

**The 12th Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities (ACAH2021)
The 12th Asian Conference on the Social Sciences (ACSS2021)**

Online from Japan
May 24-26, 2021

Final Draft Schedule

Please Check & Confirm.

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

Please notify us of any corrections by **Monday, May 3** 09:00 AM (UTC+9).

Please note that all abstracts are printed as submitted. Any errors, typographical or otherwise, are the authors'.

Final Schedule

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

The final schedule will contain session information and a detailed day-to-day presentation schedule. This, along with details on how to access the online sessions, will be available on **Wednesday, May 12**.

Monday at a Glance
May 24, 2021

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

- 10:00-10:10 Announcements, Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners, & Welcome Address
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan
- 10:10-10:55 **Keynote Presentation**
Measuring Value: 80 Goals for 7 Stakeholders
Philip Sugai, Doshisha Business School, Doshisha University, Japan
- 10:55-11:05 Break
- 11:05-12:05 **Panel Presentation**
Academia and Regional Sustainability in the Age of Pandemic
Goi Hoe Chin, NUCB Business School, Japan
Hakeem Muhammad Mohsin, NUCB Business School, Japan
Frendy, NUCB Business School, Japan
- 12:05-12:15 Break
- 12:15-13:00 **Keynote Presentation**
The Roma Festival of the Black Madonna and Vincent van Gogh's Symbolist Awakening
Jared Baxter, Independent Researcher, United States
- 13:00-13:30 Networking and Discussion

Tuesday at a Glance
May 25, 2021

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

- 10:00-11:15 Live-Stream Presentation 1: Technology & Sociology
- 11:15-11:25 Break
- 11:25-12:15 Live-Stream Presentation 2: Teaching & Learning
- 12:15-12:25 Break
- 12:25-13:15 Live-Stream Presentation 3: Arts Practices
- 13:15-13:25 Break
- 13:25-14:15 Live-Stream Presentation 4: Economics and Management
- 14:15-14:25 Break
- 14:25-15:40 Live-Stream Presentation 5: History
- 15:40-15:50 Break
- 15:50-17:05 Live-Stream Presentation 6: International Literature & Language

Wednesday at a Glance
May 26, 2021

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

- 10:00-11:15 Live-Stream Presentation 1: Cognitive and Behavioral Sciences
- 11:15-11:25 Break
- 11:25-12:40 Live-Stream Presentation 2: Psychology, Social Psychology, & Social Work
- 12:40-12:50 Break
- 12:50-14:05 Live-Stream Presentation 3: International Social Sciences
- 14:05-14:15 Break
- 14:15-15:05 Live-Stream Presentation 4: Teaching and Learning the Arts
- 15:05-15:15 Conference Closing Address
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan

Tuesday Live Stream Session 1: 10:00-11:15

Session Topic: Technology & Sociology

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59712 10:00-10:25

Exploration of Self-regulation and Impulsiveness Between Problematic Online Gamers and Non-gamers

Vanessa Hoi Mei Cheung, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

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

Self-regulation refers to the basic skills of attention, which is an advanced level process on conscience and effortful inhibitory control (Konstanz, 2009; Liu & Chang, 2018). Previous research studies claimed that self-regulation might be one of the important risk factors for game addiction (Griffiths, 2010; Safarina & Halimah, 2019; Yau et al., 2013). In addition, some research studies also indicated that gamers couldn't control gaming behavior due to low self-regulation. Zhou et al. (2012) found that problematic gamers demonstrated good executive controlling skills in only responding to the game-related materials (go) but poor inhibiting when game-related materials as the distractors (no-go). However, two critical weaknesses were made, thus, this study aims at examining the difference of self-regulation between problematic gamers and non-gamers by a revised go/no-go switch task. 25 problematic gamers and 25 non-gamers, aged 18-35 were recruited for experimental and control groups respectively. Brief Internet Game Screen (BIGS) was used to identify the problematic gamers and non-gamers; Barratt Impulsiveness Scale and Brief Self-Control Scale were applied to measure impulsiveness and self-regulation. Paradigm was used for stimulus presentation and data collection. The results found that gamers demonstrated higher impulsiveness ($p < .001$) and higher self-regulation (refers to attention and inhibitory control skills, $p < .001$) than non-gamers. This study rejects Zhou's study that gamers are able to demonstrate good executive controlling skills in differentiating stimuli. This study breaks through the steady concept of the gamers that they probably have lower self-regulation than the non-gamers. Further studies exploring the reasons or mechanisms are needed.

60310 10:25-10:50

The Digital Transformation of Smes: An Alternative Approach to Survive and Succeed Amidst the Pandemic

Unchalee Thoopkerd, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand

Akachai Apisakkul, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) play a vital role in Thailand's economy. In 2019, the SMEs generated more than 14 million jobs and significantly contributed 42% of the country's GDP. The Securities and Exchange Commission forecasted that the Thai SMEs would account for 60% of the GDP growth in 2021. However, the unexpected global pandemic has gravely wounded the world economy and caused a sudden business shutdown, particularly the SMEs that failed to innovate or digitize their businesses. According to Cisco's 2020 Asia Pacific SMB Digital Maturity Study, over 80% of the SMEs owners believe that digitalizing their companies will help them become more resilient and adaptable to market change or future crises. Considering this fact and figure, the purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between technological competence and leadership transformation and its effects on the success of both product and process innovation. In particular, this study aims to identify how SMEs in Thailand can overcome critical challenges and accelerate success by using digital technology to enhance their business resilience and increase even a higher degree of success. By applying a quantitative research method, this study will conduct both online and offline surveys on a sample of 280 SMEs in Thailand. The target participants are managers, owners, CEOs, directors, or departments of a company with 50-499 employees. Various statics methods will be applied for data analysis. Theoretical and practical implications, along with recommendations for future research will be discussed.

59733 10:50-11:15

To Explore the Relationship Between Socio-demographic Factors and Online Social Capital Among Undergraduate Students in Hong Kong

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

Vanessa Hoi Mei Cheung, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Along with the development of information technology, the concept of social capital has been extended to the online perspective. Major limitations of the offline social capital include the information was most often describing the socio-economic status of parents rather than the children per se. The main objectives of the study was to examine the current relationship and effect of the socio-demographic factors and online social capital. 298 students were recruited in a cross-sectional quantitative study. The Internet Social Capital Scale (ISCS) and 17 socio-demographic factors were assessed by self-reported measures. The correlation results found that mothers' education level and occupation level, living district, types of housing, types of the department, were significantly associated with both online bonding and online bridging. In addition, the father's education level and occupation level, perceived financial status were only associated with online bonding. Family income, course types, and job status were only associated with online bridging. According to the results of hierarchical linear regression, model 5 explained 25.9% of online social capital, $F(11,163) = 6.543$, $p < .001$. In details, mother occupation, housing types, types of department, and perceived financial status were significant predictors to online social capital. The most important predictor was the housing group (including types of housing and living status), which uniquely explained 7.2% of the variation in online social capital. To conclude, the housing conditions were the most important factor that affected the online social capital among university students in the Hong Kong context.

Tuesday Live Stream Session 2: 11:25-12:15

Session Topic: Teaching & Learning

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

60308 11:25-11:50

Parental Perspective on Distance Learning During Class Suspension – A Study Form Hong Kong ECE Sector

Anika Saxena, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Ka Yin Ada Tsang, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Ever since the first class suspension announced in Feb 2020 due to the prevalence of Covid-19, many schools, including all kindergartens, primary, secondary and tertiary education, have redirected their face-to-face learning to online learning to strive for 'suspending classes without suspending learning'. The physical closure has switched face-to-face learning to learning at home, which gave rise to a new role for parents and guardians in children's learning. As a significant stakeholder in the education process, parent-child experiences are among the most influential driving factors contributing to any educational reform's success and hence should be analysed to inform future decisions. This research sought to examine parental issues when their children were engaged in distance learning. Parents agreed with the policy to keep the learning going, but they also mentioned the challenges they faced while supporting their children's home learning. Parents explained they were experiencing difficulties balancing their responsibilities, learner involvement, accessibility, and learning outcomes. Some notable implications and recommendations for future implementation of distance learning or blended learning were discovered as a result of the study. Parental views towards the Hong Kong kindergartens' readiness to adopt technology in emergency distance learning adoption were also discussed.

60198 11:50-12:15

Embodied Interaction in Language Learning Materials: A Multimodal Analysis

Shin-Ying Huang, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

The purpose of this research is to explore the potential of English-language learning materials as a source of multimodal communicative representation. In particular, this study examines the animated cartoon videos that supplement the text-based dialogues for how kinesics is made relevant in the moving images to enhance the communicative capacity of the English-language textbooks used in Taiwan. The study is guided by the following question: How is embodied interaction portrayed in the animations that are a part of the middle school English-learning textbooks in Taiwan? Every textbook is composed of 6 lessons, each including a short dialogue and a reading passage. This study focuses on the dialogues, which generally consists of a two-page conversation of approximately 10-15 turns-at-talk. The animated video for each of the dialogues in the textbook portray the speakers having the same dialogue. This presentation emphasizes the findings gleaned from the analysis of the animations for one textbook. Data analysis focused on the body language of the speakers in relation to the content of their speech. For each turn at talk, screen captures were made of the speakers' gestures and body movement so as to identify their corresponding speech acts. Findings reveal that a limited range of embodied representations are used to portray a wide range of speech functions. In the presentation, apart from discussing the types of embodied interactions found in the animated videos, the implications of such findings for the multimodal communicative competence of the language learners will also be considered.

