kind of transformation process does it undergo? This study applied case study research method through Chinese culture I-Ching Feng-Shui study's point of view to reanalysis a revival process of LoToun Steel. This study finds that there are two major changes for the case company after originally trader Chairman Ding Yu-Quan took over LoToun Steel. The first change is to adopt Chinese culture I-Ching Feng-Shui principle reconstructing the main gate and environmental layout of the company. The second change is to adopt I-Ching philosophy in the organization decision making instead of immediate costs and short term interest considerations. However, this study explores that how the Chinese culture I-Ching Feng-Shui philosophy can affect the decision making of the organization, and then leading to the revival of transformation process. The research finds that thinking mode of I-Ching Feng-Shui philosophy will affect leader to change thought to achieve wisdom leadership. This includes that the leader's thinking change will change organization situation, the leader's ability to change tangible resource into intangible and also relatively to change intangible resource into tangible, and the leader's ability to allocate people and things into right place for improving organization value and wellbeing. Thus, this study proposed the practical and research implications.

Friday Session III

14:00-16:00 | Schumann Hall (2F)

Philosophy - Philosophy and Religion

Session Chair: Aaron Ben-Ze'ev

40241 14:00-14:30 | Schumann Hall (2F)

On the Free Choice of the Will in Faith or Reason: A Study of Augustine of Hippo

Yu-Ling Lin, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

This article is about the phenomenon of will in Augustine of Hippo's ontology. According to *On Free Choice of the Will*, Augustine considers that the origin of sin in human beings must not be given by God because He is omni-benevolence. In that case, God has not created any badness in the world, but has arranged the layers of good for all kinds of beings. In order to distinguish human beings from other beings, God has gifted the abilities of reason and free will for human beings' souls. This will, Augustine argues, makes human beings have the choice to be good or not. Although his argument is based on the theological system, which raises the status of faith in the capacity of human soul and declines reason, his explanation of free choice of the will would be suspected as a preacher's persuasion. To clarify the suspicions, here I will discuss the functions of the free choice of the will in the status of human soul through his ontology.

40600 14:30-15:00 | Schumann Hall (2F)

Contemporary Justifications of Science and Their Tension with Judeo-Christian Religions

Andrew Domondon, Waseda University, Japan

Few people doubt the importance of the science for any individual or state to survive and thrive in today's world. There is, however, considerable disagreement about how science education and scientific research should be justified and pursued. Sociologist Steve Fuller has noted that philosophers of science Thomas Kuhn and Karl Popper have each expressed very influential opposing views on these matters. In my talk, I will explain both of their views in detail, but in brief, Popper argues that science should be driven by the public interest and should be accountable whereas Kuhn suggests that science should be driven by the concerns of the scientific community and should remain autonomous from the public. I argue, however, both accounts, despite their influential role in contemporary discourse on science and their appropriation of certain Judeo-Christian ideas, are fundamentally in tension with the understanding of science expressed by Judeo-Christian religions.

39671 15:00-15:30 | Schumann Hall (2F)

A Study of the Process Consciousness and Process-Free Consciousness in the Cognitive Process of Buddhist Psychology

Dipen Barua, Centre of Buddhist Studies, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

In the Abhidhamma, one of the divisions of the Pāli Canon, the whole gamut of Buddhist psychological experience is expounded in detail by two streams of consciousness: process-consciousness and process-free consciousness. The process consciousness refers to the active condition of consciousness when it occurs in a cognitive process. The process-free consciousness refers to the passive condition of the mind when it is free from a cognitive process. The second stream is also called door-free consciousness because it does not occur in any of the six sense-doors: the eye, ear, nose, tongue, body, and mind. On the other hand, the process-free consciousness presents three different functions: as life-continuum consciousness, death consciousness, and rebirth-linking consciousness. However, it has been observed that the life-continuum consciousness is closely connected to the Abhidhamma version of the cognitive process in the active condition of mind. Also, scholars such as Wijerekerka (1979) and Rhys Davids (1936) have firmly stated that the concept of life-continuum consciousness is the same as the unconscious theory in Freudian psychology. Dividing into two parts, part one of this paper will answer the following question: why the term 'life-continuum consciousness' was not often found in the Suttas, recognized as the discourses of the Buddha, but introduced in the Abhidhamma when presenting the theory of the cognitive process in Buddhist psychology? Taking scholars' opinions into consideration, the second part, with the application of a cognitive process of Buddhist Psychology, will argue that the "life-continuum consciousness" does not correspond to the "unconscious" in Freudian psychology.

39216 15:30-16:00 | Schumann Hall (2F)

Is Love Best When it is Fresh? The Role of Time and Change in Romantic Love

Aaron Ben-Ze'ev, University of Haifa, Israel

"Love and eggs are best when they are fresh." Russian Proverb

The dispute concerning the duration of romantic love has prevailed in both philosophy and psychology (as well as in other disciplines). In philosophy, the dispute centers on the issue of whether or not love is conditional. Aristotle, for instance, considers love as conditional; according to him, it can end if the beloved changes for the worse. Other philosophers, such as Plato and Levinas, consider love as unconditional, holding that it can last for a lifetime. This dispute is conducted on both empirical and theoretical levels, yet neither level has provided conclusive evidence for resolving the issue fully. The main argument supporting the brief nature of love is the crucial role of change in generating emotions and the restless nature of modern society. In our high-paced society, which is characterized by change, speed, and efficiency, we are flooded with superficial excitement (Bauman 2003; Rosa 2013). Slow, profound, or older people often fall victim to this rapid pace; fast and superficial people have the edge. I will present some conceptual distinctions—such as those between romantic intensity and profundity, fleeting pleasure and lasting satisfaction, instrumental and intrinsic activities, and external change and intrinsic development—that support the presence of enduring profound love (Ben-Ze'ev, 2017). I conclude that although the taste of fresh love is marvelous, profound love can become more nutritious with time.

Friday Session III

14:00-16:00 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Ethics

Session Chair: Sylvester Chima

39475 14:00-14:30 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

What Impact Does Ones' Religious Affiliation Have on Their Ethical Decision Making?

Teresa Costouros, MacEwan University, Canada

Bruce Thomson, MacEwan University, Canada

Businesses are plagued by scandalous reports of unethical behavior as high-level executives are being accused of sexual misconduct and other misdeeds. In changing times, it is understandable that businesses have greater difficulty thriving and even surviving. These pressures may lead to the increase in unethical conduct within corporations. One industry under pressure is the insurance industry. The recent wildfires, a devastating hurricane season and rising fraudulent claims have added pressure to high-level executives to continue to report positive earnings. The wildfire in Northern Alberta will cost Canadian insurance companies an estimated 3.5 billion dollars or higher. Lloyds of London has estimated the cost of hurricane damage in America to reach as high as 70 billion dollars. The insurance industry is built on trust and faith of their clientele. Thus, one could argue that in this industry ethical behavior is a key component of doing business. In this study, we seek to determine the role religion plays in the decisions of insurance industry professionals. It seems logical to believe that if one is purportedly religious, this might influence their ethical behavior. This study answers the question: what impact does ones' religious affiliation have on their ethical decision-making? We will also examine whether this differs amongst various religious affiliations? We used a validated survey questionnaire which was sent to business-persons in the Canadian financial sector, and consisted of rating 16 ethical decision-making questions on a Likert scale from 1-5. We also control for gender, age, ethnicity, and more.

36785 14:30-15:00 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

The Views of Human Resource Practitioners in Promoting Ethical Behaviour in Organisations: A South African Perspective

Barney Erasmus, University of South Africa, South Africa

Organisations that implement a management philosophy that relies heavily on business ethics in all functional areas but especially when dealing with human resources, are proven to be more successful than those that operate in an unethical manner. The purpose of this paper is to share insights obtained from human resource (HR) practitioners about ethical behaviour in South African organisations. A descriptive study was undertaken using an online research design in which practitioners were required to respond to statements on possible unethical behaviour. Respondents (304) were mostly employed at large organizations and generally held post-graduate academic qualifications. The unethical behaviours most frequently observed include actions such as taking credit for work done by someone else, misusing sick leave or sabotaging the work of another person and disregard for company policies and procedures. The areas that lent themselves to the most serious unethical actions in organizations were employee selection, performance management and appraisal, recruitment and advertising, and remuneration and rewards. The areas least subject to unethical conduct are considered affirmative action and employment equity plans, employee orientation and induction, employee socialisation and psychometric testing. The results might also suggest that HR has been less effective in dealing with ethical matters or, alternatively, that business ethics has become a higher priority involving greater responsibility on the part of senior management. This study emphasises the important role and contribution the human resource function can and should make to institutionalise good business ethics in organisations.

40570 15:00-15:30 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Religious and Non-Religious Grounds for Refusing Vaccination the Results of a Database Search

Yutaka Kato, Ishikawa Prefectural Nursing University, Japan

While vaccination is considered compulsory for some diseases and recommended for others, people might refuse it for religious or non-religious reasons. According to the classification used in the United States, refusals can be made on medical, religious, and philosophical grounds, of which the latter two are often described as "conscientious reasons." Due to "community immunity," not every person must be vaccinated for vaccinations to be effective in suppressing wide-spread infection. However, every country must clearly demarcate between the acceptable and unacceptable grounds for refusing vaccination. Vaccination refusal stands at the intersection of biomedicine, bioethics, public health, religious studies, and related disciplines. The objective of this presentation is to outline the reasons that some individuals worldwide refuse to be vaccinated, with a focus on the aforementioned "conscientious reasons." For this purpose, I conducted a literature search using the PubMed database. Approximately half of first authors in the retrieved articles belonged to institutions in the United States, but the geographical distribution of researches showed that vaccination refusal is a global phenomenon. Today, few major religious groups explicitly refuse vaccinations per se; sometimes, refusals on religious grounds are in part a consequence of the historical course of events. Certain arguments for religious refusals, such as those based on a repugnance for the use of components derived from aborted fetuses, can be avoided entirely through technological advances in the medical field. I present the categorization and characteristics of religious and non-religious vaccination refusal, with a view to situate conscience properly within healthcare.

39417 15:30-16:00 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Language as a Barrier to Informed Consent and Patient Communications in South African Hospitals

Sylvester Chima, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Background: The ability of HCPs to communicate effectively is critical to patient understanding. Barriers to communication arising from illiteracy and language could prevent understanding of medical procedures, thereby putting patients at risk of providing informed consent (IC) without comprehension. The National Health Act stipulates that healthcare professionals (HCPs) when obtaining IC, "must, where possible, inform the user in a language the user understands and in a manner which takes into account the user's level of literacy." Language barriers can negatively impact on healthcare services by causing errors such as misdiagnosis, non-adherence to prescribed medications; affecting patients' rights to IC and confidentiality, leading ultimately to negligence claims against HCPs. Methods: This was a cross-sectional descriptive study, designed to evaluate the quality of IC obtained by HCPs at randomly selected public hospitals in Durban, South Africa. To determine challenges to IC experienced during clinical practice, HCPs were asked to rank 6 criteria as potential barriers to obtaining IC. Results: There were 927 participants, comprising 168 doctors, 355 nurses and 404 patients. Most HCPs were female with 1-55 years professional experience. Most patients spoke IsiZulu language (55%); unemployed (66%), with secondary education (69%). HCPs identified language, poor education, workload, and lack of interpreters, as major barriers to IC. Conclusions: This study's results are consistent with others from multicultural settings which indicate that major challenges to IC practice include language barriers. Provision of trained interpreters may assist with minimizing language barriers, improved communications and overall quality of healthcare service delivery.



Featured Presentation: Brian Victoria

Friday, March 23 | 16:15-17:00 | Room 504 (5F)

Shinto: Window on Universal Religion

To claim that Shinto is in some way connected with “universal religion” would appear to be an oxymoron. As explained in any guidebook on Japan, Shinto is the indigenous religion of the Japanese people, and only the Japanese people. By comparison with the five great world religions, that is, Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism and Hinduism, Shinto appears to an exclusively ethnic religion.

At the same time, it is important to recall that everyone alive today is a homo sapiens, a human species with a history of at least 200,000 years and likely longer. Nevertheless, the five major world religions have, at most, a history of only 5,000 years. Even older religions, such as those of the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and Indo-Europeans, add perhaps another five thousand years to our knowledge of religious history. Thus, we currently have some idea of the spiritual life of homo sapiens dating back, at most, 10,000 years. This means we currently understand only about 5% or less of our collective religious history, or in other words, we are largely ignorant of 95% of the spiritual life of our species.

The thesis of this paper is that what existed prior to known or historic religions, and therefore the oldest form of religious belief, is today called “animism.” Animism is a religion (or, more accurately, a series of closely related religions) once prevalent throughout the entire world and can therefore be rightfully identified as the universal religion of all homo sapiens. Inasmuch as Shinto is today one of the most vibrant forms of animism still in existence, it can serve as a window to that time when animism was the universal religion of human kind. This paper explores not only Shinto’s ritual and mythological content but also the impact that animism, as manifested in Shinto, has had on today’s world religions.

Biography

Dr Brian Victoria is a native of Omaha, Nebraska and a 1961 graduate of Nebraska Wesleyan University in Lincoln, Nebraska. He holds a MA in Buddhist Studies from Sōtō Zen sect-affiliated Komazawa University in Tokyo, and a PhD from the Department of Religious Studies at Temple University.

In addition to a second, enlarged edition of *Zen At War* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2006), Brian’s major writings include *Zen War Stories* (RoutledgeCurzon, 2003); an autobiographical work in Japanese entitled *Gaijin de ari, Zen bozu de ari (As a Foreigner, As a Zen Priest)*, published by San-ichi Shobo in 1971; *Zen Master Dōgen*, coauthored with Professor Yokoi Yūhō of Aichi-gakuin University (Weatherhill, 1976); and a translation of *The Zen Life* by Sato Koji (Weatherhill, 1972). In addition, Brian has published numerous journal articles, focusing on the relationship of not only Buddhism but religion in general, to violence and warfare.

From 2005 to 2013 Brian was a Professor of Japanese Studies and director of the AEA “Japan and Its Buddhist Traditions Program” at Antioch University in Yellow Springs, OH, USA. From 2013-2015 he was a Visiting Research Fellow at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Kyoto, Japan where he is writing a book tentatively entitled: *Zen Terror in 1930s Japan*. Brian currently continues his research as a Senior Research Fellow at the Oxford Centre for Buddhist Studies, and is a fully ordained Buddhist priest in the Sōtō Zen sect.



Shodō Workshop (Japanese Calligraphy)

Saturday, March 24 | 12:15-13:30 | Room 504 (5F)

A continuing feature of IAFOR's Kobe-based conferences is the showcasing of the arts and culture of Japan. As part of a workshop provided by the Japanese calligraphy group *Wa*, conference attendees have the opportunity to gain knowledge and practical experience of the Japanese art of calligraphy through an informative demonstration. After the demonstration, delegates will have the opportunity to try their hand at calligraphy, and write their own names in Japanese.

Saturday March 24

08:30-09:00	Coffee, Tea and Pastries Room 504 (5F)
09:00-10:30	Parallel Session I
10:30-10:45	Coffee Break Room 504 (5F)
10:45-12:15	Parallel Session II
12:15-13:30	Lunch Break
12:45-14:00	Shodō Workshop (Japanese Calligraphy) Room 504 (5F) Group Wa, Kobe, Japan
13:30-15:30	Parallel Session III
15:30-15:45	Coffee Break Room 504 (5F)
15:45-16:30	Featured Presentation & Conference Closing Address Room 504 (5F) On Being Tolerant and Acceptant to Survive Life Changes Monty P. Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Saturday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room 501 (5F)

Industrial Organization and Organization Theory

Session Chair: Hsueh-Liang Fan

39331 09:00-09:30 | Room 501 (5F)

Part-Time Work and Affective Commitment to the Organization

Dag Ingvar Jacobsen, Agder University, Norway

In a world characterized by increasing rate of change it has become of utmost importance for organizations to be able to hold on to their employees. One way to retain employees is to develop a strong sense of affective commitment to the organization. At the same time many organizations, especially within the health sector, have to rely on a large proportion of the employees working only in part-time positions. It is our main general argument that working part-time will decrease the affective commitment to the organization. However, this negative effect will probably be moderated by whether working part-time is voluntary or not. We investigate these hypotheses in a study of a large Norwegian health enterprise through a survey including almost 3000 respondents. Results indicate that our main hypothesis is supported, although the moderating effects are not quite as expected. The findings are discussed, and implications for human resource management is outlined.

39329 09:30-10:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation Synergy on R&D Employee Creativity and Work Performance in an ODM Company

Hsueh-Liang Fan, Soochow University, Taiwan

Despite researchers have suggested that intrinsic motivation has more potential benefits on employees creativity and work performance than extrinsic motivation, most of the prior studies have only focused on one form of intrinsic or extrinsic motivation. Furthermore, there has been a debate in creativity literature about whether intrinsic motivation could be increased by extrinsic motivation; however, relatively little research has examined the interactive effect of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation on employees novel and workable creativity. Novel creativity refers to employees who come up with creative solutions to the problem, and workable creativity is used to describe that employees who suggest new way to achieve existing goals. Drawing on a model of motivational synergy, this study proposed that two forms of intrinsic motivation (enjoyment and challenge) are most likely to enhance employee creativity and work performance. Besides, extrinsic motivation (outward and compensation) moderates the relationship between intrinsic motivation and employee creativity. Using survey data from 237 R&D employees of an ODM company in Taiwan, this study found that both intrinsic and extrinsic motivations have positive influences on employees' creativity, which in turn increase work performance. The path coefficient from intrinsic motivation to employee creativity was higher than the path from extrinsic motivation to employee creativity. Moreover, employee workable creativity was influenced by the interaction between enjoyment and outward. Workable creativity was increased when employees have a high level of outward and enjoyment in the work. Implications of the present findings for both theory and practice are discussed.

