

The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences 2018
The Asian Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2018
The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology 2018

Programme & Abstract Book

SURVIVING & THRIVING

Art Center Kobe, Kobe, Japan | June 08–10, 2018

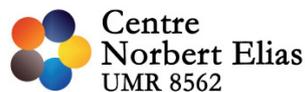
Organised by IAFOR in association with the IAFOR Research Centre at Osaka University and IAFOR's Global University Partners

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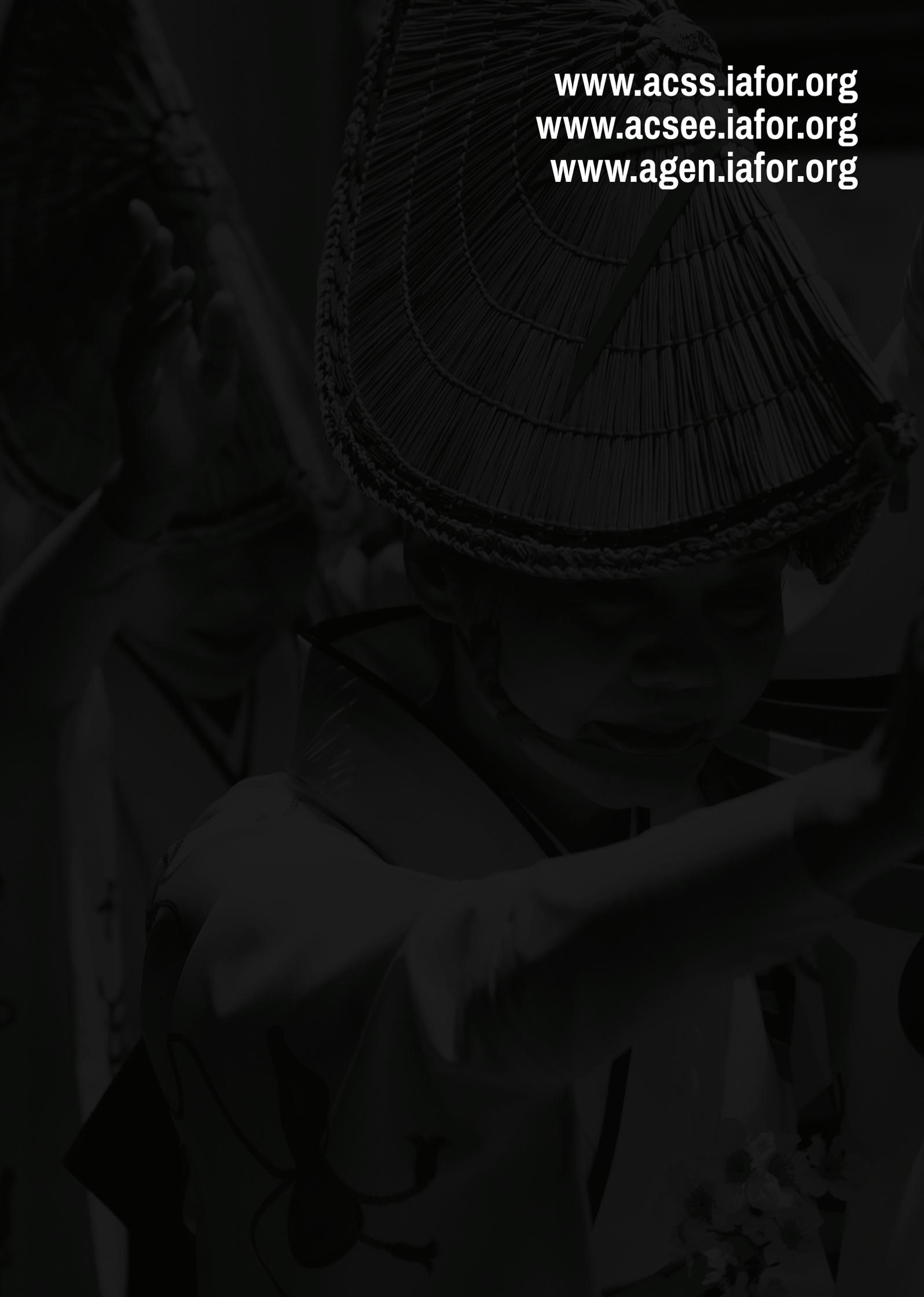
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IAFOR Global Partners



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

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



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THE SPIRIT OF VALUE

INSPIRATIONS FROM JAPAN



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The IAFOR
2018

GLOBAL
INNOVATION
VALUE
SUMMIT

"The Spirit of Value: Inspirations from Japan"

Organising Committee



Joseph Haldane

The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)



Hiroshi Ishida

University of Tokyo, Japan



James W. McNally

University of Michigan &
NACDA Program on Aging, USA



Sela V. Panapasa

University of Michigan, USA



Haruko Satoh

Osaka University, Japan

The Organising Committees of The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences 2018 (ACSS2018), The Asian Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2018 (ACSEE2018) and The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology 2018 (AGen2018) are composed of distinguished academics who are experts in their fields. Organising Committee members may also be members of IAFOR's International Academic Advisory Board. The Organising Committee is responsible for nominating and vetting Keynote and Featured Speakers; developing the conference programme, including special workshops, panels, targeted sessions, and so forth; event outreach and promotion; recommending and attracting future Organising Committee members; working with IAFOR to select PhD students and early career academics for IAFOR-funded grants and scholarships; and oversee the reviewing of abstracts submitted to the conference.

Letter of Welcome

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the wonderful city of Kobe, one of the world's great port cities, and the first opened to the world in 1867 after centuries of Japanese isolation, a year before the Meiji Restoration of 1868, and of which 2018 marks the 150th anniversary.

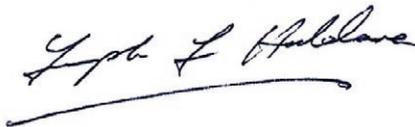
Since 1868, Japan has felt the full force of globalisation, and it has been a key player in both its positive and negative technological, cultural and military iterations. Japan was initially forced open under the threat of the black ships and superior military technology of the Western powers. First subjected to unequal treaties, it quickly and pragmatically realised that it would have to look outside, and to outsiders for knowledge and training so it could develop, compete and prosper as a modern state. Through its troubled journey into a globalising world, including periods of colonising and being colonised, war, famine and nuclear destruction, Japan emerged post-1945 with a constitution that forbids acts of aggression. Imposed on the country by the occupying United States Forces, it has become central to the Japanese national identity and vision of itself as a nation committed to peace. Japan rebuilt to become the world's second-largest economy throughout much of the late twentieth and the early part of this century, and is rich and prosperous, although now old, with a population among the world's oldest, and new related challenges abound.

Although Japan still struggles to find a place in the international order, between East and West and in the regional context of a resurgent China, and other Asian countries with long and difficult memories, the country has learned to survive, albeit sometimes barely, and thrive in times of great change, and which brings us to our conference theme of this year: "Surviving and Thriving", where our overarching question is how do we, as individuals, communities and societies, not only survive, but positively thrive?

The opportunities offered by modern logistics, communicative technologies and big data are infinite, and yet it is still human interaction that offers us the greatest advantages of our age of information, and I encourage your active participation in this international academic forum. With attendees from some 35 countries, this international, intercultural and interdisciplinary event will enable professional contacts and personal friendships to be made, and new research partnerships and synergies to be formed.

I would like to thank the Organising Committee members, the Featured and Keynote Speakers, and the many delegates from around the world as we come together this weekend in Japan. Without them, and without you, this event would not be possible.

Warmest regards,



Joseph Haldane
Chairman & CEO, IAFOR



ACSS/ACSEE Conference Theme

Surviving and Thriving: In Pursuit of a Sustainable World

Religious, cultural and societal fractures have seen rises in authoritarianism and nationalism across the world, and threats and perceived threats have been used to justify the stifling and marginalisation of voices of opposition and dissent. Hard-won progress and freedoms are being questioned and undermined, and questions of peace, security and human security abound. In this period of great global social, economic, political and environmental instability, the future is for many a place of great uncertainty and fear.

However, in any period of great change, and undoubted challenge, there is also a great opportunity to harness and nurture these forces. The future is not yet written, and the powerful heuristic of sustainability has become a reality in many areas, where human creativity, imagination and technological advances have helped to make the world a better place. From small individual initiatives within families, communities and places of work, to the larger and more long-term development initiatives of governments and supranational institutions, exemplified by the UN's 2030 goals, human resourcefulness is being used in pursuit of the common goal of a sustainable world.



AGen Conference Theme

Surviving and Thriving in Times of Change

Perspectives on the aging lifecourse and the role of the elderly within society have undergone massive change in the past decades. Once the later stages of aging were seen as period of withdrawal from social interactions as the elder reflected on a life lived and prepared for and inevitable death. This viewpoint has changed dramatically in recent years as new opportunities for enhancing their quality of life, better medical care, support services and life extension technologies. Similarly, changing demographic composition of many low fertility nations have made the elderly more essential to maintain the workforce and offer opportunities for older adults to remain economically active long after traditional retirement ages. The growth of the elderly population has also encouraged growth in the institutional and home care industries, often creating a growing demand for immigrants to provide services to the growing number of elders who require assistance to maintain an independent lifestyle.

The dynamic tension of surviving versus thriving as reflected conference theme encapsulates the new perspective now emerging in gerontological research, that of "resilience". Traditionally, quality of life among the aged was measured by the concept of frailty, which used measures such as Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) to measure loss of functioning, and declines in ability to accomplish tasks seen as essential to independent living. Under a "resilience" model, however, we seek to measure the aging process from a more positive perspective that focuses on the ability of the elder to maintain an independent life in spite of potential barriers. Once we saw disabled elders as merely surviving with the reduced function associated with senescence, now we seek new ways to help elders thrive and overcome limitations.

The AGen2018 conference seeks to encourage research across a number of broad themes associated with transitions that are changing our views of aging from "surviving" to "thriving".

One theme is that of "Successful Aging"; what behaviours, activities and choices made across the lifecourse result in a healthier and more active elderly population. This approach takes a life course approach that invites research on studies that look at health and choices at all ages and life stages, and how these choices impact quality of life among the aged.

A second theme is in the growing body of research that looks at "life extension". This line of research tries to understand the biology of aging and how gene therapy or medicines could be used to increase longevity, creating a growing cohort of centenarians. Research on telomere length, gut bacteria, and other "aging clocks" are still in their infancy but many scientists feel they can slow, if not reverse the aging process. A third theme is that of assistive devices that help an aging population maintain independence and get the help they need to be autonomous. This line of research includes companion robots, exoskeletons, and the field of gerotechnology which



has developed an entire series of tools and resources to make living at home more practical and enhances the autonomy of the aged.

Finally, there is the theme of support services; how can family and support programs better assist the aged in remaining independent and productive and what point do we as an individual, family, community, or clinician make a reasoned decision about institutionalization and 24-hour care.

These are only a few of the broad themes we seek research papers and posters for AGen2018. The aged are living longer and thriving in ways that were impossible only a few decades ago. The theme of Surviving and Thriving in Times of Change is particularly reflective of the changing world which the current cohort of elders are entering. AGen2018 welcomes any paper or analysis which address the ways in which change is impacting the lives of the elderly, and the live of the current generations who will join the ranks of the aged in years to come.

Conference Guide

Conference at a Glance

Directions & Access

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Presentation Guide

Lunch & Dinner

IAFOR Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

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

IAFOR Membership

IAFOR Journals



June 08, 2018

Friday Morning at a Glance

- 08:45-09:30** **Conference Registration & Morning Coffee | Open Studio (2F)**
- 09:30-09:40** **Opening Announcements | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Kiyoshi Mana, Director of Events, IAFOR
- 09:40-09:55** **Welcome Addresses | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Haruko Satoh, Osaka University, Japan
- 09:55-10:00** **Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Haruko Satoh, Osaka University, Japan
- 10:00-10:30** **Featured Panel Presentation | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Health Across the Lifecourse
James W. McNally, University of Michigan, USA
& NACDA Program on Aging
Hiroshi Ishida, University of Tokyo, Japan
Megumi Rosenberg, World Health Organization (WHO), Japan
- 10:35-11:05** **Featured Presentation | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Towards a Universal Standard of Value through Blockchain
Philip Sugai, Doshisha Business School, Japan
- 11:10-11:40** **Keynote Presentation | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
*Surviving and Thriving: In Pursuit of a Sustainable World
– A Unique and Personal Reflection*
Lowell Sheppard, HOPE International Development Agency, Japan
- 11:40-11:55** **IAFOR Documentary Photography Award | 2017 Winners Screening**



June 08, 2018

Friday Afternoon at a Glance

11:55-12:05 Conference Photograph | Atrium (2F)

12:05-13:45 Lunch Break | Mame no Hatake

13:45-14:45 **Featured Workshop | Room 501 (5F)**
What you see and What you do
Will Baber, Kyoto University Graduate School
of Management, Japan

14:50-15:50 **Featured Workshop | Room 501 (5F)**
*Locating Data for Research: Data Collections and Resources for
Thesis Writing, Teaching, and Grant Development for the Social
Sciences and the Environment*
James W. McNally, University of Michigan, USA
& NACDA Program on Aging
Kathryn M. Lavender, NACDA Program on Aging, USA

15:55-16:55 **Conference Poster Session & Coffee Break | Room 504 (5F)**

17:00-18:30 **Conference Welcome Reception | Grand Salon (3F)**



June 09, 2018

Saturday at a Glance

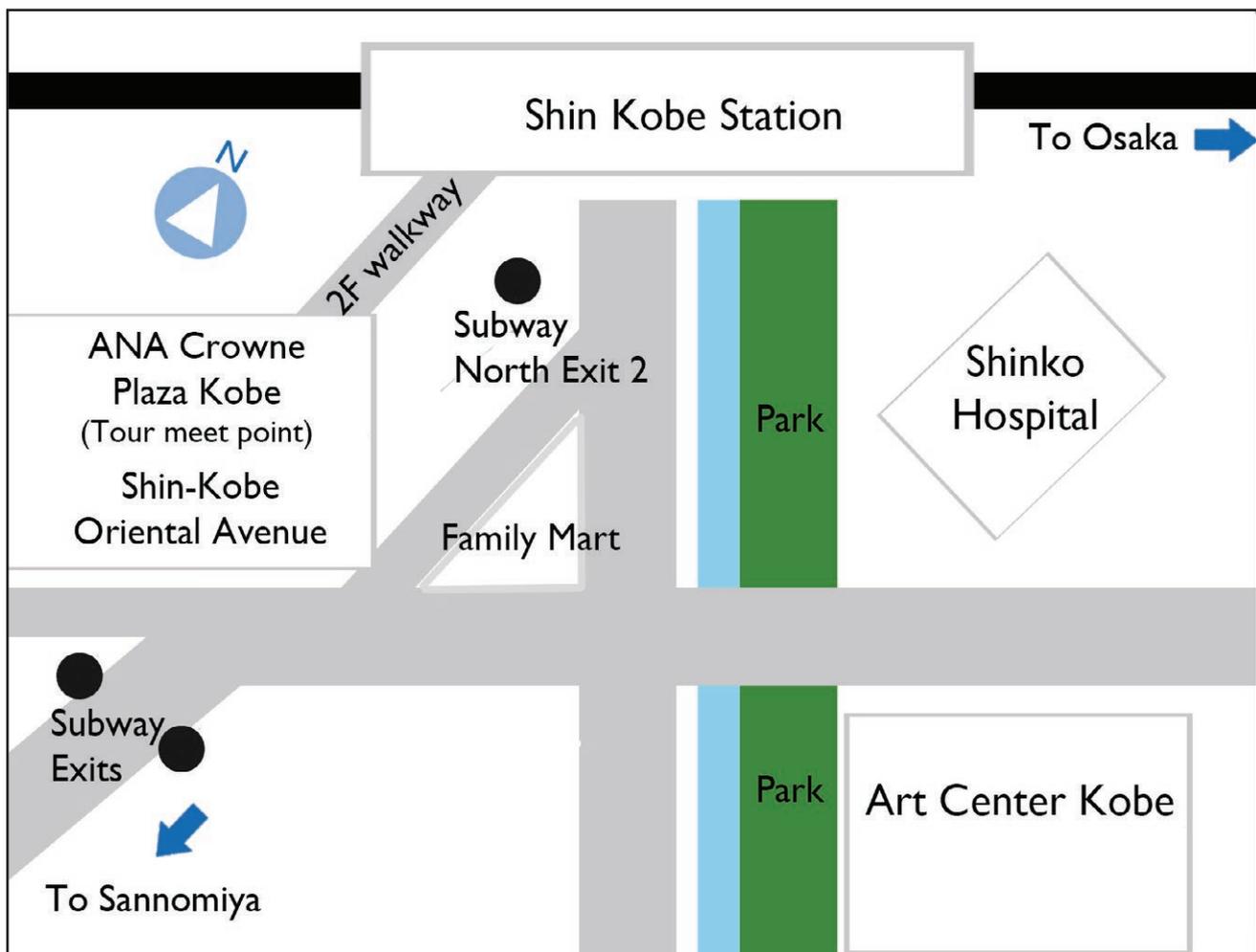
- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 08:30-09:00 | Coffee, Tea and Pastries Room 504 (5F) |
| 09:00-11:00 | Parallel Session I |
| 11:00-11:15 | Coffee Break Room 504 (5F) |
| 11:15-12:45 | Parallel Session II |
| 12:45-13:45 | Lunch Break Mame no Hatake |
| 13:45-15:45 | Parallel Session III |
| 15:45-16:00 | Coffee Break Room 504 (5F) |
| 16:00-18:00 | Parallel Session IV |
| 18:00-21:00 | Official Conference Dinner (optional extra) |



June 10, 2018

Sunday at a Glance

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 08:45-09:15 | Coffee, Tea and Pastries Room 504 (5F) |
| 09:15-10:45 | Parallel Session I |
| 10:45-11:00 | Coffee Break Room 504 (5F) |
| 11:00-12:30 | Parallel Session II |
| 12:30-13:30 | Lunch Break Mame no Hatake |
| 13:30-15:00 | Parallel Session III |
| 15:00-15:15 | Coffee Break Room 504 (5F) |
| 15:15-16:45 | Parallel Session IV |
| 16:45-17:00 | Closing Remarks Room 504 (5F) |



Art Center Kobe Directions & Access

From Kansai International Airport

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

By Bullet Train (Shinkansen)

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

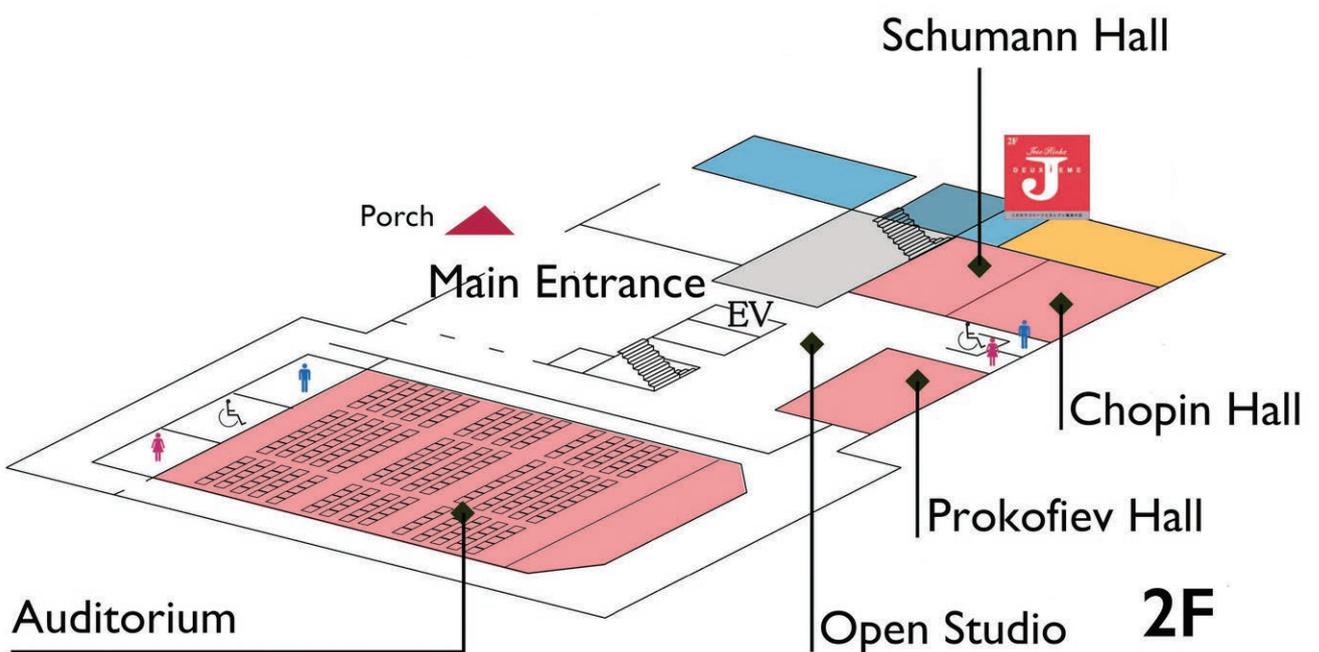
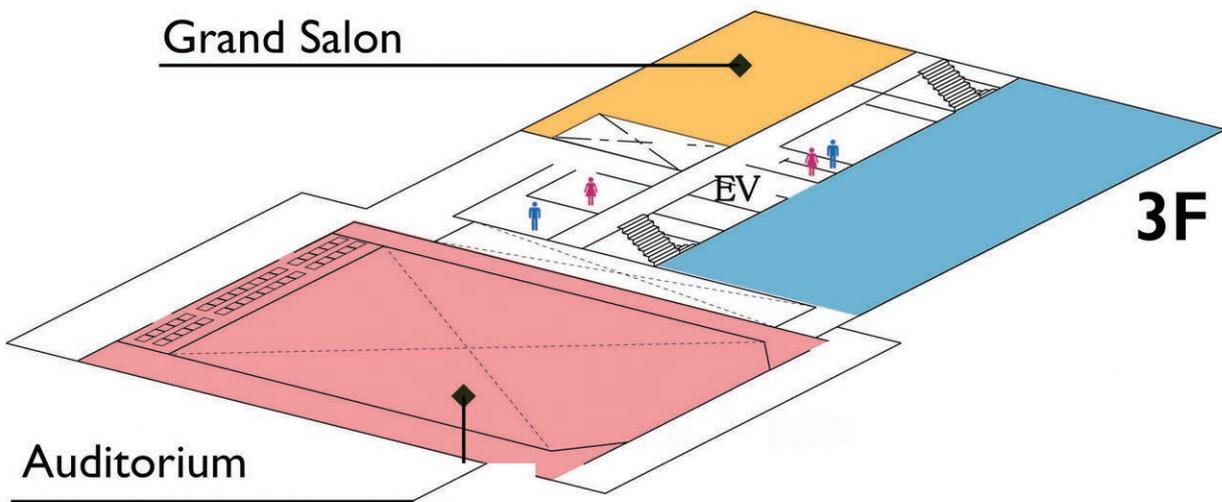
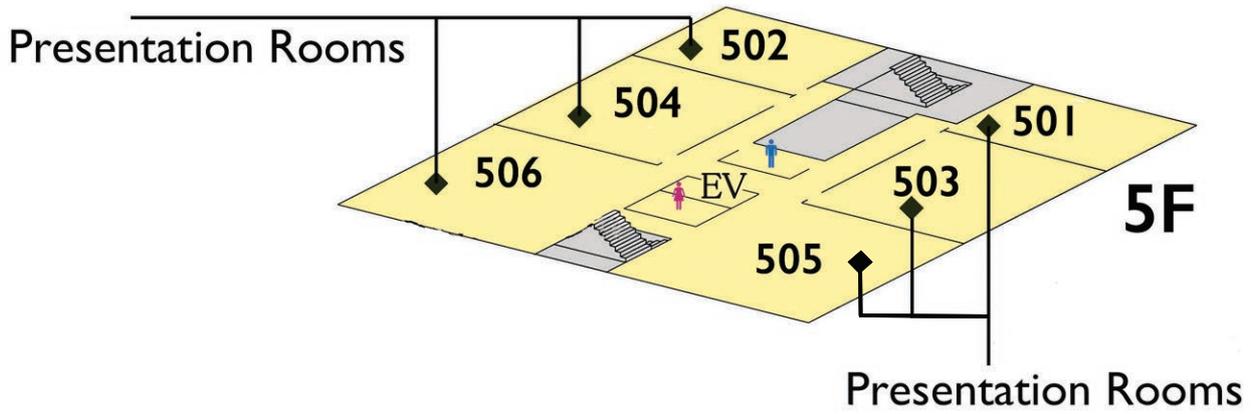
From Sannomiya Station (Kobe Downtown Area)

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

There are three options:

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

Art Center Kobe Floor Guide





General Information

Registration

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

Friday	08:45-12:00 13:00-17:00	Open Studio (2F) Room 504 (5F)
Saturday	08:30-18:00	Room 504 (5F)
Sunday	08:45-17:00	Room 504 (5F)

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

Name Badges

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

Red: Presenters and Audience

Yellow: Keynote and Featured Speakers

Blue: Undergraduate Students

Black: IAFOR Staff

Internet Access

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

Wi-Fi Connection Name: kobe-art

Wi-Fi Password: art12345

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



General Information

Refreshment Breaks

Complimentary coffee, tea and water will be available during scheduled coffee break in the Open Studio (2F) on Friday morning, and in Room 504 (5F) at all other times. Pastries will be provided in the morning and light snacks in the afternoon.

Food and drink (excluding water) are not allowed in the presentation rooms. Also, please refrain from consuming food and drink in and around the 2F entrance area of the Art Center Kobe.

Printing

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

Smoking

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

What to Wear & Bring

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

Photo/Recording Waiver

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



Presentation Guide

Conference Abstracts

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

Oral & Workshop Presentations

Oral Presentation Sessions will run from 09:00 on Saturday morning and 09:15 on Sunday morning. They are generally organised into parallel sessions by streams. Oral Presentations are normally scheduled in sessions comprising three presentations, lasting 90 minutes in total. In sessions with two Oral Presentations, the session will last 60 minutes, and in the case of four Oral Presentations, an extended session lasting 120 minutes will be scheduled.

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

Equipment

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

Session Chairs

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

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



Presentation Guide

Conference Poster Session

The Conference Poster Session is 60 minutes in length and takes place on Friday in Room 504 (5F) in the Art Center Kobe from 15:55 to 16:55. The poster display boards are 1800 mm high x 900 mm wide. Tape will be provided for putting posters up. Please be aware that there are no on-site facilities for printing posters.

Presentation Certificates

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

Conference Proceedings

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

Full text submission is due by July 10, 2018 through the online system. The proceedings will be published on August 10, 2018. Authors will have PDF copies of their offprints emailed to them by September 10, 2018.

A Polite Request to All Participants

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

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



Lunch & Dinner

Lunch Vouchers & Location

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

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

If you have pre-ordered your meal, please collect your IAFOR lunch voucher from an IAFOR staff member on the Conference Registration Desk. Otherwise please collect your lunch voucher from the IAFOR staff member situated outside the restaurants at the ANA Crowne Plaza during the lunch period. Please remember to bring your conference name badge as you will need to show this in order to claim your voucher. Please show your voucher to restaurant staff as you enter the restaurant. See the map above for directions to Mame no Hatake.

Restaurant name: Mame no Hatake (豆乃畑)

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

Lunch Times

Lunch is available between the following times:

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

Conference Dinner

The official Conference Dinner is a ticketed optional event (5,000 JPY). Please remember to bring your name tag to the Conference Dinner. Conference Dinner attendees should meet in the Art Center Kobe Lobby (2F) at 18:00 on Saturday, June 09, 2018. The group leaves for the restaurant at 18:15. It takes approximately 25 minutes to walk to the restaurant.

Restaurant name: Ganko (がんこ トアロード店)

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

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

IAFOR Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

Our warmest congratulations go to Siyu Liu, Raya Das, Yukiko Kuboshima and Marpaleni, who have been selected by the conference Organising Committees to receive an IAFOR Scholarship to present their research at The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences 2018 (ACSS2018), The Asian Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2018 (ACSEE2018) and The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology 2018 (AGen2018).

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

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

Siyu Liu

IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

Miss Siyu Liu is currently a PhD candidate of the School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. Before pursuing her PhD degree, Miss Liu studied construction management in Tianjin University, China, and graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Management. Her research focuses on the life cycle sustainability assessment of building projects.

Sunday Session II | 11:00-11:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Evaluation of Social Sustainability in Building Projects: Theoretical Framework and Impact Assessment Approach

Siyu Liu, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Shunzhi Qian, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

In the last decades, various sustainability assessment tools have been developed to facilitate shift towards sustainability in the building industry. However, existing tools mainly focus on environmental and economic issues while give limited consideration to social aspects. This study fills this gap through developing a methodological framework for social sustainability assessment of building projects. A social life cycle assessment method was adopted as the basis for framework development, which aims to assess the potential positive and negative social impacts of products or systems throughout their life cycle. Firstly, four stakeholder categories including workers, occupants, local community and society were identified covering groups of people potentially affected by life-cycle activities, based on which social subcategories were selected under each stakeholder category to illustrate different social concerns. Weights among these impact categories were then obtained through the AHP process. Secondly, building-specific indicators to assess these impacts and their performance reference values were proposed, including both quantitative and semi-quantitative ones. Values of quantitative indicators can be directly obtained from project records, whereas for semi-quantitative indicators, experts' verbal and qualitative assessments should be conducted and further converted to numbers based on the fuzzy set theory method, which addresses the imprecision and uncertainty inherent to human judgments using linguistic terms and fuzzy numbers. Finally, data collection structure combining generic and site-specific information was proposed, and life-cycle social impact index can be calculated based on performance reference values and weights. The proposed social sustainability assessment method was illustrated using a case study of a modular building.

[cont'd on the following page.]

IAFOR Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

Raya Das

IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

Ms Raya Das is currently working as PhD scholar at the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Her doctoral research covers a range of issues focusing on the small peasant economy in the state of West Bengal on the basis of field investigation and econometric tools. She submitted her M.Phil during the academic year of 2015-17 where she worked on household level data from a large official survey of farmers in India in order to analyse region level determinants of viability/unviability of farming, with a particular focus on marginal and small farmers who form about 86 percent of all farmers in India. She was awarded the "Young Geographer Award 2017" by the Institute of Indian Geographers. She was graded as the best student in her post-graduate (MA) geography class and implemented several small and innovative papers and projects as part of the course.

Sunday Session IV | 15:15-15:45 | Room 505 (5F)

Sustainability of Agriculture as a Means of Livelihood among Marginal and Small Agricultural Households in India

Raya Das, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

This paper addresses two key goals of sustainable development of agriculture; one is economic profitability of farming and another is livelihood sustainability of the sector on the basis of the latest large scale survey on marginal and small agricultural households in India. At the onset, the paper describes the distribution of marginal and small farmers and the pattern of their earning from farming along with their share of farm income to total income across states. Furthermore, this study analyses the structure of cost of cultivation across states considering per hectare input cost and share of individual cost item to the total cost of production. It focuses on the margin over cost (return from agriculture), followed by computation of the cost of production of per unit of output (expensiveness of farming) across farm size groups and regions. The results of double log regressions indicate that margin over cost is very low for the marginal farmers of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal which is further related to the sustainability of this sector as a source of livelihood in these regions. Livelihood sustainability has been conceptualized as the potentiality of farm income to create subsistence level of income at the household. The analysis revealed that only 25 percent of marginal farmers rely solely on agricultural income and 60 percent of them are unable to earn subsistence level of income which questions the ability of the farm sector as a sustainable source of a livelihood for the marginal and small agricultural households in India.

Yukiko Kuboshima

IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

Yukiko Kuboshima is a PhD candidate in the School of Architecture at Victoria University of Wellington. She graduated from the Department of Architecture of the Graduate School of Engineering at the University of Tokyo with a Master of Engineering and worked in architectural practice in Japan for eight years. Her PhD research project focuses on the design of the housing for the high-needs elderly that improves their quality of life in New Zealand.

Saturday Session III | 13:45-14:15 | Room 501 (5F)

Facilitating Meaningful Activities and Relationships: Designing Dwellings and Communities That Improve the Quality of Life of the High-Needs Elderly

Yukiko Kuboshima, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

As the population ages, there are greater demands for housing and communities that support independent living for the high-needs elderly. This research qualitatively examines the meaningful activities and relationships of 30 residents requiring assistance in senior housing complexes in

IAFOR Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

New Zealand. Using semi-structured interviews and direct observation, data was gathered on both the perceptions and spatial use of those activities which are significant contributors to Quality of Life (QoL) and are also greatly influenced by the design of living environments. Emergent themes for meaningful activities and relationships included a desire for a variety of activities motivated by familiarity; keeping active/able; privacy; maintaining relationships with family friends, other residents and staff; and a connection with, and contribution to, the wider community and nature. Factors such as safety, support availability, connection and privacy, as well as the influence of impairments and personal preferences have relevance for design. The research finds that the design of personal dwellings has a significant impact on the ability of the high needs elderly to maintain their QoL. In the design of individual dwellings, spatial solutions are required to provide greater control for personal activities as well as increased flexibility for social activities within limited interior spaces. As a decline in mobility is commonplace for those with high needs, greater attention is needed to resident walkability. Improvements in QoL can be achieved both through a reorganisation of the home and through bridging the home with the wider community and in doing so, facilitating meaningful activities and relationships.

Marpaleni

IAFOR SCHOLARSHIP Recipient

Marpaleni is a PhD Candidate (Population and Geography) at Flinders University, South Australia and previously she was the Chief of the Population and Demographic Section of Statistics Bureau South Sumatra Province, Indonesia, which manages and coordinates the process of data collection, analysis, and dissemination in relation to population and demographic monitoring and evaluation in South Sumatra Province. She finished her Diploma IV Degree in Statistics from the Institute of Statistics in Jakarta, Indonesia and graduated with a Master Degree in International Development from Flinders University of South Australia. In her PhD thesis, Marpaleni proposes a study aiming to fill the gap in knowledge related to environmental behaviours by introducing a measure to monitor the level of EFB of Indonesians, by taking her home province, South Sumatra, as a case of study.