Tuesday Live Stream Session 3: 12:25-13:15

Session Topic: Arts Practices

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59563 12:25-12:50

The Post-digital Turn in Contemporary Photobook Practice

YinHua Chu, National Taipei University of Education, Taiwan

The history of photobooks can be traced back to the 19th century when photography was invented, yet the concept of “photobook” and related discussions did not come under the scholarly spotlight until the late 20th century. Drawing upon post-digital theory and revolving around the recently prevailing trend of highlighting photobooks among prestigious photographic events, this project seeks to address two research questions: (1) how the new media culture has impacted traditional media and integrated them into new forms of art production; and (2) how digital technology has altered the culture of contemporary photography in terms of the production process and the network of users. On a more specific basis, this project proceeds with a two-pronged strategy, namely theory formulation and field survey. The theory is formulated by investigating the photobook practice in the post-digital culture from three aspects, including cultural techniques, emerging genres, and the narrative turn. “Art Book Fairs” have been particularly in vogue since the dawn of the 21st century, which brings about pluralistic forms of creation (e.g. zines and artist’s books) that directly influence the contemporary photobook practice. The development of digital humanities also caused the narrative turn of contemporary photobooks. With regard to the field survey, this project not only focuses on the contemporary examples of photobook production in Taiwan, but also collects primary data by means of in-depth interviews, aiming to provide a discursive explanation aligned with the East Asian culture and local values for this social phenomenon.

59613 12:50-13:15

Enhancing Intercultural Understanding Through Performance in Education

Kim Rockell, Komazawa University, Japan

This paper considers how musical performances from around the world can be drawn upon as a useful educational resource, which provides a safe and constructive forum for the exploration of cultures and belief systems that may be quite different from one’s own. The paper shares the insights gained as a result of Japan-based experimental study combined with the qualitative methodology teaching two English medium subject courses, “Computer Assisted Ethnomusicology” and “Performance in English” in two locations in Japan between 2014 and 2021. Focused on several representative world areas including Oceania, South East Asia, East Asia, Africa and North America, ethnomusicological recourses can help awaken learners to the rich variation that exists among the cultures of the world. Approaches introduced in the study include the use of digital applications and the combination of high and low contact activities based on ethnomusicological resources in the classroom, which became particularly helpful during the ongoing COVID-19 epidemic. With so much instruction moving online, the use of open-source multimedia makes it possible to approach musical song texts and discourses that surround musical practice and performance. These can be well applied to EFL teaching within the context of performance in education (PIE), enhancing a self-reflexive understanding of both the other and the self as a basis for constructive social cohesion.

Tuesday Live Stream Session 4: 13:25-14:15

Session Topic: Economics and Management

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

60299 13:25-13:50

What We Know About Gen-Z's Post-complaining Behaviours: A Qualitative Study in Thailand Context

Sirirat Rattanapituk, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand

Pijak Pakhunwanich, Digital Economy Promotion Agency, Thailand

Kununya Atthmongkolchai, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand

Customer complaints put a brand at risk since the rapid widespread of negative word-of-mouth via social-networking site. It can be harmful to the brand; however, there is limited research on Gen-Z's complaint behaviour. The study's objectives are (1) to understand why do Gen-Z consumers complain, and (2) to investigate the post-complaint behaviours of Gen-Z consumers. The authors conducted 188 in-depth interviews in order to understand Thai consumers, especially Gen-Z. The authors adopted the inductive content analysis to analyse the qualitative data. The results reveal "unmet expectation" as a key driver of Gen-Z complaint behaviour. The consumers tend to follow up their case 2-3 times after filing the complaint. The results also illustrate post-complaint behaviours for Gen-Z Consumers. They expect a response from the brand within 24 hours, and an unsatisfactory solution will lead to brand avoidance, brand revenge, negative word-of-mouth (both online and offline), and ultimately brand switching. The Gen-Z tends to forgive, but they will never forget (holding the grudge). The results also show that complaints behaviour depends on the severity of the problem. They may lodge a complaint to the Consumer Protection Center (a government agency that helps people) or sue against a brand in the most severe case. The results highlight Gen-Z's characteristic, which is well-educated in terms of customer right. Thus, they are prompt to switch to another brand and have no loyalty.

60311 13:50-14:15

Confronting the Crisis: The Evaluation of Financial Risks and Business Performance of Companies in Thailand During 1997-2019

Rinrada Sangbua, The University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand

Wanrapee Banchuenvijit, The University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand

Risk is an unavoidable part of every business operation. They are unpredictable and can occur either in internal or external environments. From the past to the present, numerous external crises have caused negative impacts on the business. One of the most severe financial crises in this decade was the subprime mortgage crisis during 2008-2009 that contributed to the world economic crisis, causing closures of many global businesses. Hence, the purpose of this study is to identify financial risks affecting the efficiency of business operations during crises. The financial risks in this study are capital structure risk, liquidity risk, and insolvency risk. The assessment of the relationship between financial risks and operational efficiency will be measured by key performance indicators, including Return on Asset (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Tobin's Q. The scope of this study focuses on companies listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand during 1997 – 2019. By using secondary data, a total of 222 samplings will be collected and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The ultimate goal of this research is to provide financial risk management approaches to avoid business disruption when companies face crises. The author of this research also expects to reveal guidelines to minimize risks from the current global economic impact causing by the spread of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). Recommendations for future research will also be discussed.

Tuesday Live Stream Session 6: 14:25-15:40

Session Topic: History

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59993 14:25-14:50

Fan So and Early Chinese Musicians in Aotearoa New Zealand: Musical Creativity in an Era of Colonialism, Migration and Discrimination

Henry Johnson, University of Otago, New Zealand

After warning John McLean of a plot on his life in order to steal his gold, Chinese goldminer, Fan So, became a faithful servant and travelled with him from the Australian goldfields to Aotearoa New Zealand around the middle of the nineteenth century. While McLean became an important and recognised figure in New Zealand, little is known of Fan So. Yet within the scant reports that do mention him, he is portrayed as maintaining musical roots to his Chinese culture through the playing of a 'fiddle'. As part of a deconstruction of the dominant narrative that has so often defined music in a setting of elitism and inequality, this paper recognises Fan So's and other Chinese music making as an assemblage of creativity that demands critical inquiry in an era of colonialism, migration and discrimination. In this context, and adopting a critical historico-biographic perspective through the study of musicking, media sources and secondary literature, this paper provides a study of what is known about Fan So and his association with the McLean family, his music making activities, and how his musical biography relates to similar narratives in other parts of nineteenth century New Zealand. The aim of the discussion is to re-think what constitutes New Zealand music and to illustrate some of the ways that Chinese music contributed to the soundscape of Aotearoa's colonial past.

59799 14:50-15:15

Forced Migrations on the Indo-Pak Border: Using Michael Cernea's IRR Model in Jammu and Kashmir

Sourav Kumar, Panjab University, India

On 15th August, 1947, British India was divided into two independent nations, India and Pakistan. A hasty partition on religious lines and the subsequent geopolitical tensions have led to frequent skirmishes on the international border between the two countries. A part of this border that falls in the Indian Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir is home to frequent cross-border gun and mortar fire, which leads to temporary migrations of the border residents to safer places in the interiors of the country. This paper is based on field interviews conducted by the author over a period of six months with these migrants who fall victim to a violent assertion of sovereignty on a daily basis. By employing Michael Cernea's Impoverishment Risk, Risk Management and Reconstruction (IRR) model, it is argued that these people, despite not moving away from their homes for longer periods of time, are 'displaced' because the frequent involuntary migrations put their livelihood, education, and health at risk. In light of the policy response by the Indian government, it will be explored how the IRR model can act as a guide towards making rehabilitation policies for the border migrants.

60268 15:15-15:40

Forced Migration and Trauma: Looking at Life Stories of Forced Migration From Burma (1941-42) in the Event of Japanese Bombing

Priyanka Bhattacharyya, University of Heidelberg, Germany

"The 20th century even more than any age before is the age of the refugee" and simultaneously works on migration seem incomplete without looking into the migrant experiences. In fact, to study migration more holistically would mean to study objective analysis of migration along with lived experience of the migrants, which is made possible through the oral histories of migration. The paper attempts to engage with my family's journal of their migration from Burma into Dacca in the years 1941 and 1942 as an attempt to escape Japanese air raids during the second world war. However, what is interesting to know is that the journal was not written during the migration process but was written 70 years later. The author, Gayatri Gupta (born Gayatri Bose), who happens to be my father's aunt, was only eight years old during the migration. However, it was only in around the early 2000s did she pen down her memories of the migration.

The paper attempts to deal with the lived experiences of the Bose family from a critical and analytical point of view and attempt to thus bring oral histories of migration under the focus of "new mobilities paradigm". The critical treatment of the journal would be done from the point of view of using "nostalgia", "existentialist mobility" and "memory" as being driving forces behind the narration and thereby to understand experience of the migration coupled with the role played by images in recollection. The journal and the interviews also show selective remembrance and nostalgia and how it shows contestation with "difficult pasts" and that led to an existential tone to the narration of events.

Tuesday Live Stream Session 6: 15:50-17:05

Session Topic: International Literature & Language

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

60314 15:50-16:15

Intratextual Meanings as Code Restrictions in the Translation of Literary Texts

Marina Shchepetunina, Osaka University, Japan

The translation of a literary text into another language has its peculiar difficulties depending on the genre of the text. In contrast to the translation of scientific or legal texts, whose code restrictions are high, literary texts have relatively low code restrictions: a translator operates within a potentially wide range of available vocabulary and styles when choosing equivalents in the target language. However, the present paper will argue that there is more to code restriction in translation than style and vocabulary: when it comes to the translation of literary texts, a translator is restricted by the artistic organization or the structure of intratextual meanings of the text. A literary text is an artistically organized context and, according to Katarina Reith, the translator's task is to transfer this organized structure. While creating such a context, an author of the original literary text incorporates cultural meanings and associations into the text and, on the other hand, creates peculiar intratextual meanings and associations. While the culturally specific intracultural meanings may not exist in the target language linguaculture, thus may not always be reproduced in translation, the logical connections of original intratextual meanings and associations cannot be broken when transferred into the target language. Such intratextual meanings, which serve as code restrictions in the translation of literary texts include parallelism, contrast, framing, intratextual associations and others. To demonstrate the above, the present paper will analyze a number of translation samples from Russian literature, specifically the works of Ivan Turgenev literature into Japanese and English.