38763 10:00-10:30 | Room 501 (5F)

Factoring in the Diversity of Asian Leadership Styles When Succession Planning

Michael Sanger, Hogan Assessment Systems, USA

Krista Pederson, Kippies Group Ltd., China

Effective succession planning tends to elude many otherwise functional multinational companies operating in Asia. Making inferences about future performance, the variance of organizational politics and a tendency to devote limited (if any) focus to assessing "hidden potential" all get in the way. What's more, there is a common misunderstanding amongst most executives that all individuals considered for a succession plan should have a certain profile of characteristics, most of which are based on biased models of psychological Agency. Despite the growing availability of multilingual online assessments that provide data needed to make meaningful comparisons in an international context, the call for company-wide standardization of recruitment and development tactics is trending. Using psychoanalytic and implicit leadership theories as the foundation for our research, we examined country-specific data across Asia in light of common high potential models and other relevant metanalytic findings (e.g. five factor model analyses). 5748 managers were included in the study. We used t-score comparisons, score averages and k-means clustering to determine in which Asian countries the classic Western leadership profile will operate as expected; in which locations such a model will inadvertently deem valuable employees as unfit for leadership positions; and the role societal differences played in shaping alternative leadership expectations. This session will review how understanding the associated characteristics can maximize the effectiveness of an organizational succession plan as well as expand inclusiveness. Examples that demonstrate related talent management strategies and implications across Asia will be discussed.

Saturday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

Session Chair: Yunita Sari

39908 09:00-09:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Time Pressure and Creativity of Programmers: A Case Study at Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Indonesia's State Electricity Corporation)

Tathi Masyitah, Universiteit Leiden, Netherlands

Elsewhere in the professional practices, programmers tend to be involved in every role in software development project as analysts, designers, programmers, even as testers which are not common practices due to the lack of resources. Having insufficient time to fulfil all the requests in completing a project because of time pressures and workload are a perceived problem. On the one hand, the management realises these situations are unavoidable driven by the dynamic of projects which must meet a given delivery time. Programmers are then required to be creative because they are also responsible for translating all related information, demands and complexities into the simplest procedures and algorithms which may go beyond their job descriptions. This research investigates how much time pressure is experienced by programmers and at which level it is considered as maximum in government companies. The relationship between time pressure and creativity is correlated using a quantitative approach. The analysis of the number of working days in a week, number of tasks and amount of pressure on the programmer's creative cognitive processing, showed a negative correlation. With Pearson's r , a Sig. (2-tailed) coefficient value of -0.313 , $p < 0.05$, it may be concluded that greater time pressure is correlated to lower creativity. Other dominant influence factors such as age, working experiences and the working place are also presented. This research ends with conclusions and recommendations for the best level of time pressure at which management should impose to achieve the most creative ideas from programmers.

40522 09:30-10:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Millennial and Generation X Mothers: The Moderating Role of Generations on the Relation Between Parenting Self-Efficacy and Parenting Style

Aylin Bello, Ateneo de Manila University and Miriam College, The Philippines

Samantha Malate, Miriam College, The Philippines

Mariel Manalo, Miriam College, The Philippines

Bettina Grace Solleza, Miriam College, The Philippines

Victoria Apuan, Miriam College, The Philippines

The study examined the relation between parenting self-efficacy (PSE) and parenting style, specifically the authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles, and whether generation moderates the relation between these PSE and parenting style. Data were gathered from Generation X and Millennial Filipino mothers ($N=200$) who have at least one child aged 10 to 13 years old. They were asked to answer the Parents as Social Context Questionnaire (Skinner, Johnson, & Snyder, 2005) and the Parenting Sense of Competence Scale (Gibaud-Wallston & Wandersman, 1978). SPSS Process (Hayes, 2013) was utilized to analyze the data. The results revealed that PSE significantly predicts both parenting styles, such that PSE positively predicts authoritative parenting whereas PSE negatively predicts authoritarian parenting. Results indicate that parents with high PSE tend to utilize the authoritative parenting style, whereas parents with low PSE exercise the authoritarian parenting style. It also revealed that generation does moderate the relationship between parenting self-efficacy and authoritarian parenting style, but not with authoritative parenting style. PSE of Generation X mothers ($M = 71.83$) were lower than Millennial parents ($M = 73.01$) which resulted in Generation X parents being more authoritarian ($M = 2.13$) than Millennial parents ($M = 2.01$). Implications of the results on theory and parenting intervention will be discussed.

39722 10:00-10:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Building Family Strength: A Preliminary Study of a Sundanese Wife in Bandung City, Indonesia

Yunita Sari, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Tina Afiatin, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Wawan Setiawan, Pusat Studi Sunda, Indonesia

In the era of globalization, the family as a system faces the dynamics of rapid change and demands a high process of adaptation. Family strength is a family competence to be able to perform family functions optimally. This family strength-related research has been developed in various countries. However, the exploration of the uniqueness of families in the cultural context in Asia, especially Indonesia has not been much expressed. In fact, the strength of a family becomes the basis for the formation of the identity and behavior of a nation. Through a qualitative approach, this preliminary study attempts to identify risk and protective factors that support the Sundanese wives influence the formation of a family strength and understand how the value of Sundanese culture plays a role in their family life. The method used is case study on three Sundanese family in Bandung city, Indonesia. In depth interviews and observations are used as data collection methods. The results of interviews in the analysis through thematic coding method. The findings of this study are expected to be a base to find the proper interpretation of family strength model in Indonesia.

Saturday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Mental Health

Session Chair: Teguh Lesmana

38929 09:00-09:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Implementation of Positive Psychology Interventions in Improving Subjective Well Being on Individuals with Physical Disability Due to Accidents

Nurani Ruhendi Putri, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia
Monty. P Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia
Untung Subroto Dharmawan, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Everyone may desire a perfect physical state to be able to live optimally, but in fact many live with disability. One of the causes of physical disability is an accident, after which individuals can experience drastic changes in some aspects of life that may affect their subjective well being condition. One of the interventions that can be used to improve subjective well being (SWB) is positive psychology interventions (PPIs). This study was conducted to see the effect of PPIs (count your blessings, use your strength, and be your best possible self) in increasing the SWB on individuals with physical disability due to accidents. The sample in this study amounted to four people with an age range of 44 to 66 years old, but after a psychological examination, one of the participants was unable to follow the intervention sessions due to illness and had to return home. Sampling was done by non-probability sampling technique, which is purposive sampling with research design: one group pre-test - post-test design. After the statistic analysis using SPSS, the results showed a significant difference if measured by satisfaction with life scale (SWLS) ($p = 0.004 < 0.05$). Conversely, no significant differences were shown when measured using positive affect and negative affect scale (PANAS), with positive affect ($p = 0.12 > 0.05$) and negative affect ($p = 0.17 > 0.05$) and measured by the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (OHQ) ($p = 0.19 > 0.05$).

39709 09:30-10:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Character Strengths and Psychological Well-Being Among Adolescents

Ayu Riana Sari, Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani, Indonesia
Winna Andini Handayani, Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani, Indonesia

This study is based on the concern about the many problems experienced by adolescents that indicate the lack of psychological well-being. The society tends to blame the adolescents and handles the problem by focusing on the negative aspects of adolescents and less attention to the positive aspects associated with what positive ability the adolescents have to overcome their problems. This study aims to get data of character strengths own by the adolescents and the contribution of character strengths to psychological well-being. This research method is a quantitative research with non experimental design. The measuring tool used is a VIA-youth questionnaire and the Psychological Well-being questionnaire from Carol D. Ryff. Total of 822 high school students in Bandung Indonesia filled the questionnaires. Data is analyzed by multiple regression with step-wise regression method. Result revealed that gratitude is significantly contributes to psychological well-being, along with character of zest, self-regulation, love, humility, hope, honesty, leadership, social intelligence, humor and perseverance. Based on the results of this study, it can be used as input to create a program of adolescent character development.

38607 10:00-10:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Correlation on Mindfulness, Self Esteem and Impulsive Buying Among Female Online Shopper

Teguh Lesmana, Bunda Mulia University, Indonesia

As the development of technology and Internet increases, many items can be purchased online. A person no longer need to come to the place to buy a desired product while they could shop online. People do shop based on human need and motivation to buy. Feelings and emotions are influenced by human mindset, and the mindset can relate to the person's state of mindfulness. Mindfulness becomes important for the activity of shopping online, because if a person is not really aware of the purchase of goods that he bought, then the shopping behavior into something that is automatic and not to meet the needs of that person. A shopping behavior will be automatically redirecting someone to buy goods impulsively (impulsive buying). In addition to impulsive buying, need to buy in consumer behavior can also be related to a person's self - esteem. Lack of awareness (mindfulness) of each behavior performed and the influence of self - esteem of individual make them look for ways to meet the interim (temporary fulfillment), may be the background of a person making a purchase online or via impulsive online shopping.

Saturday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Room 506 (5F)

Religion - Religion and Education
Stream: Session Chair: Edward A. Irons

39539 09:00-09:30 | Room 506 (5F)

The Ecological Ethics of Laudato Si', Its Pedagogy and Doable Solutions for a Greener Philippines

Antonio Levy Ingles Jr, De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde, The Philippines

Laudato Si', the first encyclical that addresses the environment, challenges us all to survive, thrive and let our generation in times of change "be a time remembered for the awakening of a new reverence for life" (LS #207). The Ecological Ethics of Laudato Si' echoes the biblical concept of justice – the Hebraic Covenant Theology, which is best translated as Right-Relation in four directions: to God, to oneself, to our fellow human beings and to creation. Pope Francis calls us for this integral ecology and asks for us "educators capable of developing an ethics of ecology, and helping people, through effective pedagogy" (LS #210). Responding to this call toward a Greener Philippines, it incorporates doable ways in making learning authentic based on some key ideas from the instructional principles of constructivist pedagogy and balances it with cognitive and affective approaches where experiential learning moves the student to sympathy and empathy. Seventy (70) environmental advocates are asked to identify among the four doable solutions that may be part of student's experiential learning, namely: Zero Carbon, Zero Waste, Sustainable Water and Sustainable Transportation which the student may apply in any of the four areas, namely: at home, in school, within a local community and in the workplace. Practically, the results of the survey suggest that the respondents prefer most the Zero Waste to be applied in all four areas to survive and thrive for A Greener Philippines.

40394 09:30-10:00 | Room 506 (5F)

The Buddhist Ethics as a Basis of Education

Shimo Sraman, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Thailand

In ancient times, ethics was regarded as a branch of religion. In the advancement of human civilization and culture, ethics has played an important role in history. It is regarded as a subject of great interest for modern thinkers. Its problems are concerned with human conduct. The modern thinkers have tried to analyze the different ethical concepts like 'a good society', 'a good nation' to understand the deeper meaning and significance of ethical problems. The basic principles of Buddhist education are based on the threefold of training cause as mentioned; morality, meditation, and wisdom. One who experiences this conducts can be a role model for their social life. However, in this paper, we discuss how Buddhist ethical education will help beings to survive their lives in this modern world. Furthermore, we explain that by properly knowing Buddhist ethical education, people will realize by themselves what good or bad actions are being done in daily life. Ultimately, we conclude in this paper that the aim and purpose of education according to Buddhists is to bring about a perfect and integrated development of human personality.

39704 10:00-10:30 | Room 506 (5F)

Turbulence and Endurance: The Evolution of Yiguandao's Core Teachings

Edward A. Irons, The Hong Kong Institute for Culture, Commerce and Religion, Hong Kong

Yiguandao is perhaps the most important Chinese new religion to arise in the twentieth century. Starting as a small group of sectarian temples, Yiguandao expanded rapidly in the 1930s into a nation-wide religious network. When its leader Zhang Tianran died in 1947, he left behind a vibrant religious tradition that proved able to adapt to the most serious challenges any religion can face. During the 1950s the group was nearly exterminated in mainland China. Yet it survived, and thrived, outside China—in Taiwan and southeast Asia as well as Korea and Japan. Today Yiguandao has become a mature transnational religion with its own character. Yiguandao teachings are syncretic. They borrow in particular from Confucianism, Quanzhen Daoism, and Buddhism. But its primary inspiration is Eternal Mother teachings. Using a history of religions approach, this paper will trace the core Yiguandao teachings, and their sources, as developed in the pre-1947 period. In addition, we will note some new directions these teachings have taken in the last 60 years, as the tradition continues to evolve.

Saturday Session I

09:00-10:30 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Philosophy - Philosophy and the Arts

Session Chair: Jove Jim Aguas

38560 09:00-09:30 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Word From the Heart: Journalism, Relation, and Love

Jason Abellaneda Bagaia, University of the Philippines Cebu, The Philippines

Occupational ideology has been widely scrutinized in discourse on journalism as the constitutive core of the profession, notwithstanding its internal contradictions. Journalism's potential and actual reconfigurations that stem from the production of genres, force of extra-journalistic ideologies, and challenges from ethicists necessitates deeper philosophical reflection on the journalist as a human being in relation to others such as their sources as well as their audiences. Austrian Martin Buber's elaboration of "I-Thou" as a relational mode of existence and German Dietrich Von Hildebrand's understanding of "love as value response" towards persons are crucial in inspiring the individual journalist's pursuit of the components of the ideology—public service, objectivity, autonomy, immediacy, and ethics—as he navigates changing circumstances. While it has been argued that progress in journalism must be attached to concepts like multiculturalism and multimedia, the human capacity for relation and virtue of love can constitute theoretical frameworks to enhance and critique journalistic pedagogy, praxis, and products in ways that transcend the limits of multiculturalism and multimedia to do so. In this paper, I argue that the twin concepts stand as robust philosophical foundations for a broader view of the composition of the journalistic public, a nuanced acceptance of subjectivities in journalism, an inclusive paradigm of journalistic autonomy, circumspection in calibrating the speed or slowness of news making, and practitioners' acceptance of ethics as humanitarian imperatives rather than as tools in the news production industry.

39051 09:30-10:00 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Angel Time in the Undiscovered Country: The Cultural and Philosophical Context of Contemporary Afterlife Fiction for Young Adults

Sophie Masson, University of New England, Australia

In recent years, fiction specifically set in or about the afterlife has become a popular, critically acclaimed sub-genre within contemporary speculative fiction for young adults, especially but not only in English-language publishing. These narratives, where the main characters die at the beginning of the story and find themselves in a world beyond death, have evolved within a rich cultural context, including inspirations from folklore, philosophy, mythology, religion, adult literature both classic and contemporary, and contemporary screen-based narratives. Young adult afterlife fiction depicts 'the undiscovered country', as Shakespeare's Hamlet called it, as a transitional, liminal world. These are not the 'absolute' territories of heaven, or hell, but afterworlds resembling Purgatory and Hades, or similar in-between territories found in traditional beliefs and cultures around the world. Little is fixed, with the instability of territory reflecting the instability of characters' cultural and personal identities in the world of the dead. And a high degree of individuation is also present, amongst which is that in most of these novels God is absent, which may reflect the beliefs of contemporary young adults. Yet while young adult afterlife novels avoid overt religious messages, they do not shy away from challenging explorations of life and death. In this paper, the author, an established novelist for young adults, as well as a PhD student in Creative Practice whose doctoral work includes the first substantial analysis of young adult afterlife fiction, profiles the intriguing cultural and philosophical questions raised by this fascinating literary sub-genre.

39527 10:00-10:30 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

The Role of Arts in Preserving/Transforming National Identity in Times of Change: Filipino Context

Jove Jim Aguas, University of Santo Tomas, The Philippines

The identity of a nation is dynamic and continuously undergoes transformation. Given the constantly changing political, social, cultural and even economic environment the crucial question is how can a nation's identity be preserved and transformed in the midst of all these changes. While national identity has some core elements it cannot remain static amidst external influences. These external influences bring about changes that can have a positive and a negative effect on a nation's identity. One aspect of the identity of a nation is its arts which expresses in a creative and aesthetic manner the nation's core values, ideals and aspirations. In sense it is a part of the cultural heritage of a people and expresses its very identity. In this paper, I will focus on the role of arts in preserving and transforming the national identity in times of change. In this context, I will discuss what I consider as the three fundamental functions of arts vis-à-vis national identity, namely, the expressive, hermeneutic (interpretation) and critical functions. Fundamentally arts expresses and manifests national identity through creative, imaginative, aesthetic and technical skills. Arts as interpretation forms and redefines the national identity through meaning generation/interpretation. Arts as critique allows a people to have a critical look at themselves and examine the external factors that influence their national identity allowing them to preserve their national identity and enabling them to integrate the positive things from these external influences. As an application, I will highlight Filipino arts and identity.

Saturday Session II

10:45-12:15 | Room 501 (5F)

Industrial Organization and Organization Theory

Session Chair: Alizara Juangbhanich

39716 10:45-11:15 | Room 501 (5F)

The Dynamic of Work Ethic Implementation in Public Organizations: An Exploratory Study at the Police District Office in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Laily Rahmah, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Arif Nurcahyo, Police District Office, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Fathul Himam, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Bagus Riyono, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

A work ethic is a normative rule containing value and code of conduct as guidance for the employee in doing the job. The aggregation of employee work ethic is a representation of work ethic implementation in the organization. The enculturation of work ethic through internalisation is necessary in order to properly direct every element in an organization to obey the organization norm thus people will work based on the standard and in the end the objective of the organization could be attained. Police representing the civil authority of government that is responsible to maintain public order, safety, enforcing the law, detecting and investigating criminal issue need to internalize their officer to have good work ethic based on the standard. It is believed Police may establish paradox of institutional position. The police force is entrusted to be human rights protector, yet this precisely brings up the authority monopoly and power arbitrarily that tend to enact them as a human violator. Through indigenous approach, this study identifies understanding, internalization process, and factors triggering work ethic violation (the risk factor and the preventive factor). This descriptive qualitative study is conducted in police district office in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Interviewing is conducted to the leader whereas a questionnaire is to the subordinate. The finding of this study is expected to be base to find the proper interpretation of unethical behavior model in eastern culture.