Sunday Session II | 12:00-12:30 | Room 506 (5F)

Measuring the Level of Environmentally Friendly Behaviour (EFB): A Case Study of South Sumatra Province, Indonesia

Marpaleni, Flinders University, Australia

Gour Dasvarma, Flinders University, Australia

Udoy Saikia, Flinders University, Australia

Indonesia is the fourth most populous country on earth. Based on the 2015 Intercensal Population Census (SUPAS), this population lived in 67 million households spread across the country (BPS, 2017). This large number of households contribute to the depletion of natural resources and the creation of pollutants to the land, water and air. It is evident that to some extent, the choice of fuel used for cooking meals, of modes of traveling, or of the way some Indonesian households dispose of their garbage, make considerable impact on the creation of pollutants to the environment. These facts confirm that Indonesian households need to rethink their lifestyle to help conserve the environment. In other words, they need to engage in Environmentally Friendly Behavior (EFB). However, more information is needed to identify more precisely what support specific groups of people require to strengthen their EFB. This research aims to introduce an indicator, called the Environmentally Friendly Behavior Index (or EFBI), to measure how friendly the households is behaving towards the environment, in an Indonesian context. The aim of the research is going to be accomplished by conducting a study in South Sumatra Province as a case study. By collecting primary data from a sample of 490 respondents during August – October 2016, from a sub-sample of the Indonesian Annual Socio-economic Survey (SUSENAS), preliminary results of this study has revealed that the level of EFBI among the respondents is still low.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



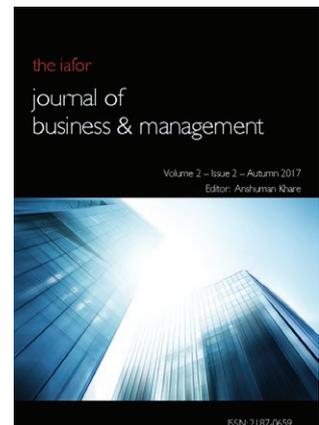
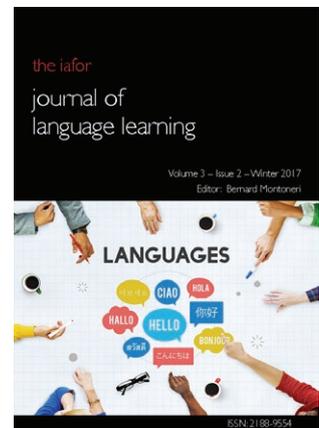
IAFOR Membership

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

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

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

To learn more about IAFOR membership, please visit: www.iafor.org/membership



The International Academic Forum's journals conform to the highest academic standards of international peer review, and are published in accordance with IAFOR's commitment to make all of our published materials available online.

How are journal editors appointed?

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

How do we ensure academic integrity?

Once appointed, the journal editor is free to appoint his or her own editorial team and advisory members. All papers published in the journal have been subjected to the rigorous and accepted processes of academic peer review. Neither editors nor members of the editorial team are remunerated for their work. Authors will never be asked to contribute to publication costs.

How are papers selected?

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

How are IAFOR journals related to IAFOR conferences?

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

Journal Editors

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IAFOR Journal of Ethics, Religion & Philosophy

Professor Lystra Hagley-Dickinson, Plymouth Marjon University, UK

IAFOR Journal of Language Learning

New Journal Editor will be announced shortly

IAFOR Journal of Literature & Librarianship

Dr Richard Donovan, Kansai University, Japan

IAFOR Journal of Media, Communication & Film

Dr Celia Lam, University of Nottingham Ningbo, China

IAFOR Journal of Politics, Economics & Law

Dr Craig Mark, Kyoritsu Women's University, Japan

IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences

Dr Shahrokh Shafaie, Southeast Missouri State University, USA
Dr Deborah G. Wooldridge, Bowling Green State University, USA

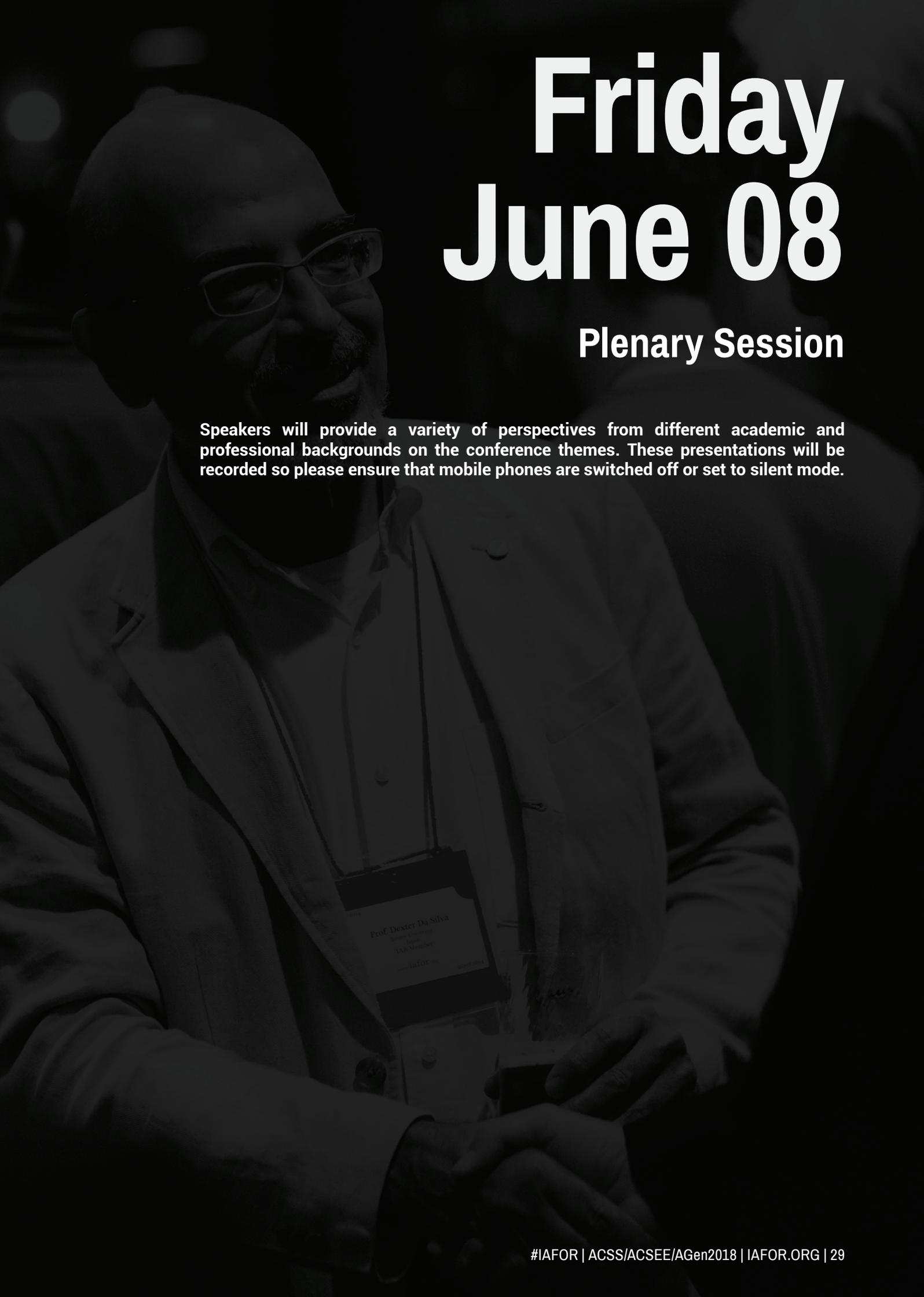
IAFOR Journal of the Social Sciences

Dr Tingting Ying, Ningbo University of Technology, China



Friday, June 08 | 17:00-18:30 | Grand Salon (3F) **Conference Welcome Reception**

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



Friday June 08

Plenary Session

Speakers will provide a variety of perspectives from different academic and professional backgrounds on the conference themes. These presentations will be recorded so please ensure that mobile phones are switched off or set to silent mode.

09:15-18:30 | Art Center Kobe

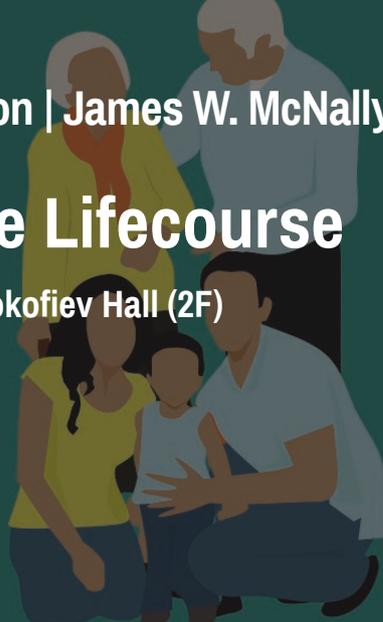
Friday Plenary Session

- 08:45-09:30 Conference Registration & Morning Coffee | Open Studio (2F)
- 09:30-09:40 Opening Announcements | Prokofiev Hall (2F)
Kiyoshi Mana, Director of Events, IAFOR
- 09:40-09:55 Welcome Addresses | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Haruko Satoh, Osaka University, Japan
- 09:55-10:00 Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Haruko Satoh, Osaka University, Japan
- 10:00-10:30 Featured Panel Presentation | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Health Across the Lifecourse
James W. McNally, University of Michigan, USA & NACDA Program on Aging
Hiroshi Ishida, University of Tokyo, Japan
Megumi Rosenberg, World Health Organization (WHO), Japan
- 10:35-11:05 Featured Presentation | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
Towards a Universal Standard of Value through Blockchain
Philip Sugai, Doshisha Business School, Japan
- 11:10-11:40 Keynote Presentation | Prokofiev Hall (2F)**
*Surviving and Thriving: In Pursuit of a Sustainable World
– A Unique and Personal Reflection*
Lowell Sheppard, HOPE International Development Agency, Japan
- 11:40-11:55 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award | 2017 Winners Screening**
- 11:55-12:05 Conference Photograph | Atrium (2F)
- 12:05-13:45 Lunch Break | Mame no Hatake
- 13:45-14:45 Featured Workshop | Room 501 (5F)**
What you see and What you do
Will Baber, Kyoto University Graduate School of Management, Japan
- 14:50-15:50 Featured Workshop | Room 501 (5F)**
Locating Data for Research: Data Collections and Resources for Thesis Writing, Teaching, and Grant Development for the Social Sciences and the Environment
James W. McNally, University of Michigan, USA & NACDA Program on Aging
Kathryn M. Lavender, NACDA Program on Aging, USA
- 15:55-16:55 Conference Poster Session & Coffee Break | Room 504 (5F)**
- 17:00-18:30 Conference Welcome Reception | Grand Salon (3F)**

Featured Panel Presentation | James W. McNally, Hiroshi Ishida & Megumi Rosenberg

Health Across the Lifecourse

Friday, June 8 | 10:00-10:30 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)



This panel looks at the changing ways we look at health and the transitions from treating "aging" as a unique and independent experience to a more global perspective on health across the lifecourse. The experiences of youth, social determinants of health, poverty, and other factors all impact quality of life in later life. The way our perception of health, aging and successful aging has changed, also shifts the way we look at data needs, analysis and the study of the lifecourse.

Each panelist will give a brief overview from their perspectives on the lifecourse and how data plays a role in understanding global health issues. This will be followed by a question and answer session.



James W. McNally

Dr James W. McNally is the Director of the NACDA Program on Aging, a data archive containing over 1,500 studies related to health and the aging lifecourse. He currently does methodological research on the improvement and enhancement of secondary research data and has been cited as an expert authority on data imputation. Dr McNally has directed the NACDA Program on Aging since 1998 and has seen the archive significantly increase its holdings with a growing collection of seminal studies on the aging lifecourse, health, retirement and international aspects of aging. He has spent much of his career addressing

methodological issues with a specific focus on specialized application of incomplete or deficient data and the enhancement of secondary data for research applications. Dr McNally has also worked extensively on issues related to international aging and changing perspectives on the role of family support in the later stages of the aging lifecourse.

[Hiroshi Ishida and Megumi Rosenberg's biographies are available on the following page.]



Hiroshi Ishida

Hiroshi Ishida is Professor of Sociology at the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Tokyo. He served as the Director of the Institute of Social Sciences and the Director of the Center of Social Research and Data Archives, at the University of Tokyo, from 2012 to 2015. He received his PhD in sociology from Harvard University, conducted post-doctoral research at Nuffield College and St. Antony's College, University of Oxford, and held positions of Assistant and Associate Professor of Sociology at Columbia University. He was a Visiting Professor of Sociology at the University of Michigan and a Visiting Fellow of Sociology at Yale University.

Professor Ishida's research interests include comparative social stratification and mobility, school-to-work transition, and social inequality over the life course. He is the author of *Social Mobility in Contemporary Japan* (Stanford University Press) and the co-editor with David Slater of *Social Class in Contemporary Japan* (Routledge). His work has been published in a number of journals and edited volumes, including *American Journal of Sociology*, *American Sociological Review*, *British Journal of Sociology*, *European Sociological Review*, and *Japanese Sociological Review*.

Professor Ishida was the president of the Japanese Association of Mathematical Sociology from 2011 to 2013, and currently serves as the secretary/treasurer of the Research Committee on Social Stratification of the International Sociological Association. From 2005 to 2010, he was the editor-in-chief of *Social Science Japan Journal*, an international journal on social science research on Japan published by Oxford University Press. He is the principal investigator of the Japanese Life Course Panel Surveys, funded by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. He presently serves on the international editorial board of several journals, including *British Journal of Sociology*, *European Sociological Review*, and *Social Forces*. He is currently the Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) Official Representative for the University of Tokyo.



Megumi Rosenberg

Dr Megumi Rosenberg has been a Technical Officer for the World Health Organization (WHO) Centre for Health Development in Kobe, Japan, since 2009. She conducts research in the areas of health metrics, urban health, health equity and ageing. She also provides technical assistance on these matters to national and local health officials in WHO Member States. Her recent work includes the *Global Report on Urban Health* (2016) and the *Age-friendly City core indicator guide* (2015). Previously, she was a Senior Researcher in public health and disasters at the Southern California Injury Prevention Research Centre of the University

of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). She received her undergraduate degree in liberal arts from the International Christian University in Tokyo, and her master and doctorate degrees in public health from the UCLA School of Public Health.

Featured Presentation | Philip Sugai

Towards a Universal Standard of Value through Blockchain

Friday, June 8 | 10:35-11:05 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Value is at the heart of the definition of marketing, yet to date, neither researchers nor practitioners (1) have a precise definition of value, (2) possess a consistent way to measure it, and because of this (3) lack a consistent understanding of the fundamental drivers of the value that they research, create, manage and grow. At the same time, blockchain technology has been touted as "The Internet of Value" (Tapscott & Tapscott, 2017) providing researchers and practitioners with a non-refutable, distributed ledger of value creation or destruction across every transaction. The purpose of this paper is to create and test a theoretical model for the application of blockchain technology to marketing practice with the aim of deepening our scholarly and practical knowledge of how value is created, measured and managed for customers, firms, employees, partners, society and the planet.

There is a strong and growing global interest in expanded theoretical approaches to conceptualizing the value that firms create through their products and services, and the activities that they perform in order to design, create, sell, service, reclaim and recycle these (c.f. Porter & Kramer (2011) and their Creating Shared Value model, and Eccles & Viviers, (2011) who explore Environmental, Social, Government (ESG) investing practices). However, these models lack a practical, objective approach to measuring and managing the value that firms create for customers, firms, employees, partners, society and the planet that can be consistently adopted by organisations that wish to implement these ideas, and track the actual value that is generated from their activities. This presentation provides the first assessment of the literature as it applies to value measurement across these six value actors, and outlines how this foundation can be operationalised through a blockchain-based universal value standard.



Philip Sugai

Dr Sugai joined the Global MBA faculty at Doshisha Business School as a full-time faculty member in September 2013. He currently teaches Marketing, eMarketing, Marketing Research, and Sustainable & Responsible Marketing. Dr Sugai is also a Visiting Professor at Stanford University, where he teaches an undergraduate course on Innovation in Japan at the Stanford Overseas campus in Kyoto. Prior to joining the Doshisha University faculty, Dr Sugai taught at the International University of Japan in Niigata from January 2002, where he also served as Associate Dean and Dean of the IUJ Business School for six years.

Dr Sugai is the author of two books, *The Value Plan* and *The Six Immutable Laws of Mobile Business* (John Wiley & Sons), and has published case studies on KITKAT Japan, Australia's AGL, Hatsune Miku and Walt Disney Internet Group, all of which are available through the Harvard Business School Publishing case study portal. He received his doctorate from Waseda University's Graduate School of Global Information and Telecommunications Studies, and his MBA in Marketing and Operations Management from New York University's Stern School of Business. He has worked as a marketing executive at American Express, Muze and Lightningcast, and currently serves as a marketing advisor and marketing strategy consultant to companies both in Japan and globally.

Keynote Presentation | Lowell Sheppard

Surviving and Thriving: In Pursuit of a Sustainable World – A Unique and Personal Reflection

Friday, June 8 | 11:10-11:40 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Drawing on his experience working in and writing about intensely dysfunctional communities, the result of war, disaster and extreme poverty, Lowell will present a personal perspective on the challenges those communities face to become self-reliant through sustainable development.



Lowell Sheppard

Lowell Sheppard is Asia Pacific Director of the HOPE International Development Agency, an organisation that works to improve the supply of basic human necessities to the world's extreme poor. Aside from his 25-year involvement with HOPE, Lowell has dedicated much of his life to social and environmental improvement projects throughout the world. He was the Chairman of the Whose Earth initiative in the UK, and was the founding Chairman of Novimost, a non-government organisation responding to the needs caused by war in the Balkans. He was also CEO of one of the UK's largest youth charities and an executive member of

Spring Harvest, an annual Christian festival which attracts more than 60,000 people each Easter, and raises more than one million dollars for charities every year. A fellow of the Royal Geographic Society, Mr Sheppard is the author of six books, which reflect his diverse intellectual interests and life experience. His latest book, *Boys Becoming Men*, examines the importance of rites of passage, including adventures, for children becoming adults. Lowell is a noted public speaker, and has given lectures at both the undergraduate and postgraduate level on Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability, and he is a former vice-chairman of the CSR Committee for the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan.

Featured Workshop | Will Baber

What you see and What you do

Friday, June 8 | 13:45-14:45 | Room 501 (5F)

The workshop is based on current research in the field of negotiation. Workshop participants will investigate negotiation behaviours and thinking through a survey as well as small group work on short cases and examples. The behaviours and thinking represent cognitive schemata about negotiation that the workshop leader has investigated in the context of various industries and cultures. To be considered in the workshop are the behaviours observed in the real world, the preferred behaviours, and the thinking of participants.

The workshop will introduce and review some general aspects of negotiating in professional contexts in order to bring the audience to the same approximate page: negotiating in and among organisations in the context of professional work. Workshop participants will complete a survey online and the aggregated responses will be discussed. The short cases will be the subject of small group efforts to analyse and make decisions about possible next actions. Finally, a general discussion will ensue about what makes good negotiators good and the pros and cons of certain behaviours.



Will Baber

Will Baber has combined education with business throughout his career, teaching business students in Japan and Europe and working in economic development for the State of Maryland and language services in Washington, D.C. In his work he has frequently encountered cross-cultural conflicts and synergies. He studies these issues as an Associate Professor in the Graduate School of Management of Kyoto University. His research interests include cross-cultural adaptation and the impact of expatriates on the workplace.

Featured Workshop | James W. McNally & Kathryn M. Lavender

Locating Data for Research: Data Collections and Resources for Thesis Writing, Teaching, and Grant Development for the Social Sciences and the Environment

Friday, June 8 | 14:50-15:50 | Room 501 (5F)

Researchers increasingly recognize the value of public use data for secondary research, thesis development, training and education and the development of independent research grants. As cutting edge international studies are emerging across Asia, Latin America, Europe, and increasingly Africa the opportunities for cross-national and comparative research are growing exponentially. This is a particularly exciting time to work, due to the large number of trained research professionals working within their home countries and providing culturally grounded interpretations of results. An ongoing barrier, however, is knowing where and what kind of data are available for secondary analysis.

The creation and maintenance of sustainable data archives can be challenging but it offers clear advantages for a national and international research strategy. Data that is preserved can be used by multiple researchers, testing a variety of hypotheses and increasing the return on investment to the expensive process of data collection. Having an internally managed archival system also provides greater control and autonomy in the equitable distribution of data resources. This workshop, sponsored by IAFOR and the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) will offer hands-on examples of how to discover data resources, obtain them and then implement them as part of a research strategy. Regardless of whether or not you are a student looking for a thesis topic, an instructor looking for research material to use for classroom teaching, or an established researcher looking for new opportunities, the wealth of publicly available data has created almost unlimited opportunities to explore new themes and to collaborate with other researchers worldwide. NACDA has been in existence for over 35 years, and it preserves and readily distributes over 1,500 studies on the lifecourse and health in the United States and worldwide. Funded by the National Institute on Aging in the United States, NACDA represents one of the world's largest collections of research data. NACDA is only one of many such organisations, and increasingly these data resources can be found, if not in your home country then only a click away via the Internet.

The workshop will introduce you to NACDA and its many research partners across the world. All researchers attending The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology 2018 (AGen2018), The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences 2018 (ACSS2018) or The Asian Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2018 (ACSEE2018) are welcome to participate in this workshop, ask questions and learn about data resources you can use for research, classroom instruction or in developing a research paper or thesis for your college classes. All you need is your laptop or mobile device and our instructors will help you better understand the wealth of information that lies at your fingertips.

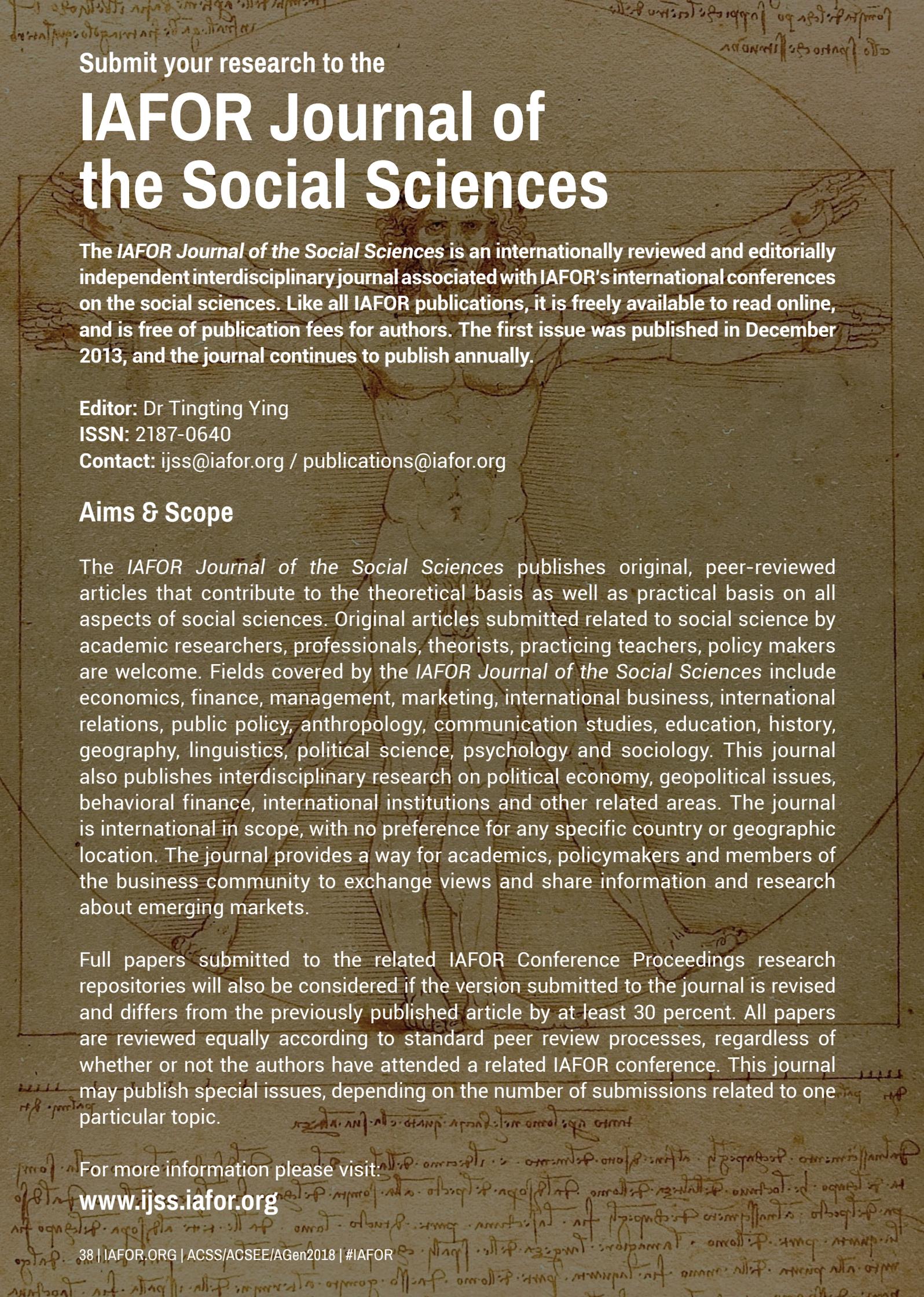
[Kathryn M. Lavender's biography is available on the following page. James W. McNally's biography is available on page 31.]



Kathryn M. Lavender

Kathryn joined the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) team in November 2017 as project manager. She is involved with day-to-day operations including data deposits, restricted-use data agreements, data user requests, as well as long-term planning of NACDA activities in the research community.

Before transitioning to NACDA, Kathryn Lavender came to ICPSR from UofM Dearborn as a co-op student, and accepted a full-time position after graduating with her degree in economics. She has been involved in many areas of ICPSR, from curating data across different projects and supervising curation staff to event planning with the summer internship program. As of this April, Kathryn has been an official ICPSR staff member for ten years.



Submit your research to the

IAFOR Journal of the Social Sciences

The *IAFOR Journal of the Social Sciences* is an internationally reviewed and editorially independent interdisciplinary journal associated with IAFOR's international conferences on the social sciences. Like all IAFOR publications, it is freely available to read online, and is free of publication fees for authors. The first issue was published in December 2013, and the journal continues to publish annually.

Editor: Dr Tingting Ying

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Aims & Scope

The *IAFOR Journal of the Social Sciences* publishes original, peer-reviewed articles that contribute to the theoretical basis as well as practical basis on all aspects of social sciences. Original articles submitted related to social science by academic researchers, professionals, theorists, practicing teachers, policy makers are welcome. Fields covered by the *IAFOR Journal of the Social Sciences* include economics, finance, management, marketing, international business, international relations, public policy, anthropology, communication studies, education, history, geography, linguistics, political science, psychology and sociology. This journal also publishes interdisciplinary research on political economy, geopolitical issues, behavioral finance, international institutions and other related areas. The journal is international in scope, with no preference for any specific country or geographic location. The journal provides a way for academics, policymakers and members of the business community to exchange views and share information and research about emerging markets.

Full papers submitted to the related IAFOR Conference Proceedings research repositories will also be considered if the version submitted to the journal is revised and differs from the previously published article by at least 30 percent. All papers are reviewed equally according to standard peer review processes, regardless of whether or not the authors have attended a related IAFOR conference. This journal may publish special issues, depending on the number of submissions related to one particular topic.

For more information please visit:

www.ijss.iafor.org



Friday June 1

Poster Presentations

15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Friday Poster Session

41862 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Experimental Analysis for Anaerobic Digestion Efficiency of Bioenergy Facility in Daejeon, Korea

Han-Sol Yang, Chungnam National University, South Korea
Jae-Hyuk Hyun, Chungnam National University, South Korea
Ki-Kwang Kim, Chungnam National University, South Korea
Chae-Wook Lim, Chungnam National University, South Korea

Since the prohibition of direct landfilling of food waste in 2005, a large number of recycling facilities in Korea have been operated as alternatives. And due to the "London Dumping Convention", prohibiting ocean discharge of sewage sludge, food waste leachate, livestock excretions in 2012, 2013, 2014 respectively, a large amount of organic matter had to be treated on land. Since then, the country became interested in anaerobic digestion to obtain biogas as well as the appropriate removal of organic waste. But, local governments have had difficulties in the operation of facilities due to the lack of skills and understanding about anaerobic digestion. To solve this problem, we analyzed the efficiency of anaerobic digestion facilities operating with mixed feedstock of food waste and leachate in Daejeon and examined the efficiency of treatment for the future. The total average input of feedstock was measured as 353.17ton/day, among which 296.47ton/day was put into the anaerobic digester and the rest, 56.7ton/day, headed to landfill sites as impurities. In case of the IST (Intermediate Storage Tank), the ADT (Anaerobic Digestion Tank), and the ST (Stabilization Tank) in the facilities, the average removal efficiency of TS was measured as 72.5% and VS as 80.2%. Biogas generation was 26,450Nm³/day, the CH₄ content was measured as 63.83%. The amount of biogas, CH₄ generation was analyzed as 0.77Nm³/kg-VS, 0.49Nm³/kg-VS. VS/TS ratio was found to be 87.0%, 72.5%, 62.5% in IST, ADT, ST respectively. This suggests that Methanogen is actively growing in the ADT and the ST, so that the digester operation efficiency is likely to be high.

41873 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Computational Fluid Dynamics Analysis of Anaerobic Digestion Facility in Daejeon, Korea

Ki Kwang Kim, Chungnam National University, South Korea
Jae Hyuk Hyun, Chungnam National University, South Korea
Chae Wook Lim, Chungnam National University, South Korea
Han Sol Yang, Chungnam National University, South Korea

Currently, "Waste to Energy" policy is one of the efficient and stable ways to secure renewable energy that can replace fossil fuels through a change in people's perception of waste and building a sustainable resource recycling society. However, organic wastes such as food waste are still difficult to treat, obnoxious odor is generated, and they may cause concerns to people nearby which limit the installation and operation of facilities. In addition, even if most of the facilities are well equipped with advanced schemes, if they are operated without understanding and knowledge of biological anaerobic fermentation, there will be problems in controlling the conditions for growth of microbes and ultimately the facilities will cease their operation. To solve these problems, the efficiency of organic waste removal in the anaerobic digestion reactor was analyzed, the effect of agitation through CFD simulation was compared and analyzed in the bioenergy facility operated in Daejeon City, Korea. As a result, it is considered that the growth rate of microorganisms and decomposition rate of organic matter are highly dependent on well balanced concentration of microorganisms and organic matter in digesters. During the agitation of feedstock using impulse pump in two digesters, strong turbulence was generated by passing through the perforated plate installed in the digester, and the contact efficiency between the microorganisms and organic matter was maximized, the generated gas was deaerated, and accordingly the methane content of biogas was enhanced. Consequently it can be concluded that the operation efficiency of the digestion reactor became enhanced.

41877 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Mercury Inventory and Flow Analysis From Mercury-Added Products in Korea

Yeji Jang, Chungnam National University, South Korea
Yuree Kwon, Chungnam National University, South Korea
Yongchul Jang, Chungnam National University, South Korea

Mercury has become a chemical of critical concern in the international community as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) recently adopted the Minamata Convention on Mercury as an international action, which became effective in August 2017. It is important to determine the flow and amount of mercury from mercury-added products such as fluorescent lamps, batteries, thermometers, and switches that need to be phased-out and removed. In this study, substance flow analysis (SFA) and inventory of mercury were performed on products in Korea. As a result of this study, it was found that approximately 3.0 tons of mercury was generated from fluorescent lamps, while 1.8 tons of mercury originated from mercury thermometers and blood pressure devices. Based on the results of SFA, a total of 5.3 tons mercury from mercury-containing products should be properly managed and treated in 2015 in five different waste treatment and wastewater treatment facilities. In the future, a more detailed study on diverse products may be needed to determine present uncertainties in the mercury flow from products, as well as stocks, flows, and disposal amounts.

41933 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Informal E-Waste Recycling in China

Lu Lu, China University of Geosciences, China

E-waste recycling is becoming an urgent and prominent issue in China as its amount is increasing at a startling speed. However, the problem facing Chinese e-waste recycling industry is the informal sector plays a dominant role in this business instead of the formal one. Due to the high risks of environmental and occupational hazards and loss of valuable materials, the informal recycling has long been criticized and restricted from further development. However, the regulations and strategies used to refrain the informal sector hardly work in effect and the formal sector has to compete with the informal business, which to some extent lower the efficiency of recycling in China. The paper intends to explore the inner reasons behind this phenomenon, trying to search answers from the aspects of economy, law regulation and public recycling behavior. The informal sector cannot be replaced by the formal business in the short term and it can make great contribution if its operation can be changed with safety standards.

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Friday Poster Session

41878 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Emissions and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases From Solid Waste Toward a Sustainable Society in Daejeon Metropolitan City, Korea

Yuree Kwon, Chungnam National University, South Korea
Yeji Jang, Chungnam National University, South Korea
Yong-Chul Jang, Chungnam National University, South Korea

Mitigation efforts towards greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions from various sectors are actively being made worldwide in efforts toward a more sustainable society. In this study, the amounts of GHG emissions and reductions by municipal solid waste (MSW) management in Daejeon Metropolitan City (DMC) in Korea from 1996 to 2026 were estimated by the National GHG inventory guideline. In the past, the major method in the management of MSW was via landfill. However, over the past few decades, the rate of recycling of MSW has steadily increased. It is very important to quantitatively determine the emissions and reductions of GHGs from waste sectors to identify the major contributors and potential reduction options for the gases. During the study period, the total amount of MSW generated in DMC did not vary significantly. However, the management methods of MSW have dramatically changed; the amount of landfilling decreased by around 90% and the amount of recycling increased by more than four times. As a result, the amount of GHG emissions with MSW management in DMC has decreased by around 47%, while GHG reduction rate by MSW recycling in DMC has increased by up to 140%. The results of this study can be used to develop effective GHG reduction policies for local and national governments. It should be noted that there is an uncertainty in regards to the future GHG reduction from waste recycling and energy recovery depending on actual operational conditions.

41914 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Influencing Factors of Energy Intensity: An Example From Hubei Province, China

Hongli Liu, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan, China
Jun Zhang, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan, China
Jinhua Cheng, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan, China
Xi Shen, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan, China
Penghong Cheng, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, China

Energy intensity is a measure of a region's energy efficiency and studying its influencing factors would contribute to energy conservation and the development of a sustainable economy. Based on the time series data of energy consumption in Hubei Province since 2000, this study uses OLS model to identify main influencing factors of energy intensity, including economic development, urbanization, industrial structures and energy conservation policies. After preliminary analysis, our results show that: 1) The overall energy intensity in Hubei Province has declined, but it is relatively high during the whole period, indicating that there still remains room for improvement in energy efficiency; 2) The improvement of income level and urbanization level have had a significant effect on the reduction of energy intensity. The upgrade in industrial structures also have had the similar effect; 3) The implementation of energy efficiency policies and other related regulations have boosted the energy efficiency in this province. In summary, the recommendations are as follows: 1) Increasing investment in advanced and applicable technologies, which could improve industrial technical efficiency and scale efficiency, would significantly improve energy efficiency in the production processes; 2) Upgrading industrial structures and shutting down small enterprises with high energy consumption and low output values gradually would save energy in secondary industry; 3) Increasing the proportion of clean energies and reducing the use of fossil fuels could optimize energy structures and then reduce energy intensity.