59728 16:15-16:40

The Contradictions in Zarathustra's Character

Tyrene Joy Basal, Benguet State University, Philippines

Janet B. Mede, Benguet State University, Philippines

Penelope F. Tica-a, Benguet State University, Philippines

Thus Spoke Zarathustra' is a controversial philosophical novel due to its many original concepts such as "will to power" and the phrase "God is dead", which several scholars have tried to elucidate upon. In some cases, there is a general aversion to these concepts that have resulted in the limited use of the literature in education, especially in the Philippines, a Christian country. The research sought to uncover universal truths using the archetypes that can be used in a classroom setting by analyzing the contradictions in the main character of the novel, Zarathustra. He is an epic figure in history, and Nietzsche narrates his transformational journey to becoming an Übermensch or Superman. In his pursuit of becoming an Übermensch, Zarathustra struggles with the Apollonian and Dionysian forces within him in his quest to creating meaning out of his experiences. His awareness of the opposing forces and his victory of attaining transformational unity of the opposites serves as a tool for educators to inspire critical thinking and re-evaluate values. The research mainly utilized the archetypal method in the study of this epos. In the speeches of Zarathustra, his words themselves served as the basis for identifying the inner conflict within him. Zarathustra is an example of how controversial literature can be utilized in the objective of attaining self-improvement. As Zarathustra has taught us, becoming an Übermensch makes life meaningful and develops resilience, a relevant skill for students to learn during this time in history.

59399 16:40-17:05

Chinese Subtitling of English Films from a Multimodal Perspective

Songyan Du, Queen Mary University of London, United Kingdom

Interlingual translation plays a significant role in cross-cultural communication, enabling audiovisual materials such as films to travel beyond linguistic barriers and reach diverse linguistic communities. Despite the multimodal nature of its textual carrier in Audiovisual Translation, scholars are predominantly concerned with representational accuracy, authenticity and fidelity on the linguistic level, which is insufficient to account for the functions that translated subtitles serve in foreign films. The present study examines the

interlanguage subtitling of films with a multimodal lens. In translated films, subtitling is not merely an equivalent rendition of its source text, but also an additional semiotic resource embedded within the film, which gives rise to a multimodal entity different from the original one. In this process, subtitles, as central contributors to the integrated configuration, mediate the construction of filmic meaning and narrative on both expression and content planes to various extent. With the aim of investigating the interplay between subtitles and other audiovisual resources in film, systematic frameworks accommodating a wide range of semiotic resources are developed across analytical levels. Additionally, it explores the sophisticated role of subtitles in narrative construction, maintenance and development within filmic discourses. This study foregrounds three findings: the disentanglement of interrelations between subtitles and other semiotic modes, the establishment of meaning-making mechanisms as multimodal wholes, and the creation of cohesion and continuity throughout the translated film.

Wednesday Live Stream Session 1: 10:00-11:15
 Session Topic: Cognitive and Behavioral Sciences
 Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

60315 10:00-10:25

Reason for Consumer and Strategies for Entrepreneur to Purchase Intention of Organic Products in Thailand

Nattapa Prathansong, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand
 Napawan Kananurak, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand

Consumer buying behaviors have shifted toward showing interest in organic products on account of healthy trends and concerns over unprecedented diseases. However, whether or not consumers opt for organic products, they need to generate reasons, both “reasons for” and “reasons against”, to determine their behaviors, which are as well stimulated by entrepreneurs’ strategies. Most research in Thailand concerns consumers’ “reasons for” factor, whereas the study of both consumers’ factors together with entrepreneurs’ marketing strategies, which reinforce organic products buying, has yet to take place. Therefore, the objective of this research is to study consumers’ reasons and entrepreneurs’ marketing strategies that meet consumers’ needs and influence their attitude toward buying organic products. Two parts in this research are first - qualitative research, which deals with in-depth interviews for issues inventing marketing strategies that focuses on two groups of products: fresh fruits and vegetables and processed fruits and vegetables, and second - quantitative research, which involves a questionnaire for consumers to ascertain whether what entrepreneurs provide both fits their needs and encourages their attitude and intention to buy. The obtained information further will be utilized correctly and properly for production and sale planning of organic products so as to answer consumers’ needs; thus, the domestic development of organic products will be facilitated onward.

60318 10:25-10:50

Influential Factors of Live Streaming Audio Services and Their Consequences

Apiapol Penkitti, College of Commerce of The Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand

Live streaming audio services (e.g. Clubhouse), which were developed from Podcast – a radio program – that differs from Clubhouse in terms of inability to be recorded, are a new, popular platform for discussing, entertaining, educating, and voicing opinions. This article presents consumers’ motivation to use live streaming audio and intention to listen to examine the relation between the awareness of value of live streaming audio and user trust and engagement by creating the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) of the Utilitarian Hedonic Social Trust and Intention to Listen variables. 246 Clubhouse users (average sample size) (Shah & Goldstein, 2006) were randomly questioned by 5-point Likert scale (statistically significant at 0.05 level). Quantitative and qualitative research methods were employed in this study, which is expected to provide the awareness and understanding of users that influence live streaming audio services, as well as the idea of devising a channel of communication that meet consumers’ needs. Moreover, this study is the first to investigate the variables mentioned above on a new platform of live streaming audio services.

60302 10:50-11:15

Problematic Smartphone Use Among Emerging Indian Adolescents Using MPPUS-10

Santhosh Kumar Putta, Osmania University, India

Smartphone addiction is a recent phenomenon in India with the recent technological developments and the reduction in high-speed data prices especially with the introduction of Jio Infocomm in September 2016 offering free 4G data services for more than 6 months making the youth adopting to these new technologies and high-speed data services because of their experimental nature, today it is a common sight to see the Indian youth immersed in their devices leading to Smartphone addiction and various kinds of depression (Nino G, 2020). Smartphone addiction is still under-diagnosed and potentially a widespread and serious form of addiction (Antounc, 2018). The aim of the present study is to determine the extent of problematic Smartphone use among Emerging Indian Adolescents aged between 18 and 24 years. The study is cross-sectional in nature among the Emerging Indian adolescents (18-24) using a web-based survey. The questionnaire has sections related to the demographics, types of Smartphone use, validated MPPUS-10 and

questions screening for depression and obsessive-compulsive disorder. The study considered an ethnically diverse sample of college students (N=400, Mage =18-24, SD age =between 4 to 5, 40-50% female). Statistical analysis is performed on the data collected using SPSS software. The results of the study reveal the extent of problematic Smartphone use that is prevalent among the college-going students aged between 18-25(emerging Indian adolescent) and how it is impact the well being and leading to various kinds of depression and psychological disorders.

Wednesday Live Stream Session 2: 11:25-12:40

Session Topic: Psychology, Social Psychology, & Social Work

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59766 11:25-11:50

The Landscape of One Breast: Empowering Breast Cancer Survivors through Developing a Transdisciplinary Intervention Framework in a Chinese Cancer Hospital

Yuk Yee Lee, Gratia Christian College, Hong Kong

Women with Breast Cancer (WBC) in China need to pay much effort into resisting stigma, they suffer from bodily disfigurement and it will be unbeneficial for their mental and sexual health. However, related studies in this area are rare in China. The research objective is to understand what kinds of support should be contained in a transdisciplinary intervention framework (TIP) for Chinese WBC. The feminist participatory action research (FPAR) was adopted in this study. Oral history, Peer support group's materials, and reflection meeting notes as important data. The findings revealed that forming a critical timeline for intervention is essential, Risk factors for coping are side effects, body image, fear of being stigmatized, and lack of personal care during hospitalization. Protective factors are the support of health professionals, spouses, and peers with the same experience, enhancing coping strategies, and reduction of symptom distress; all these are crucial for fighting breast cancer.

59815 11:50-12:15

The Basic Psychological Needs and the Coping Styles of the Filipino Post-Millennial "GEN Z"

Casasola P., Rizal Technological University, Philippines

Rosalie Dela Cruz - Cada, Far Eastern University, Philippines

Generation Dynehgre P. Casasola and Rosalie J. dela Cruz- Cada Researchers This study investigated the coping styles and basic psychological needs for autonomy, competence and relatedness of the Filipino Generation Z, also known as the Centennial Generation Filipinos. A simple linear regression and a descriptive correlational design were utilized and employed in this study to determine the predictive value of the approach and avoidance coping styles on the basic psychological needs of 363 volunteer Filipinos belonging to the Generation Z. The analysis of survey results from the Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction Scale (BPNSS) and the Brief-COPE instruments reveals that the Generation Z Filipino's basic psychological needs are all at moderate levels. The results further reveal that there is a significant set of relationships between the components of coping styles and the components of basic psychological needs. The study concluded that the coping styles of Filipino Generation Z significantly predict their basic psychological needs ($p < 0.05$). The result on the Filipino Generation Z's level of coping styles as high on approach and low on avoidance further supports the notion about their characteristics as individuals who are brave, independent, agile and competitive. The results of the study is beneficial in understanding the Filipino Generation Z better and tapping their full potential in the workplace, educational, healthcare, psychotherapeutic, and sporting environment.

