

The 14th Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities  
The 14th Asian Conference on the Social Sciences  
May 26–29, 2023 | TOKYO, JAPAN

A C A H

A C S S

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## PROGRAMME & ABSTRACT BOOK

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

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# IAFOR Global Partners





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# Letter of Welcome



Welcome to Tokyo, and to our late spring conference series!

In late May IAFOR will host two twinned events: the Asian Conferences on Cultural Studies (ACCS2023), and Asian Studies (ACAS2023); and then the Asian Conferences on Arts and Humanities (ACAH2023), and the Social Sciences (ACSS2023).

This is a wonderful time of the year to be in Japan, and I am very happy to welcome people back to our conference home after a long and difficult hiatus caused by the coronavirus pandemic. Indeed the last time we were able to host these events was 2019, so having been online since 2020, we are grateful and excited to be able to be back in person this year.

IAFOR is dedicated to encouraging interdisciplinary discussion, facilitating intercultural awareness and promoting international exchange, and we are very pleased to see that ACCS/ACAS has attracted some 150 attendees from more than 30 countries; and ACAH/ACSS some 250 attendees from more than 35 countries!

I would like to thank the Global Programme and Conference Programme Committees for their work in shaping the rich Conference Programme, and to the many reviewers who give their time to help assure academic excellence in the parallel presentations.

I look forward to a great series of events, and encourage your active participation throughout this hybrid event, and would also remind you to look at the content available online through virtual and livestream options, whether live or on catchup!

Whether onsite, or online, I look forward to meeting you all!

Warmest regards,

**Dr Joseph Haldane**

Chairman & C.E.O, The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)  
Professor, European Center for Peace and Development (ECPD), United Nations University for Peace  
Guest Professor, Osaka School of International Public Policy, Osaka University, Japan  
Visiting Professor, Doshisha University, Japan  
Visiting Professor, The University of Belgrade, Serbia  
Honorary Professor, University College London (UCL), United Kingdom  
Member, Expert Network, World Economic Forum

# Inspiring Global Collaborations

One of the greatest strengths of IAFOR's international conferences is their international and intercultural diversity.

## ACAH/ACSS2023 has attracted 240+ delegates from 35+ countries

**TOTAL People: 244**

**TOTAL Onsite: 179**

**TOTAL Online: 65**

**TOTAL Presentations: 221**

**Total Audience: 13**

**TOTAL Countries: 35**

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### By Country (Presenter Registrations)

