

ACP2018 & ACERP2018

Art Center Kobe, Kobe, Japan

March 22-24, 2018

Final Draft Schedule

Please Check & Confirm

Please check that all information pertaining to you is correct and notify us at acp@iafor.org if there is any error.

Please notify us of any corrections by **Wednesday, February 28** 17:00 (Japan Time).

Final Schedule

After minor changes have been made to the schedule we will send you a link to the final schedule.

The final schedule will contain session information and a detailed day-to-day presentation schedule (including room allocations and session chairs).

This will be available on **Friday, March 9**.

Thursday, March 22

Plenary Day Outline

*to be finalized

- 09:00-10:00 Conference Registration & Coffee
- 10:00-10:30 Announcements & Welcome Address
- 10:30-11:15 Keynote Presentation I
- 11:15-12:00 Featured Presentation I
- 12:00-13:15 Lunch Break
- 13:15-14:00 Featured Presentation II
- 14:00-14:15 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award
- 14:15-15:00 Featured Presentation III
- 15:00-15:15 Conference Photograph
- 15:30-16:30 Conference Poster Session & Coffee Break
- 17:00-18:00 Conference Welcome Reception

Friday, March 23

Day 2 Outline

*to be finalized

08:30-09:00 Coffee, Tea and Pastries

09:00-11:00 Parallel Session I

11:00-11:15 Coffee Break

11:15-12:45 Parallel Session II

12:45-14:00 Lunch Break

12:45-13:30 Japanese Tea (*Sado*) Ceremony Demonstration

14:00-16:00 Parallel Session III

16:30-16:15 Coffee Break

16:15-17:00 Featured Presentation IV

Saturday, March 24

Day 3 Outline

*to be finalized

08:30-09:00 Coffee, Tea and Pastries

09:00-10:30 Parallel Session I

10:30-10:45 Coffee Break

10:45-12:15 Parallel Session II

12:15-13:30 Lunch Break

12:15-13:00 Japanese Calligraphy (*Shodo*) Workshop

13:30-15:30 Parallel Session III

15:30-15:45 Coffee Break

15:45-16:30 Featured Presentation V

This presentation will be followed by closing remarks

Thursday Poster Session: 15:30-16:30

Room: *Open Studio 2F*

39106

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 behavior and to find the efficiency of electronic learning (e-learning) lesson on welding metallurgy subject for welding metallurgy of carbon steel. The e-learning evaluate 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 student have 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 behavior achievement scores were statistically significant higher than the pre-test scores at confident 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

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

39906**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**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 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. 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 nursing home is necessary.

40144**A Comparative Study of Resilience in Third Culture Kids and Non Third Culture Kids**

Shahanaz Aboobacker Ahmed, Koyili Hospital, India

Ajilal P, School of Behavioral Sciences, 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.

40173**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**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, Department of Education, 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, few 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 dominate 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 stronger influence on mastery experience than achievement goal.

40194**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.

40256**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 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.

40325**Using Decision Tree to Predict Response Rates of Consumer Satisfaction, Attitude, and Loyalty Surveys**

Jian Han, Zhejiang University, China

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. 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 length of survey. The accuracy of the decision tree model was higher than that of the traditional logistic regression.

40339**Investigate Into the 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 researches 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**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 participates 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.

40367

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 person, man and women (and, to some extent, child and girl) over the past two centuries. The frequencies for Extraversion were the highest for boy (and, child and girl in late 20th century). For person, man 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.

40397

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

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.

40404**The Effect of Similarity and Rank Uncertainty on Competitiveness**

Paul Nyray 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; humans are no exception to this. The study sought to investigate how similarity of values between competitors, rank uncertainty, and the interaction between them influence competitiveness. The experiment employed a 2 (similar or dissimilar) x 3 (undisclosed, top, or bottom) between-subjects factorial design. Using convenience sampling, 120 participants 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 students in the face of competition and how the interplay of subjective and cultural values and situational factors shape their behavior.

40406**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.

40407**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 on obtaining the answers. The purpose of this study is to explore the factors in encouraging student participation in 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 teacher staff. This student-centered approach also allows active learning for students. In order to encourage participation of flipped classroom for students, the results in this study should be considered when delivering flipped classroom.

40438**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 toward 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 toward classes.

40478**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

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

Zachary Beckstead, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

Arilla Utley, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

Joshua Rogers, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

Jordan Sedrick, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

Olivia Sutton, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

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

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.

40516

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).

40524

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 have 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) was utilized in this study. Using SPSS PROCESS (Hayes, 2013), mediation analysis results revealed that loneliness partially mediates the relation 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 on theory and intervention will be discussed.