59772 12:15-12:40

Understanding Secondary Traumatic Stress Among Filipino Lawyers

Rosalie De La Cruz- Cada, Far Eastern University- Manila, Philippines

As lawyers become personally invested in the high-emotion cases they handle, they run the risk of developing secondary traumatic stress (STS) which may affect their professional decision-making, lead to inhibited listening, decrease the ability to maintain appropriate boundaries and render effective representation, and may lead to lawyer burnout. This study, guided by the Constructivist Self Development Theory, aims to explore the concept of STS among litigation lawyers and the coping measures to both mitigate the symptoms of STS and increase resilience in dealing with it. This qualitative study involves in-depth semi-structured interview and the use of interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) to explore the lived experiences of eleven (11) Filipino litigation lawyers in dealing with STS. Analysis of the data indicated five superordinate themes: litigation as a passion, litigation as advocacy, dealing with clients with trauma, stressors in litigation, and STS as natural part of litigation. The findings indicate that the experience of STS has a considerable impact on litigation lawyers, and support what has been reported by others—that

there is a need for increased awareness in relation to the STS experienced by lawyers. Continuing legal education for lawyers should consider creating structured opportunities for skill development in the area of trauma support and personal wellness. The Philippine Legal Education Board may consider incorporating trauma informed lawyering in its Juris Doctor Program as protective buffer for law students against the long-term effects of an adverse work environment they will face when they become lawyers.

Wednesday Live Stream Session 3: 12:50-14:05
 Session Topic: International Social Sciences
 Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59920 12:50-13:15

“How Can I Be Safe?”: Examining Students’ Experiences and Advocating Safe Spaces in the University

Ma. Dinah Espartero-Asiatico, De La Salle University Manila, Philippines
 Diana Genevieve Layag, De La Salle University-Manila, Philippines
 Janice Panganiban, De La Salle University-Manila, Philippines
 Joelyn Alerta, De La Salle University Manila, Philippines

The Student Discipline Formation Office (SDFO) Safe Spaces Project was recently created under the SDFO Discipline Education, Advocacy, and Programs Section (DEAPS) as a response to the University’s call for a safe school context. One of its deliberate reasons is to Serve the DLSU community through a Free space to speak, to be heard, and to step up through the 3 E’s (equanimity, engagement and enactment.) A collaboration meeting within the Project team was done in order to start with this initiative. The project was divided into two phases: Phase I focused on the education part through the online pub’s information dissemination on the relevant laws with regard to safety and security in the school while Phase II will emphasize the advocacies which may lean towards possible collaborations and/or partnership with other stakeholders to further promote learning sessions, webinar, and online campaigns. An online survey was conducted through inviting student leaders of various DLSU organizations. 261 student participants answered the survey about the students’ experiences and advocacies in promoting safe spaces in the University in relation to their familiarity level with regard to the Philippine relevant laws on feeling safe and secure. This study depicted their awareness level in relation to these relevant laws, their direct and/or indirect experiences of feeling and needs to be safe, handling it, and the perceived roles of both the SDFO and University in helping the students in their concerns when it comes to feeling safe and secure in the school community.

59848 13:15-13:40

COVID-19 in South Africa and the Restriction of Fundamental Human Rights and the “Legitimation” of the Exercise of Unbridled Police Power

Radley Henrico, University of the Western Cape, South Africa

The onslaught of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa was unexpected and terrifying. Understandably, the government was required to act in terms of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 (the DMA) to take measures and put in place mechanisms seeking to prevent increased infections and decrease the "curve of insurgent cases". The Bill of Rights (BOR) in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 provides that the rights in the BOR may be limited to the extent that such limitation is reasonable and necessary. The various levels of lockdown declared pursuant the DMA may well be an acceptable form of reasonable and necessary limitation of basic human rights in the BOR. However, the excess of power used by members of the South African Police Services (SAPS) – purporting to act in terms of regulations issued under the DMA – often resulted in instances of gross violation of human dignity, torture and punishment in cruel and inhuman or degrading ways. Actions on the part of SAPS members were alleged to be justified and proportionate in order to carry out their duties. Any such contention (or defence) requires to be examined against the need to police power to be exercised in a manner that is not unbridled and tramples upon fundamental human rights – even in the midst of a pandemic. If this is to be permitted, there will be an ongoing and increase use of unbridled authoritative power with scant regard to the fundamental rights enshrined in the BOR.

59577 13:40-14:05

Rational Incrementalism: Making Sense of Russia’s Foreign Policy Decision-Making

Kristine Zaidi, University of Latvia, Latvia

The ambition of this research developed in two directions; on a practical level it contributes to knowledge on Russia’s foreign policy decision-making and, on a conceptual plane, to scholarship by way of theory development, underpinning academic research on decision-making in foreign policy. There is a substantial

body of literature on Russian foreign policy; however, the decision-making aspect remains comparatively less explored. Russia's decision-making was viewed through the prism of two theoretical models, Rational Actor Model and Incrementalism; however, their utility was found to be limited. This qualitative research is informed by Grounded Theory approach, while case study methods form the analytical pillars shaping the exploratory version of Rational Incrementalism theoretical model. Rational Incrementalism, underpinned by its five principle: primacy of aims and objectives; the balancing role of agency and structure; the relationship between strategy and structure; the overarching impact of capabilities and context, constraining or enabling action; and last but not least, how and strategy adapts to protect nation's core interests. Through the prism of Rational Incrementalism, this research demonstrates that Russia's foreign policy-decision making is far from a case of 'muddling through,' that is retains a long-term purposefulness and that its incremental decisions are guided by a farsightedness un adjustment to the emergent context that requires quick actions, underpinned by risk and pay-off analysis (contextual opportunism). The simplicity and general applicability of the model potentially suggests its wider utility.

Wednesday Live Stream Session 4: 14:15-15:05

Session Topic: Teaching and Learning the Arts

Session Chair: To be Announced in Final Schedule

59787 14:15-14:40

Van Gogh and Perception of Space

Zara Amjad, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore., Pakistan

Mahnour Khurram, Beaconhouse National University, Pakistan

Architects imagine and design space before it is constructed, whereas the Artist has the prerogative to manipulate the reality in the painting. The understanding of Van Gogh's work has been overshadowed by his mental illness which caused him to eventually take his life. By studying what is written by historians, watching documentaries and reading Van Gogh's letters to Theo (his younger brother), we identified some points in his life which may have triggered these issues. This research is an attempt to understand Van Gogh from an architect's perspective by analyzing his paintings using digital three-dimensional modeling. In these paintings, we analyze how he portrayed architecture such as his house, a church, the hotel in Paris where he stayed, the Café Terrace at Night, The Bedroom and the Asylum. Using architectural elements, he hinted possible dis-comfort towards his house, the church and manipulated the perspective excessively in 'The Bedroom'. The windows are always dark or shut, not showing us what was inside these buildings despite excessive light. The 3D models showed us the reality contrary to Van Gogh's depictions. The research here is also an analysis of his feeling and how he represented those gradually through the distortion of architectural elements and space.

60324 14:40-15:05

Motivation as a Triggering Learning Process – Motivational Strategies in Music Education

Gonçalo André Dias Pescada, Évora University, Portugal

Motivation is an impetus that makes people act in order to achieve their goals. It involves emotional, biological and social phenomena and is a process responsible for initiating, directing and maintaining behaviours related to the achievement of objectives. Motivation can occur from an inner force or it can be generated by the external environment in which the person is inserted. The difference between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation reveals major differences in learning processes and quality. Learning by obligation hinders the teaching-learning process while learning with interest provides learning for life. In the specific case of music, there are several factors that influence an intrinsic motivation and which are not visible in the light of human understanding: learn the music quickly, listen to the musical text with absolute ear, perform a certain music with a high degree of perfection, among others. In metaphorical terms, motivation works as a learning engine that triggers the appropriate behaviour to achieve a certain objective, raising the quality of performance towards success. The motivation process can also be triggered through specific strategies that promote the person's action in order to improve his performance. In view of the current pandemic and lockdown days, motivation appears as an energy catalyst to overcome difficulties in search of a better future.

Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

ACAH2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Aesthetics, Design

59821

A Brief History of the Chinese Interior During the Early Imperial Times (221 BC-589 AD)

Min-Chia Young, Shu-te University, Taiwan

This article explores and examines the Chinese interior during the imperial times in a sequential order, that is, the portrayal of various interior styles from the Qin to the Northern and Southern dynasties (221 BC-1912 AD). It focuses on the process of how the Chinese perceived, constructed, and maintained their inner space through dynastic succession. Through textual and linguistic enquiry in combination with historical and archaeological studies, the article aims to demonstrate that the Chinese concept of a space was first developed according to the cosmogonic order, regulated and maintained through human actions as stated in some early Chinese texts. These rules and regularities were later altered and transformed into different formations due to the change of the ruling ethnics to reclaim their authority. That is to say, the definition of a space was subjected to change and was mainly served to legalize the succession of a powerful regime.

60282

Gendering Robots – The Influence of Visual Design on Gender Perception in Robots

Hsiao-Chen You, National Taichung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Wei-Tsz Hung, National Taichung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

With the rise of gendered innovations, the field of Human-Robot Interaction (HRI) has begun to pay more attention to gender issues of robots, especially the effects of gendered robots on Human-Robot Interaction. This study aims to investigate the influence of robots' visual design on people's gender perception in robots by using Kansai engineering methods. A within-subjects study experiment was conducted. Four types of design cues commonly seen in gendered robot design, hair length, body-color, decorative color, and accessories, were chosen as independent variables. Based on Taguchi's orthogonal array, 9 experiment conditions were selected, and images of the 9 robot prototypes were prepared based on Ubtech's Lynx robot. The 6 masculine adjectives and 6 feminine adjectives in the 12-item Ben's Gender Role Inventory (BSRI-12), plus an adjective pair of subjective gender judgment, male-female, were used as the gender perceptual dimensions (the dependent variables). Through the online questionnaire, we asked the participants to look at the robot images one by one, then rated the gender perceptual dimensions with a 5-point Likert scale for each robot. From 280 valid questionnaires, the results showed that: (1) visual design does affect people's gender perception in robots; (2) gender-related stereotypes are also applied to judge robots' gender (male/female), but not gender role (masculine/feminine); (3) The feelings of robot's gender and the feelings of robot's gender role are to some extent different, and gender cues to elicit these two types of gender perception are also different.