40605 11:15-11:45 | Room 501 (5F)

Exploring Property Developer Behaviour Through Organisational Theory: Implications for a Sustainable Future

Alizara Juangbhanich, University College London, UK

Property developers play a large role in delivering building design and construction that are imperative for a sustainable future. Nonetheless, sustainable building practice is not always adopted, especially in developing cities. Developer behaviour and their response to the practice are often identified as a reflection of the market and notions of practicality (i.e. economic, technological, social, political factors). The study argues that this is an oversimplification of factors involved; that developers are organisations susceptible to the influence of other 'softer' organisational and psychological constructs. Drawing on organisational theory and literature on property development, the study seeks to re-address the understanding of factors involved in developer decisions and the extent to which they shape responses to sustainable building practice through a case study of Bangkok. An understanding of property developer behaviour through an organisational behaviour framework is proposed. A qualitative approach was taken to conduct document analyses on 43 developer organisations, followed by 22 semi-structured interviews with top managers and members. Findings reveal that organisational profile and environmentalism of top managers can have extensive influences on sustainable building practice, providing implications for future policy and research.

39687 11:45-12:15 | Room 501 (5F)

A Polyphony of Voices: In Pursuit of an Emic Definition of Organizational Changes

Signe Bruskin, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark

The change literature within social sciences is widespread; however, this paper aims at moving beyond the theoretical discussions by studying organizational changes through an emic approach. The aim of the study is to understand what organizational actors define as organizational changes, hence pursuing an empirical definition of change. While being in the field, doing ethnographic fieldwork as an insider employed in a large Nordic bank, the researcher explores the organizational actors' change stories while pursuing emic accounts of organizational changes. Inspired by narrative scholars such as Czarniawska (1998, 2004) and Gabriel (1998, 2000) stories are in this paper seen as windows to the organizational actors' meaning-making of their experienced world. By analyzing a number of change stories, the researcher illuminates how emic accounts of organizational changes vary through hierarchy layers as well as across the organization. Thus, a polyphony of emic definitions of organizational changes arises, not only vertical polyphony but horizontal as well. The paper argues that by listening to the polyphony of voices and emic definitions of organizational changes, the organization is a step closer to understand the consequences of organizational changes.

Saturday Session II

10:45-12:15 | Room 503 (5F)

Community Development

Session Chair: Norenia Dao-ayen

40327 10:45-11:15 | Room 503 (5F)

Development and Effectiveness of Holistic Approach for Common Adjustment Problems (H.A.C.A.P.) of College Students: An Intervention Program

Rizalyn Wagas, University of Santo Tomas, University of The East, The Philippines
Geraldine Tria, University of Santo Tomas, The Philippines
Ma. Claudette Agnes, University of Santo Tomas, The Philippines

Background: Adolescence is a very delicate stage where they experience adjustment problems. The study focused on college students' ages 17-19 at the University of The East-Manila. Objective: The study aimed to develop holistic approach for common adjustment problems (H.A.C.A.P.) intervention program and assess its efficacy. The researcher used mixed method and quasi-experimental design. Results: The study has two phases: Phase 1 focused on the development of H.A.C.A.P intervention program. The needs assessment was conducted last S.Y. 2015-2016 and found out that family, depression and suicidal ideation are the common difficulties and problems while in the follow-up assessment for the S.Y. 2016-2017 depression and anxiety were the common problems. There were 78 respondents and found that 24 respondents have a high level of anxiety and depression. The composition of focus group discussion, expert's validation, pilot run, theories and concept were the basis of the program development. Phase 2: Test the effectiveness of Holistic Approach for Common Adjustment problems Intervention Program. A total of 14 participants were divided into two for the control group and for the experimental group. Conclusions: Results indicated that the level of anxiety and depression decreases. This shows that H.A.C.A.P. Intervention Program is effective.

39733 11:15-11:45 | Room 503 (5F)

The Communication Policy for Preventing and Solving an Adolescent Pregnancy Problem in Thailand

Nattiya Puarungroj, Loei Rajabhat University, Thailand
Supaporn Sridee, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Thailand
Wittayatorn Tokeaw, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Thailand

This research aims at studying policies of communication for preventing and solving an adolescent pregnancy problem in Thailand. The qualitative data were collected by conducting the interviews with heads of relevant governmental agencies, which were responsible for these problems. The interviews covered 3 key topics: 1) current situation of policy use; 2) the communication process; and 3) the suggestions regarding communication policies. The research results were 1) The Thai government has established an Act of Parliament and strategies for preventing and solving the adolescent pregnancy problem which utilized by responsible agencies. After that, these agencies formulate their own policies and strategies for preventing and solving this adolescent pregnancy problem in accordance with their visions and responsibilities. Although every agency uses the communication process as the main tool for solving the problem, there is still a lack of communication policies specifically for dealing with the problems. 2) The agencies commonly choose the communication process based on their main missions and also as their target group selection. Then the media types are selected in accordance with the target groups. 3) The results from this research suggest that the agencies, responsible for preventing and solving the adolescent pregnancy problem, should formulate the clear policies which conform to the Act of Parliament. Then the agencies should bring these formulated policies to practice and the results from the practice should be evaluated at all stage in order to reflect the feedback and improve the policies to meet the conditions of different target groups.

39595 11:45-12:15 | Room 503 (5F)

Processes, Activities and Insights Utilizing PAR in ARI Prevention and Management Program

Norenia Dao-ayen, Saint Louis University, The Philippines
Cheryl Danglipen, Saint Louis University, The Philippines
Elizabeth Bautista, Saint Louis University, The Philippines
Cherylina Dalilis, Saint Louis University, The Philippines
Ejercito Balay-Odao, AL-GHAD International Colleges of Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia
Prapaporn Manorath, Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Thailand

This paper presents the different activities, processes and insights related to the establishment of a family-based ARI prevention and management program in barangay Poblacion, Buguis Benguet, utilizing the Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach. The participants were actively involved in community profiling of ARI among the under-five age group (October to December 2013); service provision from the start of the program; formation of the core group (January to March 2014); conducting trainings, seminars (April 2014); nursing clinics (May 2015); monitoring and evaluation of program progress (July 2016 to present). Processes and activities included initial networking, review of records, courtesy calls, ocular surveys, sociogramming for the core group of 47 mothers empowered about ARI with eight training-workshops. During the nursing clinics, the core group participated in assessment utilizing ARI concepts, consultations, dental and health teachings. The core group maintained a record of all their ARI activities that included schedules in the barangay health clinic, number of clients attended to and referred to the hospital, number of mothers informed about ARI, and outreach activities. The participants displayed their commitment, and willingness in sharing their knowledge and skills about ARI. Their involvement in the university extension programs week strengthened their dedication as grassroots level volunteers. It is concluded that conscientization, participation and mobilization are important processes towards child health, growth and development, enhancing the level of family functioning and involvement in the community-building process. It is then recommended that community participation must be employed for better implementation and sustenance of ARI program and activities.

Saturday Session II

10:45-12:15 | Room 505 (5F)

Linguistics, Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science

Session Chair: Su Lin Yeo

39555 10:45-11:15 | Room 505 (5F)

Language Pedagogy in Multilingual School: A Critical Discourse in Nepal

Aita Bishowkarma, Tribhuvan University, Nepal

Nepalese classrooms in school level are predominantly multi-ethnic, multicultural and multilingual as Nepal represents linguistic mosaic in South Asia accommodating 123 languages. Nepali is national language and the medium of instruction at the school level. Psychologically, education to a child is better through mother tongue. Similarly, parents want English for international communication and job opportunity in the global markets. In this context, how to incorporate different languages in education for meaningful learning of the children has been one of the challenges. The issues use, attitude and preferences to the language of the students and teachers in the primary school deserve critical discourse in language pedagogy. Situating this ground reality, the present study attempted to explore the dynamics of multilingualism in education from the critical perspective to exploit linguistic diversity in the pedagogy. The study employed mixed method research design applying descriptive measure and explanatory research method. 48 language teachers and 96 primary students from 8 multilingual schools were research participants purposively selected to dig out their language use, language attitude and language preferences to reveal their preference and attitude towards mother tongue, Nepali and English through a questionnaire, interview and focus group discussion. The finding shows that trilingual policy of mother tongue, national language and the international language of the state policy seemed only the partial resolution. The author argues that multilingual education with contextual variation seems enviable nevertheless language coexistence approach and critical language pedagogy are indispensable to provide pedagogical justice to children in Nepal.

40920 11:15-11:45 | Room 505 (5F)

Motivational Conflict: Bilingual Toddlers and Their Screen Time

Apirapee Sretarugsa Tancharoenwong, College of Social Communication Innovation, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Srirath Pakdeeronachit, College of Social Communication Innovation, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Yannavutthi Sventhitikul, College of Social Communication Innovation, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Most mothers are aware that the doctors do recommend zero screen time for toddlers age less than 2 years old. But mothers who are raising their children and preparing them to enter the Asian Economic Community are being under the pressure of equipping their children with English language skills as early as from birth. Subsequently, the trend of raising bilingual children (Thai and English languages) has become very popular nowadays especially in the capital of Thailand. Some mothers opt for media toolkits available on smartphones and tablets to assist them to teach their children's English skills and expose their children to screen time regardless of the doctors' recommendation. This research explores the motivational conflict of the mothers between the benefits of learning the English language from online media and the risk of negative effect from early exposure to the screen time. Findings reveal that mothers perceived that there is a trade-off but the risk can be minimised by limited numbers of screen time to the optimal period each day.

40515 11:45-12:15 | Room 505 (5F)

Information Behaviors in Social Media as Predictors of Sexual Behavior Among Late Adolescents in Singapore: Utilizing Theory of Planned Behavior

Ysa Marie Cayabyab, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Xin Tian Ang, Singapore Management University, Singapore

Yu Min Lian, Singapore Management University, Singapore

Su Lin Yeo, Singapore Management University, Singapore

With the proliferation of social media usage, late adolescents are identified as the group of people who immerse themselves the most in these online platforms. This trend likewise corresponds to the age group that the Singapore government is most concerned with – the group where the occurrences of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are the highest (DSC, 2015). Given this current trend, and the recognition of these health risks, this paper seeks to draw insights into how social media usage relates to late adolescent sexual attitudes and behaviors. A survey among 350 late adolescents between the ages of 18 to 21 in Singapore was conducted to examine the effects of both seeking and scanning sex-related information using social media on one's intention to engage in sexual activities. Results show that both information behaviors in social media are significantly related to one's intention to engage in sexual activities. Utilizing an expanded model of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), this study also found that attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control towards engaging in sexual activities are significantly related to one's intention to engage in such activities. Attitudes, in particular, was found to mediate the effects of information behavior on behavioral intention. A discussion of the results is provided to inform educators and policy makers about late adolescents' sexual attitudes and behaviors for the design of targeted intervention programs.

Saturday Session II

10:45-12:15 | Room 506 (5F)

Philosophy - Philosophy and Education

Session Chair: Raymond Aaron Younis

39330 10:45-11:15 | Room 506 (5F)

Yhwh's Cult: Reading Deuteronomy Through the Lens of the Bildung Tradition and F.P. Demeterio's "Dialogical Hermeneutics" Framework

Julio Ramillo Mercurio, Dalubhasaan Ng Lungsod Ng Lucena, The Philippines

Many people perceive the Book of Deuteronomy as "the second law," following its etymology. It has been misunderstood because of the mistaken rendering of the Septuagint as "this second law;" should have been correctly translated as "a copy of this law," instead. This may also be precisely the reason of our indifferent feeling towards Deuteronomy as somewhat a "collection" of dry ordinances and testimonies that have little relation to the life of the spirit, justification by faith, and perfection of freedom. This paper presents, in a qualitative manner, the inseparability and indissolubility of the theologico-historico-sociological dimension of Israel as a nation and as a believer – on how the faith-struggle of the people of Israel, during and after their entry into the Promised Land, is intertwined in their history and recollection of the past. Through the lens of Bildung Tradition, and F.P. Demeterio's "Dialogical Hermeneutics" Framework, this paper will try to analyze and show the central theme of the Book – the call towards an interpersonal relationship between God and Israel – from a humanist-constructivist point-of-view. Situating Deuteronomy in its proper and actual setting in history, defining the unique character of Israel as "God's chosen people," it also aims to magnify the impact of the message of Deuteronomy in contemporary times – that our faith (generically, "belief in the Divine") cannot be divorced from our common life. Thus, this paper hopes to contribute to the renewed appreciation and intellectualization of the Scriptures in the Philippines, relevant to the K-12 Program.

39523 11:15-11:45 | Room 506 (5F)

Appreciating and Mainstreaming Inclusive Education: A Classroom Experience in the Philippines

Juan Rafael Macaranas, De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde, The Philippines

The task of providing relevant education necessitates evolving and constant tuning in with the changing times and thoughts. As a faculty member for 23 years, I am witness to how my school, De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde, readily embraces current and postmodern thoughts in philosophy of education. Pragmatic education, multiple intelligences, learner-centered education, creativity and innovation, and now inclusion, all found their way in the institution's vision and mission statements. These thoughts got expressed in evolving courses as well as changing student profiles, to name a few. And the school is expanding! As a teacher, I need to be constantly updated and mindful of the philosophies behind the changes to anchor my strategies of teaching. My academic interest in philosophy of education enables me to rationalize and embrace the series of changes as I explored innovative, creative, multi-intelligence, multi- and interdisciplinary approaches in the classroom. I will share my best practices in teaching and learning, as well my philosophy of education, in handling the growing heterogeneity of my students. I will describe my primary methodology, as well as support strategies and activities that enable me to flexibly respond to the learners' circumstance. Given the inclusive thrust, my goal is not only to accommodate the special needs and varied learning styles, but, more importantly, to harness the learners' diversity as an add-on to their total learning experience. Through this paper, I join colleagues who assert that inclusive education is challenging, but necessary and doable.

40405 11:45-12:15 | Room 506 (5F)

On the Tragedy of Humanism: Education at the Crossroads

Raymond Aaron Younis, ACU, Australia

In "True Humanism", written shortly after the devastation of parts of Europe and Japan, Maritain argued that heightened affirmations of humanism, in some senses, have not had an entirely beneficial or progressive influence: in his own words, one of the great "misfortunes" of "modern history has been that all this progress has been directed by a spirit of anthropocentrism; by a naturalistic conception of man,... it has been accomplished under the sign, not of unity, but of division. And so we have been instructed by an experience of suffering and catastrophe; and the incontestable enrichments of civilization have given entrance to the interior torture chamber of man become a prey unto himself... the age in question has been an age of dualism, of division, of disintegration... the effort of progress must needs follow an inevitable course and itself contribute to the destruction of what is human" (1946, pp.18-19). I will also argue that uncritical, or insufficiently examined, affirmations of "humanism" have not always improved matters, especially on a global socio-politico-economic scale; that in this light, education is once again at a crossroads, and our response, as thinkers and educators, ought to be considered carefully and critically once more, especially in the context of various (amplified, hyperbolic) discourses of humanism, and post-humanism, which, far from delivering on their promise of universal emancipation and/or enlightened subjectivity, have arguably helped to accelerate the emergence of hermeneutics of suspicion, alienation, estrangement and disintegration, and on a global, or near-global, scale.

Saturday Session II

10:45-12:15 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Ethics

Session Chair: Theethavat Janevatchararuk

38351 10:45-11:15 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Conflict Resolution: Challenges, Resistance, Celebration in Indian Dialogical Tradition

Meera Chakravorty, Jain University, India

Indian culture is necessarily dialogic, rich in content and argumentation and impressively original animates a remarkable legacy and the historical and academic challenges that engendered it. Whether it is the question of measuring the basic feature of our universe as the Indian logicians attempted to raise or issues like running the government, the insightful way of public discussions are commonly found in many treatises. Often strikingly different arguments unflinching in their intellectual and emotional realism are as instructive as at times irreverent explaining how the capricious functioning of different forces can bring in an existential disarray. In the history of public debate in India, the tradition of an 'Enquiry into' has been a characteristic feature of Indian thought. Ancient scholarly texts, original in its approach, thoroughly researched and ranging widely in the theoretical voices open up fresh ways of thinking about various issues. At a later period, the Indian Buddhists reveal a great deal of concern and commitment to discussions as a means of social interaction. The Buddhist Councils held at various places mentioned as Rajagriha, Vaishali, and Patatliputra were mainly concerned with in depth discussions exploring possible solutions in religious matters but also addressed meanings and wider implications of social and civic duties and responsibilities. The association of Ashoka, who ruled over the bulk of the Indian sub-continent with the largest of the councils, is of particular interest, since he was strongly committed to making sure that public discussion could take place without animosity or violence.