Taiwan: 53

United States: 25

Japan: 16

Indonesia: 16

Philippines: 14

Thailand: 13

Hong Kong: 13

United Kingdom: 11

India: 11

China: 9

Malaysia: 9

Singapore: 8

Portugal: 6

United Arab Emirates: 5

Canada: 4

Australia: 4

Sweden: 3

South Korea: 2

Poland: 2

Estonia: 2

Turkey: 2

Russia: 2

South Africa: 2

Denmark: 1

Lithuania: 1

Bangladesh: 1

France: 1

Germany: 1

Israel: 1

Nigeria: 1

Czech Republic: 1

Myanmar: 1

Vietnam: 1

Brunei Darussalam: 1

Norway: 1

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### By Continent

Asia: 173

North America: 29

Europe: 35

Oceania: 4

Africa: 3

**International,  
intercultural,  
Interdisciplinary,**

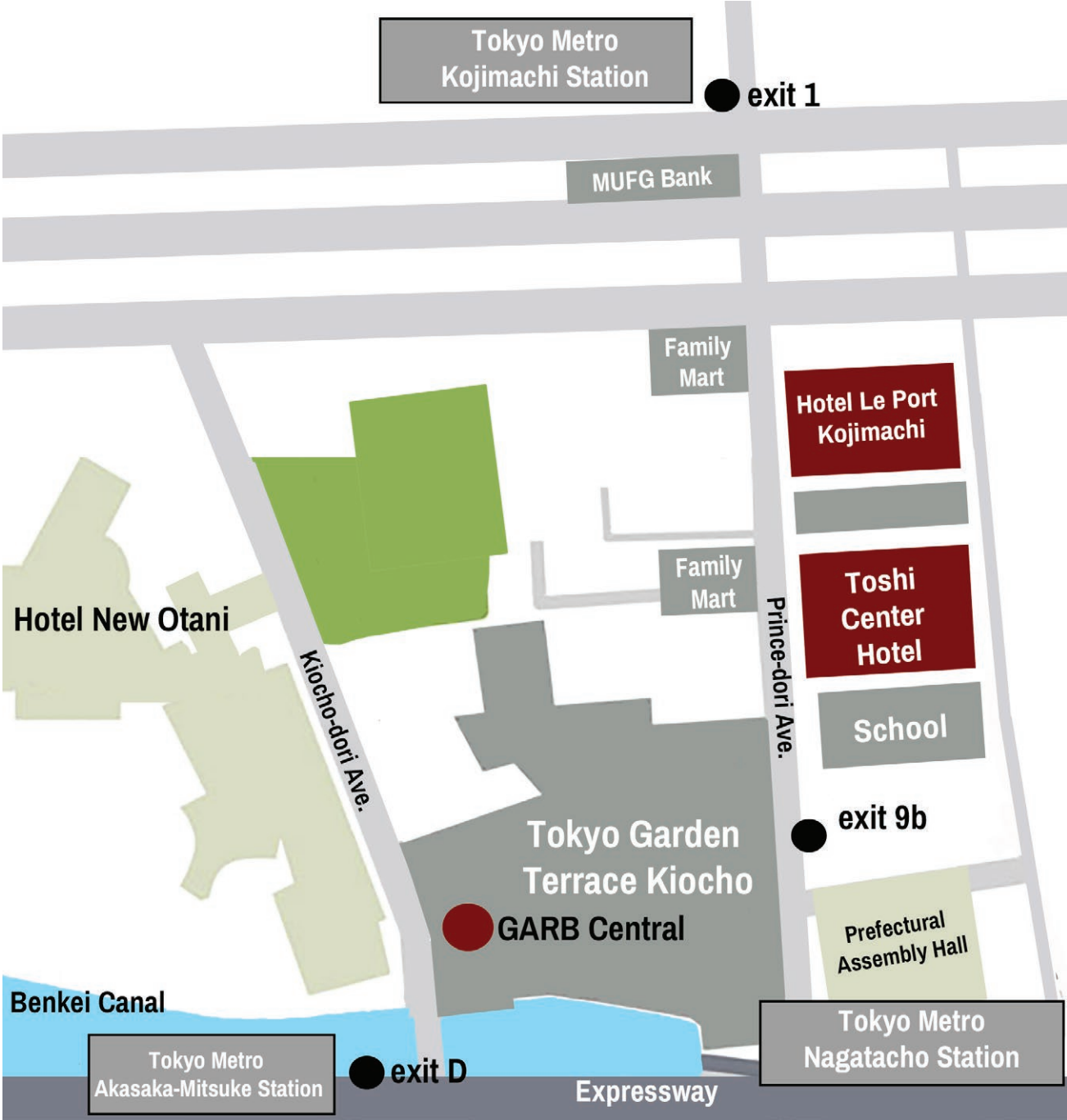
**iafor**



**Follow The International Academic Forum on Instagram and join the conversation using the hashtag #IAFOR**

# Toshi Center Hotel & Hotel Le Port Kojimachi Area Map

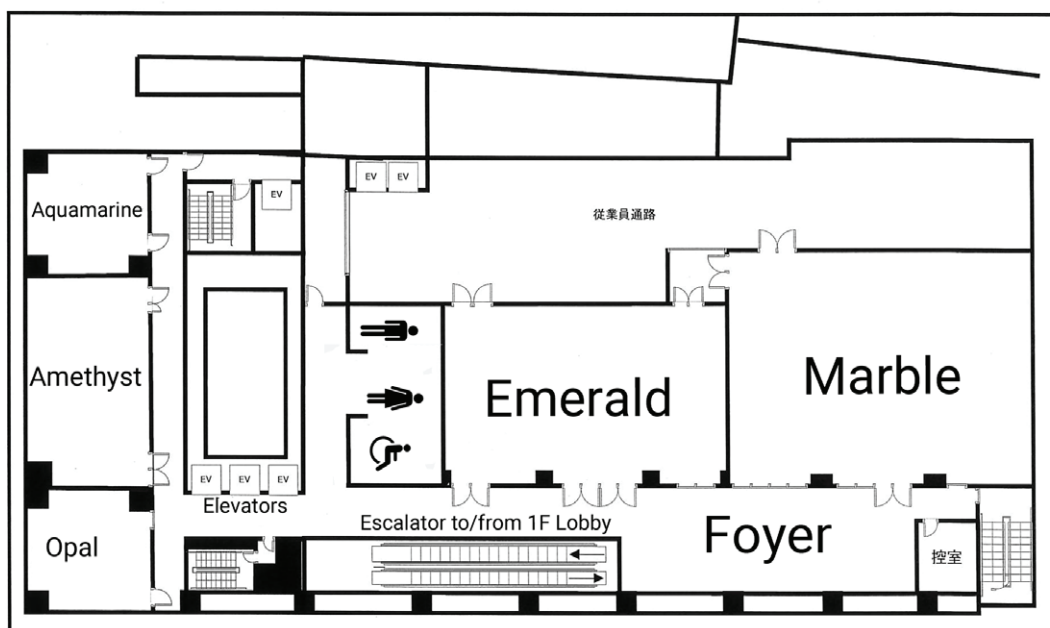
## Around the Toshi Center Hotel & Hotel Le Port Kojimachi