59407

Misplaced Classicism Hodge-Podge: Shanghai Headquarter (1923) of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Chen Chu, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States

Stylistic narratives of the late 19th- and early 20th-century architecture in Shanghai Bund exhibit an East-West contestation or hybridization, rooted in a nationalistic-imperialistic dichotomy. Challenging this binary nature, this paper foregrounds the complex mesh of interest alignments and misalignments among colonial-imperial powers, Chinese nationalist rebels, and the first generation of global nomads: compradors, taipans and hongts. It firstly situates the Shanghai headquarter of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation within the Corporation's larger empire in Asia, comparing it with the Corporation's other buildings in Hankow, Hongkong, Singapore and Nagasaki. Through an analysis of the commonality of their strategic location, façade expression and interior symmetry, this paper discusses shared design strategies that enabled them as colonial-commercial-cultural constituents of the Corporation's business apparatus and British colonial infrastructure, the most important strategy being the stylistic hodge-podge mixing Neo-Grec, Victorianized Compradoricism and British Grand Manner. This paper then zooms into spatial domains of

power within the Shanghai headquarter. It analyzes how inconsistencies between its interior layout and exterior expression mirror those conflicts between business deliberations, political agenda and socio-cultural aspirations. Particular emphasis is given to the interior décor for the Shanghai manager and the comprador department's independent management and exceptional status. Examples of selective spatial segregation, choreographed access and circulation, discontinuous interiors of control and distortion in symmetry reveal aspects of the Corporation's organizational complex undisclosed on its exterior. This interior-exterior inconsistency shall not be read as confusion but precisely revealing for the uneasy dynamics between powers in Beijing, Hongkong, London and Shanghai.

ACAH2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Difference

59807

Beyond the Difference: Ecofeminism in Angela Carter’s “The Tiger’s Bride”

Hsi-En Chang, University of Tamkang, Taiwan

This paper focuses on the human-animal divide by analyzing the transformation of the female protagonist into a nonhuman animal within Angela Carter’s short fiction “The Tiger’s Bride,” which portrays the restrictions created by a dominant, patriarchal society that separates the body, the mind, and the natural world. These then turn out to be boundaries which are deconstructed in a manner that places a new focal point on the environment and the changing consciousness of the female protagonist in Carter’s story. The analysis of Carter’s transformative female character draws upon several various theoretical lenses, including post-structuralism, postmodernism, and several branches of theories of feminism. Gilles Deleuze’s and Félix Guattari’s post-structural and postmodern views on becoming and multiplicity provide the ideas for understanding the role of metamorphosis in breaking the normative and often oppressive patterns held by most people. This female-animal transformative nature allows the forming of the versatile “self” which occurs through a multiplicity of relationships that cannot be neglected. This paper reflects how oppressive frameworks can be broken down through the engagement of transformative processes that lead to a self which is situated more in natural fluidity than in the stagnation of artifice. Carter’s story, “The Tiger’s Bride”, reflects an innovative creativity that seeks to evaluate, deconstruct, and reconstruct relationships based on interactions with the more-than-human realm. In the story, Carter gives the readers a clear understanding of the world of diversity and continuous activity, a world which is made up of constant alterations to the self through relationships.

ACAH2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

History/Historiography

59318

A Review on Information Retrieval in the Historical and Digital Humanities Domain

Boyang Zhang, Tampere Universities, Finland

Digital humanities entail applying computational tools and methods to traditional humanities research. In this paper, we focus on the domain of history, which can be seen either as part of humanities or social sciences research. We approach the subject from the point of view of digital methods in humanities research and information retrieval. The purpose of this study is to explore the themes emerging in the recent literature concerning historians’ changing work tasks in the digital era. We present a literature review based on a careful inspection of the focused sample of 47 conference/journal articles discussing digital humanities from the point of view of historical research and information retrieval. The results illustrate the requirements and needs of historians working with recent technology, and the types of data discussed in the literature, and technologies and tools available to answer historians’ needs. We observe and report recurring themes in the literature in order to give an overview of the subject.

ACAH2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Language, Linguistics

59347

Dementia Patients as Discursively Constructed in Taiwanese Newspapers: Taking United Daily News Samples as Examples

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

Yan-Hua Huang, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Owing to the increasing prevalence of dementia, the importance of improving public awareness of the disease is highlighted. Newspaper is one of the most influential sources for people to gain information regarding dementia and also to reinforce the negative stereotypes. Given the lack of relative literature on the portrayals of dementia patients in Asian contexts, this present study examined the relative news coverage (in 1999 and 2019) in one Taiwanese newspaper (United Daily News) to explore the linguistic features representing dementia patients and the ideological implications as to what dementia patients are like. The portrayals of dementia patients were analyzed in terms of role allocation and referential strategies. In terms of role allocation, dementia patients were described in activation in verbal processes such as getting lost, memory loss, and loss of self-care abilities while people with dementia were depicted in passivation with verbal processes such as receiver of services and help with patience or love. Regarding referential strategies, the results showed that dementia patients were shaped into groups characterized mainly by the disease and also the advanced ages. Moreover, full names of dementia patients were provided only when they were celebrities or those with impressive professional identities. The outcomes revealed that most dementia patients were depicted with negative connotations and this could mislead audiences' perceptions about them as if it is not possible to identify autonomy, independence or remaining capacities of coping lives in them.

ACAH2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Literature/Literary Studies

59840

From Jungles and Rivers: Animals in Malaysian Indigenous Literature in English

Zainor Izat Zainal, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia
Izzat Najmi Bin Abdullah, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Recent developments in the local literary arts scene have seen the emergence of publications on folktales and fables of Malaysian indigenous people in English. Central to these publications is the presence of animals, whether as symbols, voices, or characters. Nonetheless, critical reaction to this presence has been sparse at best. As animals are paradoxically recognised as central to indigenous societies and their literatures yet marginalized in relation to human concerns, analyzing texts to see how these animals function in literature, what they teach us about animals, what they reveal about humans and our relationships to animals, and how they provide entry to various social issues and ethical questions involving animals seem critically crucial. Tapping into the field of animal studies, this paper aims to investigate the representation of animals in Malaysian indigenous folktales in English. To this end, folktale collections from such as Heidi Munan's Sarawak Folktales (2017), Lim Boo Liat and Jefri Dylan Ong's Orang Asli Animal Tales (2016) and collections of Penan, Bidayuh Iban folk stories published by Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (2001) will be examined. Using Mario Ortiz Robles' framework of animal tropes, this paper investigates the animal tropes presented in the selected texts as well as the kind of human-animal relationship that these tropes illustrate. It seeks to extend the range of literary critical practice on literary works written by Malaysian indigenous writers, with particular emphasis on critical animal studies.

59841

A Tale of Difference and Resilience in Amitav Ghosh's Gun Island

Trina Bose, IIT Bhubaneswar, India
Amrita Satapathy, IIT Bhubaneswar, India

Human society, locally or globally, is characterized not only by its diversity but also by interdependence which accords harmony among people even within a varied global context. For instance, in the time of COVID-19, we saw people dealing with the pandemic by extending physical, mental, and logistic support, transcending the demarcated lines of religion, nation, race, creed, and by standing with each other with compassion and solidarity. In this era of rapid global modernization, intercultural exchange metamorphoses social environments worldwide by embracing heterogeneity as an essential trait of contemporary times. The Jnanpith Award-winning Indian writer in English Amitav Ghosh's novel Gun Island (2019) undertakes an exploratory voyage into the fourteenth-century with the legendary story of the Gun Merchant while simultaneously being rooted in the socio-political and climatological crises of contemporary times. It depicts that the disadvantaged inhabitants of the Sundarbans and many other people from different countries migrate, illegally, to Italy transcending national and continental boundaries in search of employment and opportunity. This paper intends to investigate how the refugees from the various national, linguistic, and cultural backgrounds portrayed in the novel under discussion can be grouped in terms of their shared plight while battling for life during migration like all pandemic (COVID-19) - stricken people of the world, building a global society despite the multiplicity of differences.

59838

Flooding of Lust – A Review of “Norwegian Wood”

Lung Kit Yu, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

In the story, the young people may love two different persons at the same time. This can be seen as their feeling of lost in growing. The lust that belongs to puberty had caused the young men and young women to be addicted to sensuality. On one hand, physiological reactions compelled them to love a few people simultaneously; on the other hand, ethnical peaching had forced them to feel guilty for what they have done. Not knowing how to give up the love for someone whom they shouldn't fall for and struggling between two sentiments without a way out, they felt lost, not knowing what they were doing, but still keep moving forward step by step. Perhaps, this is how growing is like. "Norwegian Wood" is famous for its portrait of realistic romance and is great in portraying the vulnerabilities of human nature. The film also successfully portrays these. In complicated romantic love triangles, the characters has experienced much struggles as they fall

prey to their own temptation of lust. Vulnerabilities of human nature are shown in disobeying morality. Lust is like an encrusted wound which people scratch due to the itchy feeling. These circumstances are often seen in adolescence, because they lack a thorough understanding of themselves, heart and virtue, and the world. Not knowing the consequences of their actions, they could not control themselves and lack patience. These are what they have to learn to grow.