39110 11:15-11:45 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

The Blank Moral Frameworks for the New-Media Journalism Landscape

Theethavat Janevatchararuk, Assumption University of Thailand, Thailand

This article aimed to study and compare the shifting Media age, to the online media, with the traditional media age in the terms of moral and ethical framework which once was written to control how traditional journalists work. The qualitative methodology, content analysis, was employed for conducting the research. The research revealed that in the traditional media age, the moral and ethical framework of the field of journalism was clearly written. The role of "Journalist" was qualified, certified, and guaranteed to do the work with some controls. Not everyone could join the journalism field. Thailand's National Press Council has been the organization who in charge. But when the communication field has shift to the online, there is no boundary for anyone who would like to be the online citizen - journalists. People continue posting on social media without concerning for human right, respect, or even fact. Many dramatized news become more popular with the number of likes and shares. Since the journalist on online media need to work fast to compete with each other to be the "Agenda Setter", the faster the information flow, the less of quality showed. However, there has been no any official moral and ethical framework to control the quality for new media journalism landscape yet. The suggestion found from this paper is to find the proper way to determine the moral framework for online media and social network in order to control and maintain the quality of online journalism as well.

40042 11:45-12:15 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

A Contractarian Defense of Just War Theory

Daniel Statman, University of Haifa, Israel

The last two decades have seen the rise of a serious challenge to traditional just war theory, a challenge stemming from what has become known as the "revisionist approach." According to this approach, wars are nothing more than the aggregated self-defense of those individuals that constitute the respective warring collectives. This being so, all the restrictions on self-defense that apply to individuals apply to collectives too under conditions of war. The revisionists have put forward powerful arguments against traditional just war theory, but they have been much less successful in developing an alternative grounding for just war theory. This means that to date there is no convincing way to justify the accepted rules that guide the launching of war and its actual conduct. The goal of my paper is to present such a justification which is grounded in the social contract tradition. The general form of the argument runs as follows: States have a strong interest in being able to defend themselves from unjust attacks against them; since they cannot be sure that they will always be the stronger party in such conflicts, they have an interest in limited, rule-governed wars over unlimited, total ones; and since deciding on such rules would be impossible once war breaks out, they have an interest in agreeing to such rules ex ante.

Saturday Session III

13:30-15:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Mental Health

Session Chair: Ram Hari Dhakal

40504 13:30-14:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Parenting Styles and Mental Health Problems Among Adolescents in Vietnam

Quynh-Anh Nguyen, Jean Hailes Research Unit, Monash University, Australia
Jane Fisher, Jean Hailes Research Unit, Monash University, Australia
Thach Tran, Jean Hailes Research Unit, Monash University, Australia
Tuan Nguyen, Melbourne University, Australia

The existing literature on parenting styles has shown its relationship with mental health problems among adolescents in different cultures. However, there is a dearth of data about this in Vietnam even though it is evidence that mental health problems among Vietnamese adolescents are prevalent. The present study examined the correlation between parental styles and common mental health problems among high school students using a cross-sectional self-report survey. In total, 1546/1,563 (98.3%) eligible students from nine high schools in rural, urban and coastline areas completed the survey. The findings showed that (i) Warmth of Male Caregiver protected adolescents from depression, anxiety and stress symptoms, (ii) Warmth of Female Caregiver, however, only protected teenagers from depression symptoms, (iii) Over-protectiveness of Female Caregiver increased the risk of experiencing these symptoms, (iv) Living with both parents had significant negative correlation with stress and anxiety, (v) Satisfaction with academic achievement had significant negative correlation with depression and stress, (vi) Female students were likely less stress than their male counterparts in this study.

39485 14:00-14:30 | Room 501 (5F)

Health Seeking Priorities and Their Reasons Among the High-Hill People: An Ethnographic Study of Hyolmos

Ram Hari Dhakal, Tribhuvan University, Nepal

Illness is unwanted but unavoidable factor for each human being. People choose the most effective alternative for fast recovery after becoming ill. This paper attempts to investigate the priorities of health consumers to seek health recovery and their major reasons. Duration of six months was utilized for ethnographic fieldwork on an ethnic group, Hyolmos residing in Helambu, high-hill of Sindhupalchok, Nepal by using a number of data gathering techniques such as key informants interview, focus group discussion, and participatory observation for qualitative information and 96 household censuses for gathering socio-economic data. Data gathered were thematically analyzed and interpreted. Locales prefer self-medication at first. People having formal education go to Health post or hospital for allopathic treatment whereas sexagenarian and those who have no school education, prefer traditional healing practices and go to *bhombos* (local faith healers) for healing. The major reasons of choosing any of them are the persons' education level and awareness, socio-economic status, personal experiences on particular healing practices, referral causes, urgency to treat, and availability/accessibility of health service providers. The cultural understanding and perception of illness is also a main reason of their preference.

38326 14:30-15:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Psychological Distress of Filipino Deaf: Role of Environmental Vulnerabilities, Self-Efficacy, and Perceived Social Support

Marcella Sintos, De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde, The Philippines

Research on Deaf mental health exemplify that they are two to three times more vulnerable to psychological distress not because of their deafness per se, but because of their interactions in the hearing world. Throughout their lifespan, they have been exposed to several vulnerabilities such as hearing parents, communication barriers, additional disabilities, and lack of mental health services. Using the assumptions of stress-vulnerability-protective factors model of Liberman (2008), moderation analyses were performed to prove the buffering role of general self-efficacy and perceived social support on the effect of vulnerabilities in their psychological distress. 120 self-contained Deaf college students aged 18 to 25 (M=21.83; SD=4.11) participated in the study. Results show that (1) vulnerabilities do not influence psychological distress, (2) general self-efficacy and perceived social support do not act as buffers, and (3) perceived social support directly affects psychological distress. These entail inapplicability of the framework among Deaf population, which may be attributed to their learned resilience from the vulnerabilities they are exposed with since birth. However, the increased vulnerability of Deaf individuals compared to the hearing population hinders them from becoming fully resilient because it negatively affects their perception of themselves and others. To aid in reducing their psychological distress while at the same time increasing their resilience, this study recommends provision of external support such as competent clinicians in the field of Deaf culture and mental health, and specific programs crafted for Deaf individuals to develop their life skills. Limitations of the study were also discussed.

Saturday Session III

13:30-15:30 | Room 503 (5F)

General Psychology

Session Chair: Ai Ni Teoh

39726 13:30-14:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Toward Ecologically Valid Empathy Eliciting Stimuli - Machine Learning Approach

June Kang, Empathy Research Institute / Korea University, South Korea
Hakum Lim, Korea University, South Korea
Ahyoung Shin, Korea University, South Korea
Christian Wallraven, Korea University, South Korea

To eliciting empathic response in a laboratory, valid emotional stimuli are crucial. Previous studies attempted to elicit an empathic response using various stimuli like scenarios, facial expressions, pictures of limbs, and movie clips. Those stimuli do not fully reflect the subtle nature of empathic phenomena in the real world, and are usually fragile to familiarity effect. The rapid development of computing power and machine learning algorithms have made it possible to examine and categorize numerous video clips in a short period. Using modified Openface pipeline (Baltrušaitis et al., 2015), the authors detect emotional expressions from wild, non-fiction video clips like news and documentary films. The stimuli contain FACS-valid facial expressions and also provide context information, but at a minimal extent. Sad, Happy, and neutral clips were segmented and categorized based on an extracted Action Unit (Ekman et al, 2002). The valence and arousal values of clips are assessed using Self-Assessment Manikin (Bradley & Lang, 1994), and compared with elicitation using solely static facial expression or dynamic, but controlled facial expression.

38597 14:00-14:30 | Room 503 (5F)

How Women Leaders in Stem Fields Respond to Stress: The Moderating Effect of Leadership Effectiveness

Ai Ni Teoh, Heriot-Watt University, Malaysia
Guek Nee Ke, Heriot-Watt University, Malaysia
Zuhrah Beevi, Heriot-Watt University, Malaysia

Women leaders in men-dominated science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields experience many psychosocial stressors, including stereotypes against women leadership. These stressors have negative implications on their well-being. However, how women leaders respond to these stereotypes depends on many factors. This study, therefore, aimed to investigate how leadership effectiveness affects women leaders' responses to social stressors. We recruited women leaders in STEM fields who are at a supervisor level and above, with at least three subordinates reporting to them directly, and with a minimum of three years of experience in a leadership position. Participants were instructed to perform a stressful gender-stereotype harassment task, an anger recall task, and a non-stressful neutral reading task. During the tasks, their blood pressure and heart rate responses were recorded. Following each task, participants completed a questionnaire that measures their cognitive appraisal of the task. The data collection for this study is still ongoing. Therefore, the results of the study are not available currently. We predicted that, compared to women leaders who are less effective in leadership, those who are more effective would respond to social stressors in a less harmful way, demonstrating lower blood pressure and heart rate responses. We further predicted that this association can be explained by cognitive appraisals, such as seeing the stressful tasks as challenging, instead of threatening. The attempts of promoting women leadership have always overlooked the well-being of women leaders. The results of this study may shed some light on what makes a women leader a healthy leader.

40372 14:30-15:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Guided Imagery Music Reduces School Phobia: A Case Study

Tasya Chandra, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Guided imagery and music is a form of music therapy introduced by Helen Bonny in 1970. This method is using music as an imagery trigger to a client, and the client is asked to portray the image in forms of paintings, drawings or literal description. This study was conducted to a 15 years old girl who experienced school phobia. She repeatedly felt nausea at school, experienced giddiness and headaches from the time she arrived at school up to lunch time; she often asked permission to go to the clinic and requested to go home earlier. As a result, she had low performance in school evaluation. The Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS) indicated severe level of 38 (severe). Six (6) GIM sessions were conducted to her, and each session included the GIM phases which are: the prelude, the relaxation and focus, the music and imagery, and the integration. The prelude phase consisted of description of problems, the relaxation and focus phase consisted of relaxation while listening to music. The music and imagery consisted of the process of portraying the images based on the music being listened. The integration phase consisted of the process of expressing the images into drawings or paintings. The post-test result indicated the HARS score was 15 (normal to mild). The phobia was eliminated, and the girl now has returned to school normally.

39237 15:00-15:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Psychological Stress Among Business Travelers in Malaysia

Dhiviya Karunaharan, Heriot-Watt University Malaysia, Malaysia
Ai Ni Teoh, Heriot-Watt University Malaysia, Malaysia
Guek Nee Ke, Heriot-Watt University Malaysia, Malaysia

Businesses and corporations today break geographical boundaries and carry out business globally (Carlson & Perrew, 1999). Business travel can be physically demanding and psychologically stressful, compromising the well-being of business travelers and the benefits of organizations. The present study examined how biopsychosocial factors, which are a health concern, burnout, and social support, explained business travel stress among business travelers in Malaysia. We recruited 100 working adults (n = 63 men, n = 37 women) who traveled for business purposes from airports in Malaysia. Participants completed a series of questionnaires using the paper-and-pencil method. The mediation analyses showed that only burnout mediated the relationship between business travel and perceived stress. Specifically, the less intensely an individual traveled, s/he experienced a higher level of perceived stress; and this could be explained by the high level of burnout experienced. These findings have shed some light on how to deal with business travel stress at organizational and personal levels. Our findings suggested that organization-level interventions and policies should place an emphasis on employees who have to travel and in particular those who travel less intensively. Also, to provide support for business traveling employees, corporations should set up interventions and policies that aim to decrease burnout associated with business traveling.

Saturday Session III

13:30-14:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

Session Chair: Zachary Beckstead

39712 13:30-14:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Prevailing From Traumatic Experience of Assault: From the Perspective of LGBTIQ Individuals

Dibyangana Biswas, University of Calcutta, India

Anindita Chaudhuri, University of Calcutta, India

When the constitution of a country constraints some citizens as criminal, based on their choice of sexual partner, it is expected that crimes will be committed against them, as a result of social discrimination and lack of legal protection. Although the NALSA verdict (2014) by the Supreme Court of India edict to give the freedom in choosing one's own gender, and to protect the rights of individuals of 3rd gender, but that did not make any difference in the crime rate and discrimination against the LGBTQ individuals (specially against Transgender individuals). Grappling and coping with the trauma and psychological state of the individuals who have been through these kinds of experience evokes interest. Thus, 20 self-identified LGBTQ individuals were communicated by the snowball sampling method and were interviewed for the present study. Among them, 10 individuals have been through any kind of physical or sexual abuse, and another 10 individuals have not faced such physical or sexual assault. They were asked about their experience of traumatic events and the psychological effects of the event, how they fight their way back and gained the strength to cope with that. They were also asked about the perception of homosexuality, transgender and transsexual individuals of the Indian society, their subjective well being, perceptions of happiness and how they comprehend the meaning in life, the responses of the two groups were compared. In this context the presence of transphobia in our society, and among the cisgender homosexual and bisexual individuals was also mentioned by the participants.

39754 14:00-14:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Returning Home: Adjustment and Identity Among American Veterans

Zachary Beckstead, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, USA

Kailey Trussel, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, USA

Heiarri Lee Chip Sao, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, USA

Wai Yan Ng, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, USA

Arilla Utley, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, USA

Movement across borders is common in a globalizing world (Hermans, 2001; Bhatia, 2007). One common form of mobility today is that of the soldier returning from the battlefield to the once familiar home setting (Lamotte et al., 2014; Mittal et al., 2013). As research regarding veterans and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder indicates, this return is complex and intertwined with emotional and psychological challenges. Contributing to these challenges is what Gerber (1994) describes as a "divided consciousness" that societies have towards veterans – they are often venerated as heroes and simultaneously as "ticking-time-bombs" suffering from PTSD. Thus, a polyphony of meanings and attitudes about veterans circulate in civilian society and potentially make the return home particularly challenging. How, then, do veterans make sense and negotiate these diverse meanings? Drawing on a qualitative study of veterans, this presentation explores how veterans make sense of, reconcile or reject these contradictory meanings, how this impacts their readjustment to civilian society and other factors that foster reintegration. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with veterans from recent conflicts (2001-present) and analyzed through an iterative, constructive grounded-theory approach. Analysis of data suggests at least three common themes: A) that the new identity status of "veteran" is related to notions of "patriotism" that positions the veteran in relation to generalized notions of society B) the necessity and importance of balancing both forgetting and remembering C) the challenges of readjustment results in part from the particular roles of the veteran during the conflict.

Saturday Session III

13:30-15:30 | Room 506 (5F)

Religion - Feminism and Religious Traditions

Session Chair: James Walter Ellis

39700 13:30-14:00 | Room 506 (5F)

Surviving and Thriving: Chinese Folk Religion(s) in the Post-Colonial Macau

Sin I Chong, National Cheng-Chi University, Macao

Macau was known as a small port and people who lived in Macau were used to earning a living by fishing. As time changes, it is now known as the "Las Vegas of the East", famous for its flourishing gambling industry and the blended Eastern and Western culture. In Macau's fast-paced living style today, how do people in Macau preserve their spiritual sacred place(s)? How do Macau's indigenous Chinese folk religions survive in the progressing Macau? This paper will focus on (i) the indigenous Chinese folk religion rituals in early 19th century Macau, (ii) the impact of the social changes to Macau residents and folk religions, (iii) the living space for the Chinese folk religions and their connection with Macau residents' lives.

38732 14:00-14:30 | Room 506 (5F)

Female Practitioners at the Crossroads: The Organization and Identification of Bhikkhunis in Taiwan

Meilee Shen, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Chinese Bhikkhunis in Taiwan have shouldered various responsibilities in educational, cultural, economic, and social aspects that transforms and transcends Chinese Buddhism to a higher level in Taiwan and overseas. In the recent years, Bhikkhunis in Taiwan have formed various associations to reach their goals and satisfy their needs. This research will focus on the following: First, how to distinguish a Buddhist organization from temple? Second, whether the forming of female Buddhist organizations reveals religious purpose or gender conflict in Buddhism? Third, how can bhikkhunis in Taiwan be unified together to establish their identification? This paper will mainly study on the Chinese Buddhist Bhikkhuni Association (CBBA) because they have gained allies together to work for religious causes and social needs since 1996. However, with a mission to promote female practitioners' role in Buddhist circle, CBBA did not contribute much to the gender issue in Buddhism. The research found that CBBA failed to support bhikkhunis' education and did not recruit young and highly educated ones as CBBA's faculties. In conclusion, the research suggests: 1. To connect with other Buddhist organizations in order to achieve the dream of unity. 2. To fill the generation gap by overturn hierarchical system in Buddhist community and create a new environment for new generation to grow. 3. To shift financial contribution from social charity to bhikkhunis' education to promote female role in Buddhism in the future.

39276 14:30-15:00 | Room 506 (5F)

The Evolving Salvation Functions and Gender Forms of Guanyin in Modern Chinese Societies

Judith Sue-Hwa Joo, Graduate Institute of Religious Study, National Cheng-Chi University, Taiwan

Guanyin (the Chinese transformation of Avalokiteśvara in Sanskrit), the Bodhisattva of Compassion, is the most widely worshipped Buddhist Divinity with miraculous powers to help all those who call upon his/her names for their lamentations since the introduction of Buddhism into China. For Chinese, Guanyin is the most overwhelmingly worshipped one among other Buddhas and bodhisattvas. He has 33 different manifestations, including female ones; all to suit the minds of various beings. The gender of Guanyin in Chinese societies is variably portrayed initially as male and later as female; his/her salvation functions have been evolving and expanding in the Chinese history. These aspects have been subjected to further changes and transformations to account for the distress of modern life (e.g., increased abortion rate, gender awakening and identification, devastating wars, global weather changes, environmental catastrophes, and etc.). To elucidate this, we had conducted a comprehensive general survey, employing questionnaire approach, in Chinese societies across various countries. Functions as the role of salvation under different confronting situations were investigated. In addition, psychological dimensions of religious belief in Guanyin were probed in terms of worship experience, willingness of veneration, and egoistic or altruistic ideation in the believers and non-believers. Literature review on documented functional attributes was carried out in parallel for comparison analyses with traditional roles. Our study unveils the contemporary religious images of Guanyin in the context of genders, functional attributes, roles, and beliefs. The findings can substantially shed light on the understanding of modern beliefs of Guanyin in Chinese people.