39103 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

The Diversity to Reflect Domestic Interests on International Trade Policy: Comparison of FTA Politics in Korea and Japan

Akio Nawakura, Meiji University, Japan

This study asks why both Korea and Japan have protected their domestic agriculture while concluding a series of free trade agreements (FTAs) in spite of their different political structure. Since the 2000s, both Korea and Japan have concluded a large number of FTAs with major economies holding less-competitive agriculture at home. Facing resistance from farmers, the two governments have omitted some agricultural products from the list of FTA negotiations. Though they have implemented similar policies, the political structure of the two countries is quite different. While Japan has much political space for lobbying, Korea has been pointed out as a delegative democracy, a regime which interest groups have limited space for lobbying. In the case of Japan, the farm lobby has demanded the ruling party to exclude agricultural products from the list of FTAs or compensate farmers to cover the damage caused by trade liberalization as a precondition to support the party in National Diet elections. In Korea, meanwhile, because the space for lobbying is limited, some major farmers' associations have acted as advocacy groups. They have encouraged public opinion to resist the government's rapid liberalization. It has mobilized millions of citizens to act on street to oppose free trade. This has often acted as pressure on the government. As a conclusion, while Japanese farmers have protected their interests by traditional lobbying methods, Korean farmers have done it by pressuring the government mobilizing public opinion. This indicates that there are diverse routes to reflect domestic interests on international trade policy.

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41077 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Confidence is a Plant of Slow Growth: The Relationship of Power Distance Orientation, Team Trust, Self-Esteem and Voice Behavior

Wen Ying Chang, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan
Chin Tien Hsu, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan
Pei Yun You, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

This study explores how voice behavior in the nursing workplace relate to changes in team based self-esteem and trust. According to the social identity theory and Chinese cultural influences, power distance orientation may play an important role in this relationship. The examined model investigated the mediating role of team based self-esteem relations between voice behavior on team trust. Power distance level in this process were also examined to test moderated mediation in these linkages. The final participants were 247 registered nurses with simple random sampling from a medical center in Northern Taiwan. SEM analysis indicated all model fit were acceptable ($\chi^2(147) = 326.64$ ($p < .01$), $\chi^2/df = 2.22$, CFI = .94, TLI = .93, RMSEA = .07, SRMR = .07, GFI = .90, AGFI = .86, NFI = .90), suggesting that team based self-esteem has partial mediation between team trust and voice behavior ($\beta = .17$, $p < .01$). Power distance orientation moderate the indirect effect of team trust to self-esteem ($\beta = .33$, $p = .04$), such that the relationship will be stronger among those who is perceived high power distance. One of possible reasons is that, based on the concept of psychological contract, nurses' self-esteem are depending on one's identification from organization or profession. That is, to improve self-esteem, more less the organizational identification is makes the professional identification more strong.

41389 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Usability Problems and Design Solutions of Lego Duplo, Including Bricks and Instructions

Chun-Juei Chou, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Wei-Chun Huang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

LEGO Duplo is an excellent educational product especially for children between 1.5 and 5 years old. However, there are several usability problems which occur when a child is playing with it. Therefore, this study applies graphic design and augmented reality (AR) to solve these problems. Research Process is composed of five steps: 1) Analyzing LEGO Duplo and its instructions; 2) Observing how a child is playing with LEGO Duplo and discovering usability problem; 3) Developing prototypes for a better design; 4) Analyzing and improving the prototype; and 5) Verification of the research results. Usability problems discovered include blind angles, confused information, wrong direction, incomplete instructions, vague outline, uneven height, loose assembly, and measuring length. Then, design solutions are prototyped as bricks, instructions, and AR animations. Graphic pattern on bricks includes "arrow, alignment, and minimum height markers". They deal with problems including wrong direction, uneven height, and loose assembly. In addition to ordinary instructions, more instruction cards are prototyped. They show completely assembled bricks which is difficult to complete for the child. Each card also works as an AR marker that activates an animation. Each animation with 360 degrees of view helps the child to solve the rest of problems as well as to accomplish brick assembly According to test results, the authors conclude that AR absolutely can solve or reduce most of Duplo's usability problems. However, no acceptable solution to the "loose assembly" problem is found and, unexpectedly, the markers on bricks has limited effectiveness.

41549 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

A Novel Indirect Cost Compensation Model to Keep Sustainable Development of Research Universities and Institutions

Aruhan, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

Reasonable compensation of indirect cost (IDC) plays an important role in sustainable development of research universities and institutions. Nowadays, block grant and competitive project funding are two main funding sources of research universities and institutions. IDC is the compensation for public service expenditure from institution to projects. Under-compensation results in project funding crowding out block grant funding, which affect the sustainable development of research universities and intuitions. Over-compensation reduces the efficiency of project funding. In the long term will influence the sustainable development of competitive project funding mode. In practice Completely Differentiated Compensation Model (CDCM) and Non-Differentiated Compensation Model (NDCM) are two typical IDC compensation models. However, both of these models have their own weaknesses. CDCM has the problems of high management expenditure and low system efficiency. NDCM cannot effectively exerts compensation and incentive role due to under-compensation or over-compensation. This study aims to propose a novel IDC compensation model to solve the above problems. Firstly, based on the case study and principal agent analysis of government scientific research funding system, an optimized IDC compensation path is proposed. Secondly, based on the review of the concept and the compensation process of IDC, 9 potential institutional characteristics affecting the level of IDC are proposed. Following that, through the empirical analysis of 91 universities in the United States, 5 significant institutional characteristics are verified. Finally, a novel IDC compensation model with classification through institutional characteristics as core to keep institutional sustainability is proposed.

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40787 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Decision Making on Institutionalization Based on Resources, Cultural Differences and Personal Preferences
Ambercyce Ang, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

This discussion is based on literature review of studies pertaining to successful ageing, home care support and institutionalization in Singapore. The Singapore government adopts the "Many helping hands" approach, in which the government advocates three tiers of assistance (self, community, state), and heavily rely on the Asian concept of filial piety for support to the seniors. Unique to Singapore, is 1) the different forms of support rendered by the Chinese, Malays and Indians; and 2) the employment of Foreign Domestic Helpers (FDH) to look after seniors and allow them to age at home. Even though home care services is available, employment of FDH is a cheaper option. In the past, large multi-generation families look after their elders. However, the increasing population of singles, divorcees, childless married couples and small nuclear families in Singapore, meant that greater support services is needed in place of the absence or lack of "children". Against this backdrop, we argue that the decision for institutionalization cannot be easily made by rational reasons, but are constrained by unique cultural factors. The decision on institutionalization can also be based on individual preferences, and articulated through Advance Care Planning. We also argue that institutionalization by rational deliberation may not always be the preference of the individual. Possible permutations and models based on common profiles of seniors are then proposed as a recommendation for decision making on institutionalization. These permutations will factor in individual preferences, availability of family support and support services for example.

40848 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Exploring Components of Wisdom for Japanese Older Adults

Ayaka Kasuga, Osaka University, Japan
Shinichi Sato, Osaka University, Japan
Masami Takahashi, Northeastern Illinois University, USA

Wisdom is understood as an ability that emerges relatively late in life, and its definition varies depending on the context. This study explored how Japanese older adults conceptualized wisdom. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 15 Japanese older adults. The results of qualitative analysis revealed five components: 1) problem solving ability (factual knowledge, procedural knowledge, planning skills, creativity, leadership, appropriate behavior, ability to accomplish a goal, interpersonal skills); 2) the ability to set up a plan for problem solving (discretion, larger perspectives, intuition); (3) psychological flexibility (rich life experience, intellectual curiosity, reflectivity, capacity to change the mindset); 4) harmony with others (normative attitude, thoughtful consideration for others, a sense of gratitude, altruism, humility); and 5) having a principle (effort based on strong will, having a belief about direction in life). A "normative attitude" and "a sense of gratitude" included in the category of (4) "harmony with others" are worthy of special mention. These components are likely to be based on the "non-split" characteristic of Eastern culture that the self must be understood in relation to the society (Takahashi, 2000). In other words, for the Japanese older adults, wisdom appears to be recognized as not only problem-solving ability, but also an ability to not create interpersonal problems in the first place. These findings are consistent with the idea that wisdom's definition reflects cultural context, and thus the field must be flexible and inclusive in defining the concept.

40905 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

4-Week Community-Based Knee Exercise Programme is Effective in Improving the Mobility of the Elderly with Knee Discomfort

Wollo Wai Sang Wu, Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (Kwai Chung), Hong Kong

Introduction: the Aging population is a hot topic in the world and this phenomenon will continue to deteriorate in the future. According to the projection from World Health Organization (WHO), elders aged 60 aged years or above would contribute 22% of the total global population in 2050. Meanwhile, most elders often complain of knee discomfort that limits their mobility and quality of life. Thus, an appropriate measure should be taken to promote the mobility of the elders suffering from knee discomfort. The objective of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of 4-week community-based knee exercise on the mobility of the elders experienced knee discomfort. Methods: 18 elders with knee discomfort (females: 18; mean age: 69.3 years old) were referred by the elder social centre to join the exercise programme. Their mobility and lower limbs function were being assessed before and after the exercise programme by the TUG and LEFS. Pre and Post test comparison was then followed to assess the effectiveness of the exercise programme. Result: There was statistical significant improvement ($p=0.03$; $p<0.05$) in the TUG of the elders after the exercise programme. Discussion: the aging population poses many challenges to the society. Appropriate measures should be implemented in the community to relieve the stress induced. From this study, a 4-week community-based knee exercise programme seems effective in promoting the mobility of the elders, even those with somatic complaints over their knees. Hence, elders are encouraged to practice that exercise regularly and then minimize the negative consequence.

41254 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

The Changing Dynamics of Family Care-Giving for India's Urban Aged Population

Jayanthi Sethuraman, The Practice, India
Kalyani Subbiah, Curtin University, Australia

A rapidly aging population brings with it the prevalence of chronic and lifestyle diseases in urban India. Studies suggest that a) the elderly population in India is rising (Bhan et al. 2017) & (Lee et al. 2017) and b) the risk of morbidity is proportionately increasing (Bhan et.al, 2017). Despite changes in the social fabric of urban India, family values and affinities make immediate family the first port-of-call for long-term care provision. Changing socio-economic factors in urban India have significantly diminished the occurrence and efficacy of joint families, creating a disproportionate burden of care-giving on nuclear families. The well-meaning inadequacy of family care-givers in nuclear families could lead to inconsistent quality in the delivery of care by them (Kalavar & Jamuna, 2011). In India, the socio-economic context combined with the inadequacy of long term care options compels older parents to depend on their children for care (Kadoya & Khan, 2017). The burdens on family care-givers are fraught with challenges posed by social norms (Ugargol & Bailey, 2018). In contexts where family plays a pivotal role, family care-givers can facilitate the well-being of the elderly (Singh, 2012). Our pilot study aims to understand some of the gaps that exist in care-giving by conducting interviews with a sample cohort of family care-givers in nuclear family settings who have provided care to seniors. This study, could potentially present qualitative trends regarding the cultural contexts of family care-giving in urban India, gaps therein and how this could be better supported by community initiatives.

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Friday Poster Session

41619 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Using a Decision Tree to Analyze the Needs for Active Aging Courses Among the Staff in an Age-Friendly Hospital in Taiwan

Ya-Wen Chen, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

Malcolm Koo, Dalin Tzu Chi Hospital, Buddhist Tzu Chi Medical Foundation, Taiwan

Active aging is defined by the World Health Organization as "the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age." A key to encourage the elderly to be active and participate in the society is through continuing education. However, little is known regarding the characteristics of individuals who have a need for active aging courses. Therefore, the aim of this study was to explore the characteristics of medical and administrative staff in an age-friendly hospital for their needs of active aging courses, using decision tree analysis. A total of 867 respondents completed a questionnaire on the needs for five topics of active aging courses. Decision tree data mining was used to classify the respondents based on their background characteristics. Results showed that the topics with the greatest need was "health maintenance", followed by "spiritual growth", "personal safety", "social life", and "voluntary services". Decision tree analysis showed that sex was the most important classifying variable. Job type and participation in previous active aging courses were the two next most important classifying variables. Furthermore, age, expected time of retirement, and perceived health status were also important classifying variables. In conclusion, using decision tree methodology, the staff in an age-friendly hospital was classified into distinct groups. Our findings suggested that a one-size-fits-all approach to active aging courses might not be the best strategy, and different curriculum, matching to the characteristics of the participants, should be considered when developing these courses.

41665 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

6-Week Chair-Based Dance Program is Effective in Improving Balance and Quality of Life Among Elders

Florence P. S. Mok, Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (Chai Wan), Hong Kong

Introduction: Different forms of fall prevention exercises (e.g. Tai Chi) have been advocated, however, these exercises often involve complex movements and require close supervision that might limit the chance for independent practice by elders. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of a chair-based dance (CBD) program to improve balance and quality of life among elders. Methodology: 8 females (mean age = 71.8 ± 5.87) were voluntarily recruited from the community elderly social centre to participate in a 60-minute dance session once per week for 6 weeks. The choreography of the CBD allowed elders to practice the dance movements safely with the support of the chair in both sitting and standing positions. Subjects could practice the dance independently assisted by video. Pre and post-comparisons were used to assess the change in subjects' balance ability by 1) Single Leg Stand Test (SLST); 2) Functional Reach Test (lower limb function); 3) Lower Extremity Functional Scale, and quality of life; and 4) a SF-12 questionnaire. Results: Subjects' balance and quality of life significantly improved after the participation of CBD. SLST with non-dominant leg (mean change = 13.81 second ± 5.47; p = 0.008) and Physical Component Scale of SF-12 (mean change = 13.69 ± 2.84; p=0.008) showed the most prominent improvements. Conclusion: 6-week CBD program can improve balance ability and quality of life among older adults. This study shed lights on future implementation of independent practice of fall prevention exercise in community settings in the long run.

41683 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Investigation of Teaching Knowledge and Skills on Aging Among Elderly Education Teachers: Association Between Professional Training, Knowledge Cognition, and Needs

Meng-Ching Hu, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

Chia-Ming Yen, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

Yi-Fen Wang, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

Ya-Wen Chen, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

Jui-Chi Liang, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

The aim of this study is to examine the teaching knowledge and skills on aging among teachers of elderly education. This study explored the association between professional training, knowledge cognition, and needs. A survey design with stratified random sampling was used to recruit elderly participants from 158 senior education centers and 114 active aging learning centers in Taiwan. A total of 1,632 questionnaires were distributed and 967 were returned, with a response rate of 59.3%. Results of this study included: 1) female teachers with a university-level education were the majority in both senior education centers and active aging learning centers; 2) respondents who were old, with a higher educational level, and a longer work experience had better teaching knowledge and teaching skills; 3) participation of on-the-job training was associated with teaching performance, but the participation of overall on-the-job training needs to be enhanced; 4) the main sources of professional knowledge on elderly education were gained from workplace experience, and the participation of on-the-job training was associated with training opportunities provided by the government; and 5) there was significant association between professional training, knowledge cognition, and needs in elderly education.

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41694 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Benefits of Functional Fitness Training Programs for Healthy Aging Among Middle-Aged and Older Adults From the Perspective of Active Aging

Lee-Lan Cheng, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

Participation of functional fitness training programs could encourage middle-aged and older adults to learn about social involvement and interpersonal interactions. This could enhance their physiological well-being and happiness, and thereby achieving a sense of self-actualization through contributing to the society. The aims of this study were to investigate the learning outcomes of middle-aged and older adults who participated in a functional fitness training program and to examine the benefits of this training program from the perspective of active aging. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with nine middle-aged and older adults. Results showed that the functional fitness training program markedly improved the self-management capability of the activities of daily living of the participants. The program also led to positive emotions, improved physical fitness, and mitigated the distress associated with their physical illnesses. In addition, the program helped the participants in developing a habit of exercising. During their aging process, they could maintain mental, physical, and spiritual well-being; stay healthy and safe; take care of themselves independently, and retain their self-esteem. Consequently, family burden and social medical costs can be reduced. In conclusion, care institutions are recommended to implement and promote functional fitness training programs for middle-aged and older adults. The government should emphasize the importance of functional fitness among middle-aged and older adults to ensure healthy aging, and thereby reducing medical expenditures. Future studies should apply the perspective of active aging to explore the benefits of a functional fitness training program for healthy aging among middle-aged and older adults.

41709 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Visit-To-Visit Variation in Blood Pressure and Risk of Hip Fracture in Older Adults with Type 2 Diabetes: The Taiwan Diabetes

Tsai-Chung Li, China Medical University, Taiwan

Cheng-Chieh Lin, China Medical University, Taiwan

Chiu-Shong Liu, China Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Chia-Ing Li, China Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Introduction: Prior studies have found that hypertension is a risk factor for hip fracture and osteoporosis. However, no studies have investigated whether blood pressure variability as measured by coefficient of variation (CV) of blood pressure can predict hip fracture in elderly diabetic patients. **Methods:** We conducted a retrospective cohort study on 21,160 type 2 diabetes elders aged ≥ 50 years who participated in National Diabetes Case Management Program in Taiwan. One-year variation in systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) at baseline and subsequent hip fracture events over the 8.2 years were analyzed. **Results:** There were a total of 937 incident cases of hip fracture. Patients were grouped into tertiles of SBP-CV and DBP-CV. The incidence rates and 95% confidence interval (CI) for SBP-CV were 4.82 (95% CI: 4.25-5.39), 5.06 (4.47-5.64), and 6.37 (5.73-7.01) and for DBP-CV were 4.75 (4.19-5.31), 5.05 (4.46-5.63), and 6.49 (5.84-7.15) per 1000 person years in the groups of first, second, and third tertile, respectively. After multivariate adjustment, both SBP-CV and DBP-CV were found to be significant predictors of hip fracture, with corresponding hazard ratios of 1.18 (95%CI 1.00-1.39) and 1.18 (95% CI 1.00-1.40) for the third tertile of SBP-CV and DBP-CV, respectively. The joint effect of SBP-CV and DBP-CV produced greater magnitude in effect compared to main effect of SBP-CV and DBP-CV separately as a predictor of hip fracture. **Conclusions** Our study demonstrated the importance of BP stability for hip fracture prediction and prevention in older persons with type 2 diabetic patients.

41713 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Attentional Focus and Gait Stability: Implication for Fall Rehabilitation

Thomson Wai-Lung Wong, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Toby Chi-To Mak, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Debbie Cheuk-Lam Chan, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The aim of the present study is to investigate the potential effect of different attentional focus instructions on gait stability during level-ground walking in elderly fallers. Forty community-dwelling elderly fallers (mean age=70.6 years, SD=4.9 years) were recruited randomly from different elderly community centres in Hong Kong. The entire experiment included baseline assessments and walking trials. The baseline assessments included Berg Balance Scale, Time Up & Go Test, Fall Efficacy Scale and Mini-Mental State Examination. During the walking trials, each participant was invited to walk at natural pace along a 6-metre walkway for a total of 9 trials. Either internal focus instructions, external focus instructions or no instruction (control condition) were given in 3 of the 9 walking trials in randomized order. Spatial and temporal gait parameters were measured by a Qualisys 3-D motion-capture system. Results suggested significantly higher swing time variability under internal focus condition relative to external and control condition, which suggested that internal focus instructions can deteriorate gait stability in elderly fallers. In addition, slower speed and shorter steps were observed under internal condition when compared to external and control condition. Logical explanation could be related to postural adjustment mechanisms in which fallers tended to adopt a more conservative gait pattern in an attempt to increase gait stability but failed as illustrated in our present findings. Results implicate that instructions that related to own body movements (e.g., internal focus instructions) may not be suitable to be implemented in clinical settings during gait rehabilitation for elderly fallers.

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41751 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

A Study of Creative Reading Program for the Elder Learners: Creative Drama with Picture Books

Yao Tiao Cheng, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

The aim of this study was to explore the design and implementation of teaching scheme for the "Study of Creative Reading Program for the Elder Learners". This study used a semi-structured interview method of qualitative research, starting with literature discussion, program project design and implementation, preparation of the interview outline, and followed by re-sampling six respondents for in-depth interviews. Results of this study included: 1) The motivation of participation was mainly out of personal interest and contribution service intention; 2) The creative reading program could be used in the elder teaching, which could produce concrete results with remarkable implementation effect; and 3) The reasons for the elder learners to participate in creative reading programs included to fulfill their needs of learning, to enhance creativity, to promote social participation, and to effectively contribute to service. The final recommendations developed from this study included: 1) More diverse design for the "Study of Creative Reading Program for the Elder Learners" should be used. The program could be more deeply integrated into the rich life experience of the elders, the production of creative drama, psychological drama, and other models; and 2) For future research, the field of study and object should be enlarged, and research strategy using quality parallelism should be implemented for future planning and promotion of the elder education.

41770 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Association of Lower Extremity Amputation and Visit-To-Visit Variations in Fasting Plasma Glucose and HbA1c Among Older Adults with T2DM

Chia-Ing Li, China Medical University Hospital, Taiwan
Cheng-Chieh Lin, China Medical University Hospital, Taiwan
Tsai-Chung Li, China Medical University, Taiwan
Chiu-Shong Liu, China Medical University Hospital, Taiwan

Introduction Elevated glucose level was identified as one of lower extremity amputation (LEA) risk factors, but limited data is available about whether glycemic variability confers independent risk of LEA. The purpose of the study is to explore the association between glycemic variability and the risk of LEA during 8 years of follow-up in type 2 diabetes patients aged 50 years and over. Methods This retrospective cohort study was conducted in 28,127 ethnic Chinese type 2 diabetes older persons aged ≥ 50 years from National Diabetes Care Management program in Taiwan. Glycemic variability measures were presented as coefficient of variation of fasting plasma glucose (FPG-CV) and of hemoglobin (A1C-CV). The effect of glycemic variability on the incident of LEA event was analyzed in Cox proportional hazards model. Results During a median follow-up of 8.9 years, there were 553 incident cases of LEA with a crude incidence rate of 2.4/1,000 person-years. After multivariate adjustment, both FPG-CV and HbA1c-CV were found to be significant predictors of LEA, with corresponding hazard ratios of 1.44 (95% confidence interval (CI): 1.14-1.80) and 1.26 (95% CI 1.01-1.57) for the third tertile of FPG-CV and HbA1c-CV, respectively. In addition, these associations were stronger among diabetic elders with longer diabetes duration (≥ 3 years) compared with those with shorter duration (< 3 years). Conclusions Our study suggests that variation in HbA1c and FPG are both important predictors of LEA among older adults with type 2 diabetes, particularly for those with more than 3 years of diabetes duration.

41911 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Gender Differences in the Preparation for Active Aging Life: A Study of Elected Office Holders in Chiayi County, Taiwan

Hsiang-Tin Lin, Chiayi County Council, Taiwan

The aim of this qualitative study was to investigate future planning and planning actions among elected office holders in Chiayi County. Ten elected office holders in Chiayi County were interviewed using an active aging life form developed by Prof. Hui-Chuan Wei. Participants were asked to identify (1) five things that they wanted to do in life (would regret otherwise); (2) five things that they spent the most time on now; and (3) five things they seen as crisis in daily life. Results showed that (1) elected office holders aged under 40 years did not attach much importance to the aging crisis, but women worried that they could not get married; (2) All participants spent most of their time on electoral services and public events. Most of them wanted to spend more time with their families, but actually spent most time with voters; (3) Eight people realized that a gradual deterioration of their body was a crisis in their lives, but only three of them were willing to spend time on maintaining their health; (4) The retirement preparation for active aging in elected office holders was similar to those of the general public – neither early planning nor forward-looking adaptive measures were taken; and (5) While both male and female participants expressed regrets about not having spent enough time with their families, male participants appeared to enjoy spending time on socializing at public events. Only female participants were willing to try to spend more time with their families.

41925 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Using Dominant Handgrip Strength as a Fast Screening Tool for Assessing Elderly Balance: A Pilot Study

Florence P.S. Mok, Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (Chai Wan), Hong Kong

Introduction: Berg Balance Scale (BBS) is a commonly used clinical assessment to assess elderly fall risk, but it is time-consuming and requires a trained assessor to conduct. Handgrip strength (HG) is a simple assessment to reflect one's overall muscle strength. This study aims to assess the association between dominant HG (DHG) and BBS to investigate the role of DHG to be used as a fast screening tool of elderly balance. Methods: 80 subjects (M=23; F=57; Mean age=78.0 \pm 7.7) were recruited from the elderly community centres from three different districts in Hong Kong. DHG was assessed by Jamar hydraulic hand dynamometer in standard sitting position. The elderly balance was assessed by BBS. Subject's demographic and exercise participation (EP) was collected by standardized questionnaire. The association between DHG and BBS was assessed by multivariable linear regression adjusted for age, Body Mass Index (BMI) and EP. Results: Overall, there was a significant association between BBS and DHG (Adjusted R square (AR²)=0.34, p<0.001). BBS was negatively associated with age (B=-0.26, p<0.001) but positively associated with DHG (B=0.24, p<0.001). Interesting gender differences were noted in the association for DHG in predicting BBS was stronger among males (AR²=0.60, p<0.001; B=0.29, p<0.004) than females (AR²=0.25, p=0.001; B=0.21, p<0.039). BMI was negatively associated with BBS in females (B=-0.36, p<0.008) but not in males. EP was positively associated with BBS in males (B=0.63, p<0.042) but not in females. Conclusion: Results of this study showed DHG was positively associated with BBS. DHG could be adopted as a fast screening tool to predict elderly balance, particularly among males.

15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Friday Poster Session

41952 15:55-16:55 | Room 504 (5F)

Structural Board Game Programme is Effective in Improving the Burden of the Caregivers for the Elderly with Mild Cognitive Impairment

Wollo Wai Sang Wu, Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (Kwai Chung), Vocational Training Council, Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Florence Pik Sze Mok, Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (Kwai Chung), Vocational Training Council, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Introduction: Elders with MCI (eMCI), in addition to their suffering from memory impairment, often experience other mood disorder, that is, irritability and depression. Symptoms of eMCI would induce burden on their caregivers, and affect the relationship closeness between the eMCI and their caregivers. However, limited studies are available to address the treatment regime in relieving the caregiver's burden. This pilot study aims to investigate the effectiveness of a structural board games programme (SBGP) to relief the burden of the caregivers of eMCI (CeMCI). Methods: Nine pairs of eMCI and CeMCI (18 participants; males = 7; females = 11) were recruited from a local district elderly community centre to join a 4-week SBGP (60-minute x 2 sessions per week). Cognitive function and caregiving burden were assessed by Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) and Zarit Burden Interview (ZBI) before and after they join the SBGP. Pre and post within-subject comparison was adopted to assess the effectiveness of the programme. Results: Statistically significant improvement were found in the cognitive function of the eMCI (mean Pre-MoCA = 20.1, mean Post-MoCA = 23.5; p-value < 0.001). CeMCI also noted significant decrease in their caring burden after joining the SBGP (mean pre-ZBI = 25, mean post-ZBI = 18; p-value = 0.01). Conclusion This study indicated that a 4-week SBGP was effective in improving the cognitive function of eMCI and reducing the burden of CeMCI by enhancing the relationship closeness between elders with MCI and their caregivers.

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Saturday June 09

08:30-09:00	Coffee, Tea and Pastries Room 504 (5F)
09:00-11:00	Parallel Session I
11:00-11:15	Coffee Break Room 504 (5F)
11:15-12:45	Parallel Session II
12:45-13:45	Lunch Break Mame no Hatake
13:45-15:45	Parallel Session III
15:45-16:00	Coffee Break Room 504 (5F)
16:00-18:00	Parallel Session IV
18:00-21:00	Official Conference Dinner (optional extra)

09:00-11:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Saturday Session I

Aging & Gerontology

Session Chair: Elsie Ho

41644 09:00-09:30 | Room 501 (5F)

Mortality of the Thai Elderly: Preliminary Findings From HART Panel Survey

Dararatt Anantanasuwong, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand

The paper reviews the mortality situation of the Thai elderly using the panel data from the second wave of Health, Aging, and Retirement in Thailand (HART) Project. The preliminary results of the mortality situations by variations in demographic characteristics, work status, causes of death, and inheritance, debts, and insurance are explored. To reduce mortality or induce life security and healthy life expectancy, the results suggest the policy focuses on improving the socioeconomic equality in regional or urban-rural development, conducting preventive health care, promoting elderly employment, strengthening family institution, and improving financial literacy of Thai people at all age groups.

39491 09:30-10:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Evaluating Three Models of Compensating Family Caregivers to Older Adults

Richard L. Kaplan, University of Illinois College of Law, USA

Most long-term care to older adults is provided informally by members of such person's extended family, usually for no monetary compensation. But as traditional notions of inter-generational co-residency and filial responsibility in Asia break down and Western cultural values become more widely adopted, how can family provisions of in-home care be incentivized? Using the United States as an example, this paper employs legal and economic analysis of three mechanisms to compensate family caregivers to assist the aged in remaining in their own home as long as possible. These mechanisms are: 1) publicly funded social insurance to pay informal caregivers, including family members, such as the pertinent provisions of the 2010 US health reform legislation known as the Affordable Care Act; 2) tax incentives to encourage families to pay informal caregivers and thereby leverage private resources with public funds in the form of foregone tax revenue; and 3) legal contracts to pay informal caregivers for the services they provide as employees of the care receiver through "family caregiver agreements." Finding that the long-term care program enacted in 2010 had serious design flaws that exacerbated the economic problem of "adverse selection" and that incentives in the current US tax law impose successive statutory hurdles that limit their effectiveness, this paper concludes that families who want to address the problem of uncompensated caregivers for older relatives should consider caregiver agreements to achieve "second best" results.

40892 10:00-10:30 | Room 501 (5F)

East Meets West: Asian Elders' Experiences of Aging-In-Place in a Western Country

Elsie Ho, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Vivian Cheung, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Ell Lee, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Suhina Kaur, University of Auckland, New Zealand

"Aging in place" is a fundamental principle in current ageing policy. With the growing phenomenon of transnational families, increasing numbers of older people from Asia have migrated in late-life to join their adult children living in Western countries; however their experience of aging in a new environment is under-explored. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 40 Chinese, Indian and Korean elders aged 60 to 90 years who have migrated to New Zealand in later lives, this paper investigates the elders' aging experience, in particular what is needed to enable positive aging-in-place for this population. Contrary to traditional filial practices of inter-generational co-residency, some elders in this study are living in close proximity to their children but in separate households. Inter-generational conflict is not the only reason for the elders' pursuit of independent living. Rather, it is also a reflection of the elders' shifting expectation of filial responsibility from their children as they navigate between Eastern and Western cultures. The study suggests that Asian elders' ability to age-in-place is affected by the elders' interactions with multiple environments including housing, family, community and government resources. The majority of participants stress the importance of maintaining core Eastern values of inter-generational inter-dependency, while they also adopt Western ideologies of autonomy and self-reliance, and use of state welfare assistance and community resources. However, barriers to service utilization and community participation impair elders' ability to positively age in place. Findings highlight the need to ensure that ethnic elders' needs are met in policy and service design.

41215 10:30-11:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Elder Abuse and Neglect in Indian Society

Richa Kundu, University of Oxford, UK

Elder abuse is one of the most under-researched domain in Indian gerontology. And this research study analyses the extent and prevalence of most common forms of abuse and its impacts. BKPAI datasets have been used to examine the extent and the state-wide variation of different forms of abuse in selected states of India. Which highlighted Maharashtra having the highest number of elder-abuse cases, followed by Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa. Whereas Kerala and Tamil Nadu had lowest number of cases, revealing region-wise based variation. Then, physical abuse, economic abuse, and neglect were the most common forms of abuse prevalent. Based on bivariate and multivariate analysis, research findings underlined that factors like gender differences, marital status, living standards, place of residence, religion and region have significantly higher odds in terms of experiencing abuse. Thereby, revealing older women who are widowed, divorced and separated; belonging to a particular caste or tribe or to a particular faith; living in rural areas, were subjected to abuse. But with increasing level of educational qualification the odds of experiencing abuse decreased. Therefore, highlighting the need for education and spreading awareness among older people about their rights. Even though Indian government has passed some stringent policies that dealt with curbing elder abuse but the loopholes in existing laws made it difficult for its large-scale implementation. Hence, there is an urgent need to develop and implement effective strategies so as to eradicate such crimes against elder and reduce their plight suffered in silence.

09:00-11:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Saturday Session I

Economics & Management

Session Chair: James Brew

40913 09:00-09:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Addressing Recruiting Challenges: The Case of a Food Manufacturing Company in Taiwan

I-Chieh Hsu, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Jia-Ru Wu, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

For nearly a decade with the increasing seriousness of the brain drain and the large influx of foreign workers into Taiwan, enterprises in Taiwan have faced manpower shortage. Therefore, how to attract talents in the talent war has become a challenge for incumbent enterprises. Even more so will be the traditional industries where in the past recruiting new hires is difficult due to the relative wage level, and the opportunities for talent growth. The case company is a food manufacturing company within the traditional industries. During her summer internship, the second author developed a thorough understanding of the sources and methods of the recruitment of the case company and found two pertinent problems. The first concerns the lack of diversity in the channels of recruitment. However, job banks account for up to 90% of new hires. Second, the recruitment process lacks attractiveness, from the perspective of job seekers. With jobs banks as the main channel of recruitment, information on the case company is not fully disclosed and disseminated. As a result, job seekers' interest in the focal company is not aroused, and the focal company cannot attract sufficient numbers of new applicants. Concrete and practical recommendations are provided to address the two challenges: 1) Increase the diversity of recruitment channels, expand talent sources, and properly manage human resource databases; 2) Manage employee turnover and rehire ex-serving employees; 3) Improve attractiveness to job seekers; 4) Conduct employer branding to reap the benefit of word-of-mouth effect; and 5) Establish employee sharing platforms to exchange information.