40535

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

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**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.

40557**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**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**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.

40573**Relationship Between Stress and Saliva Biomarkers in Breast Cancer Patients Receiving Outpatient Chemotherapy**

Saori Tamura, School of Nursing, Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, Japan

Yuka Hayama, School of Nursing, Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, Jersey

Sachiko Mitsuki, School of Nursing, Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts, Japan

Ryuya Yamanaka, Graduate School of Nursing for Health Care Science, 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 were 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**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 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 of 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

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 corporate organization is a pressing challenge for the 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 status of productivity and assignment in corporate organization through preliminary survey to fifty-four working people as well as 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, consciousness of necessary matters for achievement performance, and contacting different things. The results of EFA of the scale assessing assignment indicated existence of six factors; adaptation to interpersonal relationship, suitability for the position with one's character and wishes, teamwork at the assigned location, satisfaction about the treatment, stimulus from 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.

40594

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

Sela Panapasa, University of Michigan, United States

Sarah McNally, Wayne State University, United States

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.

Friday Session I: 09:00-10:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Psychology and Education

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39196

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 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 of both male and female educators. But female did not prefer facilitator teaching style. The least preferred teaching style of male was 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 qualification of educators, campus type, affiliation type and the level of course teaching.

39488

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. 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 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 mother is higher in comparison to the children, either male or female of uneducated mother. The study shows that the education level of mother affects the children's achievement in mathematics. It implies that every mother should have sound educational background to have better education of their children.

Friday Session I: 09:00-10:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

40389

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

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 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 1980s a social movement for rights began by a section of tribal people which in long run resulted in 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 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 into 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 into more extreme forms of feuds as worse as political terrorism.

40254**Towards an Improved NGO Model**

Ronald Mellado Miller, Utah Valley University, United States

Kevin Castle, Utah Valley University, United States

Lillian Bradley, Utah Valley University, United States

Gerritt Bradley, Utah Valley University, United States

Ashlie Hew-Len, Utah Valley University, United States

Taylor Fox, Utah Valley University, United States

Peter Gregory, Utah Valley University, United States

Steven B. Allred, Utah Valley University, United States

Andrew McArthur, Utah Valley University, United States

Zackary Williams, Utah Valley University, United States

Cray D Rawlings, Utah Valley University, United States

Nuno David da Silva Martins, Utah Valley University, United States

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: 09:00-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Mental Health

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

38595

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

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 impact 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.

40441

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 medical consult, 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

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: 09:00-10:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Religion - Religion and Peace Studies

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule***39181****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**Social Distance and Empathy: Is There Such Thing as Selective Empathy?**

Robert Oloan Rajagukguk, Maranatha Christian University, 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 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 assigned group such religion. The total sample recruited to fill in an online questionnaire was 190-individuals (\bar{x} =18.5yo). 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 point 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

Malaysian Chinese Buddhism in Pluralistic Society

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

This thesis using past researches 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 believe 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.

Friday Session I: 09:00-11:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Philosophy - Philosophy and Technology

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39622

The Hegemony of Mass Media in Reshaping 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 group 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

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**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, United States

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 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 warning 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**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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Community Development

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39625

The Case of Economic Entitlement

Bonita Lee, Decoding Human, Indonesia

Robert Oloan Rajagukguk, Maranatha Christian University, 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 of 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 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 be graduated in two-months. Findings showed significant correlation between economic entitlement and self-presentation as well as money's significant ($p = .000$ and $.012$ respectively). This paper will elaborate three major point: [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

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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Psychology and Education

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

40561

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

Linda Oshita, University of Hawaii at Manoa, United States

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

Enhancing Adult Motivation in Nutrition Education: A Worksite Randomised Controlled Trial

Elaine Yee Sing Wong, University of Sydney, Australia

Theories in nutrition education research serves 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 learning theories and related aspects of motivation are most effective in influencing 'high risk' employees in their adherence to long-term dietary changes to achieve better health outcomes at various workplaces. Thirty companies located in Singapore will be randomly selected from five major geographical districts. A sample of 20 employees aged 18 and above will be recruited from each of these workplaces and randomly allocated to the three aspects of motivation - cognitive (n=10), affective (n=10) and behavioral (n=10) and their 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 23. Descriptive and summary statistics will be used to quantify participants' characteristics and outcome variables. Multi-variable mixed regression analyses will be used to confirm the effects of various aspects of motivation and their related teaching strategies, 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**Character Formation and Human Formation Services: The St. Vincent Ferrer Seminary Adaptation Experience**