38552 15:00-15:30 | Room 506 (5F)

Chinese Bible Women: Cross-Cultural Female Evangelists and the Christian Mission Endeavor in China

James Walter Ellis, Hong Kong Baptist University, Academy of Visual Arts, Hong Kong

Chinese "Bible Women" served as Christian evangelists and teachers throughout China from approximately 1807 to 1949, in collaboration with Protestant female missionaries from Europe. Most Chinese Bible Women were impoverished, older, unmarried, and socially marginalized. Some came from ethnic minority communities. However, they actively participated in "one of the largest and longest-lasting cross-cultural encounters the world has experienced". In an age when poorer Chinese girls and women had little access to formal education, Bible Women attended mission schools and opened their own schools in urban centers and rural villages. Bible Women were also pioneering activists, working to improve societal problems afflicting Chinese females, including concubinage, prostitution, and human trafficking. Bible Women functioned as cultural intermediaries between missionaries and the Chinese women and girls they hoped to convert. They not only helped disseminate the Christian message, they also educated Western missionaries about the importance of Confucianism and 'folk religions' to family roles and social expectations for mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters. Today, common stereotypes persist about participants in the Christian mission movement—even among scholars with otherwise liberal views of other peoples and cultures—because Western authors wrote histories of the mission movement from "ethnocentric" and "mission-centric" viewpoints. However, Bible Women were not culturally insensitive agents of "Western imperialist aggression". They creatively collaborated in growing the church, cross-cultural education, and social improvement. This essay focuses on the experiences of Bible Women in the Anglican denomination, who worked in China's Fujian province and Hong Kong.

Saturday Session III

13:30-15:30 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Linguistics and Language

Session Chair: Ian Shelley Alabanza

39808 13:30-14:00 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

The Question of Identity in the Postmodern World

Trishna P. Lekharu, North Eastern Hill University, India

Postmodernism has unbolted doors to numerous new thoughts. Certain thoughts which are contradictory towards the ongoing 'truth' are now accepted by the postmodernist to be one form of truth. As postmodernism does not hold on to any 'absolute truth' postmodernism is considered to be a lamentable development in human civilization. But postmodernism has its own constructive impact in the upliftment of the society. The concept of postmodernism is understood hypothetically but it is yet to be carried out virtually in the society. It is like my philosophy is very postmodern but I act modern. There is a gap to be viaduct which is yet to be discovered. Should we embrace the disparity in the identity or should we bring them all together beneath the same roof? When we focus towards the northeastern part of India the postmodern concept is tacit hypothetically then putting into practice. Language plays its own game in the understanding of truth. The difference in language and difference in faith has left an unbalance in the society. As postmodernism has designates multitudes of trends in art, philosophy, religion, technology so it affects the society in the fragmentation of contemporary existence. I would like to focus how the northeast part of the country has accepted the terminology but has not evolved from the concept of early modernism. I would like to bring the ongoing identity crisis from modern to postmodern is creating instability in the understanding of the true identity of an individual.

39201 14:00-14:30 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Language of Piety and Sympathy: A Reading of the Culture of Spirituality in Bicol Region Through Pasion Bicol

Maria Sharon Mapa-Arriola, De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde, The Philippines

The profound sense of piety and religiosity in the Bicol region, southern Philippines, can be seen in the way people view the roles and functions of Catholic faith in their lives - a highly personal one. People perform rituals and devoutly show their faith by practicing penance to evoke pity and sympathy from God. This platform serves as the ground for devotion to Christ and saints. The language of sympathy/pagcaherac is embedded in the Pasion Bicol text, a Bicol language translation of Pasyon, a Philippine epic narrative of the life of Jesus Christ, focused on his Passion, Death, and Resurrection sung and recited in stanzas of five lines of eight syllables each evoking dramatic themes. This idea is transferred in their everyday conversations, or to the emotionally imbued events like the reading of the passion, or during wake and funeral. The paper presents a comparative study of the two translations of Pasyon, the Bicol language and Tagalog (major language in the Philippines found in the center or the capital city). It will establish an argument that the concept of sympathy and piety are strongly felt in Bicol language. The people's sense of religiosity practiced through suffering and penance is articulated in the text as they are sung, read, and performed during the Lenten period in the Catholic tradition.

39489 14:30-15:00 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Better Than Sons and Daughters: A Disability Reading of Acts 8:26-40

Wen-Pin Leow, University of Aberdeen, UK

People with disabilities have been marginalised in many societies. Sadly, Christianity has often contributed to this marginalisation by contributing disabling perspectives and oppressive structures towards such individuals. Amid the current times of change, there is the potential for fostering either greater inclusion or creating further exclusion of people with disabilities. This paper approaches the issue of inclusion from an interdisciplinary approach which combines modern disability studies and theological hermeneutics. It argues that in order for Christianity to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities, change must occur on at least two levels. First, through introducing a hermeneutic informed by modern disability studies, the paper argues that it is necessary to change how one reads sacred texts in light of the human experience of disability. Second, by applying the aforementioned disability hermeneutic on a text from Christian scripture (Acts 8:26-40), the paper argues that re-reading sacred texts through a disability lens can positively change how one understands people with disabilities. By embracing these two changes, Christian churches might better serve people with disabilities, while at the same time adapting more effectively to unavoidable demographic changes in their congregations, e.g. ageing leading to disability.

39540 15:00-15:30 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Faith in the Context of Migration: Ethnographic Features of Faith of Migrant Filipino Catholics in Macau, China

Ian Shelley Alabanza, University of Saint Joseph, Macao

Filipinos comprise some of the biggest numbers of migrants worldwide, and in Macau, they are the largest non-Chinese migrant ethnic group. Mainly Catholic, they are also known to be very religious people, and as such, for most Filipinos, faith plays a central role in the migration process. This paper is a study of how Filipinos understand what faith is and what elements of their faith are most practiced in their place of migration. A qualitative analysis of interviews with Filipino migrants in Macau coupled with data from a survey questionnaire reveal some major ethnographic features of the faith of Filipino Catholics particularly construed from the use of words and concepts expressed in their own language. Some of the major themes that emerged include views on the meaning and significance of faith, the relationship between fatalism and self-determination, and the relation between the public practice of attending mass and the private practice of personal prayer. These beliefs and practices are viewed in the context of the disruption brought about by the process of migration and it shows that in the case of Filipino migrants, their faith survives and thrives even amidst changes in the physical and social environment. The study also points to the need for integrating linguistic anthropology as a useful tool in providing a more nuanced analysis of faith and religious practice among migrants.



Featured Presentation: Monty P. Satiadarma

Saturday, March 24 | 15:45-16:15 | Room 504 (5F)

On Being Tolerant and Acceptant to Survive Life Changes

Every person needs to adjust to life changes in order to survive. Changes may create conflict. Conflict is the arousal of two strong motives within a person and can not be solved together. Festinger (1957) concluded that conflicting situation created discomfort leading to dissonance. In field theory, Lewin (1935) had previously mentioned that in various conditions people had to deal with multiple approach-avoidance conflict. In modern society such conflicting situations remain, and people are being challenged to change their behaviours, attitudes, and sometimes their beliefs in order to get adjusted and survive to live in the society. Tolerance (Fish, 2014) and acceptance (Fish, 2014; Taylor, 2013) are two key aspects people need to use to deal with such conditions. However, the process of being tolerant and ability to accept conditions is enduring and often needs painstaking efforts. This paper discusses the challenges on being tolerant and acceptant toward conflicting situations for people to remain survive in dealing with life changes.

Biography

Dr Monty P. Satiadarma is a clinical psychologist who has been teaching psychology at Tarumanagara University since 1994. He was one of the founders of the Department of Psychology at Tarumanagara, as well as the Dean of Psychology, Vice Rector and Rector of the university. He graduated with a degree in psychology from the University of Indonesia, art therapy from Emporia State, Kansas, family counselling from Notre Dame de Namur, California, and clinical hypnotherapy from Irvine, California. He has nationally published a number of books with a particular interest in educational psychology, and in music and art therapy – methods with which he treated survivors of the Indonesian tsunami on behalf of the International Red Cross and the United Nations. He is a board member and area chair of the International Council of Psychology, and a founder and board member of the Asian Psychology Association.

The IAFOR Silk Road Initiative

Nurturing interdisciplinary research in the global public interest

As an organisation, IAFOR's mission is to promote international exchange, facilitate intercultural awareness, encourage interdisciplinary discussion, and generate and share new knowledge. In 2018, we are excited to launch a major new and ambitious international, intercultural and interdisciplinary research initiative that uses the silk road trade routes as a lens through which to study some of the world's largest historical and contemporary geopolitical trends, shifts and exchanges.

IAFOR is headquartered in Japan, and the 2018 inauguration of this project aligns with the 150th anniversary of the Meiji Restoration of 1868, when Japan opened its doors to the trade and ideas that would precipitate its rapid modernisation and its emergence as a global power. At a time when global trends can seem unpredictable, and futures fearful, this Silk Road Initiative gives the opportunity to revisit the question of the impact of international relations from a long-term perspective.

This ambitious initiative will encourage individuals and institutions working across the world to encourage research centring on the contact between countries and regions in Europe and Asia, from Gibraltar to Japan, and the maritime routes that went beyond into the South-East Continent and the Philippines, and later out into the Pacific Islands and the United States. The IAFOR Silk Road Initiative will concern all aspects of this contact, and will examine both material and intellectual traces, as well as consequences.

A series of round tables on the IAFOR Silk Road Initiative were held in Japan, the UK and Spain in 2017, and the initiative will become a central aspect of a series of conferences, meetings, seminars and workshops from 2018 in Asia, Europe and North America.

Rationale

The occidentalisation of history and the grand narrative of European and American progress has consigned the Silk Road instead to historical quaintness, exotic literary caricature in the adventures of Marco Polo, or the sort of esoteric academic investigations that receive little attention. This largely ignores its huge historical and present-day importance and relevance to the routes and paths that continue to connect humans through trade and exchange.

In a world of rankings, algorithms, unedited "news", and self-referential "centres of excellence", it is facile to conclude that the centre and pinnacle of all knowledge is held by a few pockets of venture-capital-backed open-plan offices in Silicon Valley, or schools and universities in which the cloistered architecture does not even offer the pretence of openness. Globalisation, and the technology that has enabled it, has allowed an immense flowering of possibilities in communication and access to knowledge, while at the same time increasing alienation from self and society, encouraging "virtual" worlds, creating and cementing fissures, and encouraging fear of the foreign.

It is only through encounters with difference that we are able to shape ourselves and our ideas, and physical human interaction is and remains at the source of all value. The international, intercultural and interdisciplinary meetings that lie at the heart of IAFOR and this research initiative have never been more important in our globalised world.

Lead Institutions

- The International Academic Forum (IAFOR), Japan
- Osaka University, Japan
- The IAFOR Research Centre (IRC), Japan
- Belgrade University, Serbia
- École Normale Supérieure (ENS), France
- DAMIN, France
- MONETA, France

If you wish to be informed of the latest news and developments, please subscribe to the mailing list on the IAFOR Silk Road Initiative website: www.silkroad.iafor.org

Virtual Presentations

Virtual presentations afford authors the opportunity to present their research to IAFOR's far-reaching and international online audience, without time restrictions, distractions or the need to travel. Presenters are invited to create a video of their presentation, which is then uploaded to the official IAFOR Vimeo channel and remains online indefinitely. This is a valuable and impactful way of presenting in its own right, but also an alternative means for those delegates who may be unable to travel to the conference due to financial or political restrictions.

www.vimeo.com/iafor

Virtual Presentations

www.vimeo.com/iafor

40574

Does Rule Utilitarianism Support in Vitro Fertilization?

Kwan Yin Chiu, Hospital Authority, Hong Kong

Assisted reproductive technology (ART) by in-vitro fertilization (IVF) is currently a commonplace technology that has successfully treated millions of infertile couples the world over. Rule Utilitarianism deals with the tendencies of actions to produce more pleasure and concerned with long term consequences. Use of Reproductive Technology: The extraction of gametes and in-vitro conception, namely the separation of reproduction and detached from the harmony, physiology and emotional psychology of sexual intercourse. This creates ethical issues of a spiritual character that touch upon the value of man and life. Rule Utilitarians concern about the IVF being used for selfish advantage as this would go against the general principle of social welfare for the maximal number of people. The right to a child: A rights-based ethic can become individual as newborn babies have rights, but they do not own any duties towards others. Rule Utilitarianism believed that with more families being more happier than those disappointed or in abusive situations then, the right to a child should be a law. The status of embryos: The frozen embryos have an uncertain fate. An embryo has no autonomy and therefore is not a person. For this reason it cannot feature in the higher and lower pleasure argument. Age of mother: When it was found that infertility treatments can be applied to postmenopausal women, this would not have been possible. More happy people means more happiness, and is therefore considered better. Procreation Autonomy: A right to procreate, which is grounded on the right to self-determination and on the right to found a family. Rule Utilitarianism reflects that if having a child will make people deeply unhappy, chances are the child's not going to turn out too happy either. A Rule Utilitarian might support the procedure of IVF if there is strong evidence to support the view that it will lead to a society in which the welfare of its members will be served.

41089

Unveiling the Sacred: The Emergence of Temple Museums in Japan

Elisa Law, University of Washington, USA

The presence of Japanese Buddhist temple museums in Western scholarship is limited to brief mentions within more largely discussed topics of Japanese materiality and object interpretation and the history of Japanese Buddhism and display practices. This study hopes to fill this gap in literature and form a basic foundation from which further study can be pursued. By examining elements that have contributed to the formation of Japanese Buddhist temple museums through history, we can start to place the emergence, nature and role of temple museums into context. These elements include the changing interpretations of sacred objects in Japan, pre-modern display practices of temples, introduction of heritage legislation, the first museum prototype, and where temple museums fit within the landscape of Japanese museums. Specifically, this study investigates three broad research areas: the circumstances surrounding the emergence of Buddhist Temple Museums in Japan; the nature of these museums, specifically their collections, their intended institutional goals, and their unique institutional challenges; and the role of the museum within the Buddhist Temple. Interviews were conducted with priests and curators at ten temple museums across the Kansai region, Japan's cultural hub. Results suggest that temple museums use their collections to attract and maintain temple visitorship and to stimulate temple economy. Results also point to an ambiguity that pervades temple museum management regarding the curatorial intent of priests, their interpretation of visitor behavior and motives, and collections management.

40440

Pomah as a Housing Wellbeing Model: Harmonic Achieved Efforts in Rent Flats in Region of Yogyakarta

Intan Rahmawati, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

A research titled "Pomah as a Housing Wellbeing: Harmonic Achieved Efforts in Rent Flats in Region of Yogyakarta" aims to comprehend dynamic psychological prosperities in dwellings for the residents of average rent flats. The specific aim of this research is trying to achieve harmonic situation by identifying primary needs to encounter prosperous psychological problems in housing wellbeing. This research uses action research approach in resolving the prominent questions to answer by six steps. They are: entrance, taking diagnosis, action planning, intervention, evaluation, reflection. The introducing research focuses on the problems of social control and sense of community. The result of the data analysis finds that the problems of social control and sense of community in interacting dynamically between individuals and their residences implicate a cognitive, affective and attitude processes. The integrities and interactive emotions are two prominent aspects to especially attend for the sense of community aspect. Besides, in social control, commitment and involvement are two aspects to attend for generating a rent flats balances to solve the problem by creating intervention program. The program is psychoeducation guide with a group discussion method to 10 residents and 5 administrators. Based on the process and the result of the research prompts is needed to achieve harmonic situation to live in vertical residence for aspirant residents, representative residents as a community and administrators. This prompted training aims to develop preparation in understanding an amendment of habitual life from landed to vertical for aspirant residents.

40262

The Commodification of Body Parts of the Living – The Inevitable or the Necessary?

Peter Orji, University of Brighton, UK

Over the years medical science has developed and provided cures for diseases that were previously branded as incurable. Advanced therapeutic procedures and including the transplant of body parts from people who are either living or dead are some of the ways these cures have come about. The philosophy on the procurement of body parts of the living for medical purposes appears to be strengthened by the argument on altruism. The two extremes of profit making or altruism are the contesting ideals. However opposed commercialisation may be to medical law, they are not entirely mutually exclusive areas. This paper explores the struggle of law and society with equating human body parts with goods in commercial transactions. It seeks to suggest rather debatably a framework for dealings in human body parts for return in cash and or, on other benevolent grounds.



Conference Highlights: The Past 12 Months

Since 2009, IAFOR has welcomed university presidents, faculty deans, journalists, national politicians, government ministers, diplomats, charity leaders, think tank directors, company presidents, documentary photographers, movie directors, members of the armed forces, actors, lawyers, doctors, jurists, artists, poets, writers, clergy, scientists, philosophers...

Here are some highlights from the past twelve months, from our events in six cities, in five countries, and over three continents.

Submit your research to the IAFOR Journal of Ethics, Religion & Philosophy

The *IAFOR Journal of Ethics, Religion & Philosophy* is an internationally reviewed and editorially independent interdisciplinary journal associated with IAFOR's international conferences on ethics, religion and philosophy.

The *IAFOR Journal of Ethics, Religion & Philosophy* offers the opportunity to continue to advance international scholarship in all themes and overlap of fundamental and applied ethics, religion and philosophy. It aims to encourage both the specific and broad ranging examination of these themes in all research ontological, epistemological and methodological approaches. The Journal welcomes submissions related to a multi-disciplinary approach to addressing moral, ethical, religious and philosophical challenges faced by the world's researchers, academics, practitioners and professionals within the field. While specific topics that overlap the three themes of the journal are welcome, the journal will also provide a forum of dialogue between different disciplines of law, religion, and philosophy and how these individually or collectively inform or apply in ethical consideration.