40780 09:30-10:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Talent Management Improvement Program: A Case Study

Hui Ting Hung, Graduate Institute of Human Resource Management, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Chi Tai Shen, Graduate Institute of Human Resource Management, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

After field observation and interview methods, we found that the case company lacked a planned talent management system, and talent was only identified and developed during recruitment programs or training. Therefore, we tried to compare the various abilities of employees in 2016 and their personalities to identify the competencies that each type of employee possessed and needed in their roles. This was done through observation and supervisor interviews. Once employees' competencies and needs were identified, a career development and retention plan was developed. We summarise the talent management process as follows: 1) talent inventory, 2) talent classification, and 3) organising career development and talent retention plans by category. We also recommended that the case company should adopt the following strategies to plan talent management: 1) motivation strategies for employee development, 2) encouragement to inspire employees, 3) systems to attract and retain employees, and 4) a transformation and sustainable development of talent. In summary, these solutions and strategies may help the case company identify potential talent, retain staff, and plan employees' career development. These are suggestions that could help other companies effectively establish talent management systems and strategies.

40829 10:00-10:30 | Room 503 (5F)

In Addition to Employee Satisfaction, Which Aspects to Reduce the Turnover Rate: Take Company U as an Example

Fu-Sen Zhan, Graduate Institute of Human Resource Management, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Chi-Tung Tsai, Graduate Institute of Human Resource Management, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Human resource workers act as a bridge between enterprises and employees. From recruiting to resignation procedure, we need communication, discussion, and negotiation to get a win-win situation, and the major thing that a human resource worker can do is to fill the gap, creating different ways for enterprises and employees to communicate. And, to be precise, from the perspective of human resource, "employee relation" actually means the relation between enterprises and employees, including labor unrest, labor and management relations, reward and punishment system, staff recognition, resignation application and so on. Thus, through exploring variables, we know more about turnover intention, commitment to the organization, and organizational identity of employees. In this independent study, we focus on the satisfaction of employees, trying to analyze their turnover intention, and by doing so, we can realize the practical operation, and provide recommendations for the future.

40884 10:30-11:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Health, Wellness and Human Productivity – Unlocking the Power of Design for People

James Brew, NIKKEN Sekkei, Japan

Around the world, health care and life expectancy have improved radically in the 20th century. However, there is evidence of increased cancer rates and climate change related illnesses and death. Poor work environments and work cultures have also led to disengaged and dissatisfied workers. Can building design really affect human performance? How does an improved office or work environment impact worker engagement and satisfaction? What is the connection between building materials, environment and human health? This paper and session will seek to answer these questions and more. Global green building rating systems are increasingly including new requirements connected to occupant health, wellness and productivity. In order to meet these green building standards, we need to better understand the evidence-based health and wellness interventions that can directly impact worker productivity and well-being. The results of recent research that explores this connection between buildings and the health and wellness of its occupants will support the "business case" for healthier green designs, beyond energy savings alone. Several studies documenting human productivity gains and improved cognitive function will be referenced as evidence to support this topic. Following the presentation, the audience will be invited to participate by sharing their own experience or research related to human health, wellness and productivity.

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

Saturday Session I:

Sociology

Session Chair: Maxime Jaffré

40824 09:00-09:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Competing Revolutionaries: Legitimacy and Leadership in Revolutionary Situations

Huseyin Rasit, Yale University, USA

When the Syrian Regime was forced to move their forces from Kurdish regions to other areas ravaged by civil war in 2012, the Kurds found a great opportunity to assert self-rule after decades of oppression. The ensuing power struggle between Kurdish organizations was predictable, yet the outcome was baffling: Whereas many long-existing organizations quickly lost ground, a relatively new and unheard one managed to dominate the rest. The Democratic Union Party (PYD), an organization which had been founded just 8 years ago, grew so surprisingly powerful that its dominance in the region became almost absolute. How did the PYD become the dominant organization against much older competitors in Syrian Kurdistan even though it had rarely drawn attention before the civil war? This paper looks at the question of why and how an organization becomes the dominant actor in revolutionary situations. I argue that an adequate answer cannot solely be about controlling material resources but should instead take legitimacy into account. Drawing upon Max Weber's and David Beetham's theories of legitimacy, I identify three mechanisms of legitimization in revolutionary situations: ideological affinity between an organization and masses; organizational capacity as perceived by masses in terms of meeting the challenges of revolution, and accumulation of symbolic capital. To develop these mechanisms, I use the ongoing Kurdish Revolution in Syria with data coming from interviews with Syrian Kurdish civilians and political figures. The case of the Russian Revolution is also used to test whether these mechanisms can help us explain other situations.

40571 09:30-10:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Bangkok Street Food Variety and Its Relationship in Spatial Aspect

Montouch Maglumtong, Navamindradhiraj University, Thailand

In Bangkok, the capital and the largest city of Thailand, street food business provides local people with cheap and convenient access to a variety of foods and a means of making a living. Even though Thai foods are prepared daily in most Thai households, yet, trading food has long been a common economic activity. The development of street food became more a functioning and part of the daily consumption way of urban living, especially in the city where people spend most of the time outside their houses. Its contributions to urban life go beyond their own informal employment, as it generates demand and supply for a wide range of services provided by other informal and formal workers. This article purposes to examine the relationship between urban dining culture and food varieties in the spatial planning aspect with Bangkok as an area of study. Street food business in fifty districts was investigated and analyzed into two parts: food variety and contribution in each land-use type. The initial result shows that urban dining culture relates to this street food contribution, but contrasts with the government policy, which concentrates on its abolition. This research leads to policy suggestions on the importance of street food in the city.

40862 10:00-10:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Taste for Sushi, Culinary Capital, and Cultural Goodwill: A Study in Finland

Taru Lindblom, University of Tampere, Finland

Pekka Mustonen, City of Helsinki, Finland

Food taste is a fruitful topic for a culturally oriented empirical sociology. Using an approach inspired by Bourdieu's study on distinction, this paper examines a particular food preference by looking at taste for sushi. By using logistic regression modeling on a sample from Finland, we find that sushi represents a cultural product that echoes cultural and culinary capital. Those with higher education and income, as well as members of the creative class, like sushi more than others. However, the findings suggest that interaction effect of high income and female gender may lead to what we interpret as "cultural goodwill". This comes forth in the actual consumption patterns that are contrary to the preference patterns: some respondents report not liking sushi yet they eat at sushi restaurants. Thus, sushi can be considered a fitting test laboratory of taste. As a relatively new cultural product it has gained a huge success and has proven to be an arena of social status battle in which the structures of Finnish society are reflected in a very special way.

41968 10:30-11:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Exploring the Cultural Diplomacy Initiative Between Cultural Capitals Cities in Europe and Asia: Opportunities and Challenges

Maxime Jaffré, CNRS - Centre Norbert Elias, France

Elena Raevskikh, CNRS - Centre Norbert Elias, France

Since the 2008 financial crisis, the shaken industrial economy – especially in the West – has not been able to fully recover its initial financial health. As a result, political leaders have started to take a more critical view toward globalization and market driven policies. Many countries have started to look at alternatives to globalization by revaluing and reconsidering the impact of the arts and culture on the cities' economy. Many cities in the world are now attempting to implement these new policies to enhance urban regeneration through culture. Asia did not stay apart from these transformations. Since 2014, the Culture Cities of East Asia (CCEA) program has been launched in several cities of Asia. As the European Capitals of Culture (ECoC) program, the aim of the CCEA is to generate urban and economic renewal through culture. By taking advantage of their distinguishing urban cultural heritage and characteristics, the mayors of cities designated as CCEA seek to promote tourism through culture in neighborhoods that remained poorly integrated in the city's economy. This paper will analyze the effects of urban regeneration in cities designated CCEA. For this, we will explore the following issues: 1) Are the arts and cultural activities useful in revitalizing the economy? 2) How are housing forms related to cultural urban amenities and facilities in the city? Can we find correlations between architecture, the built environment and cultural amenities? 3) What kind of housing environment favors or disfavors the development of urban amenities?

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

Saturday Session I

Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management: Freshwater, Oceans & Seas

Session Chair: Panitan Jutaporn

41859 09:00-09:30 | Room 506 (5F)

Investigation on Irrigation Water Production by Freeze Desalination Using a Self-Nucleation Crystallizer

Am Jang, Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea

Hyein Shin, Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea

Brenda Kalista, Sungkyunkwan University, South Korea

Freeze desalination (FD) has the potential to overcome the limitation of other conventional desalination methods. Since latent heat of freezing is 1/7 times less than latent heat of evaporating water, FD consumes less energy than thermal desalination methods. Moreover, the increase in demand for liquefied natural energy (LNG) generates cold waste energy during conversion of LNG to natural gas, which is possible to utilize in FD process. Recently, indirect FD process gained attention because of better stability than direct FD process. Two types of indirect FD process used for fundamental FD research are layer crystallization (LC) and suspension freeze crystallization (SFC). However, Both processes gain low productivity about 30% which makes FD process is uncompetitive to other desalination methods. Thus, there is a need to develop simplified, time efficient and highly productive FD process. For that reason, we evaluated a new type of simplified and time efficient FD process emitting seeding by applying surface scrapped agitator to bring self-nucleation in one crystallizer unit and enhancing productivity by cyclization for producing irrigation water. We found optimized operational conditions and the optimized washing water rate and applied the conditions to next cycles which treats mixture of washing water waste and brine from the first cycle. Evaluation on total water production rate and average salinity for the ice products enabled to design efficient cyclic FD process to produce desalinated water in the level of irrigation water.

40655 09:30-10:00 | Room 506 (5F)

Impact of Roads and Traffic on Water Quality in Atlanta Metropolitan Area, USA

Jun Tu, Kennesaw State University, USA

Emily Aust, Kennesaw State University, USA

Non-point urban runoff is the major cause of stream impairment in the Atlanta Metropolitan Area, USA. As a major part of the cause, the contribution from anthropogenic activities associated with roads and traffic to water pollution is expected to increase due to the rapid population growth and urban sprawl. However, their impact on water quality has not received much attention from the state and local watershed management plans, and not been studied well elsewhere either. This project studies the impact of roads and traffic on water quality in the watersheds of the study area using GIS (Geographic Information System) and statistical analyses. GIS analyses are used to delineate watersheds using Digital Elevation Models for water quality sampling sites and to derive road and traffic indicators such as Road Density and Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT), and other factors for each watershed. Statistical analyses are used to examine, quantify, and compare the relationships between water quality parameters (e.g. Specific Conductance) at sampling sites and the road/traffic indicators of the watersheds. The results show that roads and traffic have significant positive relationships with the concentrations of water pollutants. In other words, a high density of roads and traffic in watersheds is associated with a high concentration of water pollutants. This study will contribute to a better understanding of the impact of roads and traffic on water quality, and provide useful information for watershed management, transportation planning, and land use planning.

40763 10:00-10:30 | Room 506 (5F)

Fluorescence Spectroscopy and Parafac Modeling for Assessing the Reduction of THM and Halogenated Volatiles Precursors by Miex Resin

Panitan Jutaporn, Research Center for Environmental and Hazardous Substance Management, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

Orlando Coronell, Gillings School of Global Public Health, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA

This study investigated the applicability of fluorescence excitation–emission matrices and parallel factor analysis (EEM–PARAFAC) for assessing DBPs formation potentials (DBPFP) and their reduction by MIEX resin. Two source waters of different nature – a surface water and a secondary treated wastewater effluent – were studied. 78 EEM samples were generated from the raw source waters and their treatment with MIEX resin at 500–5000 bed volume. The DBPFPs, and their reduction after MIEX treatment, of Trihalomethanes (THM), dichloroacetonitrile (DCAN), trichloroacetonitrile (TCAN), bromochloroacetonitrile (BCAN), dibromoacetonitrile (DBAN), chloropicrin, 1,1-Dichloro-2-propanone, and 1,1,1-trichloro-2-propanone were studied. The results showed that the fluorescence character of the two water sources was represented well by four components. Components C1, C2, and C4 corresponded to humic- and fulvic-like DOM while C3 was previously identified to correspond to protein-like fluorophores. MIEX preferentially removed components C1, C2, and C4 over C3. MIEX was more effective at reducing the formation potentials of THMs (THMFP), haloacetonitrile (HANFP), and halogenated propanone (HPNFP) in surface water than in secondary effluent. Increasing the extent of MIEX treatment (i.e., bed volume of resin) had a smaller impact on components removal and FP reductions in surface water. THMFP and HANFP correlated strongly with fluorescence index (FI), components C2, C3, and C4 ($r^2 > 0.9$ and $p < 0.001$). Two regression models were then developed to relate the fluorescence character of the water sample to its THMFP and HANFP. Our results indicate that EEM–PARAFAC was valuable for assessing DBPFP in surface water and secondary effluent and their treatability by MIEX resin.

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

Saturday Session II

Aging & Gerontology

Session Chair: Kheng Min Ma

41814 11:15-11:45 | Room 501 (5F)

The Transformation of Older People's Images in Comedy Films: Examining a Series of Stephen Chow's Movies From 1990 to 2016

Yen-Chieh Lo, Chinese Culture University, Taiwan

Comedy films, as man-made artifacts, usually use irony, humor or both to attract audience and make them laugh. Russian acting master Constantin Stanislavski noted old men and women in comedy were one of the classical role types. According to the existing literature about ageism, commercial motion pictures and comedic TV programs represented a variety of negative stereotypes against the elderly, which often came selectively from all kind of social interaction in real world. These stereotypes shape our expectations of older people and our own later life in reverse, further distorting our social action. My question is that if the comedic texts of mass media starred, and were directed/written by, the same person in different life stages, would the images of older people in these texts change as time goes by? This study takes a series of Stephen Chow's comedy films since 1990 for example. As a popular comedian in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Mainland China, and even in many parts of Asia, he had starred in many best-selling films targeted at young people and students, and these films have been discussed highly on the internet up until now. I conclude that despite the ridiculous nature of comedy films and the fact that older people often were supporting or marginalized roles, a series of blockbusters in which Stephen Chow played or directed for more than two decades have transformed these stereotypes against the elderly. The more recent these films, the more positive and even more subversive the image of older people.

41942 11:45-12:15 | Room 501 (5F)

Addressing Social Needs Through Remote Based Design Thinking

Hoe Chin Goi, Nagoya University of Commerce and Business, Japan

Yuki Hara, Keio University, Japan

Wee Liang Tan, Singapore Management University, Singapore

Shuichi takano, Tokyo Land Corporation, Japan

With ageing as the coming and increasing phenomenon in Japan, there is a need for innovative solutions for seniors to lead active lives in their residing communities. Little research has been conducted on the use of design thinking as a means to develop social innovations, especially with the designers not being present on-site from a distance. This paper reports the study on the effectiveness of employing a remote based design thinking in a university course with the goal for participants to develop social innovations that elderly, as stakeholders, would be engage to adopt and implement. The study involved two cohorts of participants in a design thinking course at the Nagoya University of Commerce and Business, where the participants were asked to employ design thinking to develop social innovations for two regional communities in Japan without them visiting. Findings from the comparison of the two cohorts show that higher social innovation occurs if the participants have clearly identified target users and addressed the needs of seniors. Future research is needed to better understand how cultural differences enhance or hindered the design process especially as the users come from a Japanese culture while most of the designers are international.

41706 12:15-12:45 | Room 501 (5F)

Later Life Learning in Singapore

Kheng Min Ma, Singapore Management University, Singapore

This study provides new evidence that later life learning of Singaporean Chinese in their Third Age is driven by social motives, rather than cognitive interests. The subject was approached from a life course perspective, focusing on the lived experiences of Singaporean Chinese in their Third Age. The ground theory approach was applied to data collected from in-depth interviews. The theoretical sample comprised 21 Singaporean Chinese third agers, ranging from 55 – 65 years old. Data revealed that the Third Age is a period of transition, characterised by changes to perception of time, their role and status in the family and the community, their social relationships, as well as their physical and mental wellbeing. These changes stimulated a heightened awareness of the need to maximise time; to be relevant to others; to age with dignity; to cement existing social relationships and establish new social connections; and to delay the decline in physical and mental capacity. The extent to which these realisations motivated the participants to consider later life learning as a plausible response was moderated by the person's pre-retirement life experience of school, family and career, and individual characteristics such as personality and learning values. The four themes related to social motives include enhancement of sense of wellbeing, being respected and recognised by others; the desire to stay connected to the family and community; a heightened sense of independence; and an affirmation of cultural values of ageing and lifelong learning.

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

Saturday Session II

Social Sustainability & Social Justice

Session Chair: Jan Robert Go

41240 11:15-11:45 | Room 503 (5F)

Municipal Governance and Politics in Disaster Situations in the Philippines: The Typhoon Haiyan Experience

Jan Robert Go, University of the Philippines, The Philippines

The paper looks at the role of local political leadership in disaster management during the preparation, response, and rehabilitation efforts after the devastation brought by typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda). The focus of this paper is on the leadership, and effectively on accountability, of local officials in their response in the wake of the natural calamity. Two cases are studied: the municipalities of Tanauan and Palo, both are in the province of Leyte. These cases provide two different characterisations of local chief executives and their involvement in disaster risk reduction and management. Also, taken into consideration are the national-local relations and the politics in between. The paper intends to draw lessons from the Philippines experience, which can serve as a guide for other similarly situated countries.

41808 11:45-12:15 | Room 503 (5F)

The Policy Implication of the Evolution of Government-Environmental NGO Relations in China Since the 1990s

Jing Xu, University of Delaware, USA

In recent years, government-NGO relations in China have evolved to building collaborative relations with environmental NGOs (ENGOS). For example, the government is now purchasing a variety of service from ENGOS, such as pollution monitoring, and empowering ENGOS to file environmental public interest litigation. This research raises two questions regarding this trend: Why have government-NGO relations, characterized by strong government control which persisted for more than 20 years, undergone substantial changes? Can a model of this evolution explain the shift from authoritarian to collaborative relationships and enable researchers to evaluate the implication for policy? To answer these questions, this study develops a conceptual framework by relying on insight from historical institutionalism. A model of evolution in Chinese government-NGO relations will be explored that proposes three closely interrelated stages of development over the past three decades: Environmental Authoritarianism (1990s), Consultative Authoritarianism (2000s and early 2010s), and Collaborative Regulation (Recently). This research attempts to illuminate, test and apply the three-stage conceptual framework by using water pollution control as a case study, seeking to explore the implication for policy development while government-NGO relations evolve. The case study will support the value and validity of the framework and provide insight into modifying and refining understanding on environmental policy. The research tries to fill a gap by providing a new approach to study the evolution of relations between government and ENGO. It may challenge the current views of government-NGO relations in China, shedding new light on the nature, complexity and the implications of the relations.

40897 12:15-12:45 | Room 503 (5F)

A Bumpy Road to Energy Democracy: Citizen Participation and Debate Over Nuclear Power in Korea

Yousun Chung, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

The Fukushima disaster in 2011 has renewed global attention about the potential danger and risk of nuclear power. However, few Asian countries have opted for nuclear power phase-out thereafter, given the merits and sunk cost of the nuclear power industry. This situation prompts some controversial questions: To what extent should a country rely on nuclear power? In what ways can citizens participate in the relevant decision-making process? How can public acceptability of nuclear power be strengthened? Public deliberation is regarded as a device that can be utilized to solve divisive social issues, including the controversy over continued use of nuclear power. In 2017, Korea has adopted public deliberation to decide the fate of nuclear power reactors in Shin-Kori area. As an unprecedented political experiment in the country, the process and result of public deliberation has been met with both of praise and criticism. Based on the analysis of the Korean case of public deliberation in 2017, this paper critically discusses the relationship between deliberative democracy and environmental justice: What are the achievements and limits of public deliberation? How can the balance between political equality and environmental justice be found? What specific efforts are needed to realize "Energy Democracy"?

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

Saturday Session II

Economics & Management

Session Chair: Fang-Yu Li

40831 11:15-11:45 | Room 505 (5F)

The Improvement of Workflow Management and Job Handover Process: Take Company A as an Example

Ting-Hsuan Chou, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

With the well developed technology of today, not only can office productivity be accelerated, but also management and knowledge base creation and accumulation be facilitated through an electronic workflow system. Company A reduced the time spent on document delivery by using an electronic workflow system for staff absences and online approval. However, cross-regional business cooperation still relied on telephone communication and e-mail to shared documents by file delivery. If company A could expand the use of an electronic workflow system, it would be more convenient for all staff. And due to the recruit business impacted by Company A's lack of job handover, the researcher found that Company A's job description is complete and therefore the matters to be performed by the department staff are quite clear. There is no major gap in the way of progress management. However, it is still not clear from the problems arising from the transfer method and procedure that there is still some improvement in the workflow system. Therefore, the researcher wants to discuss the reasons behind and put forward specific suggestions.

40828 11:45-12:15 | Room 505 (5F)

Motivation and Barriers to Employee Participation in Off-Job-Training: Take Hotel S for Example

Fang-Yu Lin, Graduate Institute of Human Resource Management, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Chi-Tai Shen, Graduate Institute of Human Resource Management, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

As times change with internationalization, the tourism industry has developed rapidly and the demand for hotel industry personnel has increased. There is a higher standard of language skill, professional competence, and quality of service for employees needed. Due to the irregular working hours and intensive work schedules, it is a difficult task to promote non-immediate work-related training programs to employees. The researcher entered the hotel industry (Hotel S) to discover why employees have lower learning motivation. According to field observation and interview methods, we found that Hotel S is people-oriented, and its policy links employee welfare with training. Employees can learn a language, safety and security, food safety, and other professional skills in company training programs. However, it also led to conflicts between training and welfare. There are several major issues in internal off-job-training: 1) courses offered are not systematic; 2) participants in courses gradually lost interest; 3) course development could be out of focus; 4) the gap in participants abilities increases the difficulty of arranging course content; and 5) the lack of proper course feedback and evaluation mechanisms. Based on the above problems, we proposed some solutions and management approaches: 1) establishing an evaluation mechanism and linking it with performance and promotion opportunities; 2) establish an online learning and promotion system; 3) select the appropriate regular materials for the course; and 4) establish a feedback mechanism. In summary, these solutions may help Hotel S improve employees learning motivation, participation in training courses, and enhance staff skills to meet the needs of work.

40140 12:15-12:45 | Room 505 (5F)

Improvement of the Long-Term Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Employees' Training – The Case Study of the Company H

Hsiu-An Hsu, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

I-Chieh Hsu, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

In the past, employees training was neglected by enterprises. In recent years, the issue of human resource management has gradually been paid more attention by enterprises, increasingly enterprises regard the result of training as one of the key factors for the sustainability of the company. In this study, the main purpose is to discuss the H company's training implementation for employees and its training evaluation model. The H company used the learning evaluation model proposed by Donald Kirkpatrick to evaluate its training effectiveness. They implement the model at the first and second level, but they can not effectively implement at the third and fourth level. However, the most important point of training is the evaluation of training effectiveness. If the case company would like to measure the impact of employees' training, it must improve the evaluation method. Therefore, this study integrated the most commonly used evaluation models of enterprises and analyzed the most suitable evaluation model for the case company. Finally, the study proposes suggestions for improving the current situation of the case company.

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

Saturday Session II

Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Gender

Session Chair: Karen Ya-Chu Yang

39552 11:15-11:45 | Room 506 (5F)

Body Image, Sport Involvement and Physical Activity: An Examination of Gender Differences

Ho Keat Leng, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Philip Phua, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

The literature on satisfaction with body image have suggested that there are differences between genders and that there is a relationship between satisfaction with body image and the motivation to participate in physical activity. The aim of this study is to examine whether sport involvement, that is, identification with the domain of sports affect satisfaction with body image. 140 respondents from a tertiary educational institution were recruited for this study. Respondents completed a survey instrument which captured data on their satisfaction with their body image using Stunkard's body image scale, level of sport involvement, and level of physical activity measured by the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ). The difference between the perception of present body image and ideal body image was used as the dependent variable for this study. Removing respondents with incomplete responses resulted in 97 (69%) usable responses. Independent t-tests were conducted to compare differences across genders. Female respondents (n=27) who were high in sport involvement reported a significantly lower level of dissatisfaction with their body image (M=-.67, SD=.48) when compared to female respondents (n=25) who were low in sport involvement (M=-.96, SD=.68; t=-1.79, p=.04). There was no significant difference amongst male respondents. Further analysis showed that there was no significant difference in satisfaction with body image across groups with varying levels of physical activity. This suggests that being involved in sport can affect satisfaction with body image among females.

41921 11:45-12:15 | Room 506 (5F)

The Verbal Sexual Violence and Nationalism: A Case Study in Sunflower Movement

Yin Ru Chen, Washington State University, USA

In 2014, the Sunflower Movement took place in Taiwan because of the illegal hearing process of Cross-Strait Agreement on Trade in Service (CSATS). Most of the mass media which opposed the Movement was critical of the Movement for being based on Confucian values, such as morality, and legitimacy since Taiwan was still dominated by Confucian values. But one TV company chose to criticize the Movement by making sexual insults to scandalize even though a Confucian society considered sex-related accusations to be infelicitous and immoral. Why did the TV company choose to make sexual insults against the Movement regardless of the social cost and its legal responsibility? In this paper, we would argue that feminist nationalism theories provided a robust explanation for the sexual insults. While nationalist discourse attacking females becoming the most effective strategy to defeat and humiliate hostile nations, the TV company resorted to sexual insults because of their pro-Beijing political preference, it perceived the Movement as the clash between China and Taiwan. The TV company recognized the Sunflower Movement as a provocation to the Beijing government and Chinese nationalism. The finding indicates that the more the political preference of mass media relates to nationalism, the higher possibility they resort to verbal sexual insults for attacking opposing communities.

39334 12:15-12:45 | Room 506 (5F)

Sustaining Interconnectivity: Applications of Care Theory and New Materialism in Ecofeminist Fiction

Karen Ya-Chu Yang, Tamkang University, Taiwan

New materialism and care theory are two developing trends in ecofeminist studies. The call for a materialist turn in feminist studies argues for the reconceptualization of nature, human, and non-human relationships by interactively balancing material elements with social constructions. Emphasis on the physical, emotional, and material connectivity between humans, nonhumans, and nature is another vital emphasis of feminist approaches to science. For instance, Lori Gruen's entangled empathy, Deane Curtin's conceptualization of Compassion, and Martha C. Nussbaum's discussion on compassion and judgment all similarly argue for the need to cultivate blended moderations between emotion and reason, affect and cognition. Empathy towards nonhuman others induces humans to care to learn about and learn from other participants of our world to responsibly strive towards a more sustainable future. Addressing these developments, this paper observes the challenging role of female conservationists and organic farmers and their pursuit of empathetic and transcorporeal interconnectivity between bodily natures as depicted in Barbara Kingsolver's novel *Prodigal Summer* (2000). The three storylines in the novel start with the battle of conflicts and end with compromises achieved through reciprocal communications between humans and nonhumans, forest and field, as well as women and men. The female protagonists' practice of science undermine hierarchical dichotomies and boundaries in favor of intersectionality and multiplicity by taking into account the material, ethical, and emotional interconnectivity and interdependency in humans' understanding of and engagement with the natural world and its various inhabitants.

13:45-15:45 | Room 501 (5F)

Saturday Session III

Aging & Gerontology

Session Chair: Sergei Scherbov

40849 13:45-14:15 | Room 501 (5F)

Facilitating Meaningful Activities and Relationships: Designing Dwellings and Communities that Improve the Quality of Life of the High-Needs Elderly

Yukiko Kuboshima, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand
Jacqueline McIntosh, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand
Geoff Thomas, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

As the population ages, there are greater demands for housing and communities that support independent living for the high-needs elderly. This research qualitatively examines the meaningful activities and relationships of 30 residents requiring assistance in senior housing complexes in New Zealand. Using semi-structured interviews and direct observation, data was gathered on both the perceptions and spatial use of those activities which are significant contributors to Quality of Life (QoL) and are also greatly influenced by the design of living environments. Emergent themes for meaningful activities and relationships included a desire for: a variety of activities motivated by familiarity; keeping active/able; privacy; maintaining relationships with family friends, other residents and staff; and a connection with, and contribution to, the wider community and nature. Factors such as safety, support availability, connection and privacy, as well as the influence of impairments and personal preferences have relevance for design. The research finds that the design of personal dwellings has a significant impact on the ability of the high needs elderly to maintain their QoL. In the design of individual dwellings, spatial solutions are required to provide greater control for personal activities as well as increased flexibility for social activities within limited interior spaces. As a decline in mobility is commonplace for those with high needs, greater attention is needed to resident walkability. Improvements in QoL can be achieved both through a reorganisation of the home and through bridging the home with the wider community and in doing so, facilitating meaningful activities and relationships.

40388 14:15-14:45 | Room 501 (5F)

Successful Aging for Labor Migrants: Truths and Consequences

Michelle Ong, University of the Philippines, The Philippines

Gender, age, and migrant status intersect in important ways in migrant women's lives, shaping their options, decisions and, ultimately, their changing bodies. Their health status, economic status, family relations, and so on, together determine the material and discursive resources available to them. This presentation is based on a larger project on the embodiment of aging of Filipino women who were former labor migrants. Older Filipina migrants who have returned to the Philippines permanently are different from elderly non-migrants and elderly migrants typically described in the literature, and have their own unique set of opportunities and challenges as shaped by their particular social location. Using thematic analysis with attention to discourse on data from semi-structured interviews, I look at how "successful" aging is defined and embodied, and focus on the tension between discourses of individual responsibility and chance/luck that the participants drew on to make sense of their experiences of growing old in their home country as former Bagong Bayani (– literally, "modern-day heroes", a term widely used in the Philippines to refer to overseas Filipino workers). I will argue that while the discourse of individual responsibility is powerful and can be seen to be empowering, the reality of precarity in these former labor migrants' lives and the difficulties of achieving successful aging make the discourse of chance highly salient. This discourse of chance allows women to negate constructions of migrants as wholly responsible for their successes and failures, and claim a positive subjectivity despite being unable to achieve successful aging.

41929 14:45-15:15 | Room 501 (5F)

How Do Senior Staff Shape Management Styles in Residential Care Homes for Older People?

Lisa P.L. Low, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong
Kayla K.Y. Wong, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong
Margaret M.L. Pau, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong
Eric S.L. Chan, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Aim: To examine the respective roles and responsibilities of senior staff to understand the part they play in directing and influencing the management styles they adopt to handle different situations in residential care homes for older people. Methods: As part of a larger qualitative study on leadership and management in residential care homes, this presentation shares the preliminary data of nine senior management staff members (superintendents, assistant superintendents, social workers and registered nurses) from two conveniently-selected residential care homes for the elderly in Hong Kong. Audio-taped interviews lasted 45-60 minutes and non-structured participant observations were content-analyzed. Results: A preliminary framework is depicted of the various roles, duties and responsibilities adopted by senior management staff when they perform their work in the homes. A number of management styles adopted by the senior management staff can be delineated to understand the style that was practiced to manage different situations that concerned the care providers, family members, residents and other people engaged in resident care. Conclusion: Findings can shed light on how the operationalization of these management styles to different practice situations may influence the work of senior management staff as well as front-line care providers who need to deliver the direct resident care. The extent to which these styles can influence team spirits, attitudes, behaviours, relationships and performance of care providers when caring for older residents with different care needs will be discussed.

41079 15:15-15:45 | Room 506 (5F)

Aging in the World: Aging Demographic Datasheet 2018

Sergei Scherbov, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Austria
Warren Sanderson, The State University of New York at Stony Brook, USA
Stefanie Andruchovit, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Austria

The first Aging Demographic Datasheet 2018 will be presented at the conference. It shows population aging trends and projections until 2050 with a focus on traditional and alternative indicators of population aging for the current and future population changes across the world. The new measures recognize that groups of people in different countries and in different years may have aged at different rates. They do this by taking differences in remaining life expectancy and other changing characteristics of people into account. Conventional measures of population aging provide a biased picture of the extent of population aging in the future because they ignore those important differences. The Aging Datasheet 2018 shows the magnitude of that bias by comparing estimates and forecasts of population aging which adjust for differences in relevant characteristics of people with analogous measures that do not. The datasheet presents adjusted and unadjusted data for all countries of the world and all continents. It features ranking and graphs, and contains a detailed glossary. All calculations in this Data Sheet are based on the United Nations World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. The data sheet was developed in the framework of and presents the results of the European Research Council funded Reassessing Ageing from a Population Perspective (Re-Ageing) project at IIASA that, among other things, ascertains the extent to which advanced societies are actually aging in multiple dimensions, including health, cognitive abilities, and longevity.

13:45-15:45 | Room 503 (5F)

Saturday Session III

Education & Social Welfare

Session Chair: Chaohsing Huang

41499 13:45-14:15 | Room 503 (5F)

Enriching the Voice of Non-Musical Students (Diploma in Theatre) Through the Use of the Suzuki Method

Junita Batubara, Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Indonesia
Sumathi Maniam, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia

An educator is responsible in transmitting knowledge, technology and values to the community through the process of teaching and learning. Credit hours are accumulated based on the current curriculum while transformation take place during lectures. Teknik Nyanyian or rather, Singing Technique, is one of the minor course available to the diplomas of the theatre course in UPSI. This course is vital in shaping the talent, mindset and the disposition of the students. Singing Technique is a minor subject that is offered to the undergraduates of diploma in theatre in line with the education curriculum in UPSI. In order to produce accurate singing techniques, a singer needs to focus on breathing techniques, notation/melody, tempo, rhythm and articulation. Based on the data collected, the students have never been exposed to music notation and introduction to formation of sound / frasering. 35 students were selected from the theatre department for the purpose of this study. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used to collect data in which the Suzuki method was used to teach singing technique. The findings of the study show that the Suzuki method was instrumental in teaching singing technique.

41949 14:15-14:45 | Room 503 (5F)

Vision Planning and Autonomous Learning for Innovative Education Challenges of the CCI in the Digital Age

Ying-Ying Chen, National United University, Taiwan

From the viewpoint of education, colleges of humanities have been facing challenges about how to connect the job market with their curriculums. This study designs an innovative teaching approach by focusing on vision planning and autonomous learning for the production of media content from the perspectives of CCI (Cultural Creative Industry). After the application of this teaching innovation, the study finds that the motivation and relevant experience of students are two main factors to predict the success of this innovative teaching. This study suggests that learning motivation enhancement should be encouraged to help students to learn autonomously with an emphasis on vision planning.