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

Moniq Muyargas, University of the Philippines, 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 male 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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

38537

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

Prapaporn Manorath, Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Thailand

Norenia T-Dao Ayen, School of Nursing, Saint Luis 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. Finding 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

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**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 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

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Religion - Mysticism, Faith, and Scientific Culture

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39224

Enlightenment Through Violent Means: The Transformation of the Practice of Vajraklaya 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 Vajrakīlaya, 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 Vajrakīlaya 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 Vajrakīlaya's ritual. The Vajrakīlaya 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 Vajrakīlaya, endowed with primordial wisdom is able to transform "wrath" into "compassion" to implement "liberation killing".

39721

Re-Conceptualizing the Cult of Sava Zeus

Mirko Tasic, Webster University, Thailand

The Thracian and Phrygian Sabazios cult is often in the scholarly literature identified with the Dionysian cult and rituals. The cult of Dionysus had been represented in the art and culture of Classical Greece from the early V century BC. General audience, the demos, became familiar with the content and the meaning of the ritual mostly through Euripides tragedy *Bacchae*. Both Dionysian or Saboi rituals were characterized by culmination of the ecstatic trance that often included orgies, animal, and human sacrifice. There were not many attempts which truly have explained the connection, or correlation of these two cults. Additionally, the origin of Sabazios cult and the worshiped divinity has been completely unknown to both, the ancient, and the modern writers. The article aims at explaining the missing content by drawing parallels with the meaning of the God Brahma in Hinduism, and presenting comparative historical analysis of the Thracian Cult and the early Orthodox Christian cult of St. Sava. The misunderstanding of the Sabazios cult and the divinity will also be explained with the reference to the common linguistic mistake which often occurred in the interpretation of the non-Greek words coined into Greek notions.

39343**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

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Philosophy

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

40502

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

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

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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Religion & Law

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39210

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 longterm 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 , that the values preached by comparative legal philosophies are not necessarily tools to dominate the Muslim world and undermine its Islamic legal heritage.

39007

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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Symposium Presentation: Linguistics, Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science

Session Chair: Naomi Watanabe, NTT Communication Science Laboratories, Japan

40051

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.

Presentation #1

39693

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 over-estimate their own ability to cope with the situation, even as they under-estimate the intensity of negative emotions.

Presentation #2**39708****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.

Presentation #3**39707****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.

Presentation #4

39689

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 has 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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Psychology & Education

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

40091

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

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

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

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 behaviors, 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

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: 14:00-15:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

40479

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

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

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

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Philosophy - Philosophy and Religion

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

40241

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

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 it whereas Kuhn suggests that science should be driven 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

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 Wijerekeru (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

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

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Ethics

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39475

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

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

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

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.

Friday Session IV: 16:15-17:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Featured Presentation

40710

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

James McNally, University of Michigan, United States

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.

Saturday Session I: 09:00-10:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Industrial Organization and Organization Theory

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39331

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

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 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**Factoring in the Diversity of Asian Leadership Styles When Succession Planning**

Michael Sanger, Hogan Assessment Systems, United States

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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39908

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

Tathi Masyitah, Universiteit Leiden, Netherlands

Due to the lack of resources, programmers in PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN) are involved in every role in software development project such as an analyst, designer, programmer itself, even as a tester which are not common practices. Feeling insufficient time to complete all the demands because of time pressure and workload are perceived and severe situations even lead to health disturbances. Management of PLN realized yet can't avoid the situations drive by eventual coming projects requested by the top management at given delivery time. Programmers are required to have sense of creativity because they also responsible to chain the information into business process which is beyond their job description. This study investigates how much time pressure experienced by programmers and at which level is considered optimum. The relationship between time pressure and creativity is correlated by quantitative approach using examining cross sectional thought, experiences and workload condition. Parameters analysis of number of working day in a week, number of job and number of pressure with programmer's creative cognitive processing which is the dimension of creativity, show slightly negative impact. With Pearson's r , a Sig. (2-tailed) correlation value of -0.273 , it may be concluded that the higher time pressure is correlated to the lower creativity in creative processes job. Other dominant influence factors are also presented from demography analysis in detail discussion. This research is closed by recommendation of what is the best level of time pressure the management shall put to achieve the most creative idea of programmers.