ACAH2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Media Arts Practices: Television, Multimedia, Digital, Online and Other New Media

59718

Retracing Positive Images of the Black: The Racial Reading of The Walking Dead Through its Adaptations

Patra Jumsai Na Ayudhya, Thammasat University, Thailand

In contemporary culture, video games, like other media, have played an impactful role towards players' societal perceptions and influenced their impressions and understandings of social groups. Despite the increase of African Americans figures in video games, these characters are usually portrayed in negative, racially stereotypical ways. This paper offers an analysis of the representations of black characters in Telltale's The Walking Dead. It explores the text through Sanders' adaptation and appropriation which allows new perspectives on a character who is marginalised and disenfranchised by the original work. The study shows that the video game adaptation of The Walking Dead retraces the positive images of black men by emphasising the father-and-daughter relationships between Lee and Clementine, thus, puts a new light into the gaming industry. This aspect of the game, when compared to the television series of the same name, challenges the white hegemony of parenthood, contrasts the empathetic paternal characteristics of the African America protagonist to the intolerable and unstable ones of the white male character.

59553

User Interface Design for the Elderly: A Systematic Literature Review

Ze Hang Cheng, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Kamal Sabran, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

The design of the general user interface tends to pay more attention to the majority of young users because they are the leading application user group. With the ageing of the world population, many older adults also need to use the user interface to solve their daily needs. Therefore, this article reviews the research literature that helps the elderly use user interfaces. The main problems that older adults encounter when using user interfaces include physical ageing, cognitive decline, and lack of computer experience. The survey literature mainly uses user-centred design methods to improve the user interface experience of the elderly through specific techniques such as situational interviews, focus groups, questionnaires, usability testing, and content optimization. This article also provides some future development directions for the elderly user interface.

59554

Educational User Interface Designed for Deaf Children: A Systematic Literature Review

Minmin Zhou, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Kamal Sabran, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

The application of user interface in the field of education provides a large number of effective learning methods and helps many children improve their abilities in interaction. However, there are still few studies on user interface design for deaf children. Deaf children will encounter some learning disabilities when using a user interface that is not explicitly designed for them, so it is necessary to develop an educational user interface that suits their cognitive characteristics. Based on a systematic literature review, this study studies how deaf children can benefit from an educational user interface. The review mainly focuses on four educational objectives, including sign language, literacy and reading, mathematics, and comprehensive ability. And further specific analysis of development and solutions to determine a series of design guidelines for educational user interfaces. Finally, suggestions for future user interface development are put forward. This review shows that the development of educational user interface needs to fully consider the psychological and cognitive characteristics of deaf children based on existing design guidelines, and combine scientific, educational methods to help them improve their capabilities.

60240

The Impact of Advergame on Consumer Behavior: Study Among Saudi Consumers

Alaa Hanbazazah, University of King Abdelaziz University, Saudi Arabia

Carlton Reeve, University of Bradford, United Kingdom

Advergaming presents a unique, yet effective way of advertising owing to the high level of players' engagement with online games. This preliminary study sought to explore the impact of advergaming on brand outcomes among Saudi players. This research has capitalized the flow theory to examine this phenomenon in Saudi consumers. A questionnaire was formulated for Saudi players to ascertain the motivation behind the adoption of advergaming at a large scale. The sample is drawn from 200 Saudi participants falling in the 18-45 age group. The findings show associations among age, brand outcomes, flow and brand experience. In the sample, the respondents were asked to indicate whether they had experienced the companies whose brands are presented in the games they play. More than half the respondents affirmed, while the remaining 42.61% denied having experienced the companies whose brands are on advergaming. Almost half (49%) of the respondents indicated they do not give adverts any attention. Among those who give adverts attention, more participants remember brands compared to those who are too engrossed to notice. The findings show that the advergaming played Motivation influences flow (entertainment versus enjoyment) while flow (immersion/being engrossed) is linked with brand outcomes (reduced intentional ignoring of ads and brand recall). Outcomes that are more positive are achieved among those who play less frequently; younger respondents experience greater immersion and are motivated to play advergaming by interaction. Lastly, female players are linked with intentionally ignoring ads. These findings may be significantly useful for the gaming industry.

59319

A Review on the Technological Innovation in Traditional Musical Instruments: Methodology, Challenges and Public Acceptance

Siti Khodijah Mohd Annuar, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Mohd Kamal Sabran, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

The rapid development of modern technology has to some extent affected the interest of the public toward traditional musical instruments and thus many researches discovered have focused on the innovation of the instruments. The aim of this review is to investigate and analyze past and current studies on the exploration of technological innovation in the field of traditional musical instruments. The selected studies included in this review are the ones that focus on Asia's traditional musical instruments which still maintain their traditional values, in a modern way and almost all the research uses qualitative methods to produce the outcome. There are three concepts of innovation found among the past studies and one of them is application tools with interactive interface and the lowest cost so far. Next, is the replicated instrument which replaces real musical instruments with other objects that are more lighter, cheaper and portable with the shape might be almost the same as the real instrument. Lastly, the use of the real instrument which undergoes some modification to make it played automatically without a real performer and this will help in the form of exhibits or performing. In this paper, the results are discussed in terms of the methodology used to obtain data, public acceptance toward the innovation and future development of the studies.

ACAH2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Media, Film Studies, Theatre, Communication

59829

Rebuild Resilience: Film Communication Within East Asia in the Pre-pandemic, Pandemic, and Post-pandemic Era

Sen Ni, Stanford University, United States

The increasing in-depth cooperation of the film industry among Japan, China and South Korea has accelerated the integration of film cultures among the three countries. The global epidemic in 2020 not only has an impact on the film industry in every country, but also has a great impact on film exchanges among the countries. The development, recovery, revitalization and prosperity of East Asian film communication is closely linked to the development and destiny of the entire region's culture. This paper traces the communication of East Asian films in the 21st century, under the multidisciplinary perspective of cultural and communication studies. Within the framework of the film history, film theory and film criticism, the paper analyzes the structural inherent law and external factors, especially COVID-19 pandemic that formed and influenced the film communication among China, Japan and South Korea. And based on specific examples commonality and individuality, the paper aims to provide historical references and possible answers to the current problems encountered in film communication in East Asia. This paper also discusses several issues of East Asian films in the context of today's globalization, such as how to have an equal dialogue with the world's films, how to use our own advantages to develop cross-cultural exchanges with films from all over the world, how to expand the regional film market, how to protect the national film culture. The answers to these questions have enlightening significance for the development of film communications between East Asia and the world.

59845

Patriarchal Misconceptions? Resilient Womanhood in Japanese Television Dramas

Minerva Terrades, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Some Japanese television drama genres have been broadcasted continuously since the 1960s. They have been regarded as crafters of national identity that have long depicted the ideal Japanese lifestyle, imbued with normative concepts of femininity and masculinity. However, the golden age of Japanese dramas arrived in the 1990s with the so-called 'trendy dramas', love stories that displayed a trend towards urban, consumer-oriented, glamorous lifestyles (Lukács, 2010) that challenged the previously dominant gendered values of marriage and motherhood. Trendy dramas' popularity stems from the envisioning of the glitzy lifestyle of the Bubble Era (1986-1991) and the featuring of young, single women that were succeeding professionally. Nonetheless, it has been advocated that they continued to reinforce patriarchal choices (Itō, 2004; Saeki, 2012; Freedman, 2018). From the perspective of media anthropology, cultural, and gender studies, this paper examines how trendy dramas redefined the politics of Japanese women's identity and the resilience of women's selfhood. Through a diachronic exploration of the all-time popular drama Tokyo Love Story of 1991, and of its newest 2020 version, together with qualitative questionnaires and audience reactions from various media, this presentation explores the discourse entanglements between the normative ideals of femininity and the forging of the new woman in the drama. I will argue that the 1991 drama devised new gender tropes that would become a primary stepping stone towards womanhood in the Japanese lost generation, and that the once groundbreaking 1991 uninhibited, straightforward womanhood seems to have been somewhat normalized in 2020.

60140

Indonesia's Digital Native Perception of the Concept of 'Privacy'

Retno Hastijanti, University of 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Indonesia

Alfa Layla Ahadina, University of Airlangga Surabaya, Indonesia

Focuses of this study on describing Indonesia's Digital Native Perception of the Concept of 'Privacy' concept in social media. The significance of this research is the case violations' high number of internet users' privacy, which have a serious impact on the aspects of security. It is chosen the digital native age group as the subject of the study because this group accesses the internet the most, especially social media. Then it is important to know the process of digital groups' natively interpretation of their privacy on the internet. This

study uses descriptive research with a case study method. While The data collection technique is carried out by in-depth interviews. Next, it can be revealed some factors that important for digital natives and what they consider as their privacy on social media. Through this research has found that digital native has also experienced some inconvenience activities regarded the online media users and their reaction. Finally, it can conclude that it is needed a good public policy related to privacy in Indonesia and suggests the legal products disseminate related to privacy regulations optimally.

60126

Turkish Dramas and Saudi Female Perceptions of Socio-cultural Values

Merfat Alardawi, King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia

Patrick Brereton, Dublin City University, Ireland

Ayman Bajnaid, King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia

In the 2000s Turkish drama series began airing in Saudi Arabia and other countries outside Turkey. Perhaps unexpectedly they have proven exceptionally attractive to global audiences. Typically, these dramas define and present female characters who can be considered liberal in terms of their adherence to traditional cultural values. To date, despite the growing popularity of these Turkish drama series abroad, research into the attitudes and behaviours of Saudi women who watch such dramas has been limited. The present study evaluates the influence of Turkish drama series on the perceptions and attitudes of Saudi female viewers, drawing on social identity theory and cultivation theory perspectives. For the study, 1274 online questionnaires were completed by Saudi female viewers aged from 20 to 60. The results revealed three different groups of attitudes associated with sociocultural values. Firstly, acceptance or otherwise of 'independent and self-reliant women' and their 'ability to survive without a man'. Secondly, rejection of 'other' socio-cultural values, such as (1) 'Having a child outside of marriage', (2) 'marital infidelity', (3) 'restricting religion to older people', (4) 'presenting alcohol consumption', (5) 'women getting married without permission', and (6) 'couples dating'. Finally, thirdly, neutral attitudes towards 'friendships between couples', 'traditional roles of women as mothers and wives' and 'fighting for love'.