40987 14:45-15:15 | Room 503 (5F)

Mutual Help or Social Responsibility of Higher Education?: A CJCUC Experience

Chaohsing Huang, Chang Jung Christian University, Taiwan
Chialin Tu, Chang Jung University, Taiwan
Jing-Li Hong, Chang Jung University, Taiwan

In 2009, Typhoon Morakot caused severe damage to the mountains in Kaohsiung, Taiwan. Laulong was one of the villages affected by the typhoon. While all the communities have made all the efforts to restore their infrastructure and livelihood, Laulong village has its own unique mission, to restore their own history and culture. The residents there identify themselves as the Tavorang Tribe whose ancestors were from other areas. After emerging with other people, they are gradually losing their tribal language. They have come to realize that their traditional rituals and tribal history are at risk of extinction; thus, they have endeavored to conserve and reconstruct their heritage. Chang Jung Christian University (CJCUC) has been involved in reviving these areas after Typhoon Morakot. The department of applied philosophy targets this community in the educational field to practice social responsibility and participation. We think that the way to flip the educational field requires taking students into the society. The purpose of this paper is to share the teaching experience of the past and students' learning outcomes. This paper will give an introduction to how a university tries to utilize resources from the government to work with a community, while claiming to fulfill social responsibility, and the mutual benefits received.

40906 14:45-15:15 | Room 503 (5F)

Computer Assisted Approaches to Critical Analyses of Curricula: A Case Study of Human Rights Learning in Japan's Social Studies Curriculum

Thomas Meyer, University of Oxford, UK

As curricula are considered a major regulator of learner experiences, the sociology of the curriculum historically has been concerned with knowledge as a form of discipline or domination utilised to sustain established power structures and the role of knowledge in reproducing social inequality. Much research focuses on curricula as text, sampling policy documents, official guidance for instructors, and textbooks. With data as text, there are considerable advantages to the use of computer-assisted text analysis, including increased analytical depth, transparency and reproducibility. However, computer-assisted text analysis remains a rarity within broad-scale critical research designs due to ideological resistance and perhaps lack of familiarity. This paper thus will discuss the effective integration and limitations of computer-text analysis for critical research designs, both as a quantitative analytical measure and as an analytical measure integrated within traditional qualitative analyses. This will be accomplished through a partial review of a critical empirical study looking at the portrayal of human rights within Japan's official curriculum, represented by thirteen upper-secondary social studies textbooks digitised to form a non-curated corpus of 760,000 words. Computer-text analysis was instrumental in demonstrating that notwithstanding intentions to inculcate new individual and communal identities through human rights concepts, the portrayal of human rights within the Japan's curriculum limits this transformative potential and is a fundamental component in the regulation of active citizenship.

13:45-15:45 | Room 505 (5F)

Saturday Session III

Teaching & Learning

Session Chair: Yvonne Masters

40491 13:45-14:15 | Room 505 (5F)

Multicultural Learning in Maritime Higher Education: The Case of World Maritime University

Anne Pazaver, World Maritime University, Sweden

Momoko Kitada, World Maritime University, Sweden

This paper explores how multicultural learning environment can affect the experiences of international students and help them to equip intercultural communication skills. The World Maritime University (WMU) is a postgraduate United Nations' (UN) specialised university in Malmö, Sweden. Its main programme is a 14-month MSc in maritime affairs in which approximately 130 international mature students from over 45 different countries enroll every year. While sharing the common professional backgrounds within the maritime industry, students find this multicultural learning environment challenging yet interesting. To understand the multicultural learning impact on the students, the study was conducted by two qualitative methods: a focus group and observations. The participants emphasised the importance of shared spaces, such as a kitchen, in terms of deepening the mutual understanding. Inspirations from different cultures brought some students positive experiences in intercultural communication and eventually build a sense of "family" among them. Such bonded relationships seem to be helpful to overcome various obstacles throughout the 14 months of their study. The paper concludes that the first couple of months are extremely important for international students to establish the foundation of their study. Positive experiences in intercultural communication tend to influence the proficiency of English as a common language as well as the levels of satisfaction and success in their academic lives. It appears that multicultural learning experience offered by WMU will help future maritime leaders to cultivate intercultural communication skills which can strengthen their confidence in advanced maritime technical knowledge and skills gained in the formal education.

40623 14:15-14:45 | Room 505 (5F)

Moving Beyond the Mill: Application of Eclectic Approach to Improve Teaching English as a Second Language to Tertiary Level Learners

Disna Darshani Nanayakkara Nanayakkara Badungodage, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

Teaching English as a second language has been among the few persistent failures in the Sri Lankan education system for nearly six decades. The dogmatic devotion to limited approaches, inadequacy at the theoretical level, the lack of creative practical expertise of teachers and learner isolation have been negatively affecting the scenario, where tertiary level learners are at a dire state, against the exceptionally competitive employment market. Hence, the need of a complementary holistic approach is a demand of the time, to compensate the gap and to empower the intellectual youth of the island. Thus this study endeavoured to investigate the effect of the application of principled eclectic approach as a teaching pedagogy on the performance of the tertiary level learners following English as a second language in Sri Lanka. Experimental research design was utilized having based on the theoretical principles of Kumaravivelu's Micro Strategic Framework of Post Method Pedagogy, Input Hypothesis and Affective Filter Hypothesis of Krashan's Theory of Second Language Acquisition. The simple random sampling method was used to select 100 first year students from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura Sri Lanka, and divided into control and experimental groups having 50 in each. The study was conducted for 15 weeks and Pretest Posttest Equivalent Group Design was used to collected data. Both descriptive statistical tools, that is, mean, standard deviation, inferential statistics, that is, t test were used to analyze the collected data. The results of the study indicated that principled eclectic approach has a significant effect on the learner performance against traditional method of teaching.

41884 14:45-15:15 | Room 505 (5F)

Comparison Analysis Between EBMgt and EDMed Teaching: A Perspective From Evidence-Oriented Assisting Resources

Wen-Hsiung Wu, Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan

The movement of evidence-based management (EBMgt) is progressing for resolving the research-practice gap. Due to its importance and potential impacts on future business education, while EBMgt is still at its infancy, more efforts should be made to take lessons from other well-developed fields such as evidence-based medicine (EDMed). This study first presents a comparison analysis between EBMgt and EDMed on the perspective of evidence-based assisting resources. These resources include textbook, EBM center, database, journal, assisting toolbox and tools, association/society/network, working group/task force, and an e-learning platform. Then, we provide some insightful findings and recommendations as a guideline to enhance further EBMgt teaching.

39621 15:15-15:45 | Room 505 (5F)

Sustainable Education: Harnessing Technology for Equitable Access

Yvonne Masters, University of New England, Australia

In a world plagued by schism – economic, cultural, environmental, and so on – education for sustainability has gained global traction as one way to combat this. However, while education for sustainability seeks to engage learners with envisioning a future where the needs of all are met and where all can thrive, there is still an issue to be addressed. In order to have education for sustainability there must be sustainable education. It is well documented that students who live in rural and remote areas have less access to resources and frequently schools in these areas have difficulty in attracting teachers in some subject areas. Technology is helping to bridge the gap and make education in these areas more sustainable. This presentation looks at two research projects undertaken in Australia which have the capacity to provide more sustainable education not only for rural students but also for those isolated in other ways such as illness, incarceration or special needs. The first project was conducted in a virtual world to demonstrate a sense of community online through the use of avatars. The second project was designed to provide preservice teachers with the skills necessary to teach solely online into virtual schools. Both projects harnessed the affordances of technology to provide more equitable, and therefore sustainable, education access for students who might otherwise have been disadvantaged assisting these students to thrive in a currently inequitable world.

13:45-15:45 | Room 506 (5F)

Saturday Session III

Economic Sustainability: Sustainable Businesses & CSR

Session Chair: Jerry I-H Hsiao

40917 13:45-14:15 | Room 506 (5F)

Commercial Repair as a Potential Approach to Sustainable Business

Tung Dao, Nottingham Trent University, UK

Tim Cooper, Nottingham Trent University, UK

Christine Cole, Nottingham Trent University, UK

A large number of consumer goods are disposed to landfill or left unused because of decreased performance or breakage. However, many such barriers to repair come from the business perspective such as unwillingness to provide repair services, inconvenience to repair, lack of access to spare parts and of appropriate information on how to carry out repairs. Businesses generally promote technological improvements and fashion changes through built-in obsolescence designs and persuasive marketing campaigns to drive their profits from sales. Business model innovation is an important lever for creating responsible markets with sustainable production and consumption behaviour. Therefore, promoting repair as part of business could, in theory, generate profit, in addition to greater customer loyalty. This study aims to identify and map constraints and opportunities for improving the availability and accessibility of repair services. The research will explore the consumer and business repair decisions throughout the repair journey. This journey depicts both visual and physical activities of different actors engaging in repair services including repair and customer services, suppliers, producers and consumers. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with independent repairers, retail repair services and consumers. These interviews will help investigating how businesses develop commercial repairs sufficiently to facilitate repair choices over replacement. Systematic factors such as strategic collaborations and communication development that could create a relevant business capacity and a pro-repair environment in the economy may also be identified at the national and global level. This research will provide evidence for future research, policy makers and businesses interested in commercial repair.

40684 14:15-14:45 | Room 506 (5F)

Sustainable Finance in the Philippines: An Exploratory Study

Felipe Calderon, Asian Institute of Management, The Philippines

Wilfred S. Manuela Jr., Asian Institute of Management, The Philippines

This study investigates the low adoption of sustainable finance in the Philippines. While financial intermediaries in Europe and North America have been financing sustainable projects, the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) reports that there is a low uptake by financial intermediaries in Southeast Asia, in general, and in the Philippines, in particular. The UNEP-FI's concern demonstrates the critical role of financing to achieve the agenda and goals of sustainable development. There is, therefore, a need to develop a strategy to encourage financial intermediaries in Southeast Asia to join the sustainable finance initiative. The data set consists of 36 commercial banks in the Philippines. We use the phenomenological approach to explore bankers' understanding of sustainable finance, which provides unique insights into the perceptions and experiences of bankers in their daily professional lives. Based on our findings and analysis, we suggest some recommendations in the formulation of a sustainable finance strategy in the Philippines. The paper contributes towards the development of a theory of sustainable finance grounded from a Philippine and Asian perspective, which may facilitate related studies in Southeast Asia.

41924 14:45-15:15 | Room 506 (5F)

Outcomes and Key Factors of Success of Implementing ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems in UAE Public and Private Organizations

Sandra Knuteson, American University of Sharjah, UAE

Marie Waxin, American University of Sharjah, UAE

Aaron Bartholomew, American University of Sharjah, UAE

Worldwide, ISO 14001 certification for organizations has become the norm, while the Arab world accounts for an insignificant portion of those certified. A dearth of research exists on Environmental Management Systems in Arab and emerging countries or in public organizations. Key factors of successful adoption are rarely addressed thoroughly in the literature. To date, no studies, to our knowledge, have examined the outcomes and key factors of success (KFS) of ISO 14001 implementation in an Arab country. The objectives of this research are to examine the major outcomes and KFS related to implementation of ISO 14001 certification in the United Arab Emirates, an emerging Arab country and compare/contrast these between UAE private (PRI) and public organizations (PUB). We adopted an explorative, qualitative methodology, using semi-structured interviews with environmental managers in 14 organizations (7 private, 7 public) from different industrial sectors. Our findings show that the major, shared outcomes of ISO 14001 adoption are improved 1) image, 2) cost-efficiency, 3) relationships with regulators, 4) profitability, 5) employees commitment, and 6) stakeholder relationships. All these outcomes were even more frequently cited by public organizations. The major KFS are 1) managers' support, 2) employees competence and involvement, 3) government incentives and regulations, 4) budget, 5) continuous improvement, and 6) consultants. These KFS were shared among private and public organizations, but the third was more important for PUB, and the sixth was more important for PRI. Implications for managers, academics, consultants and policy makers in the UAE and other emerging markets are discussed.

41660 15:15-15:45 | Room 506 (5F)

Strategies for Corporate Renewable Energy Procurement: A Discussion on Verification of Renewable Energy Certificates

Jerry I-H Hsiao, University of Macau, Macao

The market for renewable energy among corporations has been driven by corporate social responsibility (CSR) objectives, continued cost reductions in renewable technologies, and more flexible regulation. As such, corporations have signed agreements to purchase 5.4GW of clean energy globally in 2017, up from 4.3GW in 2016. To date, 127 companies have committed to the RE100 initiative, where signatories commit to power 100% of their electricity demand from renewable energy. The Americas are the dominant region for activity due to liberalized power markets, which has led companies headquartered in the United States (e.g. Facebook, Google, and Apple) to become the world's leading players in renewable power procurement. Physical/virtual power purchase agreements (PPAs) are now the favored tool for bringing new renewable energy onto the grid, but other mechanisms such as green tariffs and renewable energy credits (RECs) also play a role. This article first introduces these mechanisms and the rationale for having these mechanisms. Then, this paper focuses on the potential threat of fraud and double-counting of RECs. These issues create a no-win situation for both RECs sellers and credit buyers. This paper suggests that a more standardized RECs verification mechanism should be established and companies could utilize new technologies such as blockchain to verify their RECs.

16:00-18:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Saturday Session IV

Aging & Gerontology

Session Chair: Lisa P.L. Low

41024 16:00-16:30 | Room 501 (5F)

Ageing in a Different Place: Negotiating Neighbourhood Change in Later Life

Aaron Wyllie, Monash University, Australia

Bernadette Saunders, Monash University, Australia

Place attachment, and the memories, relationships, and connections it embodies, is known to contribute to wellbeing in later life. Much existing research has focused on identifying aspects of the neighbourhood environment which promote place attachment in later life, yet little attention has been given to the role that neighbourhood change processes, such as gentrification and demographic transformation, have in shaping this relationship. Understanding responses to neighbourhood change is vital for achieving the vision of an age friendly world in which older citizens remain engaged, visible and valued members of our communities. This presentation will provide some preliminary insights on this topic, drawing on findings from a study involving multiple in-depth interviews with eleven older adults living in a single municipality of inner-Melbourne, Australia. With an average length of residence of nineteen years, participants had lived through a period of rapid gentrification and sociodemographic transformation. For many participants, these neighbourhood change processes disrupted established routines, social networks, and activities, contributing to a sense of disconnection and withdrawal from the community they once knew. A second subset of participants noted similar neighbourhood changes but were able to adapt through forming new social networks and cultivating different spaces of belonging. Several individual and structural factors were found to influence older adults' responses to neighbourhood change, powerfully shaping their later life experiences. Practice and policy recommendations emerging from this study will be presented, each focused on supporting older adults to negotiate neighbourhood change and promoting communities which are inclusive of older citizens.

41960 16:30-17:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Exploring the Efficacy of Independence Index for Healthy Aging for the Services of Elders

Ying-Ying Chen, National United University, Taiwan

This study explores the risk and reinforcement factors of successful healthy aging by interviewing managers of elderly colleges and day care institutions for the disabled elderly. With a purpose to build an index of independence for the elderly, this study tries to help them to achieve the goal of taking care by themselves when facing different stages of aging process. The three elements of successful aging, lower risks of diseases and disability, high physical and mental function, and engagement with life, are applied to define the index of independence which is measured by asking 16 questions for the elderly by four dimensions: physical condition, psychological condition, self-learning condition, and social engagement condition. In-depth interviews are conducted for 16 managers of elder colleges and daycare institutions for disabled elders in this quantitative study to improve this independence index. Through these interviews, the efficacy of the independence index is defined by how this index can help these managers to explain how their participants can fit their programs or change to other programs for the purpose of switching institutions for a successful integrated care system of the elders.

39600 17:00-17:30 | Room 501 (5F)

Physical Fitness of Older People in European and Asian Culture: Differences Between Germany and Vietnam

Volker Cihlar, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany

Hung Manh Nguyen, Vinh University, Vietnam

The increase in life expectancy is a global phenomenon, which is not uniform in all countries. Life expectancy at birth (e0) in Germany is around 5 years, but later life expectancy at the age of 60 (e60) is only 1 year higher than in Vietnam. This presentation deals with the question of whether older people in Germany and Vietnam differ in their physical fitness and how this reflects the reduction in the difference in life expectancy from e0 to e60. Physical Fitness was examined with the Senior Fitness Test on a German (n = 159, age = 72.2 years) and on a Vietnamese (n = 96, age = 69.0 years) sample. Linear stepwise regression analyses and ANOVA inner subject effects show differences in fitness levels under control of socio-demographic predictors. The Vietnamese sample showed significantly higher levels in leg strength, endurance and upper limb mobility even after age control. Moreover, while the fitness level of the German sample decreased with age, the physical fitness of the Vietnamese sample remained comparably stable over age groups. The superior motor performance of Vietnamese seniors could provide an indication of increased daily physical activity in Vietnam and reflect the convergence of life expectancy from e0 to e60 through a more active lifestyle in comparison to Germany. This presentation discusses the influence of cultural differences in the area of bridge employment and lifestyle on fitness. The Asian lifestyle could be superior to the European in terms of health and motor ability in old age.

41930 17:30-18:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Current Support and Anticipating Future Needs of Ageing Caregivers and Their Ageing Adult Children with Intellectual Disability

Lisa P.L. Low, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Kayla K.Y. Wong, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Lai-wah Lam, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Wai-tong Chien, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Aim: To describe current support received and anticipated future needs of ageing caregivers of ageing adult children with intellectual disability (ID) in order to help inform the development of appropriate services and interventions to enable them to continue to live comfortably. **Methods:** A qualitative interview study was conducted on 60 ageing family caregivers of their adult children with mild or moderate ID who were using sheltered workshops in Hong Kong. Audio-taped interviews lasting for 45-90 minutes were content-analyzed. **Results:** Sheltered workshop was the major source of service and relief for the caregivers and their adult children with ID. While many caregivers described the reliance on the family and social support to release caring stress and emotions, some of them faced the difficulties and hardships alone owing to the loss of spouses or poor family relationships. It was the sheer personal strengths and positive coping strategies that moved them on and delayed contemplating long-term care. To embrace the situation of 'double ageing' in the near future, hopes for supportive services in the medical, financial and accommodation aspects shall be discussed. **Conclusion:** Findings can provide understanding of current support and future needs of ageing caregivers and their offsprings with ID. Listening to the caregivers can gain insights into the authentic daily life issues, and identify timely and appropriate services to target at their actual needs in the long-term care journey, especially to be better prepared for the 'double ageing phenomenon' that involve both parties.

16:00-17:30 | Room 503 (5F)
Saturday Session IV
Economics & Management
Session Chair: Yung-Jae Lee

41758 16:00-16:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Monetary Policy and Economic Growth: A Comparative Analysis of Theoretical Approaches and Practical Implementation

Inessa Luksha, Belgorod State National Research University, Russia
Ruslan Luksha, MPI Soft, Russia

Over the past 10 years, after the global financial and economic upheavals of 2007–2008, the problem of economic growth and stimulation of economic activity is in the center of attention of both economic science and national governments. The subject of our study is the monetary policy carried out by national financial regulators, and its impact on the sustainable development of national economies. The activity of central banks is an absolute factor of influence on macroeconomic conditions. However, the traditional set of monetary instruments, even taking into account their modern modifications, is not a guarantee of growth in economic activity. Analyzing the policy of the Central Bank of Russia (1999–2016), we came to the conclusion that holding a tight monetary policy in conditions of negative external shocks, while contributed to the achievement of inflation targets and other external manifestations of macroeconomic stability, actually had a negative impact on the economic activity and acted as a powerful factor restraining economic growth in the country. Our study also concluded that adherence to the inflation targeting mechanism in an economy exposed to external shocks had a significant impact on increasing disparities between the real and financial sectors of the economy, including income distribution and poverty. Our analysis has made it possible to make a comparative quantitative formalization of the results of actual monetary instruments and the conditions for their practical application and theoretical ground.

39186 16:30-17:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Determining Philippines' Financial Inclusion Initiatives in the Life Insurance Industry: Pursuit of Financial Sector Development and Creation of Shared Value

Ma. Josephine Therese Emily Teves, Kyoto University, Japan

Philippines has low levels of life insurance penetration. According to EU-ASEAN Business Council meeting 2016 report, over the last five years, the ratio of insurance premium to GDP reached to 1.8. However, access remains insufficient, with only 30 percent of Filipinos having access to insurance services and insurance penetration is below the average in ASEAN in 3.3% in 2014, 2.7% in emerging markets and 6.2% in the world. The geographical, human, institutional, and infrastructure-related barriers continue to persist on disrupting the access to insurance services. The main objective of the paper is to determine the Philippines' financial sector development in the life insurance industry, depict the current landscape of life insurance industry in the Philippine setting, create empirical modeling of patterns and relationships, help shed some light on the issues, provide suggestion on the responses related to life insurance in national strategy for financial inclusion baseline survey and deliver a set of solution towards perceived barriers. The author will scrutinize the results of the National Baseline Survey for Financial Inclusion related to the life insurance industry. She will also present a concise review of financial inclusion initiatives in the life insurance industry in the Philippines, provide solutions and suggestions for each issue and challenges perceived in the survey.

40455 17:00-17:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Efficiency of Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) In the Philippines

Yung-Jae Lee, Saint Mary's College of California, USA
Xiaotian Zhang, Saint Mary's College of California, USA

In this paper, we aim to answer what factors help MFIs to be efficient in carrying out their missions to serve the needs, access to financial services and entrepreneurial opportunities, of the millions of people at the Base of Economic Pyramid (BoP) in the Philippines. To measure the efficiency of MFIs in relation to financial and social outputs, we used data envelopment analysis (DEA), a linear optimization tool. For the analysis of financial efficiency, we rely on existing literature for traditional financial institutions. We also added two indicators of social performance: impact on women and poverty reach index. We plan to study the relationship between social and financial efficiency, and the relationship between efficiency and other indicators, such as profitability. We also study the relationship between social efficiency and type of institution – Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), non-NGO – and operational characteristics of studied MFIs. Our results show that in general financial efficiency and social efficiency is not necessarily a trade-off. We also provide characteristics of efficient MFIs in terms of type and operating focus.

16:00-18:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Saturday Session IV

Energy: Energy Economics & Ecological Economics

Session Chair: Vasily Moshnyaga

41959 16:00-16:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Applying Logistic Regression Analysis to Determine the Service Quality Factors Affecting on Consumer Satisfaction Toward Low Cost Airlines in Thailand

Rangsan Nochai, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand
Titida Nochai, Assumption University, Thailand

In recent years, the Thai low cost airline market has been significantly growing. Because of the rebound of the Thai economy and the government economic policy to stimulate people's consumption, it has led to tourism increases, more holidays, and the growing sales for Thai low cost airlines. Thailand has 3 major low cost airline providers, namely Thai Air Asia, Nok Air and Thai Lion Air. Each airline has been trying to lower costs while still offering good service in order to meet consumer's need. This research studies service quality factors affecting consumer satisfaction toward domestic low cost airlines in Thailand. A sample survey was conducted from December 2016 to January 2017 at Don Mueang International Airport. Convenience sampling with questionnaires are used to collect data from 450 Thai passengers who used those low cost airlines for domestic flight to travel within a 6 month period. Data was analyzed by using multinomial logistic regression analysis at 0.10 level of significance, and the results of the study show that four out of five dimensions of service quality can be outlined as assurance (flight safety), responsiveness (speed in managing the ticket, convenience in reserving the seats, care with transmitting luggage), empathy (crews are always willing to serve customers), and reliability (crews completely communicate all information to customers). These were the important factors that impact on customer satisfaction.

40867 16:30-17:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Efficiency Analysis for Oil and Gas Companies in the United States by Data Envelopment Analysis

Amani Mohammed Atris, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan
Mika Goto, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

Energy conservation and environmental protection are critical issues for sustainable development and growth all over the world. Under the increasing momentum toward efficient use of energy and environment protection, corporate leaders face high pressure to implement necessary measures for sustainability enhancement of corporations while making efforts to yield a sufficient return for shareholders. Therefore, corporate management needs to balance between economic success and environment protection, otherwise they will lose their reputation and fail to survive in competition in a global market. This study applies data envelopment analysis (DEA) for operational and environmental assessment for American oil and gas companies, using a data set comprising 34 oil and gas companies over the period 2011–2015. The sample of companies consists of seven major petroleum companies as integrated firms and the others are independent companies operating in the United States. The integrated companies operate entire supply chain from upstream exploration to downstream retailing. On the other hand, the independent ones only engage in upstream activities, for example, exploration and development. Further, this study applies Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test to examine null hypotheses on whether there are no differences in efficiency between two groups of companies and among periods. The results indicated that integrated companies outperform independent companies with respect to the environmental efficiency, while independent companies outperform integrated companies for operational efficiency. From results of the efficiency assessment, this study discusses policy implications for supply chain management and carbon footprints of the oil and gas companies.

41242 17:00-17:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Influence of Intake Air Temperature on Performance of Small Gasoline Engine

Tawarat Treeamnuk, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand
Kraew Treeamnuk, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand
Sakkarin Papakae, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand

This research study was to investigate the influence of intake air temperature on the performance of a the multi-propose small gasoline engine. The single-cylinder 208 cm³ four-strokes gasoline engine was tested at speed 1,500-4,000 RPM. The engine intake air conditions were prepared in case of 1) warm air that was like the air around the engine at 50-55°C and room humidity; 2) low temperature using evaporative cooling pad system (ECP) with the room temperature water; and 3) very low temperature by using the ECP system with cool water at 0.5°C. The engine performance was tested on the water break dynamometer to determine torque, speed, fuel consumption and air induction rate. The result shown that reducing air temperature before taking into the engine by the ECP system influences on the increasing of density, relative humidity and pressure of the intake air. The lower temperature of intake air provides an engine torque increasing of 3.21% at 2,000 RPM (use room temperature water) and 7.76% at 3,500 RPM (use cool water) and the specific fuel consumption reduces 7.04% at 3,500 RPM. The exhaust temperature and HC-emissions are decreased when compare to the warm air intake to the engine test.

39821 17:30-18:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Reducing Energy Loss of University Buildings by Energy-Conscious Timetable Design

Paul White, Fukuoka University, Japan
Vasily Moshnyaga, Fukuoka University, Japan

Energy consumption is one of the major expenditures in universities. To reduce energy costs, universities impose regulations on HVAC setup, lighting usage, air-conditioners, elevator use in winter and summer times. Although these regulations have some beneficial effect on cost reduction they do not cut energy losses significantly. University buildings still consume 3 to 4 times more energy than other offices on a square meter basis. We found that energy-ignorance in class timetable design is one of the main sources of energy losses caused by redundant heating/cooling as well as unnecessary use of elevators for transporting students between classes. In this talk, we present a novel approach to reducing energy losses of university buildings and show results of experimental evaluation. The key idea is to incorporate energy reduction objectives into the class timetable design. Unlike existing practice, we formulate the class scheduling and room assignment as a hybrid integer linear programming problem with the objective of minimizing the total energy cost, while allocating all requests without conflicts, and solve the problem by the branch-and bound technique. Simulations of timetable design for the faculty of Engineering, Fukuoka University show that the proposed approach can reduce the energy costs by 27% without any additional investment in HVAC management tools or special hardware. Moreover, if we assume large classrooms can be partitioning by sliding curtains and the partitions have separate HVAC control, the total energy saving can be as much as 55%.

16:00-18:00 | Room 506 (5F)

Saturday Session IV

Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology

Session Chair: Er-Win Tan

41976 16:00-16:30 | Room 506 (5F)

Monumental Imagery

Mark Beeman, Northern Arizona University, United States

The violence at an August 2017 white nationalist rally in Charlottesville, Virginia drew national media attention to the issue of American Civil War era monuments honoring the confederacy. The issue has been framed as a debate over two interpretations for the establishment of the statues commemorating the period. The first is that the monuments are a reflection of the white supremacist ideology of the period. The second is that the monuments are not related to white supremacy, but that they reflect southern cultural heritage. To assess these competing perspectives this study employs a sociological perspective that moves the discussion beyond the contemporary sentiments of individuals interviewed by the popular media to an institutional analysis approach. This analytical framework incorporates the theoretical perspectives developed in C. Wright Mills' *The Sociological Imagination*, Michael Omi and Howard Winant's *Racial Formation in the United States*, and Patricia Hill Collins' *Black Feminist Thought*. Consequently, the study is guided by a historical/institutional theoretical framework for analyzing public issues and informed conceptually by critically assessing the applicability of the "racial project" and the "controlling images" explanatory models. Central to this issue are the roles played by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. These organizations were essential to erecting monuments that are the focus of this study. The white and African American representations they favored will be assessed through examining primary documents (organizational documents, government documents, and historical journalistic accounts) and secondary documents (academic publications).

40815 16:30-17:00 | Room 506 (5F)

A Study on Stalemate of "Solutions" In the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict: Through the Perspective of Palestinian Intellectuals

Hani Abdelhadi, Keio University, Japan

In peace talks on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the two-state solution has been assumed as a premise. However, due to the fact that the Oslo process failed in reality, peace talks have not progressed since the 2000s, therefore some academics are pointing the impossibility of the two-state solution. Meanwhile, the one-state solution has attracted attention, mainly from intellectuals in Europe and the United States, and discussions are actively taking place. However, there is no growing tendency for support for the one-state solution in the concerned or the sub-concerned regions, namely occupied Palestinian Territories, Jordan and Lebanon. And still the two-state solution is continuing to be a premise. Many previous studies on proposed solutions (especially two-state and one-state solution) are based on a political perspective. These are mainly focusing on its theoretical aspect, but on the other hand we have not dealt with the social aspect; how the Palestinian society considers about it. Therefore, this research mainly adopts a sociological approach. Particularly, I would like to pay attention to the consciousness that the Palestinians hold about these solutions. For this, I conducted a qualitative interview on several Palestinian intellectuals, who are main actors of the making of the solutions. Consequently, this study revealed why the two-state solution is continuing to be a premise for peace talks, and what are the defects of each solution. In addition, I suggested that it is necessary to rebuild a vision of renewed governance in the future by reconsidering the premised values such as "sovereign states" and "national self-determination".

40771 17:00-17:30 | Room 506 (5F)

Mission Impossible: Why Japanese Opposition Parties are so Fragmented?

Chi Ming Victor Chan, Hang Seng Management College, Hong Kong

The landslide victory of Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in the general election 2017 not only makes Abe Shinzo the third longest serving Prime Minister of Japan but also pushes forward the controversial agenda of constitutional revision. But, why Japanese political opposition parties like Kibō no Tō led by Koike Yuriko were not successful in challenging the rule of the LDP even when Abe had faced a number of political and economic scandals? Apart from the positive impact of Abe's policy agendas particularly Abenomics, the paper attempts to look into the problematic Japanese political opposition parties in three dimensions: 1) the spectrum (or nature) of opposition parties; 2) the ability of providing alternative political platforms/agenda; and 3) the unity of opposition parties. The paper concludes that Japanese opposition parties need to rebuild their political labels which provide a real alternative to LDP for the voters.

38029 17:30-18:00 | Room 506 (5F)

The Weaponisation of Information in the Cyber Warfare Security Dilemma: The Russian Hacking of the 2016 United States Presidential Elections

Er-Win Tan, Keimyung Adams College in Daegu, South Korea

Whilst much has been written about the use of internet-based viruses and hacking to inflict damage on the infrastructure of other countries, one area that has not been examined to this date concerns the manipulation of information to ferment disunity in other countries. The United States dominance of the post-Cold War order and the Obama Administration's sanctions on Russia have contributed to a security dilemma between the United States and Russia. The Russian Government's use of its intelligence apparatus to hack the Hillary Clinton's 2016 Democratic National Campaign reflected the weaponisation of information itself. By leaking information that leading Democrats had sabotaged Clinton's rival, Bernie Sanders, during the Democratic primaries, Russian meddling in the American elections disrupted the unity of the Democratic Party whilst causing numerous disillusioned Democratic voters to defect and vote for Donald Trump as a sign of protest against the Democratic Party's perceived corruption. Set against such a scenario, this papers will conclude by examining how might democratic countries strengthen their political institutions against foreign meddling. In this regard, the United States Constitution's system of "Checks and Balances", by serving as a watchdog against White House abuses of power, ensures that political executives are held accountable to their electorates. Furthermore, the rejection of far right populist politicians by Dutch and French voters in 2017 demonstrates the importance of educated, analytically critical electorates willing to call out populist politicians' use of demagoguery, as well as the importance of centrist media in presenting accurate coverage of key issues that matter to the electorate.

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Sunday June 10

08:45-09:15	Coffee, Tea and Pastries Room 504 (5F)
09:15-10:45	Parallel Session I
10:45-11:00	Coffee Break Room 504 (5F)
11:00-12:30	Parallel Session II
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break Mame no Hatake
13:30-15:00	Parallel Session III
15:00-15:15	Coffee Break Room 504 (5F)
15:15-16:45	Parallel Session IV
16:45-17:00	Closing Remarks Room 504 (5F)

09:15-10:45 | Room 501 (5F)

Sunday Session I

Aging & Gerontology

Session Chair: Zdravko Trivic

41085 09:15-09:45 | Room 501 (5F)

Life-Threatening Experiences and Quality of Life in Chinese Older Women

Dion Sik-ye Leung, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Ben Chi-pun Liu, University of Hertfordshire, UK

This longitudinal study explored the implications of traditional Chinese culture on Chinese older women's coping and quality of life over time. 531 women were interviewed in 2008 and 226 of them were re-interviewed a year later. Measurements included Quality of Life Ladder (QoL), General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSS), List of Threatening Experiences (LTE), Somatic Complaint Scale, and Self-rated Health. Respondents' mean age at baseline was 55.7 (SD=4.7, range: 50-78). Over a year's time, respondents had a poorer perceived quality of life ($p < .001$) and self-rated health ($p < .001$), experiencing more life-threatening events ($p < .05$) and somatic complaints. Structural equation model suggested that life threatening experience at baseline, self-efficacy at follow-up, and quality of life at baseline contributed significantly to the quality of life at follow-up (Chi-square ($df=3$)=1.669, $p=.644$; CFI=1.000, RMSEA=.000), indicating that respondents' self-efficacy at follow-up mediated the effect of self-efficacy at baseline to quality of life at follow-up. The self-efficacy at follow-up also has partial mediation effect on life threatening events to quality of life at follow-up. Findings show that our respondents successfully transformed adverse life experiences into positive psychological growth and resilience for stress management, which may be related to the Yin Yang model of threatening experience – a balanced approach for self-transience in challenging environments.