40522

Millenial 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

Build a Family Strength: An Ethnographic Study of Sundanese Family in Bandung, Indonesia

Yunita Sari, Universitas Gadjah Mada, 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 the indigenous approach, the preliminary study attempts to explore the definition of family strength according to the Sundanese family, identifying risk and protective factors that influence the formation of a family strength and understanding how the values of Sundanese culture play a role in their family life. Using qualitative research method with ethnographic design, three families of Sundanese in the city of Bandung were interviewed with regard to their family stories. Bandung city is an urban city that has two faces. Differences in the north and south of the city of Bandung became an attraction to capture the Sundanese family in urban areas. In-depth interviews and observations are used as data collection methods. The thematic coding method was used to analyze the results of the interviews. 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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Mental Health

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

38929

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

Nurani Ruhendi, Tarumanagara University, Japan

Monty. P Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Untung Subroto Dharmawan, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Everyone wants a perfect physical state to be able to live optimally, but in fact some of them are having disability. Physical disability can be caused by several things, one of them is an accident. Individuals will experience changes drastically 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, using your strength, and 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 is 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 oxford happiness questionnaire (OHQ) ($p = 0.19 > 0.05$).

39709

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 contribute 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**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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Religion - Religion and Education

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39539

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 work place. 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

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 three fold of training cause as mentioned; morality, meditation, and wisdom. One who experiences this conducts can be a role model on 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**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

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Philosophy - Philosophy and the Arts

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

38560

Word From the Heart: Journalism, Relation, and Love

Jason Abellaneda Baguia, 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

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**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 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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Industrial Organization and Organization Theory

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39716

The Dynamics of Work Ethic Implementation in Public Organisation (An Exploratory Study in Indonesian Police Department)

Laily Rahmah, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

Work ethic is a normative rule containing cultural 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 organization to obey the organisational norm thus people will work based on the standard and in the end the objective of the organisation could be attained. Police representing the civil authority of government that 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. Police force is entrusted to be human rights protector, yet this precisely bring up the authority monopoly and power arbitrarily that tend to enact them as human rights 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 one of Police organisation in Indonesia. Interviewing and Questionnaire are carried out as data collecting method to two different Police officers level. Interviewing is conducted to the leader whereas questionnaire is to the subordinate. The finding of this research is expected to be a base to find the proper interpretation of unethical behavioral model in eastern culture.

40605

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

Alizara Juangbhanich, University College London, United Kingdom

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**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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*****Stream: Community Development****Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*****39733****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) 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 according 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.

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 dwelling 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 aspect 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.

39595

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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Linguistics, Language & Psychology/Behavioral Science

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39555

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 in the school level. Psychologically, education to 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 questionnaire, interview and focus group discussion. The finding shows that trilingual policy of mother tongue, national language and international language of the state policy seemed only the partial resolution. The author argue 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

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 becoming very popular nowadays especially in the capital of Thailand. Some mothers opt for media tool kits 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 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**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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Philosophy - Philosophy and Education

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39330

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

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 post-modern 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**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

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Ethics

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

38351

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

The Blank Moral Frameworks for the New-Media Journalism Landscape

Theethavat Janevatcharak, 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**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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Mental Health

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

40504

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

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 when become 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**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

Researches 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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: General Psychology

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39726

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 attempt to elicit empathic response using various stimuli like scenarios, facial expressions, picture 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 each 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

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

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

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 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: 13:30-15:00

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Qualitative/Quantitative Research in any other area of Psychology

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

40327

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 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 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.

39712

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 NALSA verdict (2014) by 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 kind 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 other 10 individual 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, perception 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

Returning Home: Adjustment and Identity Among American Veterans

Zachary Beckstead, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

Kailey Trussel, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

Heiarii Lee Chip Sao, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

Wai Yan Ng, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

Arilla Utley, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, United States

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: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Religion - Feminism and Religious Traditions

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39700

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, people who lived in Macau were used to earn for 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 nowadays Macau’s fast-paced living style, how do people in Macau preserve their spiritual sacred place(s)? How do Macau’s indigenous Chinese folk religions make to survive in the progressing Macau? This paper will focus on (i) the indigenous Chinese folk religion rituals in early 19th century’s 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 (iv) Conclusion.

38732

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

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

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

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Stream: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Linguistics and Language

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

39808

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

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

Wen-Pin Leow, University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom

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 demographical changes in their congregations, e.g. ageing leading to disability.

39540**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.

Saturday Session IV: 15:45-16:30

Room: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

Featured Presentation

Session Chair: *To be Announced in Final Schedule*

40497

On Being Tolerant and Acceptant to Survive in Life Changes

Monty P Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Every person needs to adjust the self 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 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.

Virtual Presentations

40574

Does Rule Utilitarianism Support in Vitro Fertilization?

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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 new-born 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, United States

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.