The journal editor welcomes submissions related to ethics, religion and philosophy from academics, practitioners and professionals within the field. Full papers submitted to the related IAFOR Conference Proceedings research repositories will also be considered if the version submitted to the journal is revised and differs from the previously published article by at least 30 percent. All papers are reviewed equally according to standard peer review processes, regardless of whether or not the authors have attended a related IAFOR conference.

Like all IAFOR publications, it is freely available to read online, and is free of publication fees for authors. The first issue was published in October 2013, and the journal continues to publish annually.

We look forward to receiving your submissions. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact the Editor, Professor Lystra Hagley-Dickinson (ijerp@iafor.org), or the IAFOR Publications Team (publications@iafor.org).

For more information about the *IAFOR Journal of Ethics, Religion & Philosophy* please visit:

www.ijerp.iafor.org



Dubai's Festival City again hosted The IAFOR International Conferences on Education and Language Learning (IICEDubai and IICLLDubai), and attracted delegates from across the region as well as further afield as research and presentations focussed on the conference theme of Surviving and Thriving: Education in Times of Change. Both research focussed and more practical presentations and workshops were organised over the three days of the conference, and included presentations by representatives of the UAE Ministry of Education.

Above left: Dr Christine Coombe of Dubai Men's College, UAE, responds to questions following her Keynote Address entitled Classroom Management: Empirical and Practical Perspectives. Dr Coombe is a widely published academic, a past president of TESOL International and sits on the IAFOR International Academic Advisory Board. **Above right:** Dr Deena Boraie delivers a Keynote Address, "Exploring English Language Education in the MENA Region Now and in the Future", in which she drew on her experiences in Egypt. Dr Boraie is dean and professor of practice at the School of Continuing Education at The American University in Cairo.

Below left: Dr Martin Spraggon of the Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government expands on the local context, giving an overview of educational policy, in his Featured Presentation on "Key Trends, Challenges and Opportunities in the Field of Higher Education in the UAE". **Below right:** Dr Sufian Abu-Rmaileh of the UAE University listens to delegates giving feedback after his engaging presentation entitled "Using Critical Thinking Techniques in the Classroom". Dr Abu-Rmaileh is a past president of TESOL Arabia.

Bottom left: Professor Mustafa Hashim Taha of the American University of Sharjah, UAE, examined entertainment education with an emphasis on the role of theatre in promoting political reconciliation in post-apartheid South Africa in his thought-provoking and wide ranging Keynote Presentation. **Bottom right:** Dr Virginia Bodolica of the American University of Sharjah, UAE delivers a Featured Presentation that addressed the wider conference theme of Surviving and Thriving in Times of Change with her featured address on "In the Era of Disruptive Transformations: Embracing the Imperative of Dynamic Adaptation to the Evolving World of Work".



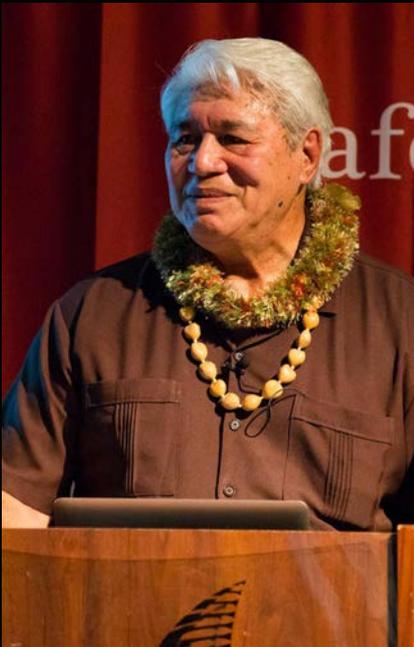


Some 250 scholars and educators from more than 40 countries came together for the IAFOR International Conferences on Education (IICEHawaii2018), and Sustainability, Energy and the Environment (IICSEEHawaii2018) at the Hawaii International Convention Center in Honolulu, Hawaii for an event held in partnership with the University of Hawaii at Manoa, and with the support of the East West Center, Brigham Young University, and the World Bank.

Above left: Dr Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO of IAFOR chaired a plenary panel entitled “Educational Policy: Does the Democratisation of Education in Educational Systems Fuel Economic and Social Inequality?”. **Above right:** Professor Xu Di and David P. Ericson, both renowned educational philosophers based at the University of Hawai’i at Manoa, delivered addresses first, giving both the local context and then drawing on examples from other countries, before Dr Haldane then opened the floor to questions and then a more general discussion of the topic.

Below left: Dr Xiaoyan Liang is a Lead Education Specialist in the World Bank, with a focus on educational development in Africa and East Asia. Her wide ranging keynote, “Education in a Changing World: New Partnership and Changing Paradigm for Education Development”, was sponsored by the World Bank. **Below right:** Dr Andy Curtis of Anaheim University, USA, a language educator with an international reputation, and past president of TESOL International, delivered a funny but stinging keynote entitled “‘Ignorance is Bliss’: The New Anti-Education Movement”, that looked at educators navigating a world in which political leaders often boast of their ignorance, rather than education.





Above left: Dr Failautusi 'Tusi' Avegalio is the director of the Pacific Business Center Program and the executive director of the Honolulu Minority Business Enterprise Center at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa's Shidler College of Business. Descended from a long line of Samoan chiefs, Dr Tusi was raised in the coastal village of Leone in American Samoa before receiving university education in the United States, and becoming a professor. Here he delivers a keynote address that looks at the importance of respecting indigenous knowledge and wisdom in the context of modern educational systems. **Above centre:** Dr Sela V. Panapasa of the University of Michigan, USA, addresses the "Surviving and Thriving in Times of Change" theme of the conference in her excellent keynote address entitled, "Anticipating Educational Needs That Ensure a Diverse, Equitable, and Inclusive Workforce for a Changing U.S. Population". Dr Panapasa is a sociologist who was born in Fiji, and who has worked extensively throughout the Pacific Islands. **Above right:** Dr Sheri-Ann Daniels is the executive director of Papa Ola Lōkahi, the Native Hawaiian health board, and chair of Nā Limahana o Lonopūhā, the Native Hawaiian Health Consortium. Here she delivers a keynote presentation entitled "Native Hawaiian Health: Opportunities to Develop A Healthy Leadership and Workforce".

Below left: Dr Richard R. Vuylsteke is President of the East-West Center, a renowned and unique institution that promotes better relations and understanding among the people and nations of the United States, Asia, and the Pacific through cooperative study, research, and dialogue. His wide ranging keynote address introduced some particular East-West Center approaches to education, including "place utility," "cross-cubed" programs, and social media umbrellas, and he asked delegates of the ways in which they might be able to implement such approaches in their home institutions. **Below right:** Dr Hiagi M. Wesley, responds to questions following his keynote entitled "Pacific Indigenous Perspectives vs Global Ways of Learning", which dovetailed perfectly with Dr Avegalio's address, and looked at the value of indigenous ways of learning. A Rotuman by birth, Dr Wesley is Director of the Center for Hawaiian and Pacific Island Studies and Associate Dean in the College of Arts and Humanities at Brigham Young University, Hawaii.





The Asian Conference on Media, Communication and Film (MediAsia) 2017 was held in Kobe, Japan, with the conference theme of "History, Story and Narrative".

Above left: Multi-E Emmy Award winning filmmaker, and former NBC television producer, Gary Swanson, opens the MediAsia 2017 conference with a hard-hitting keynote on "Fake News and the Attack on America's Freedom of the Press", in which he outlined the hostility of Donald Trump and his administration toward the press, arguing that "the press is the enemy; nothing it says should be believed; and there is no role or need for the press in American democracy". **Above right:** Professor Virgil Hawkins of Osaka University's School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) describes the Global News View (GNV) research centre, dedicated to working towards the realisation of an information environment in which people can comprehensively and objectively view the world and the issues it faces, in the context of little or no information about certain issues or geographic areas of the world, leading to a lack of care and attention about events in these places.

Below left: Professor Yoneo Ota of Osaka University of Arts, and founding director of Kyoto's Toy Film Museum talks about the project to collect and restore privately held toy films to reconstitute a historical record and archive, and reappraisal of their value in documenting Japanese society. **Below right:** William Lyndesay OBE is a renowned geographer, author and film-maker, celebrate inside and outside China for his long and steady commitment to the study and preservation of the Great Wall(s) of China, despite his earliest efforts falling repeatedly foul of the Chinese authorities. His keynote showed how diverse, personal, unconventional and "foreign" approaches have made significant contributions to the surprisingly narrow, Sino-centric and limited corpus of Great Wall knowledge, as well as popular understanding.





Above left: Professor Richard Roth of Northwestern's Medill School of Journalism delivered a very personal keynote address on the year of his retirement, looking at how he has tried throughout his career as a journalist and educator to mentor and nurture young talent in an industry where it is said that there is no apprenticeship. His presentation talked about his own experience as a rookie reporter coming of age in a foreboding American prison called Attica, one part of an American system that holds more than 2 million people captive, more than in any other nation. Roth was one of two newspaper reporters inside the prison yard at Attica during the September 9-13 riots in 1971, serving on the Select Observers Committee, and his subsequent writing about Attica earned him a 1972 nomination for the Pulitzer Prize. **Above right:** Dr Yutaka Mino, Director of the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art (the conference venue), is one of Japan's most sought after museum directors, and among the country's most prominent supporters of the public and educational role of art. In this keynote address he describes how an art museum can strategically write (or paint) itself into the history, story and narrative of a city, or else consign itself to irrelevance.

Below: The Asian Conference on Media, Communication and Film (MediAsia) 2017 was held at the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art and attracted 125 delegates from 25 countries. Here delegates pose outside the Tadao Ando designed building, and in front of Kenji Yanobe's *Sun Sister*.

For more information about The Asian Conference on Media, Communication and Film (MediAsia) please visit www.mediasia.iafor.org.

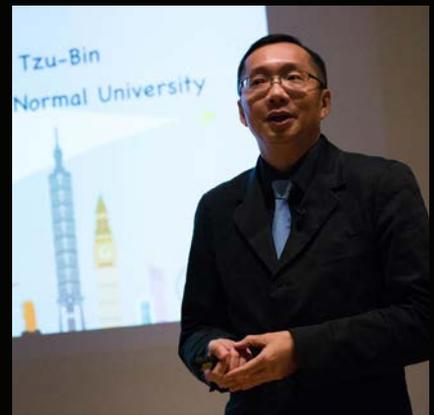




The Asian Conference on Education 2017 (ACE2017) saw more than 250 scholars from 38 countries come together in Kobe, Japan to look at the theme of "Educating for Change" from a variety of interdisciplinary perspectives, cultural backgrounds, and national contexts.

Above left: Dr Charles Allen Brown of Hokkaido University, Japan, in a lighter moment following his featured presentation at ACE2017, which looked at, and questioned the hitherto unassailable position of the native speaker in language learning. **Above right:** Dr Paul Lai of Nagoya University's academic writing center delivers a featured address on how his pioneering center has helped research students and faculty develop clear and convincing ideas in their research writing, thus improving publication chances and impact.

Below left: Dr Connie Guberman of the The University of Toronto, listens to questions following her featured address on an initiative using oral history as a means of educating for change by challenging traditional institutional structures of knowledge creation. **Below middle:** Dr Jack Frawley of the University of Sydney's National Centre for Cultural Competence delivers a plenary address on leadership and intercultural studies. **Below right:** Dr Tzu-Bin Lin of the National Taiwan Normal University explains how professional development and leadership programs are developing on Taiwan to raise standards in secondary schools.





Opposite Bottom: After an amazing taiko drum performance and interactive music workshop, delegates from around the world mix with local students from AIE International High School's drum club.

Above left: Dr Joseph McClanahan of Creighton University (USA), and co-convenor of the Asian Undergraduate Research Symposium (AURS) delivered a wide ranging featured address on how mentoring undergraduate students provides tools for student success after graduation, and concentrating on the importance that educators continue to adapt and develop new approaches that create equal opportunities for productive educational experiences for all students. **Above right:** Dr Yvonne Masters of Newcastle University, Australia, and AURS co-convenor, asks the conference to consider two simple but fundamental questions when we talk about change in Education, "By Whom?" and "For Whom?".

Below: A group shot of delegates, taken in the Kobe Art Center venue, reflecting the diversity of attendees at The Asian Conference on Education. The next ACE event will be held in Tokyo, Japan, from Saturday, October 13, 2018 to Monday, October 15, 2018. For more information please visit www.ace.iafor.org.





Above left: Dr Simon Sleight, Senior Lecturer in Australian History at King's College London delivers a Keynote Speech at The IAFOR International Conference on the City 2017 (City2017) in Barcelona, addressing delegates on the topic of memory and the modern city. Dr Sleight's work explores the history of urban place-making, the evolution of youth cultures and the Australian presence in Britain. **Above right:** Internationally renowned constitutional lawyer and jurist Professor Adrien Katherine Wing gives a Keynote Presentation at The IAFOR International Conference on Global Studies 2017 (Global2017) on the legal status of women of colour around the world under national and international law. Professor Wing is the Associate Dean of International & Comparative Law Programs at the University of Iowa College of Law, USA, and was involved in the drafting of the South Africa and Kosovo constitutions.

Below left: Multiple Academy Award winning documentary filmmaker, Mark Jonathan Harris, director of *Breaking Point: The War for Democracy in Ukraine*, an Official Selection of the IAFOR Documentary Film Award 2016, responds to questions following his Featured Presentation entitled "Breaking Point – Ukraine in the Era of Trump" at Global2017. Professor Harris is Distinguished Professor in the School of Cinematic Arts at the University of Southern California, USA, where he heads the documentary program. **Below right:** Mark Jonathan Harris's award-winning documentary, *Breaking Point: The War for Democracy in Ukraine*, was screened at City/Global2017 and was followed by a Q&A with the Director.





Above left: In a City2017 Featured Presentation, Gloria Montero, celebrated Spanish novelist, playwright and poet, offers her own insights into the city of Barcelona, where she has made her home and where City2017 was held. **Above center:** Professor Georges Depeyrot, monetary historian at the ENS (Paris) and Member of the Board of Trustees of the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), France, introduces the IAFOR Silk Road Initiative in an information session at Global2017. **Above right:** In a Keynote Presentation entitled "Refuge: Refugee: Moonlight and Precarious Love" at Global2017, Professor Baden Offord of the Centre for Human Rights Education, Curtin University, Australia, discusses the human condition in relation to people's suffering around their sexuality with reference to the Academy Award winning film, *Moonlight*.

Below: An image from the series *Single Mothers of Afghanistan* by Canadian/Iranian photojournalist Kiana Hayeri, Grand Prize Winner of the 2017 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award. Winners were announced at The European Conference on Media, Communication & Film 2017 (EuroMedia2017) in Brighton, UK. As an organisation, IAFOR's mission is to promote international exchange, facilitate intercultural awareness, encourage interdisciplinary discussion, and generate and share new knowledge. In keeping with this mission, in appreciation of the great value of photography as a medium that can be shared across borders of language, culture and nation, and to influence and inform our academic work and programmes, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award was launched as a competition that would help underline the importance of the organisation's aims, and would promote and recognise best practice and excellence. In support of up-and-coming talent, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award is free to enter. For more information about the award, please visit: www.iaforphotoaward.org.





Above left: Dr Paul Lowe, Founding Judge of the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award, gives a Keynote Presentation on "Testimonies of light: Photography, Witnessing and History" at The European Conference on Media, Communication & Film 2017 (EuroMedia2017). Dr Lowe is an award-winning photojournalist who has covered breaking news around the world, including the fall of the Berlin Wall, Nelson Mandela's release, famine in Africa, the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and the destruction of Grozny. **Above right:** In a Featured Panel Presentation at The European Conference on Arts & Humanities 2017 (ECAH2017) Professor Donald Hall, Dr Linda Schwarz and Professor Amanda Bright discuss the challenges of doing research and creative activity in the arts and humanities today. Donald E. Hall is a Vice-President of IAFOR and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Lehigh University; USA. Linda Schwarz is Dean of the Faculty of Arts & Science and Professor of Interdisciplinary Studies at Ambrose University, Canada, and. Amanda Bright has been Head of the School of Art at the University of Brighton, UK.

Below left: At EuroMedia2017, Dr Rodney Hill of the Lawrence Herbert School of Communication at Hofstra University, USA, and Francis Ford Coppola Archivist presents on the topic of "Mythologizing One's Own History Through Narrative" by referencing Coppola's *Tetro*". **Below right:** Dr Alfonso García Osuna, Editor of the *IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities*, delivered a Spotlight Presentation entitled "Re-Creating the Past: Fascist Comics and the Rehabilitation of History", at ECAH2017. Dr Osuna has taught at Hofstra University in New York, USA, for over thirty years.

Bottom: The Conference Welcome Reception provides a great opportunity for delegates to network and get to know each other.





Above left: Keynote Speaker at The European Conference on the Social Sciences 2017 (ECSS2017) Dr Anke Schwittay discusses inclusive innovation in international development. Dr Schwittay is Head of International Development at the University of Sussex in the UK, and Senior Lecturer in Anthropology and International Development at the School of Global Studies. **Above right:** Dr Georgios Tsakos, Reader in the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health at University College London, UK, gives a Keynote Presentation on the topic of "Links Between Oral and General Health: Putting the Mouth Back in the Body" at ECSS2017.