41997 09:45-10:15 | Room 501 (5F)

Active Ageing and Quality of Life of Rural Elderly Women

Hannah Evangeline Sangeetha Theophilus, Loyola College, India

Raja Samuel Samuel, Madras School of Social Work, India

Ageing is an inevitable change in the lifespan of an individual. India's old age population has increased from 19 million in 1947 to 100 million in the 21st century. According to the United Nations World Population Ageing, it reports that the grey population has immensely increased from 9.2 percent in 1990 to 11.7 percent in 2013, and it's expected to triple by the year 2050 growing from 737 million to over 2 billion persons 60 years of age and older. Ageing is a period of physical, mental and social decline which brings a host of challenges to the individual and the family. Hence it requires special attention at all levels, the micro, mezzo and the macro levels of the society. The concept of healthy aging, positive ageing and successful aging are used to help people to change their negative attitude towards aging. These new terminologies are significant in making people realize and bring about a change in the minds of senior citizens as well as the society. This study aims to understand the level of active ageing among the rural elderly women and its impact on the quality of life. 330 elderly women from 12 villages of Sriperumbudur associated with the mobile medical care of HelpAge India were interviewed using a census method. The study was conducted only with the young old between 60–75 years. 73.6 percent were between 60 and 70 years and 26.4 percent of the respondents were between 70 and 75 years. All the three major religious groups were represented, 85.5 percent were Hindus. The majority of the respondents, 73.3 percent, had no education. It was interesting to find that the majority of the respondents were self-reliant (83.94 percent) and 82.73 percent of them took care of themselves without any support from families. 76.9 percent of the senior women worked based on their competencies, 75.5 percent of them were involved in plenty of activities everyday including their occupation and household chores, which enabled them to be physically active. The chi square values show a significant association between the overall active ageing score, religion and the number of members in the family. The other demographic variables like age, occupation, income marital status, age at marriage, number of children in the family and socio-economic status were not significantly associated with the overall active ageing score. The study surprisingly shows that most women enjoyed freedom and independence in their family which is a positive indicator of active ageing.

41696 10:15-10:45 | Room 501 (5F)

High-Density Ageing-Friendly Neighbourhoods: Multi-Sensorial Perspective

Zdravko Trivic, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Darko Radovic, Keio University, Japan

Raymond Lucas, University of Manchester, UK

Kelvin E. Y. Low, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Multi-sensorial, emotional and symbolic interactions with space are critical to our experience, use and appreciation of built environments and profoundly shape our overall sense of well-being. However, our contemporary cities are often either sensory overwhelming or sensory deprived, while design practices keep embracing values of ocularcentrism and pragmatism. In result, cities keep generating stressful conditions and inequality, instead of becoming healing, empathetic, sensitive and inclusive environments for all. The aim of this paper is to discuss the role of sensory experience in planning and designing healthier neighbourhoods in high-density contexts for all ages. Creating health-supportive and ageing-friendly environments goes beyond passive and non-integrated provision of healthcare and eldercare facilities, universal design, hygiene and safety. Instead, subjective multi-sensorial experience, overall ambience and culture-specific clues (among others) become the agenda for age-sensitive neighbourhood design. Housing neighbourhoods are seen as supportive "devices" with capacities to build up residents' physical and mental ability levels, independence and social support, sense of dignity and self-esteem, at different stages of ageing, especially due to associated declines in sensory, motor and cognitive functions with ageing. This paper outlines the research framework that proposes multi-sensory approach to evaluating and designing ageing-friendly neighbourhoods. It summaries methods and preliminary findings of the pilot study conducted in two Singaporean high-density neighbourhoods that employed ethnographic explorations, fieldwork experiments and sensory mapping, while proposing further research directions to capture and analyse both quantitative and qualitative, objective and subjective, sensory data and daily rhythms of housing environments from the perspective of elderly users.

09:15-10:45 | Room 503 (5F)

Sunday Session I

Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology

Session Chair: Phasai Smart

40902 09:15-09:45 | Room 503 (5F)

Strategy for Increasing the Placement of Indonesia Migrant Workers (TKI) In the Formal Sector

Yuniarti Tri Suwadi, Research and Development Center of the Ministry of Manpower, Indonesia

Yeni Nuraeni, Research and Development Center of the Ministry of Manpower, Indonesia

The Government of Indonesia keeps trying to improve the protection of Indonesia Migrant Workers (TKI). One of the efforts undertaken is to reduce migrant workers in the informal sector, those who are vulnerable and with minimal protection, and to increase the placement of migrant workers in the formal sector, those more fully protected. The method in this research is to select areas with Indonesian migrant workers to be used as research samples. In each sample area, in-depth interviews of government and non-governmental agencies take place, these are directly related to policy making and shipping operations for migrant workers to find out the problems and explore strategies that can be applied to improve the placement of TKI in the formal sector. From this research, it can be concluded that to increase the placement of TKI in the formal sector, The Indonesian government must make several efforts for the improvement in the mechanism and systems of placement of TKI in the formal sector and in the education and skills of prospective migrant workers in order to they can compete in the global job market.

40065 09:45-10:15 | Room 503 (5F)

The Impact of Legislation Related to the Biodiversity of Mangroves Located in Thailand

Phasai Smart, Rajamangala University of Technology Rattanakosin, Thailand

Pimuk Suseensamphan, Rajamangala University of Technology Rattanakosin, Thailand

Nattakaran Thammaratsunthon, Rajamangala University of Technology Rattanakosin, Thailand

The objectives of this research are to: 1) study the effects of existing laws on mangrove biodiversity in Thailand, and 2) prepare suggestions on improving the relevant laws for relevant government agencies. The researcher used the qualitative research method and collected data by studying legislations regarding mangrove forests from different types of references including documents, textbooks, judgements and academic articles as well as interviews with local people. Research findings were that there is no law directly stipulating the protection of mangrove forest use. However, relevant laws that could probably be enforced were the National Reserved Forest Act B.E. 2507 (1964) which defines invasion as occupying, possessing, utilizing or residing in any area without permission from officials and any person in violation shall be subject to imprisonment and fine; and the Promotion of Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act B.E. 2558 (2015) in which Section 18 and Section 19 stipulate protection measures for mangrove forest areas. However, after hearing the opinions of local people, most of them thought that the problems were not caused by an existing or non-existing law, but by law enforcement. They thought that the discretion to allow occupancy of reserved mangrove forests was improper and did not take into consideration the community's interest. They also thought that directly responsible agencies did not seriously play their roles and local administrative organizations were the only organizations that took care of local people.

41801 10:15-10:45 | Room 503 (5F)

Parallel Importation and Intellectual Property Law in Thailand

Noppanun Supasiripongchai, University of Phayao, Thailand

Parallel importation normally occurs when the goods produced under the protection of intellectual property (IP) laws are placed in one country, and then imported into another country without authorization of the local IP owners. The unclear laws and the lack of harmonization on laws related to parallel importation in ASEAN countries make it possible for right holders to rely on their IP rights to prohibit parallel importation of IP products. This can be an obstacle in achieving the objective of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) which is to create an ASEAN single market with the core elements of promoting free movement of goods. The Thai Trademark law does not solve such problem since it does not contain the exhaustion provision and does not mention about the parallel importation. Also, although the Thai Patent law and the Thai Copyright law contain exhaustion provisions which can apply to the parallel importation, such provisions are unclear as to whether they should be applied as national exhaustion or international exhaustion. Hence, this article proposed that the reform of these laws should be carried out in order to make them clear and certain. The harmonization of laws relating to parallel importation among ASEAN countries is unavoidable in order to promote free movement of goods within the Southeast Asia region. This article contends that the EU regional exhaustion approach should be the appropriate approach for Thailand and ASEAN, while the application of such exhaustion regime in all areas of IP laws should be consistent with each other.

09:15-10:45 | Room 505 (5F)

Sunday Session I

Economic Sustainability: Environmental Challenges & Economic Growth

Session Chair: Yiwei Wang

40200 09:15-09:45 | Room 505 (5F)

Can Interregional Secondary Industrial Transfer Reduce Carbon Intensity? An Empirical Analysis Based on Chinese Data

Meng Tian, China University of Geosciences, China

Interregional secondary industrial transfer (ISIT) has been an important means for China to promote balanced development between regions. However, it is not clear whether ISIT is favorable for lowering carbon intensity (CI). This paper employs the panel clustering analysis method to research the characteristics of ISIT in China and implements the PARDL model to analyze the influence of ISIT on CI correspondingly. The results show that Chinese territorial space can be divided into the transfer-in region, the transfer-out region and the non-transfer region. This is inconsistent with the traditional geographical division pattern of China. Over the study period, there is a long-run equilibrium relationships between CI, industrial structure, urbanization level and environmental regulation level in the three regions. ISIT is capable of constantly optimizing the industrial structural and lowering carbon intensity in the transfer-out region. However, it is only benefit to reduce CI in partial provinces of the transfer-in region in the short-run and cause environmental risks in the long-run. We also find that urbanization level and environmental regulation exert different impacts on the carbon intensity. Based on these empirical findings, we can conclude that it is necessary to take countermeasures and precautions when promoting ISIT in China.

40205 09:45-10:15 | Room 505 (5F)

Non-Linear Influence of Economic Growth on Carbon Productivity: A Research Based on Hubei Province in China

Yiwei Wang, China University of Geosciences, China

Grasping the relationship between economic growth and carbon productivity is the key to develop a low-carbon economy. This paper analyzes the non-linear dynamic influence of economic growth on carbon productivity by using the smooth transition regression (STR) model and Markov switching regression (MSR) model based on the time series data from 1985 to 2015 for Hubei province in China. The results show that the economic growth of Hubei province has a positive effect on carbon productivity, show a obviously transformation characteristics between the high-region and low-region. The average time limit in the high-region is 20 years. The average time limit in the low-region is 5 years. The conversion probability from the low-region to the high-region is 0.1991. And the conversion probability from the high-region to the low-region is 0.0477. So the steadiness of the high-region is stronger than the low-region. Besides that, the conversion speed is fast between the two regions.

41993 10:15-10:45 | Room 505 (5F)

Analysis of Industrial Essential Productive Factors Structure – Based on Resource-Exhausted Cities

Xiao Dai, University of Geosciences, China

At the present important historical stage of the transformation of China's economic growth mode and upgrading of its industrial structure how to scientifically and effectively organize and coordinate the allocation of essential production factors for the development of different industries is a matter of concern. Clarifying the role of different industries in the regional economic system, and the similarities and differences between the factors of production and their configuration, are the basic research ideas of this article. Based on it, by screening out the case of the representative upgrading of industrial structure, building the industry's Pierce coefficient and the transfer entropy level map of production factors, we empirically examine the similarities and differences in the structure of factors of production as well as their roles. The study found that in the industrial restructuring and upgrading process the production elements of the structure in resource-based industries is less similar to other industries which shows a similar configuration but also with characteristics of differentiation. The results of the research on transfer entropy reveal that the reasons for these differences are mainly in the R & D expenses, investment in fixed assets and the impact of raw coal consumption.

09:15-10:45 | Room 506 (5F)

Sunday Session I

Energy: Energy Economics & Ecological Economics

Session Chair: Svetlana Vassiliouk

40266 09:15-09:45 | Room 506 (5F)

Analysis on Patent Intelligence of Solar Energy Technology in China in the Aspect of Global Competition

Yang Li, National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

Faced with the increasingly fierce international competition, climate change and other global challenges, it is more important for Chinese government to take the analysis on patent intelligence of solar energy technology one step further. Based on Innography patent information retrieval platform, this paper analyzed the development trend of global solar energy patent and hot and core technology layout from the aspect of patent country, application country, IPC distribution, patent rights and patent strength. The further analysis focused on the core patent concentration of countries and institutions in the world using patent data mining technology. A comparative study was conducted on the technology layout in Chinese market between local technology developers and global technology developers. It is of great interest to discover the advantages and disadvantages of China's solar energy technology in global competition, on which this paper evaluated from the competitive environment, competitors, competitive technology and international strategy. In addition, this paper highlighted some implications especially for speed up technological innovation and industrial upgrading in order to enhance the international competitiveness of China's solar energy industry.

41733 09:45-10:15 | Room 506 (5F)

Revisiting the Short-Run Price Elasticity of Gasoline Demand in Taiwan

Jin-Long Liu, National Central University, Taiwan

Guanting Chen, National Central University, Taiwan

Estimating the price elasticity of gasoline demand has played many important roles for policymakers to design optimal taxation and to evaluate the related proposals associated with the climate change. Empirical estimates of gasoline demand have shown many different estimation strategies. The estimates obtained by the time horizons as well as the geographic areas may have significant differences that policymakers should be acknowledged (Levin et al. 2016). This study uses the monthly and seasonal data as well as city-based and region-based data to estimate the short-run price elasticity of gasoline demand in Taiwan. Our estimation considers two particular periods, 2009–2013 and 2014–2016, those periods were reflected with the international oil prices on increasing and decreasing period gradually. The empirical results indicate that the estimates obtained by the two periods have the symmetric effects while using the monthly data but the seasonally data. Our results also show that the estimates obtained by the monthly data are larger than those obtained by the seasonally data. However, the estimates obtained by the city-based data do not show the difference compared with those obtained by the region-based data. It shows that aggregation issue should be addressed on the time horizons but the geographic areas.

41003 10:15-10:45 | Room 506 (5F)

Recent Developments in Russia-Japan Energy Relations

Svetlana Vassiliouk, Meiji University, Japan

The Russian government has recently elevated the "Asia dimension" in its national energy strategy, viewing the Asia-Pacific as the most attractive market due to the fastest-growing energy demand, stable energy prices, and various business opportunities for Russian energy suppliers. Furthermore, Russia's authorities realize the critical importance of attracting international financial and technological assistance for the development of the rich energy base and infrastructure in the remote areas of Eastern Siberia and the Far East. To achieve these goals, boosting energy cooperation with its partners in the Asia-Pacific, particularly Japan (the region's second largest economy and one of the world's top energy consumers) is crucial. This paper will focus on the major developments and joint projects in Russia-Japan energy relations, focusing on the two countries' cooperation in Eastern Siberia and the Far East. Given the geographical proximity, complementary economic needs, and desire to diversify their respective energy policies, Japan and Russia should naturally seek to expand their energy relations with each other. As Japan and Russia's national energy strategies also stress similar goals, such as the improvement of energy efficiency, promotion of renewable energy resources, conservation of energy resources, and advancement of clean technologies, it is important that they seek to expand their cooperation in these areas, in addition to the traditional trade in crude oil and natural gas. Finally, the paper will also provide a comprehensive assessment of the future prospects of the bilateral energy cooperation in the context of the two countries' relations as a whole.

11:00-12:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Sunday Session II

Aging & Gerontology

Session Chair: Ben chi-pun Liu

41816 11:00-11:30 | Room 501 (5F)

Why Do They Enhance Lifelong Learning? Sociological Investigation on the Elders' Learning Actions and Processes

Shu Min Chen, Tatung University, Taiwan

Gerontology is a field of science that seeks to understand the process of aging and the challenges encountered as seniors grow older. Gerontologists investigate age, aging, and the aged. Regarding to this stereotypes and the promotion of lifelong learning, it strongly acknowledges that the learning action will empower the elders' successful and active aging in the later life-span. This study explores the elders' learning experience by referring to the "structuration" theory which proposed and discoursed by the sociologist Anthony Giddens. Alongside practical and discursive consciousness, Giddens recognizes actors as having reflexive, contextual knowledge, and that habitual, widespread use of knowledge ability makes structures become institutionalized. The research approach is qualitative and adopts multiple research methods to attain the solid evidence-based frameworks, expositions and interpretations of the emerging crucial conception of action and structure of lifelong learning for the elders' learning resources, environments and opportunities. The samples for in-depth interview of elders who are older than 65 years old and have engaged in learning and taking courses in the Taiwan's community college more than 5 years. This study leads to abundant discourses and reflections related to the issues of elder learning actions and limitations and the empirical interviews and analysis contribute to a clear and definite direction of future policy making toward a progressive and improvement learning systems for elder learners. With these researching outcomes, we can suggest a sound perspective and policy for ageing society.

40916 11:30-12:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Care Utilisation and Accessibility to Information in Female Older Adults in the UK

Ben chi-pun Liu, University of Hertfordshire, UK

Julia Warrener, University of Hertfordshire, UK

Dion Sik-yeek Leung, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

This secondary data analysis examined older women's accessibility to information and advice about support, services or benefits in the UK and explored factors affecting their accessibility. Data was drawn from a national annual adult social care service user survey conducted in 2016 in the UK. A total of 19,549 age 65+ female community-dwelling elderly people included in the analysis. Independent factors were eight variables from the Adult Social Care Outcome Toolkit: perceived control over daily life, personal cleanliness and comfort, food and drink, safety, clean and comfort home, social participation, how the time was spent, and dignity. There were 11,104 (79.2%) respondents, and non-white respondents had a higher proportion than white respondents, reported difficulty in accessing information (Chi-square=18.598***, df=1). From logistic regression analysis, respondents were more likely to have difficulty if social services could not help them acquire dignity (OR=2.344***, 95%CI=2.013-2.729), safety (OR=2.209***, 95%CI=1.792-2.724), the way how they spent their time (OR=1.540***, 95%CI=1.320-2.796), a clean and comfortable home (OR=1.185*, 95%CI=1.007-1.396), and if no non-resident informal care received (OR=0.822*, 95%CI=0.718-0.942), and if being non-white (OR=1.531***, 95%CI=1.220-1.922) (***p<.001). The Care Act 2014 in the UK stresses the importance of promoting wellbeing and independence in older people via formal and informal support. The significant link between care utilisation and accessibility to information in older women suggests a need for a better social infrastructure to intersect formal and informal care for improving accessibility to information and making informed choice of health and social care options, resulting in better health outcomes in ageing population.

11:00-12:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Sunday Session II

Cultural Sustainability: Protecting, Preserving & Conserving

Session Chair: Rupa Singh

40290 11:00-11:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Evaluation of Social Sustainability in Building Projects: Theoretical Framework and Impact Assessment Approach

Siyu Liu, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Shunzhi Qian, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

In the last decades, various sustainability assessment tools have been developed to facilitate shift towards sustainability in building industry. However, existing tools mainly focus on environmental and economic issues while give limited consideration on social aspects. This study fills this gap through developing a methodological framework for social sustainability assessment of building projects. Social life cycle assessment method was adopted as the basis for framework development, which aims to assess the potential positive and negative social impact of products or systems throughout their life cycle. Firstly, four stakeholder categories including workers, occupants, local community and society were identified covering groups of people potentially affected by life-cycle activities, based on which social subcategories were selected under each stakeholder category to illustrate different social concerns. Weights among these impact categories were then obtained through AHP process. Secondly, building-specific indicators to assess these impacts and their performance reference values were proposed, including both quantitative and semi-quantitative ones. Values of quantitative indicators can be directly obtained from project records, whereas for semi-quantitative indicators, experts' verbal and qualitative assessments should be conducted and further converted to numbers based on fuzzy set theory method, which addresses the imprecision and uncertainty inherent to human judgments using linguistic terms and fuzzy numbers. Finally, data collection structure combining generic and site-specific information was proposed, and life-cycle social impact index can be calculated based on performance reference values and weights. The proposed social sustainability assessment method was illustrated using a case study of a modular building.

40442 11:30-12:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Theoretical BIM Framework to Sustain the 20th Century Educational Heritage in Bangkok: PNRU Buildings

Waranyoo Siriwan, Phranakorn Rajabhat University, Thailand

Kitikorn Makaluk, Phranakorn Rajabhat University, Thailand

Pornsiri Teerajak, Phranakorn Rajabhat University, Thailand

The implementation of BIM (Building Information Modelling) to conserve the local educational heritage in Bangkok cannot extensively reach to the dimension of facility management and application for a sustainable educational society. In particular, the scope of BIM management cannot integrate between the existing AEC (Architecture, Engineering and Construction) documentation and sociocultural analysis for adaptive use as sustainable. This paper focuses on a theoretical BIM framework to sustain the educational heritage in Bangkok by expanding the BIM scope to manage efficiently the historic building and sociocultural information in institutions. The research provides a literature review and a qualitative analysis in BIM theory for heritage conservation, and the sociocultural information through institute identity. This paper selects buildings number 5 and 6 of Phranakorn Rajabhat University (PNRU) constructed in the early 20th century, a pioneering period of modern-Thai architecture in Bangkok, as a paradigm to discuss. After investigating the BIM framework related to the information of the both heritage buildings, it was found that the BIM scope can possibly be applied for historic education conservation projects at the level of management for social enhancement. The research outcome offers a comprehensive theoretical BIM framework suitable for educational heritage buildings, not only for conservation but also revitalization, and is correlated within the educational community context.

40934 12:00-12:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Cultural Sustainability of India: A Survival Story

Rupa Singh, Anant National University, India

The paper explores the Cultural Sustainability of India by protecting, preserving and conserving the transparent, ethical and responsible model of ancient India with reference to Vedic literature, Upanishad and Kautilya's Arthashastra. Stories of sustainability and survival deal with land, justice, foreign policy, war and environment through the ages. The Constitution of India upholds the cultural identity of India intact and is largely responsible for cultural and social sustainability of India at present. Besides, India must not – in the rat race for surviving and thriving after the "Brundtland Report" of 1987 – forget the ancient knowledge of sustainability, values and principles, the middle path of Lord Buddha and treatise like Chanakya Neeti. Hinduism, a way of life also acts as the pillar for social, economic and environmental development. The paper emphasises on events, policies and pacts where it went wrong in history and the cultural sustainability of India that acted for its survival. The paper through different examples concludes that inclusive and tolerant culture of India revamp the sustainability in general and cultural sustainability in particular, helping India survive and thrive in the world carving a niche for her.

11:00-12:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Sunday Session II

Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management: Land Use & Misuse

Session Chair: Han-Shen Chen

41691 11:00-11:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Relationship of Land Uses Change on Water Quality in Upper Nan River Basin, Nan, Thailand

Chanin Kaewmanee, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Land use change is a very important issue considering global dynamics and their response to hydrologic characteristics of soil and water management in a catchment. Studies on the relationship of land uses and changes in water quality in the upper Nan river basin were conducted in 2017. The objective was to assess the amount of runoff and water quality in the basin under the change of land use scenarios, the reduction of the forest area to agricultural area. In this study, Geographic Information System (GIS) and statistical analysis were used to determine the relationship between land use types and water quality during the dry and rainy seasons. The data including soil type, weather data and satellite images, were applied to analyze the land use map. The classification of land use in Nan province is shown as follows; residential areas (1.82%), agricultural areas (35.1%), watershed areas (1.03%) natural forest conservation areas (62.05%). The result of land use change had a beneficial impact on watershed response due to the transition from grass and shrub land to agricultural land increased annual and seasonal stream flow and sediment yield in volumes. On the other hand, agricultural activities increases the amount of pesticides and herbicides and some of those enters into the river basin. This research provided useful outcomes for the planning and management of the water resource and flood management in Nan province.

41932 11:30-12:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Study of Impact of Agriculture on Steep Slopes in Mountainous Areas for Landslide-Disaster Prevention Planning

Santi Thaiyuenwong, Rajamangala University of Technology Rattanakosin, Thailand

The objective of this research is to study the impact of agriculture on steep slopes in mountainous areas, possible landslide disaster, as well as to prepare landslide-disaster prevention planning in the target area. The research was conducted in conjunction with the local villagers by performing interviews and discussion as well as collecting information in the community about landslides from the relevant sectors and folk wisdom. According to the research, it was found that land utilization for agricultural purpose on steep slopes in mountainous areas with a slope of 15-35° were at risk with abnormally high rain volume given the geological features. From this research, it was found that prevention planning is an important matter that needs to be further developed for proper landslide-disaster risk management.

40990 12:00-12:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Study on the Establishment and Application of the Valuation Model for Attributes of Environment Resources of Small Islands

Han-Shen Chen, Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan

With increasing demand for tourism and recreational resources, a change in tourism pattern, and increasing awareness of ecological conservation, the rapid development of island tourism in recent years has caused international experts and researchers, who are concerned with the development of islands, to carry out related studies. Green Island, the area selected in this study, is located off southeast Taiwan Island. Our motivation for this study stemmed from important environmental protection subjects such as biodiversity and climate change. The conservation efficiency of Green Island's eco-environmental resources can only be valued by using non-market goods valuation methods. This study intends to assess the ecosystem service valuation pattern for Green Island. First, the background is analyzed to prompt the motivation for the study, and the study objective is proposed. Second, according to indicators of the ecosystem services of ecosystem units of Green Island, important ecosystem attributes and levels are identified through interviews with relevant experts and researchers, and the attributes and levels of ecological security designed in the implementation result of the ecological security model are incorporated. Choice experiment method (CEM) is used to construct an ecosystem service assessment utility model. Tourists and residents are categorized into different groups for the questionnaire and analysis to explore differences between their willingness to pay (WTP) for various attributes. Finally, according to the study results, countermeasures and suggestions are proposed for sustainable development of the environment of Green Island, providing references for the government and related authorities to make policies.

11:00-12:30 | Room 506 (5F)

Sunday Session II

Demography, Human Geography & Population Studies

Session Chair: Balram Paswan

41609 11:00-11:30 | Room 506 (5F)

Levels, Patterns, and Determinants of Hysterectomy in India

Balram Paswan, International Institute for Population Sciences, India

Evidence of hysterectomy in India is limited partly due to unavailability of data in large-scale representative surveys. For the first time in the NFHS series, NFHS-4 collected direct information on hysterectomy from women age 15–49 years. Hence, we use NFHS-4 data collected from 29 states and 6 UTs of India in 2015–16 to examine the patterns and determinants of hysterectomy in India in women age 30–49 years. We use binary logistic regression models to understand the determinants of hysterectomy in India and its states. Results indicate that 6% of women age 30–49 years have undergone hysterectomy in India. Percentage of women who have undergone hysterectomy varies considerably across the states and UTs of India. The main reasons of the hysterectomy is being reported by respondent are excessive menstrual bleeding/pain (45%) followed by fibroids/cysts (14%). Years of schooling, caste, religion, geographic region of residence, wealth quintiles, age, age at first birth, and pregnancy complications were statistically associated with hysterectomy in India. Indeed, majority of hysterectomies were performed in the private sector.

39852 11:30-12:00 | Room 506 (5F)

Documented Migration From Mexico to the United States: Visa Programs and its New Challenges

Martha Irene Andrade Parra, Doshisha University, Japan

This presentation discusses the ubiquitous participation of Mexicans in “legal” channels of migration to the United States. Although in recent years most of the academic attention has been put on the phenomenon of irregular migration, which politicization and numerical magnitude have been overwhelming, little research has noted the presence of Mexicans who cross the border by “legal” means. This presentation addresses contemporary regular Mexico-United States migration in the following manner: first, the participation of Mexicans in four visa types under which labor migration to the United States is permitted is presented based on data from the Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC). Second, the operationalization of the visa programs in Mexico and the working conditions in the United States are discussed by taking into account the author's ethnographic research on visa workers (H-2A and H-2B) from a community in Veracruz, Mexico. The aim is to illustrate the limitations and challenges that United States visa programs represent for Mexican migrants, as well as the American industries that depend on them.

40756 12:00-12:30 | Room 506 (5F)

Measuring the Level of Environmentally Friendly Behaviour (EFB): A Case Study of South Sumatra Province, Indonesia

Marpaleni, Flinders University, Australia

Gour Dasvarma, Flinders University, Australia

Udoy Saikia, Flinders University, Australia

Indonesia is the fourth most populous country on earth. Based on the 2015 Intercensal Population Census (SUPAS), this population lived in 67 million households spread across the country (BPS, 2017). This large number of households contribute to the depletion of natural resources and the creation of pollutants to the land, water and air. It is evident that to some extent, the choice of fuel used for cooking meals, of modes of traveling, or of the way some Indonesian households dispose of their garbage, make considerable impact on the creation of pollutants to the environment. These facts confirm that Indonesian households need to rethink their lifestyle to help conserve the environment. In other words, they need to engage in Environmentally Friendly Behavior (EFB). However, more information is needed to identify more precisely what support specific groups of people require to strengthen their EFB. This research aims to introduce an indicator, called the Environmentally Friendly Behavior Index (or EFBI), to measure how friendly the households is behaving towards the environment, in an Indonesian context. The aim of the research is going to be accomplished by conducting a study in South Sumatra Province as a case study. By collecting primary data from a sample of 490 respondents during August – October 2016, from a sub-sample of the Indonesian Annual Socio-economic Survey (SUSENAS), preliminary results of this study has revealed that the level of EFBI among the respondents is still low.

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

Sunday Session III

Aging & Gerontology

Session Chair: Evangelia Chrysikou

41874 13:30-14:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Balance, Gait Speed and Physiologic Profile of Community-Dwelling Older Adults with and Without Mild Cognitive Impairment: A Cross-Sectional Study

Donald Lipardo, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
Catherine Joy Escudra, University of Santo Tomas, The Philippines
Patrick Ansel Leung, University of Santo Tomas, The Philippines
Anne Marie Aseron, University of Santo Tomas, The Philippines
William Tsang, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
Cherry May Gabuyo, University of Santo Tomas, The Philippines
Kathlene Anne Hernandez, University of Santo Tomas, The Philippines
Joselito Diaz, University of Santo Tomas, The Philippines

Background: Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) is a predictor and also a risk factor for falls among community-dwelling older adults. However, a more comprehensive understanding of fall-related functional and physiologic risk factors in older adults with and without MCI is lacking. Objective: The aim of this study was to compare functional and physiologic risks of falling in older persons with and without mild cognitive impairment living in the community. Design: Cross-sectional study. Subjects: 230 community-dwelling older persons (76.5% women) with mean age of 69.77 ± 6.8 years (range: 60-95). Methods: Participants were interviewed regarding their medical and fall history, and underwent a battery of tests: 1) to assess functional fall risk using Timed-Up and Go Test (TUGT) for balance and 10-Meter Walk Test (10MWT) for gait speed, and 2) to examine physiologic fall risk using the Physiologic Profile Assessment (PPA). Results: Those with MCI had significantly higher composite PPA score ($p < .001$) and higher TUGT scores ($p = .04$) compared to those without MCI. Greater scores in PPA and TUGT means higher risk for falling. No significant difference in gait speed was observed in 10MWT both in the preferred speed ($p = .19$) and fastest speed ($p = .93$). Conclusion: Older adults with MCI have higher risk of falling. Community-based programme including screening and falls prevention is recommended. Further research is needed to establish the effectiveness of interventions addressing both the physical and cognitive risks for falls in older adults with MCI.

40694 14:00-14:30 | Room 501 (5F)

Validation of the Visual Based Cognitive Assessment Tool (VCAT) For the Diagnosis of MCI and Dementia in Malaysia

Sarah Iyang Kung, University Malaya, Malaysia
Nor Izzati Saedon, University Malaya, Malaysia
Hui Min Khor, University Malaya, Malaysia
Shahrul Bahyah Kamaruzzaman, University Malaya, Malaysia
Maw Pin Tan, University Malaya, Malaysia

Background: Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) can be regarded as a risk factor for dementia. Early diagnosis of MCI enables timely intervention to reduce progression to dementia. This is essential as the prevalence of dementia is increasing worldwide. Objective: The Visual Cognitive Assessment Tool (VCAT) may be comparable to Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) and Mini-mental State Examination (MMSE) detecting MCI, without the need for translation into other languages or adaptations. Method: The VCAT, MoCA and MMSE were administered to individuals aged 65 year and over attending the University Malaya Medical Centre. The presence of MCI and dementia diagnosed using the NINDS-NIA criteria. Results: 96 participants were evaluated (50 non-MCI, 46 MCI). The sensitivity and specificity of VCAT in diagnosing cognitive impairment were 80% and 82% respectively. VCAT had better sensitivity than MMSE, and better specificity than MoCA. Post-hoc analysis showed that VCAT offers better differentiation for normal controls versus MCI in comparison to MoCA and MMSE. Time to completion of VCAT was 13.0 ± 5.7 min. Conclusion: The VCAT had good sensitivity and specificity for diagnosing MCI and appears to better differentiate non-MCI from MCI compared to MoCA and MMSE. It is advantaged of non-language dependent, thus avoiding the need for adaptations or translations into other languages.

42758 14:30-15:00 | Room 501 (5F)

Thriving in Psychosocially Therapeutic Built Environments for All Ages: Learnings From Medical Humanities

Evangelia Chrysikou, The Bartlett Real Estate Institute, University College London, UK

The theory of salutogenesis (Antonovsky, 1979), contrary to the western medical model, adopted a critical approach towards any clear boundaries between health and disease. Instead, it explored the relation between health and coping. For this, it advocated means of stress reduction and lifestyles promoting wellbeing. Dilani (2008) considered space as one of those means by introducing the idea of salutogenic environment. Salutogenic environment has influenced healthcare facilities architecture providing multiple benefits for patients, staff and carers. Yet, it has not penetrated the domain of more generic architectural scholarship and practice and thus the physical context where most older people live. There are regulations for physical accessibility, however, they tend to be adopted in most but not all public spaces and seldom in residential settings. Yet, these are a) partial to specific disabilities with very little understanding of neurodiversity and b) do not build on the fact that ageing is not a disability and architecture for ageing should be considered as a generic requirement for the built environment. This paper explores the possibilities of synergies between medical humanities via salutogenic design and architecture in general, especially for residential and hospitality facilities for active and healthy ageing. Using the architectural typology of the dementia village in the Netherlands as a case study, employing methodologies deriving from medical architecture as well as spatial morphology, this paper explores hybrids between healthcare, residential and hospitality facilities that could contribute to the silver economy and provide opportunities for the wellbeing of older people.

13:30-15:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Sunday Session III

Sociology

Session Chair: Gregory Bonn

40774 13:30-14:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Sexual Communication Satisfaction and Relationship Satisfaction: A Cross-Cultural Analysis

HeeSoon Lee, Bowling Green State University, USA

Kerri Lynn Knippen, Bowling Green State University, USA

Although older adults are the fastest growing segment of the population in the United States, little is known about sexuality in later life. The purpose of the study is to understand how sexual communication satisfaction affect relationship satisfaction among middle-aged and older adults. The objective of the study is to examine age, gender, and ethnic differences in sexual communication satisfaction and relationship satisfaction, and the association between the two among participants. Participants included middle aged and older 164 (or 46.6%) Caucasian Americans, 76 (or 21.6%) African Americans, and 112 (or 31.8%) Korean Americans residing in Northwest Ohio in the United States. The study participants were divided into three age groups-the young (aged 40 to 49), the intermediate (aged 50 to 59) and the aged (60 and over). Results identified statistically significant differences in sexual communication satisfaction and relationship satisfaction based on age, gender, and ethnicity. Caucasian Americans and African Americans had significantly higher scores than Korean Americans in sexual communication satisfaction and/or relationship satisfaction. The results suggest that practitioners should develop age, gender, and ethnic specific programs to help middle-aged and older adults improve their quality of life through sexual communication.