ACAH2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Performing Arts Practices: Theater, Dance, Music

60234

'Peace Comes About in Your Honour': The Arts, Migration and Reconciliation

Antoinette Camilleri Grima, University of Malta, Malta

Mattia Mantellato, University of Udine, Italy

This presentation illustrates how a multimodal and transdisciplinary project brings together dance, music, poetry and historical and natural settings, with the ultimate aim of raising awareness about issues of migration. The mixing of Maltese poetry translated into English, with corporeal gestures and movements allows the interpreter of the work to experience and embody social, historical, literary and identity issues and concerns in original and challenging performative praxis. The goal is to break up epistemic and canonical boundaries between languages, disciplines and arts, in order to embrace an intricate and unpredictable multimodal dialogue, which reflects the complexity of today's wor(l)d societies. The intermodal work is divided into three parts: the temple, the tower and the beach. These three contexts are intertwined with Malta's history, culture and land and seascapes. It is a distant dialogue with the ancient inhabitants of the archipelago, passing through a reflection on the legacy of different dominations, and ending with a message of reconciliation, partnership and hope, which are symbolised by the redemptive power of the sea that 'erases and forgets' to start anew. This presentation will focus in particular on the choreography set by the 'Tower' on a desert-like cliff, thus introducing the theme of domination and human control. The digital production broadens the semiotic space by offering multiple layers of meaning through various artistic forms, and it scaffolds the ability to interpret the historical archive of the island in order to address today's global issues of power, migration and identity representation(s).

ACAH2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Sexuality, Gender, Families

59749

Solo Female Thai Backpackers Crossing Borders and Transgressing Boundaries: Myths, Stereotypes and Their Fluid and Multiple Identities

Phrueksa Boondamnoen, Thammasat University, Thailand

"Solo-backpacking" has gained its momentum and popularity among (urban) Thai women nowadays. A gendered nature of this solo-travel has attracted a sizable number of young middle-class Thai women. These young urban women are traditionally shaped and restricted by strict Thai social norms. This study provides an investigation of the current movement/phenomenon of solo female backpackers in Thai society. The research reveals that Thai women who choose to travel independently face very real constraints and challenges in regard to their gender, ethnic and class backgrounds. The solo female backpackers are initially faced with pre-travel constraints and challenges rooted in their socio-cultural backgrounds. Then, as they cross borders, they often find themselves under new constraints and challenges stemmed from the socio-cultural contexts of their destinations. Despite series of obstacles, the result of the study shows that these solo female backpackers choose to go ahead with their travel plans and find ways and means to negotiate their constraints, challenges and limitations. They employ several tactics of gender negotiations in order to continue their journey. The women interviewed for the study find this form of leisure help build their sense of 'independent' and 'autonomous' self which results in their 'new' found identities and independency and leadership.

ACAH2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
 Social, Political and Community Agendas in the Arts

59785

Why Romero’s Creatures Became Zombies in Europe: Naming as a Political Action

Sümeyye Sakarya, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

Until the release of Romero’s Dawn of the Dead (1978) in Europe with the title of Zombi, no one has considered zombies as cannibal corpses without any agency. This was the case with Romero as well, who made the first movie, Night of the Living Dead, in 1968 and stated that he was inspired by vampires. In its Haitian origin, a zombie was the spirit of someone just dead, captured by a sorcerer to serve like a slave. However, unlike slaves, Haitian zombies had some magical powers and could rebel. Indeed, the most significant zombie narrations were about their heroic roles in the Haitian Revolution. Hence, zombie was a powerful resistance metaphor in Haitian folklore, which was mobilized to deal with colonial history. This paper investigates why the European spectators called Romero’s creatures zombies despite this background. It argues that this mis/appropriation is a political action that aims to maintain the hierarchy of the West and the Rest through constructing a constitutive Other from the Haitian zombie. To demonstrate this, it initially discusses the preference of a Haitian myth -zombie- over a European one -vampire-. This preference reveals that, through the retrospective naming of Romero’s creatures, the European spectator demonized and dehumanized zombie by cannibalizing and denying agency. Then, engaging with the political theories of Hannah Arendt and S. Sayyid, it shows how we can construe this naming as a political action that enables Europe to form its political identity as the superior through articulating an inferior Other.

ACAH Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
 Teaching and Learning

60284

Strategies of Integration: Challenges and Possibilities in the Online Teaching of Music During the Pandemic

Kris Ho, United International College BNU-HKBU, China

Victor Jose Rodriguez, College of Global Talents, BITZH, China

The pandemic crisis has ushered a new era in the teaching of music. The suddenness of the crisis and the transfer of teaching to an online setting brusquely undermined the conviction that online pedagogies were to be transient and purely instrumental to the learning environment of the classroom. “Classrooms,” indicated a music teacher, “is where real learning takes place.” In a culture that centralizes the powerful bond between teacher and student and the pedagogical networks within which it is embedded, the physical classroom embodies the principle that learning occurs in the intimacy of student-teacher relations. This is especially true of music teaching, where presence and immediacy are deemed fundamental for the transmission of knowledge. In this research, we explore how the transition to online learning in two colleges in China transformed this conceptualization. We investigate how teachers implemented the transition to online learning, where they succeeded and where they failed, and how this experience transformed their practice and vision of learning. We find that integration and networking surfaced as pivotal techniques for teaching, informing but not displacing, traditional ideas of teaching and learning. The necessity of integrating teaching activities within a web network of actors exposed the social nature of the student-teacher bond (“teachers and students become “objective and effective problem solvers,” indicated a teacher) and amplified the possibilities of learning networks among teachers themselves. Teachers have acquired a new vision of the pedagogical milieu that will inform their new concept of what is real and of what is possible.

ACAH2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Teaching and Learning the Arts

60051

Remote Teaching of the Arts in a Time of COVID-19

Ivy Chia, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

COVID-19 pandemic resulted in educators making a sudden shift to a largely online modality in teaching. For educators used to studio teaching, this change could be radical in terms of teaching approaches. Arts-based pedagogies tend to be studio-based and experiential. The presentation discusses the effects of COVID-19 pandemic on art and music pedagogies in a tertiary institution, and how art and music tutors adapted arts-based pedagogies for online teaching. Six tutors in the Arts disciplines were interviewed on their perspectives on how online pedagogy has shaped their arts and music teaching practices. This small-scale study will contribute our understanding on online teaching for the Arts, and will suggest ways the various ways forward to sustain teaching of Arts during COVID-19.

ACSS2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Aging and Gerontology

60098

“The Elderly” Should Disappear: Not the People, but the Ageist Term

Diana Amundsen, University of Waikato, New Zealand

Older people too often experience negative attitudes or behaviours towards them based on their age. Research shows people who are labelled ‘the elderly’ experience a host of negative stereotypes applied by the ‘non-elderly’. The objective of this research was to understand how stereotypes of ‘the elderly’ are portrayed in online new media. Within New Zealand, 6,661 online newspaper stories using the term “the elderly” were tracked, recorded and analyzed for a period of 18 months during 2019 and 2020. Results revealed use of the term ‘the elderly’ reflected various stereotyping and ageist discourses in the message. In conclusion, the ageist term “the elderly” is a form of prejudice shaping public perceptions which tend to diminish and negatively stereotype older adults.

ACSS2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Cognitive and Behavioral Sciences

60174

Landscape Compositions and Behaviors in Urban Parks: Evidence from Social Media

Kaowen Chang, National Chiayi University, Taiwan

Wenxin Huang, National Chiayi University, Taiwan

Since entering the Web2.0 era, human social interaction behaviors and information exchange modes have become more diverse and efficient with the advancement of Internet technology. Social media users act as receivers and providers of information at the same time, sharing images, videos, audio, geographic locations and other diverse information, forming a huge amount of data for observation and analysis. This research uses social media data to explore how the park space elements affect user behaviors. In this study, social media user's postings including textual and photo data were collected and analyzed. Finally, 7106 photos and 997 textual postings were collected for two urban parks in Chiayi City, Taiwan, and qualitative analysis methods were used to mine the relationships between the composition of urban parks and the public's visitation behavior. We found that, first, "playground" is the most used space reported by social media users; second, the ability to hold large-scale events and provide playground and family activity spaces were visitation drivers valued by users; third, "to improve the mood" is the main purpose of attracting users to visit the park; fourth, the main reasons of users to visit the parks are for children's activities; fifth, users have more positive emotions than negative emotions in the parks; sixth, based on the real-time use of social media and information sharing, the posted data can provide timely suggestions to help park management and design.

ACSS2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Session Topic: Cultural and Media Studies

59735

Traveling Cultural Heritage in the Age of TikTok

Jiaorui Ouyang, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong

The case of Hongyadong from China shows that TikTok as a digitally mediated form of judging, not only differentiates itself from traditional static, user-focused SNS platforms such as Instagram in terms of destination orientation but also redefines what cultural heritage is and transforms itself into a collective memory of the digital performance. Among TikTok's criteria, historical value and aesthetic value are indispensable, and the latter is the main factor that determines whether you become a popular cultural heritage tourist destination. It also establishes a new form of power, in which authorities need to make promotional materials that fit the narrative direction of TikTok users. This article attempts to propose a Chinese contextualized study to explore the following questions: How tourists' upload videos on TikTok impact the practice of defining a new type of cultural heritage in China? How do Instagram and TikTok differ in their perspectives on establishing new mediated power relations? More significantly, why and how do TikTok video rediscovery the value of cultural heritage tourism?