Below: In a Plenary Panel Presentation on sustaining the city at The European Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2017 (ECSEE2017), Professor Anne Boddington, Duncan Baker-Brown and Cat Fletcher examine the rationale behind The Brighton Waste House – Europe's first permanent public building made almost entirely from material thrown away or not wanted (shown bottom left). Anne Boddington is Professor of Design Innovation and Dean of the College of Arts and Humanities, University of Brighton, UK, Duncan Baker-Brown is an expert in contemporary methods of ecology-friendly building design, an architect and an academic, and Cat Fletcher is Founding Member, Elected National Representative and Head of Media for Frengle UK.

Bottom right: ECSS2017 Featured Speaker Professor Grant Black of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Japan, addresses conference delegates on the subject of "East Meets West: Innovation and Discovery in Education Reform at an Elite Japanese University". Professor Black is Vice-President (at large) of IAFOR.





Above left: At The European Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2017 (ECP2017), Professor Geoff Beattie of Edge Hill University, UK, delivers a Keynote Presentation entitled "Hidden Thoughts: Do Your Hand Gestures Reveal More About You Than You Think?" Professor Beattie is a world renowned expert on non-verbal communication and a noted author, broadcaster and public intellectual, who was the resident on-screen psychologist for *Big Brother* for eleven series on Channel 4. **Above right:** Dr Katie Woodward discusses public attitudes towards counter-terrorism in a Featured Presentation at ECP2017. Dr Woodward is currently a Principal Psychologist working in the Human and Social Sciences Group at the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory in Hampshire, UK.

Below left: Dr Stephen E. Gregg, Senior Lecturer in Religious Studies at the University of Wolverhampton and Keynote Speaker at The European Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2017 (ECERP2017), enjoying a lighter moment, after a wide-ranging address examining the topic of complicating religious identity in the twenty-first century. **Below right:** Professor Thomas Brian Mooney gives a Featured Presentation entitled "The Virtue of Politeness As a Part of the Virtue of Justice" at ECERP2017. Thomas Brian Mooney is a philosopher with an international reputation and Head of the School of Creative Arts and Humanities, Charles Darwin University, Australia.

Bottom left & right: IAFOR's European Conference Series is held in Brighton, UK, and features an optional tour of Bateman's, the Jacobean home of *The Jungle Book* author Rudyard Kipling, and the spectacular Hever Castle and gardens, once home to Anne Boleyn, Henry VIII's second wife.



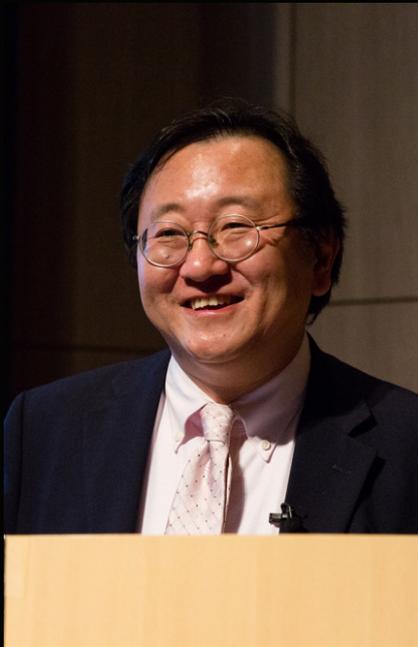


Above left: At The European Conference on Education 2017 (ECE2017), Professor Kwame Akyeampong of the Centre for International Education (CIE), University of Sussex, UK, gives a Keynote Presentation on transforming the educational experience of African children through emancipatory research. Professor Akyeampong has been a senior policy analyst at UNESCO, and also consulted for the Ghanaian Ministry of Education. **Above right:** ECE2017 Keynote Speaker Matthew Taylor, Chief Executive of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, UK, delivers an address entitled "Think Like a System, Act Like an Entrepreneur" as part of the conference Plenary Panel. Prior to becoming Chief Executive of the RSA, Matthew Taylor was Chief Adviser to Prime Minister Tony Blair, as head of the Number 10 Policy Unit, and is the author of the 2017 Taylor Review of Modern Working Practices, commissioned by the incumbent UK government.

Below left: Professor Svetlana Ter-Minasova engages the audience at The European Conference on Language Learning 2017 (ECLL2017) with a Keynote Presentation on how to shatter the linguistic, cultural and psychological barriers to international communication. Professor Ter-Minasova is founding President of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Area Studies at Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia and a public intellectual in Russia. **Below right:** Professor Anne Boddington, Professor of Design Innovation and Dean of the College of Arts and Humanities, University of Brighton, UK, moderates the Plenary Panel "Think Like a System, Act Like an Entrepreneur" at ECE2017.

Bottom left: ECE2017 Featured Speaker Professor David Hicks of Virginia Tech, USA, addresses delegates on the topic of "Teaching Difficult Histories Through Film: Examples and Perspectives from the Field", highlighting the pedagogical challenges that emerge when film is used to teach about the complex business of the representations of "the other". **Bottom right:** Professor Brian Hudson, Professor of Education and Head of the School of Education and Social Work at the University of Sussex, UK, moderates a Plenary Panel entitled "Education for Change: Addressing the Challenges of UN Sustainable Development Goal 4" at ECE2017.





The Asian Conference on Social Sciences 2017 (ACSS2017), The Asian Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2017 (ACSEE2017) and The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology (AGen2017), were held in Kobe, Japan, June 8–11, 2017. **Above left:** His Excellency Dr Toshiya Hoshino gives an incisive Keynote Presentation as part of an ACSS2017 Plenary Panel entitled “East Meets West”, giving a historical overview of recent trends in International Relations. Dr Hoshino is now Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations in New York, having been seconded from Osaka University, where he is Professor at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP). A former Vice-President of the university, he is also a member of IAFOR’s Board of Directors. **Above center:** Professor Haruko Satoh of Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), Osaka University, Japan, addresses delegates as part of the same ACSS2017 Plenary Panel. Professor Haruko Satoh is a member of IAFOR’s Academic Governing Board. **Above right:** Political Philosopher, Professor Michael Anthony C. Vasco, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Letters at the University of Santo Tomas in the Philippines, sits on the same Plenary Panel at ACSS2017.

Below left: Director of the NACDA Program on Aging and Vice-President of IAFOR Dr James W. McNally gives a Featured Presentation on methodologies for the collection of comparative community-level public health data at AGen2017. **Below right:** Dr Hiroshi Ishida, Professor of Sociology at the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Tokyo, Japan, sits on an AGen2017 Plenary Panel entitled “East Meets West – Healthy, Active and Beautiful Aging in Asia”.

Bottom left: ACSS2017 Featured Speaker Dr Philip Sugai of Doshisha Business School, Japan, examines the concept of value in marketing. **Bottom right:** ACSEE2017 Spotlight Speaker Dr Maxime Jaffré, Assistant Professor in Sociology of Culture at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales and a member of IAFOR’s International Academic Advisory Board, questions whether data science can do without the field survey.

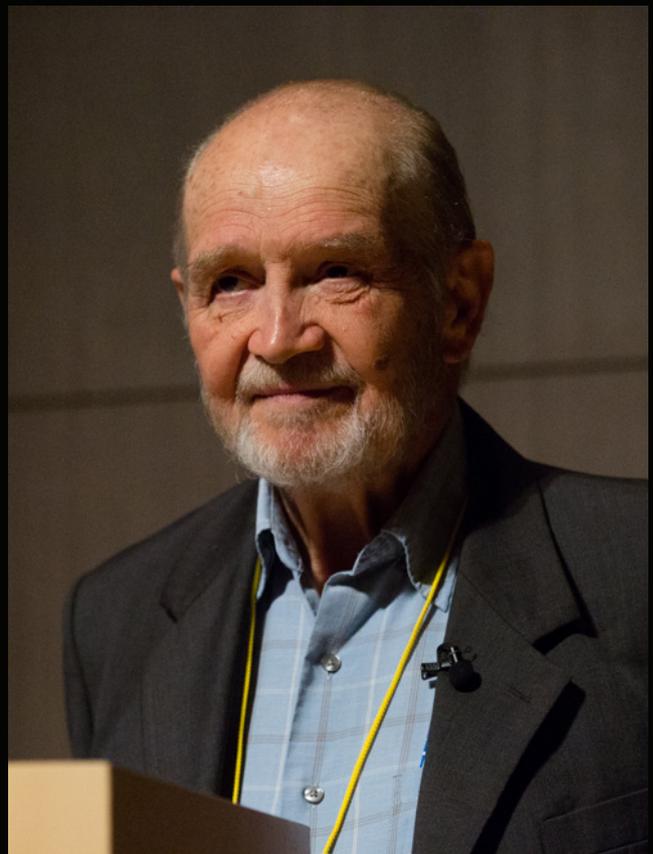




The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies 2017 (ACCS2017), The Asian Conference on Asian Studies 2017 (ACAS2017) and The International Conference on Japan & Japan Studies (IICJ2017), held June 1–4, 2017, brought together delegates from all over the world to explore the theme of "Global Realities: Precarious Survival and Belonging".

Above left: Professor Gaurav Desai of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA, examines the figure of the migrant in recent Anglophone fiction from Africa and South Asia in his ACCS2017 Keynote Presentation entitled "Precarious Futures, Precarious Pasts: Migritude and Planetaryity". **Above right:** In a Featured Panel Presentation at ACCS2017, Professor Donald E. Hall, Professor Emerita Sue Ballyn and Professor Emeritus Yasue Arimitsu discuss the challenges of doing Cultural Studies today, exploring the emerging geo-political constraints on their work, as well as their respective national and institutional contexts, and interact with the audience on the topic of strategies for individual and collective response to the challenges that we face.

Below left: The University of Barcelona's Professor Emerita Sue Ballyn gives a Spotlight Presentation at ACCS2017 on the subject of surgeons on eighteenth-and-nineteenth-century female convict transports, often the unsung heroes of hazardous passages to the Antipodes, discussing the importance of their power at sea and on land, their care of their charges and how medical improvisation very often saved a patient's life. **Below right:** In his ACAS2017 Featured Presentation entitled "Buddhist Terrorism?", Dr Brian Victoria of the Oxford Center for Buddhist Studies examines the long history of those calling themselves Buddhists who engaged in warfare, despite Buddhism's long-standing reputation in the West as a religion of peace.





Above: To ensure that delegates have an especially memorable experience, IAFOR conferences include tours to places of historic and cultural interest, led by experienced tour guides.

Fushimi Inari Grand Shrine in Kyoto, Japan, features an iconic pathway lined with orange torii, each donated by a Japanese business, that creates a 4 km tunnel leading up a mountain behind the shrine.

Below left: Professor Ted O'Neill of Gakushuin University, Tokyo, Vice-President (at large) of IAFOR, gives a Keynote Presentation entitled "Change in Japanese Tertiary Education: Implementing Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) in Japan" at The Asian Conference on Language Learning 2017 (ACLL2017). **Below center:** Featured Speaker Professor Mark Pegrum presents on moving beyond web 2.0 when designing authentic mobile learning for everyday contexts in Asia at The Asian Conference on Technology in the Classroom 2017 (ACTC2017). Mark Pegrum is an associate professor in the Graduate School of Education at The University of Western Australia, where he specialises in mobile learning and, more broadly, e-learning. **Below right:** Professor Barbara Lockee, Associate Director of the School of Education and Associate Director of Educational Research and Outreach at Virginia Tech, USA, explores the changing landscape for instructional design professionals in educational contexts and their potential to serve as change agents in the adoption of learning innovations at ACTC2017. Dr Lockee is Vice-President of IAFOR's Education Division.





Above left: During the annual haiku workshop at The Asian Conference on Literature 2017 (LibrAsia2017), Hana Fujimoto of the Haiku International Association, Japan, gives a background and history to haiku and invites participants to write their own poems.

Above right: Also at the LibrAsia2017 haiku workshop, Emiko Miyashita, a prominent haiku poet who is also a councillor for the Haiku International Association, and a board member of the JAL Foundation, reads world-famous haiku before inviting audience members to compose haiku of their own. In addition to the yearly haiku workshop, LibrAsia2017 features the IAFOR Vladimir Devidé Haiku Award Ceremony, at which all award-winning entries are read out. The IAFOR Vladimir Devidé Haiku Award is an open competition for previously unpublished haiku written in the English language. The award is for haiku regardless of whether in the traditional or modern style; it transcends haiku divisions and is based only on literary merit.

Below left: Celebrated international pianist and former Fulbright scholar Marusya Nainggolan of the University of Indonesia, Indonesia, gives a resounding performance at The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities 2017 (ACAH2017). Marusya Nainggolan performs music nationally and internationally, as well as teaching European Studies at the University of Indonesia and serving as a music counsellor for studies on music and health in the Indonesian National Health Department. **Below right:** At The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities 2017 (ACAH2017) Dr Yutaka Mino, Director of the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art and the Yokoo Tadanori Museum of Contemporary Art, and Honorary Director of the Abeno Harukas Museum of Art, Japan, speaks on "Art and Narrative in the Public Sphere", examining art as a medium for telling stories and creating narrative, and how curation can be used to contextualise and situate works of art.

Bottom left: Professor Georges Depuyrot is a monetary historian at the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) in Paris. As part of a Featured Panel Presentation on "Constructing History" at The Asian Conference on Literature 2017 (LibrAsia2017), he discusses the importance of the construction of national history in the creation of personal and national identity. **Bottom right:** In the same Featured Panel Presentation at The Asian Conference on Literature 2017 (LibrAsia2017), Professor Myles Chilton, a member of the Department of English Language and Literature at Japan's Nihon University, explores how history shapes our political decisions today, and how we go about building, revising and deconstructing history.



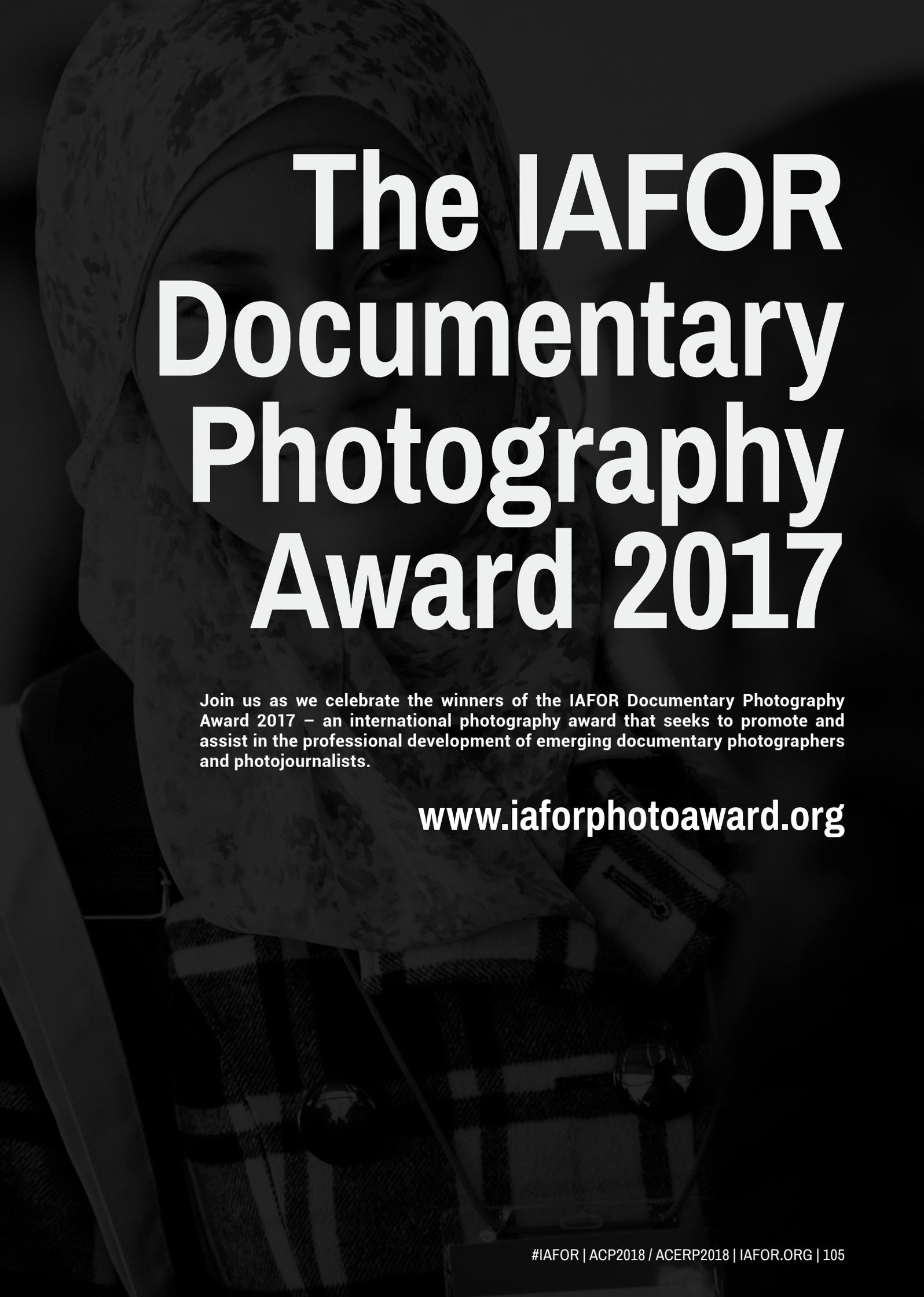


Above left: In a Featured Panel Presentation on the right to education at The Asian Conference on Education & International Development (ACEID2017), Osaka University's Professor Haruko Satoh, Chair of the Politics, Law & International Relations section of IAFOR's International Academic Advisory Board, examines the conference theme, "Educating for Change", in the context of the conference screening of *Among the Believers*, and the friction between preserving culture and challenging culture in areas of the world where education is highly politicised. **Above right:** At the same conference, Professor Adrian Ziderman, Sir Isaac Wolfson Professor in Economics and Business Administration at Bar-Ilan University, Israel, gives an interactive Spotlight Workshop on publication ethics as part of his role as Research Chair and Trustee at the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

Below left: Also at ACEID2017 Featured Speaker Jessica Loh gives an engaging presentation entitled "Values for Global Citizenship: Fostering Innovation and Access with the Higher Education Context". Jessica Loh is Director of Outreach at the Institute of International Education, Thailand. **Below center:** In a Featured Presentation at ACEID2017, Dr Rachel Lam of the Department of Learning Sciences and Higher Education at ETH Zurich in Switzerland, discusses the importance of environmental education in primary school. **Below right:** Professor Hiroshi Nittono, Full Professor of Experimental Psychology at the Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University, Japan, gives a Keynote Presentation on the psychology of Japanese "kawaii" culture at The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2017 (ACP2017).