40939 14:00-14:30 | Room 503 (5F)

Life Satisfaction and Ethical Beliefs During the Economic Crisis: A Cross-Sectional Study of Finnish Consumers

Arto Lindblom, Aalto University School of Business, Finland

Taru Lindblom, University of Tampere, Finland

In this study we analyze how the life satisfaction (as a cognitive component of subjective well-being) and ethical beliefs vary among demographic groups as the wider economic environment crumbles and the prospects for the future are bleak. Our study also addresses the theoretical question of how the life satisfaction is related to consumers' ethical beliefs in an insecure economic environment. Life satisfaction is measured by utilizing Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) and ethical beliefs are measured by using the Consumer Ethics Scale. The empirical data is based on the cross-sectional study that was conducted in Finland in October 2015. In the fall 2015, the fear of economic meltdown in the country was real. Based on our analyses and a sample of 976 Finns, we argue that during an escalating economic crisis, life satisfaction is greatest among women, people who live with partners (with or without children), people having more than basic education, entrepreneurs and the higher income groups. In addition, we show that during the economic crisis Finns with the highest ethical standards tend to be older individuals and to have less education and less income. We also demonstrate that life satisfaction is strongly associated with ethical beliefs in a way that decrease in the level of life satisfaction increases the level of unethical behavior. These results contribute to current theories of consumer ethics and consumer psychology.

41050 14:30-15:00 | Room 503 (5F)

Depression in Malaysia: Cultural Change, Control and Stress

Gregory Bonn, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Saudi Arabia

Cai Lian Tam, Monash University, Malaysia

Si Han Yeoh, Monash University, Malaysia

According to government estimates, the rates of depression, anxiety, and other forms of mental distress in Malaysia have increased nearly 3-fold over the last 20 years. This study examines this trend by first assessing the levels of depressive symptoms among a cross-section of Malaysians from 3 different regions and then looking at various potential predictors. A total of 728 adults from three Malaysian states (Selangor, Penang, Terengganu) completed Beck's depression inventory as well as measures of stress, locus of control, and health-related behaviors. Overall, 10% of respondents reported experiencing severe levels of depressive symptoms, with an additional 26% reporting moderate to mild depressive symptoms, numbers which roughly correspond to the Ministry of Health's estimate of 29% prevalence. When controlling for the influence of other variables, depressive symptoms were predictably related to higher levels of stress. Counterintuitively, however, lower levels of internal locus of control predicted lower levels of depression. Ethnic Chinese Malaysians, housewives and those engaged in professional-type occupations also reported fewer depressive symptoms. Future research is recommended to investigate how ethno-cultural differences within Malaysia influence risk profiles as well as how rapid social and economic changes may be differentially affecting the well-being of various socioeconomic groups.

13:30-15:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Sunday Session III

Cultural & Media Studies

Session Chair: Matt Johnson

41953 13:30-14:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Data Journalism in Malaysia: How Journalists Construct Climate Change Stories Using Big Data?

Nik Norma Nik Hasan, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Research on data journalism in Malaysia is scarce. A few research that appeared sporadically in literature focuses on the importance of data as a journalistic resource. Little is known about how Malaysian journalists use data and dynamic visualization to report and publish news stories. Unlike other developed countries, the use of digital technologies for the collection and dissemination of data just become widespread in Malaysia about three years ago. Data journalism has become prevalent as a new and effective narrative type; and this situation has changed a way Malaysian journalists gather information, analyse and produce news. As there is no definitive definition for what constitutes data in journalism, it is very challenging to determine how journalists practice journalistic routines through numbers – gathering, filtering, visualizing and disseminating data. Most importantly how they deal with the issue of objectivity as one of the concerns of contemporary journalism. This paper, which is still in preliminary stage, intends to examine how Malaysian journalists incorporate data into journalistic practice for producing news. Online portal and mainstream journalists will be interviewed to explore their practice in constructing news using big data and their challenges to data journalism. Narrative analysis will be employed to understand the process of news construction and how they make sense of the stories gathered from big data for public consumption. This work also aims at examining how data journalism can be used to reach journalistic objectivity.

41693 14:00-14:30 | Room 505 (5F)

Enhancing Media Literacy Through Content Analysis: A Comparison of Historic Speeches by Franklin D. Roosevelt and Implications for the Present

Nathaniel Edwards, Yamaguchi National University, Japan

In the contemporary global era of false or misleading news spread rapidly by online social media, the need for enhanced media literacy and advanced critical thinking skills has become increasingly urgent. Responsible and accountable political leadership based on reliable and consistent facts and reporting is essential for the development of national and international policies which promote and support a sustainable world. Content analysis can be employed as a useful tool to enhance media literacy by systematically analyzing, evaluating, and comparing media reports and speeches by public officials. Researchers can use a coding procedure to identify and group various units of text to detect key patterns and themes. Content analysis is an objective, systematic, and effective method to improve media literacy and critical thinking skills by combining quantitative and qualitative research approaches. Factors such as the frequency of various vocabulary items and the lexical density of a written text can be measured by content analysis (Creswell, 2005). This presentation demonstrates the practical use of content analysis by examining the first and third inaugural addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt and uses both manifest and latent coding to detect stylistic and thematic similarities between the two different texts from the same source. Manifest coding involves the surface level features of a text that are clearly visible to the reader, while latent coding is used to detect deeper, underlying levels of meaning and major themes (Neuman, 2003). Implications for analyzing and understanding contemporary media reports and political discourse are also addressed.

41975 14:30-15:00 | Room 505 (5F)

Emotional Resonance and Individual Bias in Advertisements: Depictions of Individuals are Perceived as More Emotional Than Depictions of Groups

Matt Johnson, Hult International Business School, USA

Laura Detter, University College London, UK

Prince Ghuman, Hult International Business School, USA

Video advertisements can create strong emotional responses in viewers. While emotionality is common strategy, little work has systematically explored the factors which make advertisements emotional. We set out to explore this by examining how the number of people in the advertisement influence its emotional resonance. We hypothesized that, in line with previous observations from the moral judgement literature (e.g. Slovic 2007), depictions of a single individual would inspire more emotional connection than depictions of groups. To evaluate this, we created 10 original paragraph-long vignettes which promoted specific products. For example, one depicted a someone running through an airport and barely making their flight, as an advertisement for running shoes. In one condition, the vignettes depicted a group of people, while in the other, it featured only a single individual. The vignettes were identical in all other respects, instantiating "group size" as the independent variable. After reading each vignette, participants judged how emotional these advertisements were (e.g. how much did the scenario change our emotional state?) and their attraction to the product (e.g. how likely would you be to purchase this product/service?). The results confirmed our hypothesis: individually-based vignettes were consistently reported as more emotional. Furthermore, individual-based vignettes were also associated with a higher demand for the featured product. Overall, these findings elucidate an important factor which make advertisements both more emotional, and more compelling. Ongoing work is exploring how this general effect interacts with other features, such as whether the product is want-based or need-based.

13:30-15:00 | Room 506 (5F)

Sunday Session III

Energy: Renewable Energy & Environmental Solutions

Session Chair: Kevin Cho

40843 13:30-14:00 | Room 506 (5F)

Investigating State of Sustainable Building Design Parameters

Reihaneh Aram, Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus

Halil Zafer Alibaba, Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus

Sustainability is understood to be the solution to environmental challenges. Sustainable architecture involves an environmentally friendly design, which has a minimum negative effect on the natural environment. Due to the basic environmental pollution caused by energy generation, improving the environmental performance must involve all sustainable building elements throughout design and energy efficiency. The aim of this study is to discuss sustainable building design in the context of green architecture principles, such as Eco-friendly and energy efficiency throughout the building performance. Furthermore, this paper deals with sustainable building performance, which depends on the sustainable design parameters implemented. This is a qualitative study whose methodology is based on descriptive and analytic methods. The discussion part includes comparison, analysis, and general discussion of the relevant information through the literature reviews and document information. This research depicts that building design parameters and building performance were faced with a conceptual revolution by the advent of sustainable buildings systems, even as the sustainability concept influences the occupants. Additionally the concept of the sustainable energy building ideals effect on the human thoughts and lifestyle, which it has contrast with last decades. For instance, in the hot climate, windows blind left open on the south facade of the building throughout summer can contribute to increasing heat gain, as the same time it's vital for having further mechanical cooling. However, if design operable windows in the left open overnights during winter, it would cause useless heating, overall the users have a major role in the whole building energy usage.

41162 14:00-14:30 | Room 506 (5F)

Analysis, Distribution, and Visualization of Weather Data for Sustainability Applications

Jaimie Obatake, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA

Kevin Cho, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA

Anthony Kuh, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA

Expansion of technology in the recent decade has driven dependency on electricity, as we rely on it to power our livelihoods (e.g. computers, entertainment, smart devices, electric cars). Fossil fuel shortages have raised electricity costs for states dependent on them, such as Hawai'i, to more than double the national average of 13 cents/KWh. To solve issues of growing electricity consumption and elevated costs, the State of Hawai'i has committed to one hundred percent renewable energy sources by 2045. Currently the intermittency of weather patterns and the inability to forecast power load and production has limited the use of renewable energy in the utility grid. Future integration of intermittent sources would require energy control systems to provide real-time response of users and control large variability of energy production due to seasonal, time of day, and weather changes. This work proposes a well-engineered approach to solving the current unreliability of microgrids. The design uses a three-stage system involving modular data collection, visualization, and prediction subsystems. Using a scalable software infrastructure and powerful data analysis tools, the integrated software system is able to display almost-real-time data collection and subsequent hourly forecast analysis. This approach can assist the State of Hawai'i in meeting its ambitious goal of 100% renewable energy generation.

40858 14:30-15:00 | Room 506 (5F)

Energy and Development Discourse in Cambodia: Gaps Between Energy Infrastructure for Industrial Development and Energy Needs of People

Maureen Boyle, Curtin University, Australia

As the Royal Government of Cambodia attempts to lead the country from "least developed" to "middle income" status as classified by the United Nations, fresh insights are required on the relationship between energy and development policies and energy provision in Cambodia. To this end, key energy and related development policy documents have been collected and subject to discourse analysis for this article along with the transcripts of interviews with participants from the solar energy industry, development NGOs and the United Nations in Cambodia. This mixed-method investigation has identified substantial gaps between a path towards centralized energy generation with large-scale hydroelectricity and a path to decentralized energy generation including off grid, household and utility scale solar PV and small hydro. With limited grid access in rural areas of Cambodia, the policy documents recognize the role of decentralized renewable energy, particularly solar PV and small scale hydro. They also place significant emphasis on the private sector providing energy services. However, this research has identified a lack of policy framework and incentives for providing energy for people in much of the country. It also identifies an opportunity to overcome the absence of energy network infrastructure through the adaption of supportive policy settings for transitioning Cambodia's energy sector to include a mix of decentralized renewable energy, largely comprising solar PV with grid integration where available. Additionally, more proactive energy projections and planning for energy services is required to meet the needs of industry and people and to avoid, where possible, unnecessary large hydroelectric projects.

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

Sunday Session III

Natural, Environmental & Health Sciences

Session Chair: Sanong Thongpan

41941 13:30-14:00 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Environmental Risk Assessment of 4,4'-Dichlorobenzophenone in the Mouth of the Pearl River Delta

Lucia Ivorra Gonzalez, Institute of Science and Environment, University of Saint Joseph, Macao

Karen Tagulao, Institute of Science and Environment, University of Saint Joseph, Macao

Shek Kiu Chan, Institute of Science and Environment, University of Saint Joseph, Macao

Patricia Gonçalves Marques Cardoso Teixeira, Interdisciplinary Centre for Marine and Environmental Research, Portugal

Catarina Cruzeiro, Centre for Functional Ecology, Portugal

The Pearl River Delta (PRD) is one of the most industrialized regions in the world and has been identified as one of the areas in China that has high environmental concentration of pesticides, such as organochlorine pesticides (OCPs). One of the most commonly used OCPs was dichlorodiphenyltrichlorethane (DDT), also listed as one of the main persistent organic pollutants by the United Nations Environment Program. Although the application of technical DDTs in agriculture has presumably been banned since 1980s, no apparent decline in DDTs concentration has been detected, indicating new inputs of DDTs. This new source could be attributed to the production of dicofol, a pesticide synthesized from technical DDT, and used as an acaricide in agriculture and antifouling agent in paints for ships in southern and eastern China. Because degradation of dicofol is very fast in alkaline conditions and UV light, the present work aimed to evaluate the environmental implications and toxicity of 4,4'-Dichlorobenzophenone (4,4'-DCBP) (its active and main metabolite) in the aquatic ecosystem of the PRD mouth. For this purpose and considering that no toxicological data was available for this metabolite, two well-known animal models were studied. *Artemia salina* and *Daphnia magna* were exposed to a range of 4,4'-DCBP concentrations; mortality rate, speed (cm/s) and total displacement (cm) were analysed in order to assess the lethal concentration required to kill 50% of the population (LC50s). With these LC50s, theoretical risk assessments will be performed, considering the 4,4'-DCBP levels quantified in Hong Kong and Macao in a previous study.

41926 14:00-14:30 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

The Study on Water Quality in Saen Saeb Canal: A Case Study on the Project of SWU Jointly Conservation Saen

Sanong Thongpan, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

This study consists of four purposes: 1) to evaluate the water quality in Saen Saeb canal according to the five parameters (i.e. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Positive Potential of the Hydrogen Ions (pH), Suspended Solids (SS) ; and Phosphate (PO₄³⁻); 2) to compare such water quality parameters with the water quality standards in surface water types announced by the National Environment Board No. 8 (1994); 3) to compare such water quality parameters with the water quality last year in the same period; and 4) to investigate the attitude of residents living along the canal toward Saen Saeb canal conservation. The results were as follows: 1) the results of this study indicated that the quality of water from Saen Saeb canal attended its mean in reconcile with the corresponding parameters: BOD, DO, pH, SS and PO₄³⁻ as 10.50 mg/l, 2.25 mg/l, 6.25, 25.40 mg/l, and 0.48 mg/l.; 2) the figures followed the standard values, excepting those of BOD, DO which were lower than the standards; 3) comparison of water quality in the same period last year showed that the average BOD tended to decrease and the average DO increase for SS and PO₄³⁻ Average of not exceeding the standard; and 4) The residents' attitude of conservation of the Saen Saeb canal of those living along the canal were designated as at a "good level".

15:15-16:45 | Room 503 (5F)

Sunday Session IV

Anthropology, Archaeology, Cultural Studies & Humanities

Session Chair: Rachod Nusen

39685 15:15-15:45 | Room 503 (5F)

Assessing Quality of Life and Menopausal Symptoms Among Lothas of Nagaland, India

Peteneinuo Rülü, University of Delhi, India

The study aims at assessing the quality of life and menopausal symptoms in rural population of Wozhuro range, Nagaland. In the studied population a sample size of 202 adult females were selected with age ranging from 35–60 years and were divided into two groups based on the menopausal status. An exclusion criterion was selected where those participants who were pregnant, undergone induced menopause and unmarried were excluded from the study. The quality of life was assessed using WHOQOL-BREF, Greene Climacteric Scale for menopausal symptoms and a structured proforma was formulated for collecting socio-demographic parameters. The mean and standard deviation in all domains of quality of life showed higher values among premenopausal as compared to postmenopausal females and the chi-square value was found to be significant for psychological, social and environmental domain. The multinomial regression suggested that those participants who had lower quality of life were at risk of developing anxiety, depression, somatic and vasomotor symptoms. Poor current health status also showed higher risk of depression whereas education did not show significant association with menopausal symptoms. Menopausal women were also found to be more at risk of developing anxiety and vasomotor symptoms. Rural females of Wozhuro range showed lower quality of life among postmenopausal females as compared with premenopausal females and poor quality of life was associated with the severity of menopausal symptoms. The study on related facts of menopausal women is important to help women undergo the distressing period of their life with ease.

40952 15:45-16:15 | Room 503 (5F)

From Consumers, Spectators to Creators: The Aesthetic Empowerment in Contemporary Society

Hui Ting Christine Lee, London School of Economics and Political Science, Hong Kong

Cultural distinction is a field of power struggle in which alternative forms of power are generated. To elaborate, it is the philosophical debate on culture and the arts that allows the civil society to realize the fact that culture and the arts are beyond mere products for consumption but power-contesting mediums. Cultural distinctions, differentiations between high culture versus low culture, high art versus low art, or art versus non-art, shall not be seen as neutral categorizations. Rather, they belong to the discursive production of culture, which I would like to call, the phenomenon of aesthetic vocabularies as discursive power. The arts, culture and power have always been notions that reinforce each other. Hence, instead of taking analysis of cultural distinctions as what makes cultural theory into social theory of power, developments of culture and arts have always been echoing socio-political changes. This paper aims to elaborate on the social turn of art with reference to critical theory and the work of Bourdieu. While laying out a theoretical introduction on how cultural theories enable us to understand the sociology of art, this paper shall focus on how the duality of resistance and freedom in art gives rise to the aesthetic re-appropriation of discursive power. The way how agency, society and the radically changing roles of the viewers and the artists in contemporary art reinforce each other to demystify art will also be analysed.

41530 16:15-16:45 | Room 503 (5F)

Venit Vanit: A Thai Translation of The Merchant of Venice as a Force for Sustainable Peace and Social Justice

Rachod Nusen, Chiang Mai Rajabhat University, Thailand

This paper is a study on *Venit Vanit*, a Thai translation of William Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*. It attempts to deconstruct a tendency among Thai critics and theatre practitioners to regard *Venit Vanit* as a story about the "greedy" Jew and the "merciful" Christians. This paper argues that this reading is part of a political project to promote "Thainess" which is hostile to minority groups. By emphasizing and exaggerating the evil of Shylock and the virtues of Christian characters, the translated play is used to construct a misleading image of "the others" who are trouble makers and deserve to be discriminated and punished. In turn, this perception justifies discriminatory treatments and injustice that people from minority groups are facing in reality. The paper then demonstrates that it is possible to read *Venit Vanit* in another way and use the play to encourage sustainable peace and social justice for people from different backgrounds.

15:15-16:45 | Room 505 (5F)

Sunday Session IV

Sustainability

Session Chair: Momoko Kitada

40851 15:15-15:45 | Room 505 (5F)

Sustainability of Agriculture as a Means of Livelihood among Marginal and Small Agricultural Households in India

Raya Das, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

This paper addresses two key goals of sustainable development of agriculture; one is economic profitability of farming and another is livelihood sustainability of the sector on the basis of latest large scale survey on marginal and small agricultural households in India. At the onset, the paper describes the distribution of marginal and small farmers and the pattern of their earning from farming along with their share of farm income to total income across states. Furthermore, this study analyses the structure of cost of cultivation across states considering per hectare input cost and share of individual cost item to the total cost of production. It focuses on the margin over cost (return from agriculture), followed by computation of the cost of production of per unit of output (expensiveness of farming) across farm size groups and regions. The results of double log regressions indicate that margin over cost is very low for the marginal farmers of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal which is further related to the sustainability of this sector as a source of livelihood in these regions. Livelihood sustainability has been conceptualized as the potentiality of farm income to create subsistence level of income at the household. The analysis revealed that only 25 percent of marginal farmers rely solely on agricultural income and 60 percent of them are unable to earn subsistence level of income which questions the ability of the farm sector as a sustainable source of a livelihood for the marginal and small agricultural households in India.

40746 15:45-16:15 | Room 505 (5F)

Connecting with and Converting Users Into Environmentalists: Examining the Role of Regulatory Fit, User Experience, and Engagement

Chia-Lin Hsu, Chinese Culture University, Taiwan

With the increasing awareness of the need for environmental protection, there have been significant efforts to improve people's acceptance of green products and to encourage them to engage in effective recycling for sustainable development. However, almost no studies have examined how website types through the design of gamification mechanisms on recycling influences users' intention to use it, and in turn, affect the intention towards resource recycling. This study also investigates the mediating roles of user experience and engagement. This study uses partial least squares (PLS) to test the causal relationships among website types (hedonic versus utilitarian website), regulatory focus (promotion-focused versus prevention-focused), user experience, engagement, intention to use the website, and intention towards resources recycling; it will also use PLS to explore the mediating effects of user experience and engagement in the different website types. Furthermore, this study uses Recyclebank as the subject, and then conducts a web-based questionnaire to collect data. Finally, according to the empirical results, this study contributes to website managers' understanding of the impacts of users with different regulatory focus faced with different website types, that is, the generation of regulatory fit (vs. regulatory non-fit) on behavioral intentions. Furthermore, this study helps website managers by identifying the impacts of users with different regulatory focus faced with different website types, to learn how they can improve the behavioral intention of users and understand how user experience and engagement are important factors. In summary, the findings of this study can help to connect with and convert users into environmentalists.

40423 16:15-16:45 | Room 505 (5F)

Bridging the Global and Local Needs for Sustainable Maritime and Ocean Development Through Capacity Building Training

Momoko Kitada, World Maritime University, Sweden

Johan Bolmsten, World Maritime University, Sweden

This paper discusses the application of innovation tools and techniques to a training course for maritime and ocean professionals who are expected to contribute to sustainable development of their countries. In 2015, the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations (UN) to facilitate collaborative partnerships in achieving the prioritised areas of worldwide development by 2030. As a specialized UN university, the mandate of World Maritime University (WMU) is capacity building through education and research. However, there was a gap between their gained knowledge and its application to practice when the graduates go back to their countries. To bridge this gap, a training course was developed to teach how to transform their knowledge to practice and focus on practical methods for capacity building in developing countries. The training was designed to localise the SDGs and practising innovative thinking. Innovation tools and techniques were used during the workshops and the grouped students demonstrated their abilities of developing a project concept and identifying necessary resources to achieve their specific objectives. Audio-visual data were collected during the workshops and two focus groups were conducted after the training course. The paper concludes that innovation workshops have benefited the majority of participants in terms of internalising the global agenda and externalising the concept in its local contexts. The process of transforming knowledge to practice by using innovation tools and techniques reflects the idea of knowledge management. The course has proven the element of innovation as an important component to design such training.

15:15-16:45 | Room 506 (5F)

Sunday Session IV

Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management

Session Chair: Banhi Jha

40908 15:15-15:45 | Room 506 (5F)

Reduction of Toxic Gases From Hydrolysis Process of Secondary Aluminum Dross

Satamongkon Trekitwattanukul, King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand

Lida Simasatitkul, King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand

Sukanya Thepwatee, King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand

Siriporn Pranee, Kasetsart University, Thailand

Samitthichai Seeyangnok, King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Thailand

Nowadays, people use a lot of aluminium in many applications such as vehicle parts, building parts and packaging due to its properties of high strength, high scratch resistance and low weight. Aluminium waste can be recycled by melting at high temperature generating pure aluminium and aluminium dross; Aluminium dross is non-value product. Aluminium dross is a hazardous waste which contains various compounds such as aluminium nitrile, aluminium sulfide, aluminium phosphide and many kinds of salt. When aluminium dross contacts with water or moisture in the air it can produce odorous gases. These gases are affecting to human health and the environment. This research proposes the way to accelerate hydrolysis process of aluminium dross and toxic gases trapping by acid or alkaline solution. The aluminium dross as received was characterized by the X-ray diffraction technique. The results show the kind of generated toxic gases from the hydrolysis process and were confirmed by a gas detector tube. Ammonium gas was generated by using an alkaline solution. Moreover, hydrogen sulfide and phosphine gas were generated by an acid solution. Toxic gases trapping were achieved by hydrochloric acid, potassium permanganate solution and ethylene glycol.

39285 15:45-16:15 | Room 506 (5F)

Farmer's Perceptions about Climate Change in the Upper East Region of Ghana

Abdul-Razak Zakaria, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Kenichi Matsui, University of Tsukuba, Japan

This paper assesses smallholder rice farmers' perceptions about climate change in the Upper East Region of Ghana. We used a pretested questionnaire to understand farmer's experiences about climate hazards from fifteen communities in the eastern corridor of the region. We also used cross-tabulation and Chi-square in exploring the relationships between respondents' socio-demographic characteristics and perceptions about climate change. Results from the field survey show that more than 60% of respondents have experienced climate hazards in the form of increasing temperature, decreasing rainfall and changing planting time. The Chi-square analysis indicated that female and male perception regarding drought events were significantly different. Farmers' perceptions about climate change in this study positively corresponds with previous studies in Ghana and the Upper East Region. Surveyed respondents have demonstrated a high level of awareness and knowledge about climate change hazards which can serve as a basis for enhanced climate change adaptation. We argue that farmers' perceptions and experiences about climate change hazard can be used where climate data is not available. It could also serve as complementary information to climate data for adaptation planning and decision making.

41972 16:15-16:45 | Room 506 (5F)

Kala Cotton: A Sustainable Alternative

Banhi Jha, National Institute of Fashion Technology, India

Further to the Brundtland Report, Our Common Future (1987) this paper extends the model of sustainable practices of 'interconnecting people, processes and environment' (Hethorn and Ulasewicz 2008) to cotton-growing farmer community and users of cotton among organizations Indian designers. Presently, 96% of India's cotton cultivation is under Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) cotton crops, the first genetically modified crop to be approved for cultivation in India in 2002. While introduction of Bt cotton led to a dramatic increase in production across cotton producing states, there have also been controversies regarding allegations of spurring farmer suicides in the country, thereby pointing to unsustainability of these genetically modified seeds. The greatest sustainability challenges for cotton cultivation are to reduce pesticides, fertilizers and water use while promoting better working conditions and financial returns for farmers. Organic cotton cultivation is a system that does not use synthetic pesticides, fertilizers, growth regulators or defoliants. Kala cotton is an indigenous, organic, rain-fed crop growing in eastern Kutch, Gujarat. This species of cotton offers obvious benefits including healthier soil quality and place less demand on the scarce water resources. In order to explore the possibilities of Kala cotton, some non-government organizations (NGOs) are engaging with farmers to research about the crop to facilitate collaborations with weavers. Some fashion designers, online crafts and even a large textile mill are using Kala cotton for fashion apparel. Through survey and interviews of a sustainable fashion designer and an NGO, this paper discusses the resurgence of Kala cotton.

15:15-16:45 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Sunday Session IV

Environmental Sustainability & Human Consumption

Session Chair: Mohd Elmuntasir Ahmed

41241 15:15-15:45 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Desirable Specification of Vetiver Grass Roofing Making Machine

Kridsada Saisang, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand
Krawee Treeamnuk, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand
Tawarat Treeamnuk, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand

This research objective was to utilize the grass waste by using it via grass roofing material. The appropriate mechanism and powertrain of the machine for reducing the handwork process and time in grass roofing material manufacture were studied. The SolidWorks 2016 Software was used to design and determine the limitation of mechanisms by use the Motion Studies function of the software. The analyzed data were calculated to determine the size of actuator and power required for driving the machine. The result found that the designed machine required 6 bars of air supply pressure and could have 5 main components: 1) Grass sheet folding mechanism driven by the 63 mm diameter of pneumatic cylinder with the 28.08 liters/min air supply; 2) Grass sheet pressing mechanism powered by a couple of 40 mm diameter of pneumatic cylinder with the air supply 15.06 liters/min; 3) The wood rod frame gripping mechanism driven by the 12 mm diameter of pneumatic cylinder with the air supply 0.66 liters/min; (4) The grass sheet feeding mechanism for the sewing process used the 50 Watts electric gear motor; and (5) Electric sewing machine model GK26-1A to seam the grass sheet with the wood rod frame.

40579 15:45-16:15 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Recycle of Semarang City Liquid Waste with "Reuse" Consortium of Mangrove Probiotic Bacteria Treatment

Delianis Pringgenies, University of Diponegoro, Indonesia
Rini Widiyadmi, Sma Islam Al Azhar 14 Semarang, Indonesia
Ragil Susilowati, Diponegoro University, Indonesia
Azahra Aliyyu Denaldo, Sma Islam Al Azhar 14 Semarang, Indonesia
Muhamad Afwan Shadri Viharyo, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

Statement of the Problem: Reuse bioactivator liquid composter had been produced for liquid waste treatment consist of four probiotic bacteria function as pathogenic antibacterial-agents. Whereas the use of four consortium probiotic bacteria will have a better pathogenic antibacterial activity than only one type. The purpose of the research is to process liquid waste and produce clean water by means of eliminating the number of pathogenic bacteria using a "Reuse" probiotic consortium. Further step is pathogenic bacteria count after treatment and phyto-chemical analysis of the "reuse" product. Methodology and Theoretical Orientation: Reused liquid is added to each waste water sample in 10 and 20 ppm concentration. Observation includes: resulting odor, microbial development, absorbance rate, identification of pathogenic bacteria by morphology, and phytochemical screening of the resulting compounds. The results show that sample with 20 ppm reused water is odorless, with lowered density of pathogenic bacteria population from 12×10^8 cell/mL to 3×10^8 cell/mL, and lowered absorbance rate from 0.625 nm to 0.225 nm. Staphylococcus Aureus is found to be the most prevalent pathogenic bacteria in the waste water. The microbial consortium is found to produce alkaloid, tannin, and steroid. The formation of inhibition zones is the result of microbial consortium activity against the pathogenic bacteria. Conclusion & Significance: Applied technology of "Reuse" mangrove probiotic bacteria consortium had significantly be able in recycling Semarang city liquid waste to produce clean water.

39557 16:15-16:45 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

Improved Hybrid Biological Reactor Design Under Mixed-Growth Conditions

Mohd Elmuntasir Ahmed, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, Kuwait
Rashed Al-Yaseen, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, Kuwait

Wastewater treatment and disposal is a pillar for safeguarding public health and sustaining socioeconomic development. The cost and design efficiency of various wastewater treatment technologies are key factors in the economic value of treated wastewater. However, biological treatment processes are among the most valuable among a vast array of treatment technologies. Biological reactors conventional design procedures are normally sufficient to achieve desired treatment efficiencies while assuming suspended-growth only and attached growth only. The ASP and RBC are typical examples. This assumption of one dominant state of microorganisms has come under increased scrutiny in recent years due to advances in biological processes. For instance, in a fluidized bed biofilm reactor or an integrated film activated sludge reactor, high fluid shear can dislodge attached cells in high quantity and increases the amount of suspended cells. These biofilm reactor, intended by design, may actually be operating like a suspended growth reactor. As such, these reactors have become a bona fide "hybrid" biological reactors. In hybrid biofilm reactors neither suspended nor biofilm kinetics are dominant. Procedures incorporating both suspended and attached growth kinetics must be used. This paper addresses possible improvement in the design procedure for hybrid reactors using a mathematical model and preliminary results of experimental testing of a hybrid reactor using petrochemical wastewater. The model takes into consideration parameters which were not considered in conventional design procedures such as biofilm diffusional resistance, suspended versus attached microorganisms substrate utilization ratio (biomass ratio in conventional design procedures), hydraulic retention time, and shear loss.

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Virtual Presentations

40853

Research on Photovoltaic Power Generations Installed in Veranda of Apartment Houses

Keiju Matsui, Minna-denryoku Inc., Japan

Eiji Oishi, Minna-denryoku Inc., Japan

Mikio Yasubayashi, Chubu University, Japan

Masayoshi Umeno, Chubu University, Japan

Masaru Hasegawa, Chubu University, Japan

Preserving the developments of the economy, science and technology while conquering the problems against environmental conservation is an important assignment for humanity. The usage of renewable energies is expected to be able to mitigate such problem. Renewable energy including photovoltaic power generation have been accepted and has spread widely. Various innovative power conditioning systems have been also studied. In domestic utilization, the actual application of such solar panels is almost always installed on the roof of a detached house. However, some residents living in the apartment house are having a fairly strong desire to contribute for energy saving due to natural energy generation. Generating power in such a case is fairly reduced, so the system construction should be balanced with the reduced power. Thus, it is necessary to improve the construction toward a simple one. In this paper, in order to address this, simple and concise photovoltaic power generating systems are examined. Considering fairly reduced generation power and narrow space of installation in the apartment houses, the system constructions should be simple and concise. The system construction which gratified their wishes are presented and discussed. These solar panels can be easily connected like ordinary home appliances having an attached plug for connection. For reversed power flows and increasing harmonics, protecting circuits are installed in the input power line. Simple system circuits and construction will be presented and discussed.

41937

Surviving Change by Engaging Sustainable Development

Koushik Ghosh, Central Washington University, USA

Despite the alarming UNIPCC reports, the policy discourse on climate change has remained focused on changing incentives for businesses, using government mechanisms, such as subsidies for clean energy, carbon tax, and creating a market for carbon. While this discourse is valuable, since it tries to establish a price for carbon, to which businesses are expected to respond and change their business models, public policy focus remains consciously and deliberately unaware of the ethical aspects related to habitat and environment. The focus, remains on economic efficiency (resource allocation) and equity (distribution). Unfortunately, the radical uncertainty and change that climate change is expected to trigger, as we cross temperature thresholds established in the earlier reports, makes it imperative that all discussions of efficient solutions and equity debates be paired and linked with the ethical aspect of living and surviving in times of change. Fundamental changes, such as wars, and social upheaval-related events, which climate change is promising to be, requires us to move away from the relatively easier discourse about changing the "business as usual" model by crafting new "incentives." The changes that all the species of this planet are facing, requires us to engage with the ethics of sustainable development, and not just its distributional equity and market efficiency. This paper attempts to introduce a very germane discussion of ethics into the equity-efficiency framework, which presently provides the scaffolding for the public policy discussion on climate change and sustainable development.

41935

Arab Food Security and Agricultural Development Policies the Experience of Algeria, Iraq

Nawfal K Ali Al Onayni, University of Mosul, Iraq

The study aims to identify the key elements of the Arab food security gap, and analyses the indicators of treatment, which repeatedly re-focus on agricultural development and related policies. The current focus in the development of Arab agricultural capacity is on experience of Iraq and Algeria being resource-rich economies and poor in food production. The Arab region is suffering decades of serious food dependency and rely on a deepening imports despite the abundance of material, financial and water resources, required to catch self-sufficiency. It assumes that the problem is institutional one rather than real development. It suggests scurrying to address the root of the problem on the relationships that can be estimated from a mathematical model for investment in technical sectors for quench, irrigation, and mass production agricultural lands.