ACSS2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Education and Social Welfare

59753

Academic Performance and Attitude of the 21st-Century Learners on Mathematics in the Modern World

Emervic De Pedro, De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde, Philippines

Attitude towards mathematics has played an important role in the mathematics teaching and learning processes and its effect on the student's mathematics achievement has been highlighted many times on basic education. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between the academic performance and the attitude of students on mathematics in the higher education who were completers of the new K-12 curriculum implemented in the Philippines few years ago. Attitude is aligned with the three components (affective, behavior and cognitive) and is measured using the four dimensions (liking and disliking of the subject, tendency to engage in or avoid activities, belief that one is good or bad in the subject, and belief that the subject is useful or useless). This research used a quantitative descriptive-correlational approach. The data used for analysis were the attitude and the average grade of students on Mathematics in the Modern World (MATWRLD) of 677 college students using a survey questionnaire. The results of the study show that the students performed good in the subject and their performance is positively and significantly related to each of the dimensions of their attitude towards MATWRLD.

60287

Moderating Effect of Contextual and Individual Variables on Social Outcomes Among Students With Autism Spectrum Disorder

Yu-Chi Chou, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan

The purpose of this study was to investigate the moderating factors of a validated instructional model of Navigation of Social Engagement (NOSE model; Chou, 2020), providing a more in-depth secondary analysis of data within this intervention designed to enhance social problem-solving skills of students with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). While previous findings have established the effectiveness of the instructional model, the current study further examined the differential efficacy of the intervention by analyzing the moderating factors— inclusiveness (i.e., education placement, interaction with peers, time spent with peers without identified disabilities), cognitive functioning (i.e., above-average, average, mildly impaired, and severely impaired), and social support (i.e., support from family, peers, and teachers). After testing the model with three-way interaction terms showed that cognitive functioning and time spent with peers without disabilities were the two positive significant moderators of the intervention effect, suggesting that (a) the self-directed social problem-solving model had the optimal effect when students with ASD were included with their peers, and (b) that students with mildly impaired cognitive functioning had the greatest improvement in social problem-solving compared to students with above-average, average, and severely impaired cognitive functioning (Chou, 2021). The findings of this investigation provided additional information on the NOSE model for promoting self-directed social problem-solving for students with ASD.

60285

Transition of Students With Disabilities to Postsecondary Education: Implications for University Faculty

Pen-Chiang Chao, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan

The purpose of this study was to investigate the learning and life experiences of college students with disabilities in Taiwan. According to the Special Education Statistical Yearbook (SESY), the number of college students with disabilities has increased from 9,489 in 2009 to 13,189 in 2018. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data retrieved from the annual SESY report during this decade. Findings showed that colleges students with disabilities generally have a satisfactory learning and life adaptation. Only 10% of the students indicated that the subjects they studied were not in line with their interests. Nevertheless, the proportion of students who experienced significant academic difficulties was 30%, particularly those with intellectual disability, hearing impairment, and autism. The financial support was regarded as the most urgent need for about 60% of college students with disabilities. Such finding may be attributed to the fact

that students with disabilities are primarily come from low socioeconomic status families and that the majority of them (nearly 80%) are enrolled in private colleges and universities with higher tuition fees. Other supports required for this vulnerable group of students included assistance in schoolwork, daily living activities, psychological/career counseling, interpersonal relationship, and medical treatment. In conclusion, as the number of college students with disabilities is increasing, university professors and instructors are expected to better understand the special education needs of students with disabilities and provide them with necessary guidance and assistance in order to help them successfully transition to employment or post-college education.

ACSS2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations Environmental and Health Sciences

60168

Awareness and Behavior of Students in Higher Education Towards E-waste

Evangeline Enriquez, College of Saint Benilde, Philippines

Electronic wastes and their management have been a global challenge because of their environmental effect and threat to human health from manufacturing and production (which may require extensive mining) to disposal (chemical hazard) from its components. This paper aims to assess the awareness and behavior of students from higher education towards their e-wastes. The research also tests on the association of their courses with the accumulation of electronic equipment that can be candidates for e-wastes also the correlation between owning gadgets with program and family monthly income. Results of the survey reveal that only a few of the total number of respondents participate in e-waste recycling despite being aware of the valuable components of e-wastes and that e-waste should be separated from other solid wastes. Awareness of the collection sites in the Philippines (malls, schools) was rarely expressed from the total respondents and their behavior on how they treat their e-wastes is alarming. Most of the students keep their wastes and rarely participate in recycling. Analysis revealed that ownership of some electronic equipment is not associated with the kind of course program they are enrolled in but is not true for some equipment included in the survey. Their course program and family monthly income showed significant association with the number of gadgets the student use. Overall, the results reveal a highly negative response regarding e-waste and its management from the respondents. Similar results were gathered from the survey where students negatively respond as to how they dispose of their e-waste.

Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations Immigration, Refugees, Race, Nation

60075

Covert Prejudice and Discourses on Otherness During the Refugee Crisis: A Case Study of the Greek Islands' Press

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The present paper presents a discursive analysis of the recurrent repertoires of covert prejudice in the regional press of three Greek islands (Lesvos, Chios, Samos) during the refugee crisis period. Between 2015 and 2016, these islands played a central role as first-line receiving communities for the large numbers of refugees and migrants who arrived in Europe through the Eastern Mediterranean route. This study analyzes the Northeastern Aegean regional press coverage of the refugee crisis through a synthetic and localized approach to discourse analysis, drawing on discursive psychology, critical discourse analysis, and social theories of covert prejudice and neo-racism. The regional press is a largely unstudied subgenre of media discourse that has a community-based orientation, differentiating it from the national press in terms of its localized effects and structure. The paper is emphasizing the argumentation and narrative complexity of prejudiced discourse as articulated through the idiosyncratic prism of locality, during a specifically challenging period for inter-group relations. Our methodological design drew upon the research guidelines proposed by discursive psychology and integrative approaches to discourse analysis. The study's basic analytical unit is the concept of interpretative repertoires. Our sample consists of 339 articles from four local newspapers, from May 2015 to December 2016. We identified five recurrent repertoires: "superfluous bodies", "threats of multiculturalism", "agents of misery", "bogus refugees", and "capitalizing on the refugee crisis". Each repertoire's most representative texts were closely analyzed for their argumentation, rhetorical specificities, and narrative variations.

ACSS2021 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations
Session Topic: Psychology & Social Psychology

60266

Do You Believe In Magic? Exploring the Cultural Boundaries of Magical Thinking

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Magical thinking has been a topic of interest in the social sciences (Muchow, 1928; Piaget, 1969; Berenbaum, Boden, and Baker, 2009). Meehl (1964) asserted that magical thinking relates to a “belief, quasi-belief, or semi serious entertainment of the possibility that events which, according to the casual concepts of this culture, cannot have casual relation with each other, might somehow nevertheless do so” (p. 54). While definitions of magical thinking and beliefs are more or less narrowly defined, the underlying assumption is they reflect errors in thinking. However, other scholars have demonstrated that although the specific forms of magical thinking vary, the process of creating meaning to influence the future is nearly universal. The aims of our study were to examine magical beliefs and rituals, their origins in the lives of individuals, and their affective dimensions. We employed a questionnaire created and used by Muchow in 1928, then redeployed by Watzlawik and Valsiner in 2009 to assess magical beliefs and rituals. Additionally, we used semi-structured interviews to gain richer insight into these beliefs and rituals. We compared the three cohorts (1928, 2009, 2020) responses to questionnaires to examine changes in magical beliefs and rituals over time and we found that similar to the 2009 study, current participants (N = 63) frequently hold inconsistent beliefs and practices (i.e., belief in and skepticism of magic). We will discuss these findings along with a microgenetic analysis (Josephs and Valsiner, 1999) of the interviews to understand how individuals negotiate complex meanings about magical thinking.

60329

Reflective Practice and Teaching Postgraduate Counselling Students

Ebi Cocodia, Excelsia College, Australia

In the fields of counselling and psychology, reflective practice is a process where we critically analyse our actions with the aim of improving professional practice. Within a counsellor education setting, the current paper reports on counselling skills lecturers' engagement in reflective practice during the course of one academic semester. Using a reflective practice approach the lecturers examined how teaching modalities such as acceptance and commitment therapy and person-centred psychology to postgraduate students evolved during the semester. Reflectively, each counselling lecturer reported that utilising a reflective practice approach provided the opportunity to assume the perspective of an external observer in order to identify the assumptions and feelings underlying their practice as described by Imel (1992). Over the course of the semester these assumptions and reported feelings effectively impacted on each of the counselling skills lecturer's practice.

60096

Violence Against Othered Genders: Experiences From Maguindanao Communities

Grant Warren Lu, Mindanao State University, Philippines

The research is intended to gather othered genders, 5 gays and 4 lesbian survivors of any forms of violence who were selected through purposive sampling, and provide platforms to showcase different cases presenting their plights in three municipalities in Maguindanao Province: Datu Odin Sinsuat, Datu Anggal Midtimbang, and Talayan, these are Muslim – dominated communities. The study employed a phenomenological research design which used in-depth individual interviews to discuss the violent experiences of the othered genders. Aside from collating their stories, the study also attended to its contributory factors and on they coped with the trauma brought by the violent situation. The findings revealed that violence, may it be physically, psychologically, sexually and financially inflicted or through ostracism are experienced by the respondents. Psychological violence (public ridicule, humiliation and bullying) is the most common form of violence. It followed by physical violence (physical assault); and sexual violence (sexual harassment and rape) which is commonly inflicted to lesbian respondents. Financial

violence and ostracism are two least forms of violence perpetrated. It also revealed that religion, culture in Maguindanao, gays, lesbians and perpetrators themselves are identified as contributory factor. Most of these cases were unreported to the authorities. They prefer sharing with closest family members and friends, or oftentimes keep it with themselves. In this study, gays and lesbians have clearly portrayed compassion, bravery and resilience. It hereby recommended that policymakers should legislate policies and programs that are more gender inclusive.