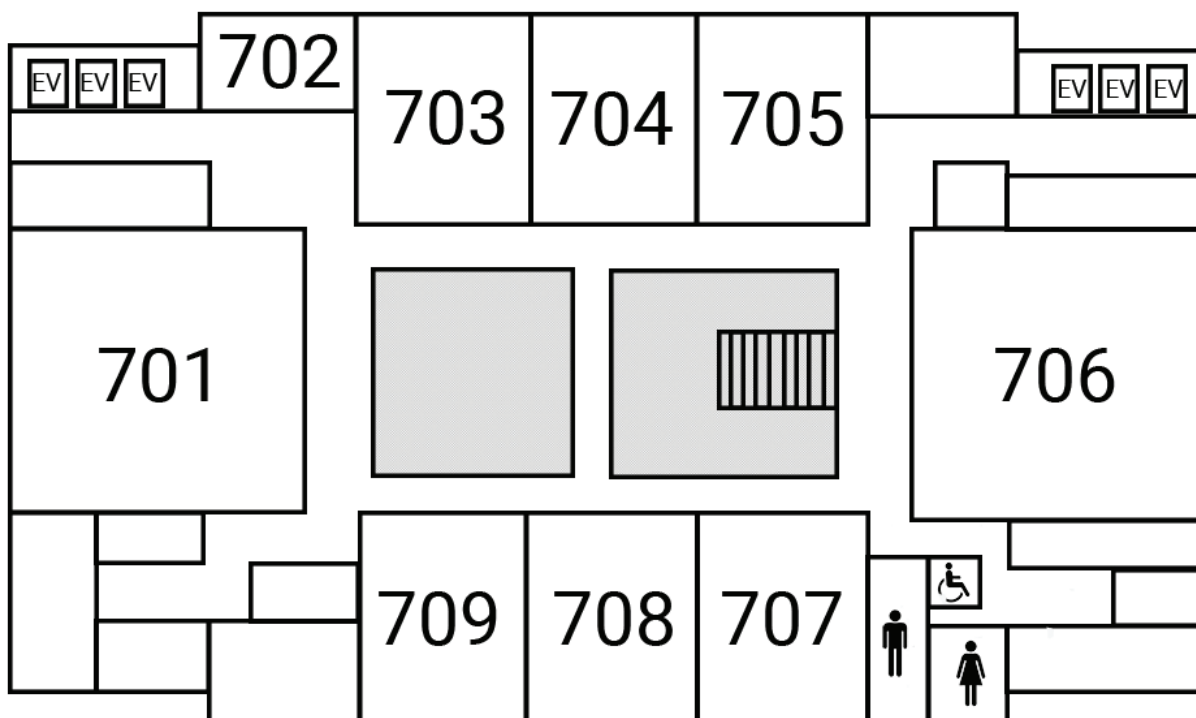


# Toshi Center Hotel & Hotel Le Port Kojimachi Floor Guide

## Hotel Le Port Kojimachi: Third Floor | 3F



## Toshi Center: Seventh Floor | 7F





## May 25 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Thursday at a Glance

17:00-19:00      Conference Welcome Reception & Pre-Conference Registration  
| GARB Central

## May 26 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Friday at a Glance

### Location: Hotel Le Port Kojimachi

10:00-10:30      Conference Registration & Coffee | Marble Room 3F

10:30-10:35      Announcements & Welcome | Marble Room 3F

10:35-10:45      Welcome Address & Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners

**10:45-11:30      Keynote Presentation | Marble Room 3F**  
*Inaugural Address from the President of IAFOR:*  
*Climate Change Challenges and International, Intercultural and*  
*Interdisciplinary Perspectives*  
Jun Arima, University of Tokyo, Japan

**11:30-12:15      Featured Interview | Marble Room 3F**  
*Demographic and Societal Change Through the Japanese Lens*  
Joseph Coleman, Indiana University Bloomington, United States

12:15-12:30      Conference Photograph

12:30-13:30      Lunch Break



**May 26 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)**  
**Friday at a Glance (cont'd)**

**13:30-14:15**      **Featured Panel Presentation | Marble Room 3F**  
*Digital Transformation (DX) in Japanese Business Organisations*  
Will Baber, Kyoto University Graduate School of Management, Japan  
Anshuman Khare, Athabasca University, Canada  
Kanji Kitamura, Loyola University, United States and Hawaii Pacific University, United States  
Yuko Onozaka, University of Stavanger, Norway