Bottom left: ACP2017 Featured Speaker Professor Ronald Mellado Miller of Brigham Young University – Hawaii, USA, presents on "A Poverty of Hope: Towards a Psychology of Humanitarian Success", discussing how programmes and implementations can meet both physical and psychological needs and how taking into account psychology can enhance humanitarian success and achieve far more than simply extending life. **Bottom center:** In a Featured Panel Presentation at The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2017 (ACERP2017), Professor Koji Higashikawa of Kanazawa University, Japan, engages the audience on the subject of free speech and hate speech in the context of the conference theme, "History, Story, Narrative". **Bottom right:** In the same ACERP2017 Featured Panel Presentation, Shiki Tomimasu discusses the important ethical issues surrounding Japan's recent Hate Speech legislation, drawing on his experience as lead counsel for the Hate Speech Legislation Japanese Supreme Court test case.





The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2017

Join us as we celebrate the winners of the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2017 – an international photography award that seeks to promote and assist in the professional development of emerging documentary photographers and photojournalists.

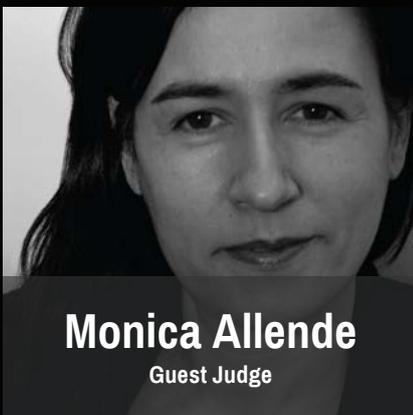
www.iaforphotoaward.org

Award Judges



Dr Paul Lowe is the Course Director of the Masters Programme in Photojournalism and Documentary Photography at the London College of Communication, University of the Arts London. He was responsible for the development and launch of a new part-time version of the course delivered entirely online using web conferencing, blogs and the VLE, launched in 2008. He is an award-winning photographer whose work is represented by Panos Pictures, and who has been published in *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Life*, *The Sunday Times Magazine*, *The Observer* and *The Independent*, among others. He has covered breaking news around the world, including the fall of the Berlin Wall, Nelson Mandela's release, famine in Africa, the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and the destruction of Grozny.

He is a consultant to the World Press Photo Foundation in Amsterdam, an independent, non-profit organisation that is a major force in developing and promoting visual journalism worldwide. His book, *Bosnians*, documenting 10 years of the war and post-war situation in Bosnia, was published in April 2005 by Saqi Books. He regularly contributes to international and national conferences in photography, media and education, and has published chapters in edited books on these themes as well.



Monica Allende is a photo editor, curator, cultural producer and educator. She is GetxoPhoto Festival Artistic Director from 2017 to 2019, and is the Director of FORMAT17 International Photography. She is currently producing several multidisciplinary projects with artists worldwide, has collaborated with screen projects, and is co-founder of Offspring Photo Meet, London. Previously she was Photo Editor at *The Sunday Times Magazine*, where she launched the award-winning photography section "Spectrum". She is a visiting lecturer at the London College of Communication and lectures and teaches workshops in photography at, among others, ScreenLab, London; EFTI, Madrid; Tashkeil, Saudi Arabia; Mentorship Business Programme DEVELOP at the University of Sunderland; Festival di Internazionale a Ferrara; WPP workshop Angola; Magnum Professional Practice Workshops.

She nominates photographers for Deutsche Börse Photography Prize, Prix Pictet and The Joop Swart Masterclass/World Press Photo, and has served on juries worldwide including World Press Photo, Visa Pour L'image and the National Portrait Gallery's Taylor Wessing photographic Portrait Prize. She produced and curated *Darfur: Images Against Impunity*, an exhibition and a book by Stanley Greene, Lynsey Addario and Alvaro Ybarra Zavala. She is the recipient of the Amnesty International Media Photojournalism Award, the Picture Editor's Award, the Online Press Award and Magazine Design Award for Best Use of Photography. She also writes and consults on photography.



Jocelyn Bain Hogg began his career as a unit photographer on movie sets after studying Documentary Photography at Newport Art College. He shot publicity for the BBC, photographed fashion and now works on documentary projects and commercial and editorial assignments. His editorial work features in *Vanity Fair*, *The Sunday Times*, *The New Yorker*, *Style.com*, *Vogue*, *Elle*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Lui*, *Marie Claire*, *Stern*, *GQ*, *Esquire*, *Le Monde*, *Cahiers du Cinéma*, *L'Espresso* and *La Repubblica* amongst others. In 2016 he co-instigated Sea Change as photo director, where as well as photographing British youth for the project he commissioned 12 other photographers to document the issues affecting young people in 12 countries across Europe. A continuing initiative, Sea Change has so far realised a book, an ongoing touring exhibition and workshop programme. In addition to this work, he is the author of six photographic books to date and his first, *The Firm*, presented an astonishingly intimate view

of London's organised crime world, and won international acclaim, garnering the prestigious Lead Award for portraiture. His latest project, *Public House*, published in 2016, documented the denizens of a local pub, forced to close due to the lamentable issue of social cleansing in London.

In February 2013, he was invited onto the jury of the World Press and was a juror for the Sony World Photography Awards in 2015. He is currently the head of the BA photojournalism and documentary photography course at the UAL LCC in London and is a member of the VII Photo Agency.



IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2017

Thursday, March 22 | 11:35-11:50 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Award Winners Screening

The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award was launched by The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) in 2015 as an international photography award that seeks to promote and assist in the professional development of emerging documentary photographers and photojournalists. The award has benefitted since the outset from the expertise of an outstanding panel of internationally renowned photographers, including Dr Paul Lowe as the Founding Judge, and Ed Kashi, Monica Allende, Simon Roberts, Jocelyn Bain Hogg, Simon Norfolk and Emma Bowkett as Guest Judges. Now in its third year, the award has already been widely recognised by those in the industry and has been supported by World Press Photo, Metro Imaging, MediaStorm, Think Tank Photo, University of the Arts London, RMIT University, *British Journal of Photography*, The Centre for Documentary Practice, and the Medill School of Journalism.

As an organisation, IAFOR's mission is to promote international exchange, facilitate intercultural awareness, encourage interdisciplinary discussion, and generate and share new knowledge. In keeping with this mission, in appreciation of the great value of photography as a medium that can be shared across borders of language, culture and nation, and to influence and inform our academic work and programmes, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award was launched as a competition that would help underline the importance of the organisation's aims, and would promote and recognise best practice and excellence. Winners of the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2017 were announced at The European Conference on Media, Communication & Film 2017 (EuroMedia2017) in Brighton, UK. The award follows the theme of the EuroMedia conference, with 2017's theme being "History, Story, Narrative". In support of up-and-coming talent, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award is free to enter.

Image | From the project *Single Mothers of Afghanistan* by IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2017 Grand Prize Winner, Kiana Hayeri.

Supporters

The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award is supported by a number of leading institutions, organisations and publications around the world in its aim to promote and recognise best practice and excellence in documentary photography and photojournalism. These partnerships are a testament to the high regard in which the award is held within the photography industry.

The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award would like to thank the following organisations for their support:



Sponsorship Opportunities

Through social media, product integration, logo placement, potential press coverage, promotion at the Award Ceremony and subsequent exhibitions in Japan, Spain, UAE, USA and UK, you have the opportunity to help bring attention to the work of highly talented photographers. For information on sponsorship opportunities or becoming a supporter of the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award, please contact Thaddeus Pope (tpope@iafor.org).

Photojournalism is in our DNA

Think Tank Photo is proud to recognize the winners of the 2017 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award.

Your work delivers awareness of those in need to those who can help, and we truly appreciate your contribution.

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Think Tank got its start helping photojournalists be prepared to “capture the moment” though innovative camera carrying solutions. Today, we are the choice of working professionals, offering high-quality products with exemplary customer service.



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Submit your research to the IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences

The *IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences* is an internationally reviewed and editorially independent interdisciplinary journal associated with IAFOR's international conferences on psychology and the behavioral sciences.

The *IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences* is an Open Access, peer-reviewed, international and intercultural journal. All papers published in the journal have been subjected to the rigorous and accepted processes of academic peer review. The journal encourages interdisciplinary research, with the primary focus being on psychology and behavioral sciences. Work that cuts across a variety of disciplines and fields related to psychology and the behavioral sciences is encouraged. Original, previously unpublished papers which are not under consideration for publication in any other journal are welcomed. We also accept reworked versions of previously published Conference Proceedings articles if the version submitted to the journal is revised and differs from the previously published article by at least 30 percent. All submitted articles must meet the submission guidelines. All papers are reviewed equally according to standard peer review processes, regardless of whether or not the authors have attended a related IAFOR conference.

The *IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences* covers a variety of topics:

- General Psychology
- Psychology and Education
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- Psychological Outreach Services & Community Development
- Family Studies & Professional Practice
- At-Risk Children, Youth & Families and Vulnerable Populations

Like all IAFOR publications, it is freely available to read online, and is free of publication fees for authors. The first issue was published in December 2015, and the journal aims to publish two issues annually.

We look forward to receiving your submissions. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact the Editors, Dr Sharo Shafaie and Dr Deborah G. Wooldridge (ijpbs@iafor.org), or the IAFOR Publications Team (publications@iafor.org). For more information about the *IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences* please visit:

www.ijpbs.iafor.org

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IAFOR depends on the assistance of a large number of international academics and practitioners who contribute in a variety of ways to our shared mission of promoting international exchange, facilitating intercultural awareness, encouraging interdisciplinary discussion and generating and sharing new knowledge. Our academic events would not be what they are without a commitment to ensuring that international norms of peer review are observed for our presentation abstracts. With thousands of abstracts submitted each year for presentation at our conferences, IAFOR relies on academics around the world to ensure a fair and timely peer review process in keeping with established international norms of double-blind peer review.

We are grateful for the time, effort and expertise donated by all our contributors.

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To make original, high-quality, thought-provoking multimedia content freely accessible to a wide readership;

To facilitate the opportunity for academics 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 academic audience.

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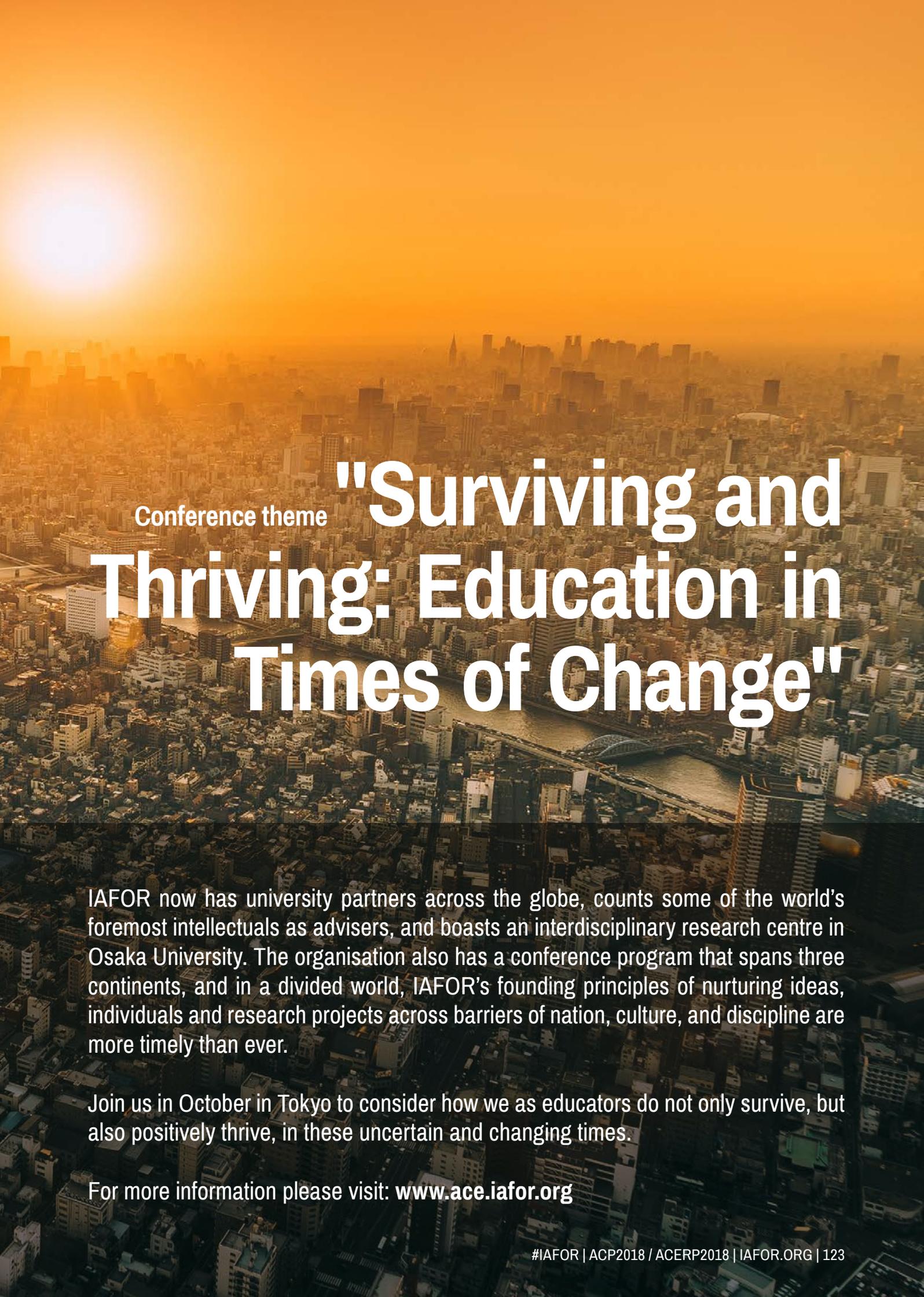
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Founded in Japan at a time when English language conferences, and interdisciplinary conferences did not exist, IAFOR quickly found support among a growing number of scholars in Japan, Asia and beyond who came together to make friends, network, and at a time of rapid globalisation and technological advances, explore the latest ideas and search for research synergies in the pursuit of addressing and finding solutions to many of the myriad and complex challenges presented by the modern world.

An aerial photograph of a dense city, likely Tokyo, taken from a high angle. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow over the entire scene. The city's buildings are packed closely together, and a river or canal winds through the lower part of the frame. The overall atmosphere is one of a bustling, modern urban environment during the "golden hour" of sunset.

Conference theme

"Surviving and Thriving: Education in Times of Change"

IAFOR now has university partners across the globe, counts some of the world's foremost intellectuals as advisers, and boasts an interdisciplinary research centre in Osaka University. The organisation also has a conference program that spans three continents, and in a divided world, IAFOR's founding principles of nurturing ideas, individuals and research projects across barriers of nation, culture, and discipline are more timely than ever.

Join us in October in Tokyo to consider how we as educators do not only survive, but also positively thrive, in these uncertain and changing times.

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March 26–28

**The Asian Conference on Education
& International Development**
(aceid.iafor.org)

March 30 – April 1

The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities
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April 27–30

The Asian Conference on Language Learning
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June 1–3

The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies
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The Asian Conference on Asian Studies
(acas.iafor.org)

June 8–10

The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences
(acss.iafor.org)

**The Asian Conference on
Sustainability, Energy & the Environment**
(acsee.iafor.org)

The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology
(agen.iafor.org)

Tokyo, Japan, 2018

October 5–7

The IAFOR Global Innovation & Value Summit
(givs-tokyo.iafor.org)

October 9–11

**The Asian Conference on
Media, Communication & Film**
(mediasia.iafor.org)

October 13–15

The Asian Conference on Education
(ace.iafor.org)

**The Asian Undergraduate Research
Symposium (AURS)**
(aurs.iafor.org)

Upcoming Events

www.iafor.org/conferences

Brighton, UK, 2018

June 29 – July 1

The European Conference on Education
(ece.iafor.org)

The European Conference on
Language Learning
(ecll.iafor.org)

July 3–4

The European Conference on
Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences
(ecp.iafor.org)

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Sustainability, Energy & the Environment
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July 9–10

The European Conference on Arts & Humanities
(ecah.iafor.org)

The European Conference on
Media, Communication & Film
(euromedia.iafor.org)

Barcelona, Spain, 2018

July 13–15

The IAFOR International Conference on the City
(city.iafor.org)

The IAFOR International Conference on
Global Studies
(global.iafor.org)

New York, USA, 2018

November 7–9

The IAFOR Conference on Heritage & the City –
New York
(hcnny.iafor.org)

Hong Kong, 2018

December 5-7

The IAFOR Conference on Heritage – Hong Kong
(heritage-hongkong.iafor.org)

Honolulu, USA, 2019

January 3–5

The IAFOR International Conference on
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Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii
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