Conference Highlights: The Past 12 Months

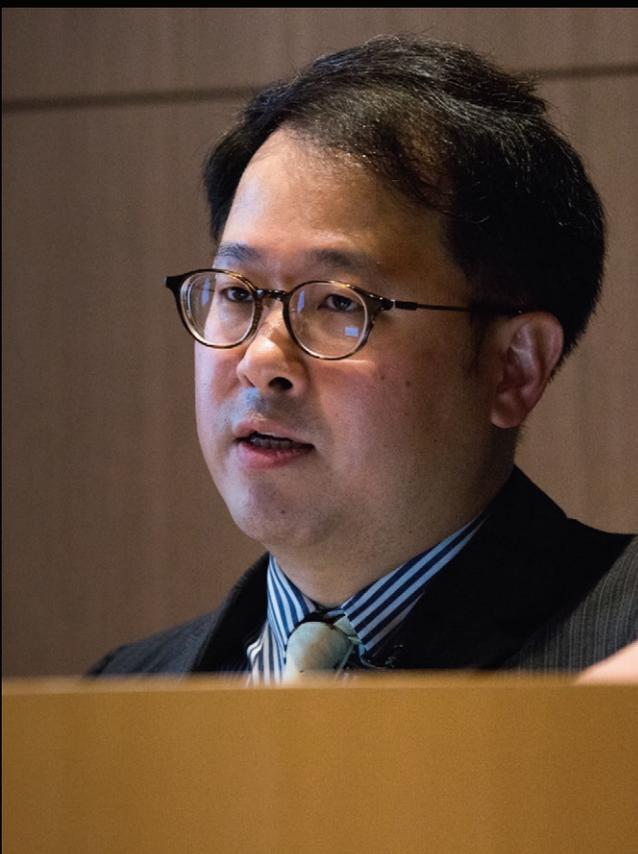
Since 2009, IAFOR has welcomed university presidents, faculty deans, journalists, national politicians, government ministers, diplomats, charity leaders, think tank directors, company presidents, documentary photographers, movie directors, members of the armed forces, actors, lawyers, doctors, jurists,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

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



Above left: Professor Diane Hawley Nagatomo of Ochanomizu University, Japan, delivers the opening Keynote Presentation at The Asian Conference on Language Learning (ACLL2018), held in Kobe, Japan. The conference theme was “Surviving and Thriving: Education in Times of Change”, and Professor Nagatomo reflected this in her address exploring questions of gender, and personal and professional identity among Western female English Language Teachers in Japan “Surviving and Thriving in the Gendered Waters of Japan: Ten Women’s Stories”. **Above right:** The second Keynote Speaker was Professor Bonny Norton of the University of British Columbia, Canada, who joined the conference by video link, and also tackled questions of identity in her insightful Keynote Presentation on “Identity and Language Learning in an Unequal Digital World”.

Below left: Professor Ken Urano of Hokkai-Gakuen University, Japan, listens to questions following his Featured Presentation at ACLL2018, titled “Task-Based Language Teaching in an English for Business Purposes Program”. **Below right:** Professor Emerita Judy Noguchi delivers a Featured Presentation on English for Specific Purposes (ESP) entitled “A New Paradigm for English Language Teaching in Asian Contexts”. A Professor Emerita of Kobe Gakuin University, Judy Noguchi served as the first Dean of its Faculty of Global Communication. She served as Vice-President of JACET (The Japan Association of College English Teachers) from 2015 to 2017 and as President of JACET Kansai Chapter from 2010 to 2015.





Above left: Professor Umberto Ansaldo, Chair of the School of Humanities at The University of Hong Kong, delivers a wide-ranging keynote that looked at controversial questions of language preservation and conservation in “Heritage in Language?”, as part of a plenary panel on Language and Heritage. The panel explored issues surrounding the role of heritage languages in contemporary society and education, both from theoretical perspectives as well as practical solutions. **Above right:** Dr Lisa Lim, Head of the Department of English and at the University of Hong Kong and a noted scholar on the sociolinguistics of globalisation, delivered a keynote on “Heritage in Language: Nurturing Collective, Socially Relevant and Transformative Research in Education”. Here she is pictured in an exchange during the moderated panel which followed both presentations.

Below left: Professor Steve Cornwell IAFOR President, also Vice-President of Osaka Jogakuin University, Japan, takes part in a Featured Panel Presentation on “Language Learning in a Time of Complexity and Change” at ACLL2018, which asked and encouraged delegates to reflect and draw on their own experiences in language learning education. **Below centre:** Professor Ted O’Neill of Gakushuin University, Japan, and an IAFOR Vice-President, speaks as part of the same panel on his experience helping to found a new faculty at the university. **Below right:** Professor Jo Mynard, Director of the Self-Access Learning Centre (SALC) at Kanda University of International Studies (KUIS) in Japan in a light-hearted moment engaging with a member of the audience in the same panel.





Above left: Professor Eun Kyung Min of Seoul National University, South Korea delivers a Keynote Presentation entitled "The Prospect ... towards the East": Reorienting Eighteenth-Century British Literature". Her research interests include Enlightenment ethics and aesthetics, the history of literary canon formation, and early modern cultural history; she is also interested in Asian literature in English, Asian American Literature, and Asian cultural production in general. Her keynote was delivered as a part of The Asian Conference of Arts and Humanities (ACAH2018), where the conference theme was "Recentering: Asian Spaces, Cultures and Ideas in the 21st Century". **Above centre:** Professor Li Ou of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong responds to a question following her Keynote Presentation entitled "British Romanticism in China: Received, Revised, and Resurrected". Li Ou is Associate Professor at Department of English, the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Professor Ou's research interests include Romantic poetry and cultural/literary relations between China and Britain. **Above right:** Professor Georges Depeyrot of the Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, and Director of the IAFOR Silk Road Initiative, introduces the scope of the programme to delegates at ACAH2018. Professor Depeyrot is a monetary historian and Board Member of the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), France. He is the author or co-author of more than one hundred volumes, and is the founding director of the Moneta publishing house, the most important collection of books on the topic of money. Professor Depeyrot is a member of the board of trustees of the Centre National de Recherche Scientifique.

Below left: Dr Yutaka Mino of the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art, Japan delivers a Keynote Presentation on The Ceramic Road as part of the IAFOR Silk Road Initiative at ACAH2018. Dr Mino is the Director of the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art, where the conference plenary session was held, and one of Japan's leading museum curators, as well as a Chinese ceramic and art historian of international renown. **Below right:** Dr Shoso Shimbo is a leading exponent of Ikebana, the Japanese art of flower arrangement. Dr Shimbo was selected by *Belle* magazine as one of six "Australia's top floral designers" and has won multiple awards including the Gold Award at the Melbourne International Flower & Garden Show. He is a director of the International Society of Ikebana Studies and he teaches "Japanese Aesthetics: From Ikebana to Contemporary Art" at RMIT. Here he is seen with his beautiful creation, following a demonstration at the ACAH Welcome Reception.





Above: The 2018 ACAH Conference in Kobe hosted a series of IAFOR Silk Road Initiative associated presentations on the conference theme of "Recentring: Asian Spaces, Cultures and Ideas in the 21st Century", using this as the lense through which researchers associated with the Initiative discussed a range of topics, covering art and culture, as well as history, politics, and international relations, and a special symposium was organised with the cooperatlon of Kobe University and the Nara National Museum, both of which organisations IAFOR will work on a planned Silk Road Conference in 2019. Pictured here after the presentations (from left to right) are Dr Sakae Naito, Chief Curator of the Nara National Museum and expert on Buddhist art; Kiyomitsu Yui, Professor of Sociology and Executive Director of the Centre for EU Academic Collaboration at Kobe University; Professor Hiroko Masumoto, Dean of the Graduate School of Humanities of Kobe University; Professor Noriyuki Inoue, Vice-President of Kobe University, and Professor Georges Depeyrot, Director of the IAFOR Silk Road Initiative. For more information about the IAFOR Silk Road Initiative, please visit www.silkroad.iafor.org.

Below left: Professor Ka-ho Joshua Mok listens to a response to his Keynote Presentation on "The Quest for World-class University Status: The Role of Liberal Arts University Nurturing Leaders for Uncertain Futures". Professor Mok is the Vice-President and concurrently Lam Man Tsan Chair Professor of Comparative Policy of Lingnan University, Hong Kong, and one of the world's leading scholars in international higher education research. His recent published works have focused on comparative social development and social policy responses in the Greater China region and East Asia. He is also the founding Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Asian Public Policy* (London: Routledge) and *Asian Education and Development Studies* (Emerald) as well as a Book Series Editor for Routledge and Springer. **Below middle:** Dr Xu Di of the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA discusses issues of education and ethics as part of a plenary panel entitled "The Challenge to Survive and Thrive in the 21st Global Learning Space/Community: Technology and Ethics". Xu Di is an educational philosopher and professor in the department of Education Foundations, at the College of Education in the University of Hawai'i-Mānoa whose research focuses on bridging Eastern and Western philosophy for educational practices. **Below right:** Professor Curtis Ho delivers a presentation as part of the same panel. Professor Ho is Department Chair and Graduate Chair of the Learning Design and Technology department at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, who is a noted expert in educational media research, interactive multimedia, web-based instruction, distance education, video technology, and computer-based education.





Above left: Professor Dexter Da Silva, Professor of Educational Psychology at Keisen University in Tokyo, delivers a presentation as part of the Featured Panel entitled "Psychological Literacy: The Most Important Literacy for the 21st Century", at the jointly held Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences, and the Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy in Kobe. Dr Da Silva He has taught EFL at junior high school, language schools and universities in Sydney, Australia, and for more than two decades has been living and teaching at the tertiary level in Japan. **Above right:** Professor Ronald Mellado Miller of Brigham Young University, Hawaii, fields questions during the same panel. An academic psychologist, Dr Miller's main interests are in the areas of applied statistical analysis and predictive modelling. He has led research in Tonga, Fiji, and Samoa, working with governments and NGOs to improve educational and other social outcomes.

Below left: Dr James W. McNally of the University of Michigan, USA and the NACDA Program on Aging, in a lighter moment during his Featured Presentation on a serious topic; "Patterns of Depression Among Elderly Asian Immigrants to the United States Over the Past Decade". Dr McNally is the Director of the NACDA Program on Aging, a data archive containing over 1,500 studies related to health and the aging lifecourse. He has worked extensively on issues related to international aging and changing perspectives on the role of family support in the later stages of the aging lifecourse. A Vice-President of IAFOR, he is the Chair of the Social Sciences & Sustainability division of the International Academic Advisory Board. **Below right:** Professor Frank S. Ravitch of Michigan State University College of Law, USA, is a constitutional lawyer with an international reputation who works across the fields of ethics, religion and law. He has authored several books, including *Freedom's Edge: Religious Freedom, Sexual Freedom, and the Future of America* (Cambridge University Press, 2016); *Marketing Creation: The Law and Intelligent Design* (Cambridge University Press 2012), and *Masters of Illusion: The Supreme Court and the Religion Clauses* (NYU Press 2007), as well as amicus briefs to the U.S. Supreme Court. Here he delivers a wide-ranging, timely and powerful Keynote Presentation entitled "Law, Religion and Authoritarianism: From State Shinto to Religio-Trumpism", in which he draws some uncomfortable parallels between the present political situation in the USA with darker moments in Japan's past.





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

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

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

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



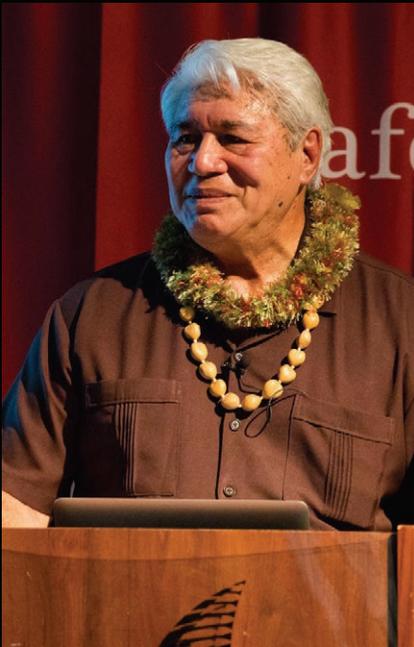


Some 250 scholars and educators from more than 40 countries came together for the IAFOR International Conferences on Education (IICEHawaii2018), and Sustainability, Energy and the Environment (IICSEEHawaii2018) at the Hawaii International Convention Center in Honolulu, Hawaii for an event held in partnership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

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

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





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

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





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

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

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





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

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

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

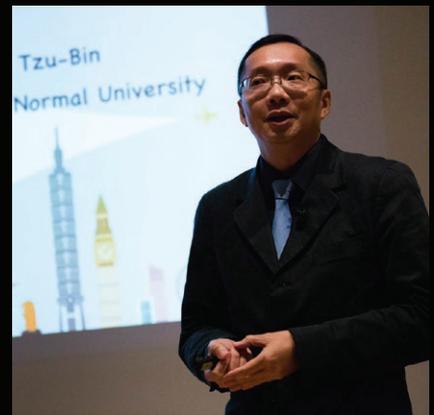




The Asian Conference on Education 2017 (ACE2017) saw more than 250 scholars from 38 countries come together in Kobe, Japan to look at the theme of "Educating for Change" from a variety of interdisciplinary perspectives, cultural backgrounds, and national contexts.

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

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





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

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

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

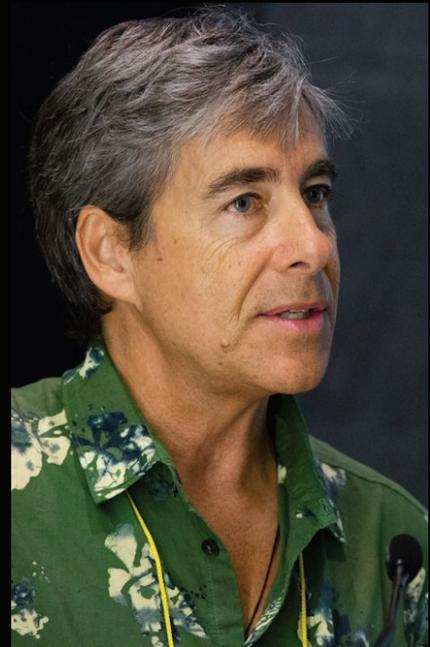




Above left: Dr Simon Sleight, Senior Lecturer in Australian History at King's College London delivers a Keynote Speech at The IAFOR International Conference on the City 2017 (City2017) in Barcelona, addressing delegates on the topic of memory and the modern city. Dr Sleight's work explores the history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

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





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

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





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

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

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





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

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

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





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

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

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



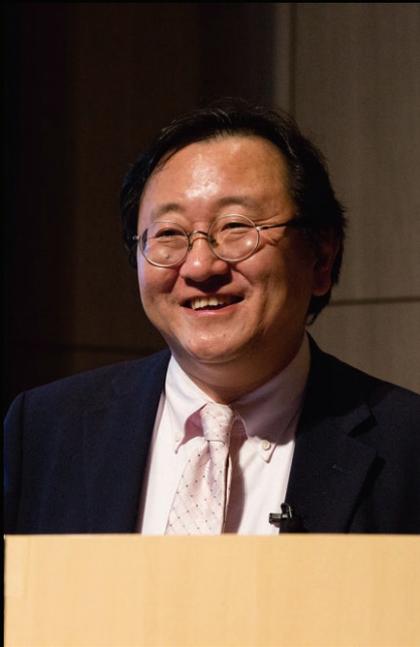


Above left: At The European Conference on Education 2017 (ECE2017), Professor Kwame Akyeampong of the Centre for International Education (CIE), University of Sussex, UK, gives a Keynote Presentation on transforming the educational experience of African children through emancipatory research. Professor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

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

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





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

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

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



The IAFOR Silk Road Initiative

The IAFOR Silk Road Initiative encourages individuals and institutions working across the world to support and undertake research centring on the contact between countries and regions in Europe and Asia – from Gibraltar to Japan – and the maritime routes that went beyond, into the South-East Continent and the Philippines, and later out into the Pacific Islands and the United States. The IAFOR Silk Road Initiative is concerned with all aspects of this contact, and examines both material and intellectual traces, as well as consequences.

www.silkroad.iafor.org

The IAFOR Silk Road Initiative

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

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

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

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

Rationale

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

In a world of rankings, algorithms, unedited "news", and self-referential "centres of excellence", it is facile to conclude that the centre and pinnacle of all knowledge is held by a few pockets of venture-capital-backed open-plan offices in Silicon Valley, or schools and universities in which the cloistered architecture does not even offer the pretence of openness. Globalisation, and the technology that has enabled it, has allowed an immense flowering of possibilities in communication and access to knowledge, while at the same time increasing alienation from self and society, encouraging "virtual" worlds, creating and cementing fissures, and encouraging fear of the foreign. It is only through encounters with difference that we are able to shape ourselves and our ideas, and physical human interaction is and remains at the source of all value. The international, intercultural and interdisciplinary meetings that lie at the heart of IAFOR and this research initiative have never been more important in our globalised world.

Lead Institutions

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

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



IAFOR Silk Road Initiative 2018 Moscow Roundtable Report

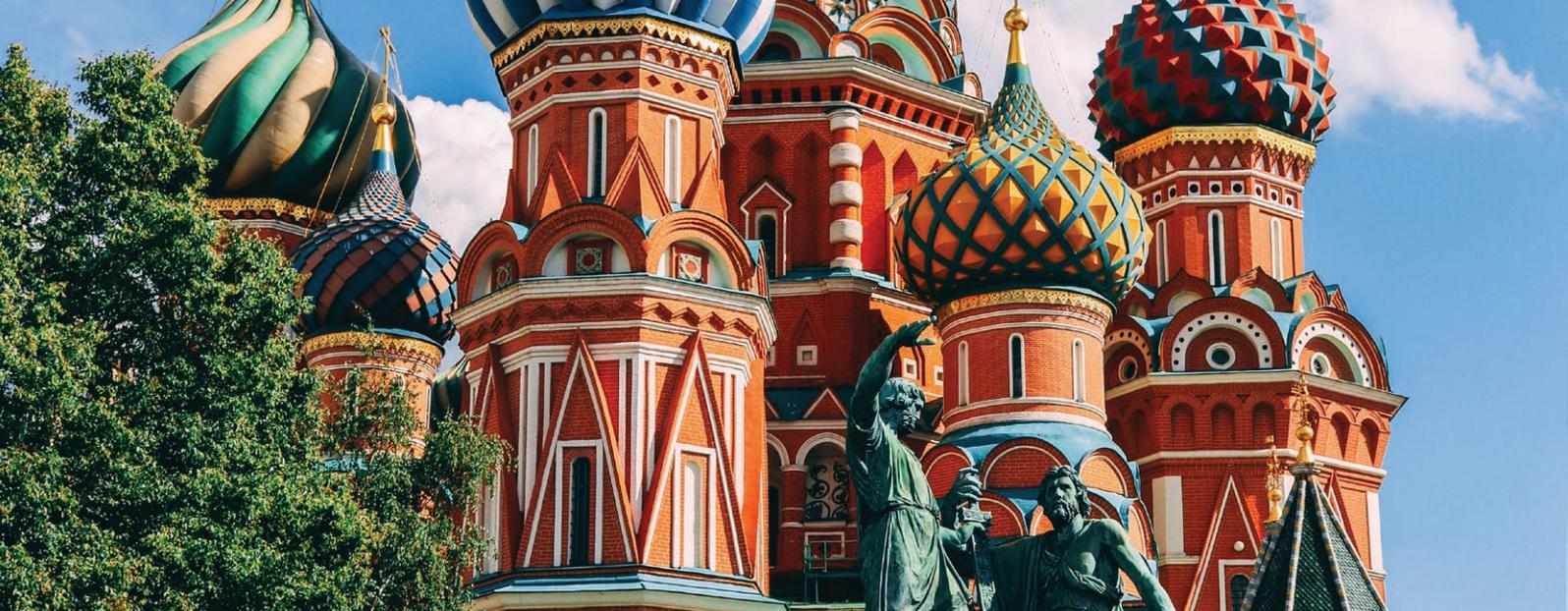
The first IAFOR Silk Road Initiative roundtable of 2018 was held in Moscow on February 21, and in partnership with Moscow State University.

The event was hosted by the Moscow State University Institute of Asian and African Studies, and opened by the Director of the Institute, renowned scholar of politics and international relations, Professor Igor I. Abylgaziev. Attended by a group of invited scholars from both universities in Moscow and abroad, the Roundtable was organised with the kind support of the President of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Area Studies, Professor Svetlana Ter Minasova, and Dr Elena Mishieva, Academic Secretary of the same faculty, and IAFOR Silk Road Initiative Project Coordinator in Moscow.

The roundtable was co-chaired by Professor Georges Depeyrot of the École Normale Supérieure (ENS), Paris, and Board member of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), and Dr Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO of IAFOR, and took as its subject, "International Academic Cooperation in Uncertain Times". The topic was very timely, as this is a period of great global political uncertainty.

Professor Svetlana Ter Minasova delivered the opening address, which set the scene by underlining that most senior academics had effectively lived in two separate countries in succession; The Soviet Union until 1991, and then Russia since that time. She described the Soviet times as the "Kingdom of Prohibitions", where everything was governed by what could not be done, and by what was prohibited, and there existed an insularity and isolationism, making relations with countries outside the communist sphere difficult.

With the fall of the erstwhile "enemy" of the USSR, the new Russia became suddenly very popular, as different Western companies, NGOs and universities, sought to quickly build relations with the country, and money started to pour in as people sought to gain market position and influence. Although that created funding pools that had until that point been non-existent, it also ushered in an era of inflation, and meant university lecturer wages were not enough to live on, and obliged many to engage in supplementary private tuition, with academics being underpaid and overworked. This has led to the familiar problem of a brain drain, and economic migration, as Russian academics sought higher paid opportunities abroad. Although there have been market reforms introduced, the state education system remains slow and highly bureaucratic. A presentation by Dr Lubov Kulik of the Faculty of Economics at Moscow State University spoke of the economics of education in a presentation that considered education as both a public good and a commodity. *[Report cont'd on the next page.]*



Recently, Russia has found itself more distanced from the west, as a result of, and resulting in, a context of increased authoritarianism and nationalism, and this has often made international research collaborations more difficult, and has seen cuts in funding from such programs as Erasmus +. For its part, the Russian funding bodies have continued to prioritise STEM subjects over the liberal arts, following a policy that mirrors most other countries. In the non-science areas of study, funding is more often directed towards internationally and internally sensitive issues that are often geared towards encouraging internal cohesion, nation building and so on, and in areas such as geopolitics, minority languages and religions; not surprising given that Russia is at once an old and a young country.

The intellectual life of the country is heavily weighted in Moscow and St Petersburg, although there are attempts to ensure that other parts of the country are well funded, and there are well-respected state universities elsewhere in the country, such as Novosibirsk and Vladivostok, as well as satellite campuses in the former Soviet republics, where Russia maintains considerable economic, cultural and linguistic influence.

The country also enjoys relations with many of the countries it now borders, and although these are historically weighted both positively and negatively, reflect a continued strong regional and cultural influence, where there are also large minority ethnic Russian populations. China has enjoyed a continued intellectual relationship with Russia, and there are frequent exchanges of students and professors alike, and Russian enjoys continued popularity in China, while Chinese is becoming a more popular language option. Professor Tatiana Dobrosklonskaya of Moscow State University, and a Visiting Professor at Beijing International Studies University gave a presentation which looked at the relationship and an overview of educational and cultural exchange between the two countries.

Professor Ljiljana Markovic, Dean of the Faculty of Philology at the University of Belgrade closed the symposium by speaking of the modernisation paradigms of education, and in a context of political instability, drawing attention to crises of identity, both individual and national. She underlined that we must seek ways to collaborate, to work together, and that this is both a philosophical and practical commitment.

In all, the symposium was a great success, and we look forward to future IAFOR Silk Road Initiative events.

Dr Joseph Haldane
Chairman and CEO, IAFOR



The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2017

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

www.iaforphotoaward.org



Friday, June 08 | 11:40-11:55 | Prokofiev Hall (2F)

IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2017

Award Winners Screening

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

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

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

Award Judges



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

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



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

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



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

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

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

Supporters

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

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



Sponsorship Opportunities

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

Reviewers

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

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

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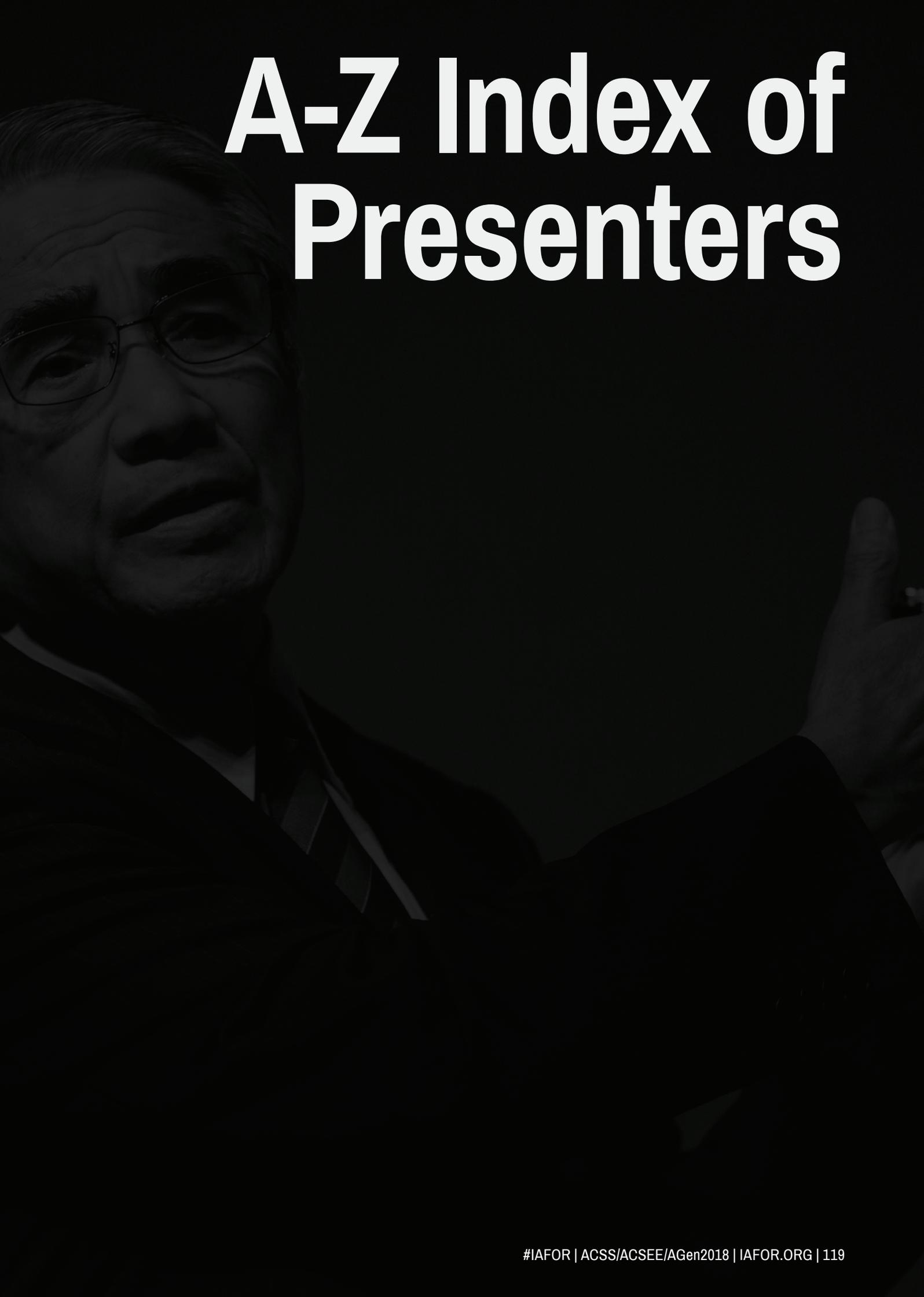
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ACE2018 TOKYO, JAPAN

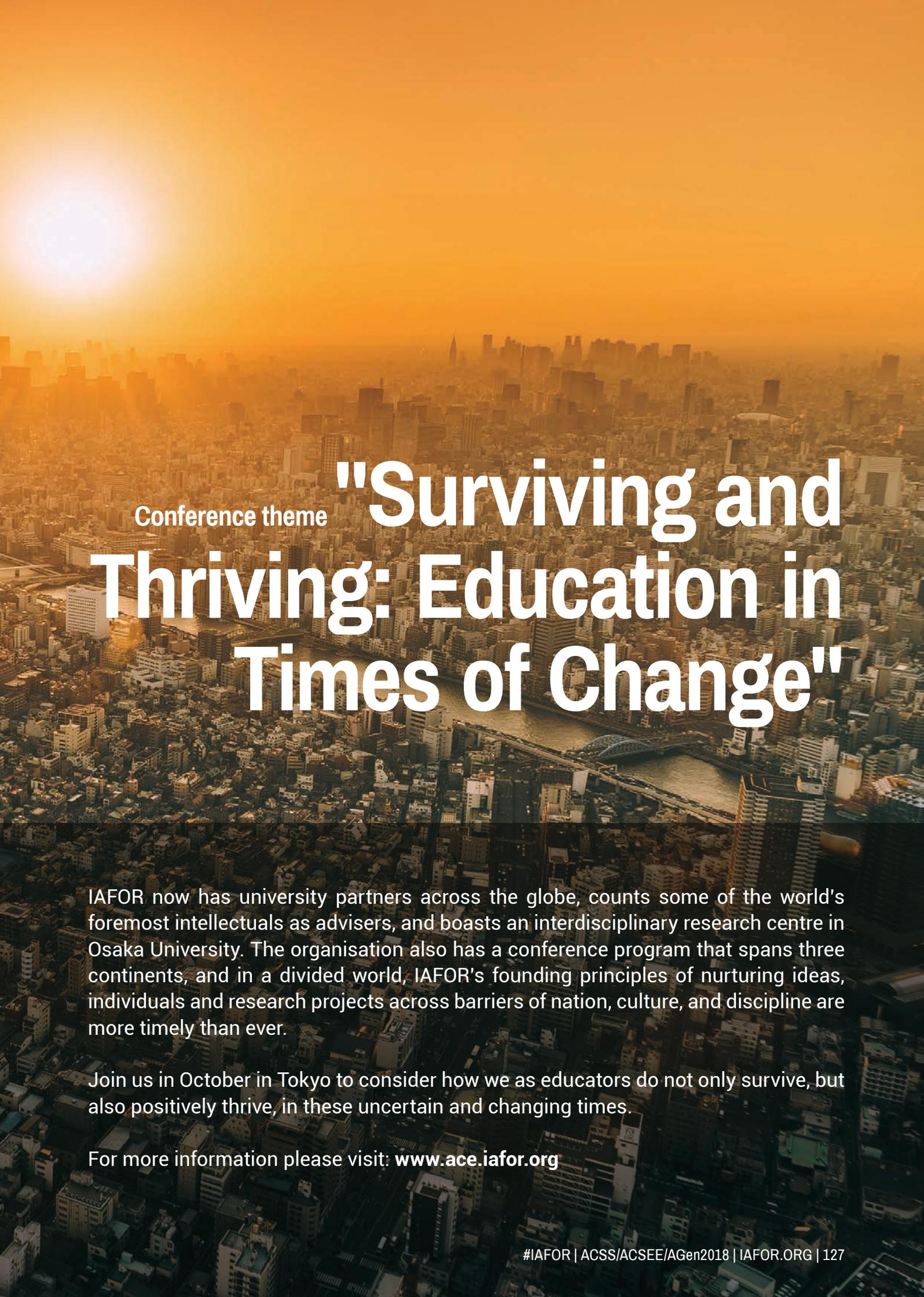
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October 13-15, 2018 | Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo, Japan

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

An aerial photograph of a dense cityscape, likely Tokyo, taken from a high angle. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden-orange glow over the entire scene. The buildings are packed closely together, and a river or canal winds through the city. The overall atmosphere is one of a bustling, modern urban environment.

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"Surviving and Thriving: Education in Times of Change"

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

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

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Heritage–HongKong2018

HONG KONG

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The IAFOR Conference on Heritage – Hong Kong 2018

Location & Venue: The University of Hong Kong (HKU), Hong Kong
Dates: Wednesday, December 05, 2018 to Friday, December 07, 2018

Final Abstract Submission Deadline: September 20, 2018

Advance Registration Deadline: September 21, 2018

Final Registration Deadline: October 19, 2018

Heritage studies have become a significant and well-identified area of both scholarly study and societal engagement. The management of artistic, cultural and intellectual resources is an increasingly difficult challenge that requires the ability to appreciate, and the skills to protect and conserve, the diversity of human production.

This conference aims to host and promote discussions about ways in which human heritage is perceived, described, as well as managed in contemporary society, with particular focus on Asian contexts. We are interested in highlighting the challenges in relation to intangible heritage, which poses issues of ethics such as property rights, political control in totalitarian regimes, and endangerment under the pressure of globalising forces.

We invite papers as well as panel proposals on the following topics:

- Descriptive/documentary approaches to intellectual heritage, in terms of thought, language, and cultural/artistic performances and traditions
- Heritage Perception and Management
- Challenging the Heritage Narrative
- Heritage and Film in Popular Culture
- Migration Networks and Heritage
- Heritage and the Digital World
- Heritage Tourism
- Heritage and Gender
- The Local Context

Hong Kong has traditionally been associated as a meeting place of peoples, ideas and concepts; of clashes, fusions and synergies, including East and West, tradition and modernity, freedom and repression. After years of rapid development, modernisation and relative wealth, the notion of 'heritage' has started to gain currency, especially in terms of built heritage. However many forms of less tangible heritage are still poorly understood and overlooked in Hong Kong, China, and indeed throughout the world. Traditional crafts, musical heritage, minority languages, youth culture, and most recently liberal philosophies are all part of a heritage which Hong Kong, like many other places, might stand to lose. In this sense it is an ideal crossroads to meet and discuss regional trends and global conceptions of intangible and intellectual heritage, its challenges, its management, and its future.

For more information and to submit an abstract visit:

www.heritage-hongkong.iafor.org

Upcoming Events

Tokyo, Japan, 2018

October 5–7

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

October 9–11

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

October 13–15

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

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

Brighton, UK, 2018

June 29 – July 1

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

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

July 3–4

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

**The European Conference on
Ethics, Religion & Philosophy**
(ecerp.iafor.org)

July 6–7

The European Conference on the Social Sciences
(ecss.iafor.org)

**The European Conference on
Sustainability, Energy & the Environment**
(ecsee.iafor.org)

July 9–10

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

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

Barcelona, Spain, 2018

July 13–15

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

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

www.iafor.org/conferences

Upcoming Events

Hong Kong, 2018

October 19–21

The IAFOR Conference for Higher Education
Research – Hong Kong
(cher-hongkong.iafor.org)

December 5–7

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

New York, USA, 2018

November 7–9

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

Honolulu, USA, 2019

January 3–5

The IAFOR International Conference on
Education – Hawaii
(iicehawaii.iafor.org)

The IAFOR International Conference on
Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii
(iicseehawaii.iafor.org)

Tokyo, Japan 2019

March 21–23

The Asian Conference on Psychology
& the Behavioral Sciences
(acp.iafor.org)

The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion
& Philosophy
(acerp.iafor.org)

March 25–27

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

March 29–31

The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities
(acah.iafor.org)



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

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

For more information about the IAFOR Research Centre visit:
www.osipp.osaka-u.ac.jp/iaforresearchcentre/