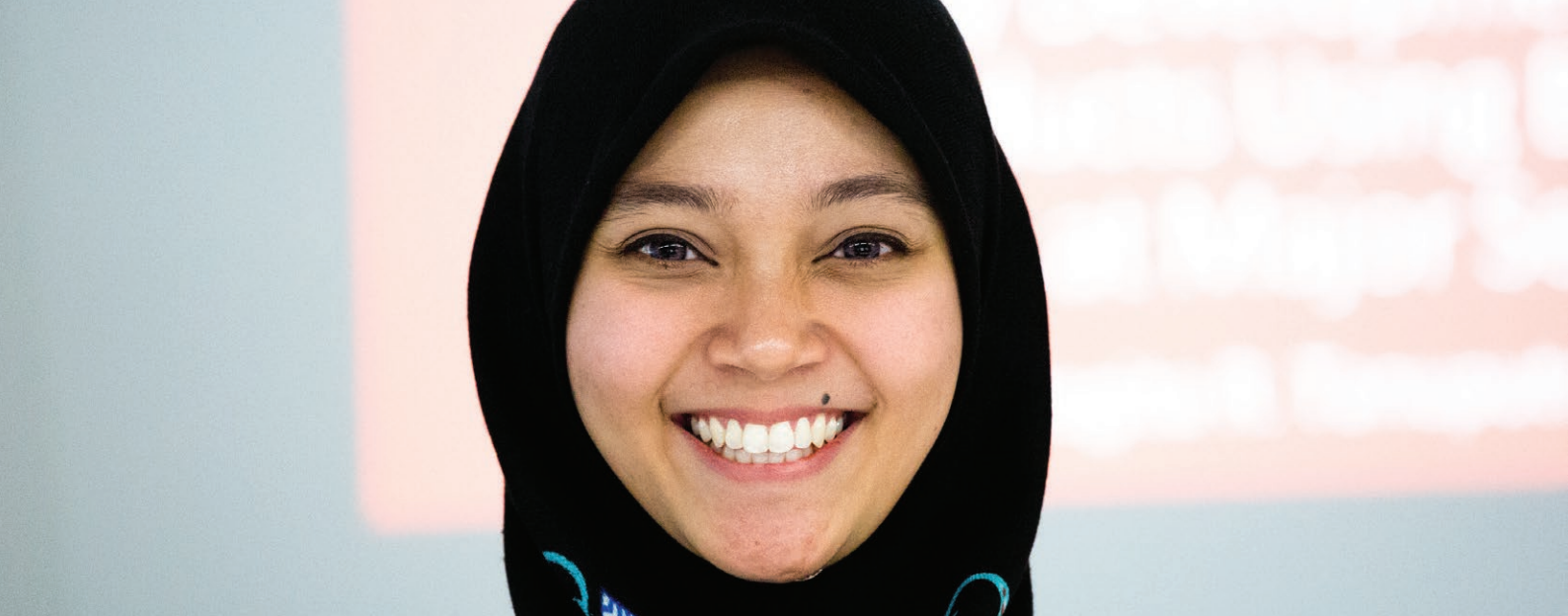
**14:15-15:00**      **Featured Presentation | Marble Room 3F**  
*Publishing in the Humanities*  
Alfonso J. García Osuna, City University of New York, Kingsborough & Hofstra University, United States

**Location: Toshi Center Hotel**

**15:15-16:15**      Conference Poster Session | Room 701 (7F)

**16:15-16:45**      **Cultural Presentation | Room 701 (7F)**  
*Fusuma: The Art of Japanese Sliding Doors*  
Fusuma Club, University of Tokyo, Japan

**19:00-21:00**      **Conference Dinner**  
Location: Gonpachi



**May 27 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)**

## **Saturday at a Glance**

**Location: Toshi Center Hotel**

08:30-09:30      Registration & Coffee

**09:30-11:10      Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 1**

Room 703: Literary Studies

Room 704: Social, Political and Community Agendas in the Arts

Room 705: Psychology & Social Psychology

Room 707: Education and Social Welfare

Room 708: Economics and Management

11:10-11:25      Coffee Break

**11:25-13:05      Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 2**

Room 703: Interdisciplinary Language, Literature & Arts

Room 704: Teaching & Learning the Arts/Humanities

Room 705: Health Sciences/Social Work

Room 707: Education and Social Welfare

Room 708: Theatre & the Performing Arts

13:05-14:05      Lunch Break



**May 27 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)**  
**Saturday at a Glance (cont'd)**

**Location: Toshi Center Hotel**

- 14:05-14:55**      **Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 3**  
Room 703: Economics and Management  
Room 704: Workshop: Teaching Methods Across Disciplines and Cultures  
Room 705: Research Methodologies, Quantitative and Qualitative  
Room 707: Workshop: Notions of Beauty, Harmony, and Composition in Theatre  
Room 708: Law & Criminology
- 14:55-15:10      Coffee Break
- 15:10-16:50**      **Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 4**  
Room 703: Sexuality, Gender, Families  
Room 704: Society & Culture/Urban Studies  
Room 705: Environmental and Health Sciences  
Room 707: Sustainability  
Room 708: Economics and Management



**May 28 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)**  
**Sunday at a Glance**

**Location: Toshi Center Hotel**

08:30-09:30      Registration & Coffee

**09:30-11:10      Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 1**  
Room 703: Language, Linguistics/Teaching, Learning  
Room 704: Teaching and Learning  
Room 705: Global Issues & Human Rights  
Room 707: Politics & Public Policy  
Room 708: Science, Environment and the Humanities

11:10-11:25      Coffee Break

**11:25-12:40      Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 2**  
Room 703: Literary Studies  
Room 704: Teaching and Learning  
Room 705: Media & Media Arts  
Room 707: Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology  
Room 708: Cultural and Media Studies

12:40-13:40      Lunch Break



**May 28 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)**  
**Sunday at a Glance (cont'd)**

**Location: Toshi Center Hotel**

- 13:40-14:55      Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 3**  
Room 703: Aesthetics, Design  
Room 704: Teaching and Learning  
Room 705: Anthropology, Archaeology, Cultural Studies and Humanities  
Room 707: Social History  
Room 708: Economics and Management
- 14:55-15:10      Coffee Break**
- 15:10-16:25      Onsite Parallel Presentation Session 4**  
Room 703: Journalism and Communications  
Room 704: Ethnicity, Difference, Identity  
Room 705: Interdisciplinary Sciences  
Room 707: Education and Social Welfare  
Room 708: Economics and Management
- 16:25-16:40      Onsite Closing Session | Room 703**



## May 29 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Monday at a Glance

### Location: Online

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 11:30-11:35        | Message from IAFOR  |
| <b>11:35-13:15</b> | <b>Online Parallel Presentation Session 1</b><br>Room A: International Social Studies<br>Room B: Interdisciplinary Arts |
| 13:15-13:30        | Break   |
| <b>13:30-14:45</b> | <b>Online Parallel Presentation Session 2</b><br>Room A: Religion, Spirituality<br>Room B: Visual Arts Practices        |
| 14:45-15:00        | Break   |
| <b>15:00-17:05</b> | <b>Online Parallel Presentation Session 3</b><br>Room A: Literary Studies<br>Room B: Interdisciplinary Arts             |
| 17:05-17:10        | Message from IAFOR  |





## Become an IAFOR Member

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

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

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

To learn more about IAFOR membership, please visit:

**[www.iafor.org/membership](http://www.iafor.org/membership)**



## Conference Proceedings

IAFOR Conference Proceedings are Open Access research repositories that act as permanent records of the research generated by IAFOR conferences. The Conference Proceedings are published on the IAFOR Research Archive ([papers.iafor.org](http://papers.iafor.org)). All accepted authors who present at the conference may have their full paper published in the online Conference Proceedings.

**Full text submission is due by June 28 2023, through the online system.** The proceedings will be published on July 31, 2023.

### Conference Catch-up

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

### Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations & Virtual Poster Presentations

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



[www.iafor.org/publications](http://www.iafor.org/publications)

# IAFOR Journals

IAFOR publishes several editorially independent, Open Access journals across a variety of disciplines. They conform to the highest academic standards of international peer review, and are published in accordance with IAFOR's commitment to make all of our published materials available online.

## How are papers submitted?

Submissions should be original, previously unpublished papers which are not under consideration for publication in any other journal. All articles are submitted through the submission portal on the journal website and must conform to the journal submission guidelines.

## How does IAFOR ensure academic integrity?

Once appointed by IAFOR's Publications Committee, the Journal Editor is free to appoint his or her own editorial team and advisory members, who help to rework and revise papers as appropriate, according to internationally accepted standards. All papers published in the journal have been subjected to the rigorous and accepted processes of academic peer review. Neither editors nor members of the editorial team are remunerated for their work.

## Where are the journals indexed?

IAFOR Journals are indexed in Scopus, DOAJ, ERIC, MIAR, TROVE, CiteFactor and EBSCO, SHERPA/ROMEO and Google Scholar. DOIs are assigned to each published issue and article via Crossref. Please note that indexing varies from journal to journal.

## What's the reach?

Each of our journal issues is viewed thousands of times a month and the articles are frequently cited by researchers the world over, largely with thanks to our dedicated marketing efforts. Each issue is promoted across our social media platforms and to our tailored email marketing lists. On average, each journal publishes biannually.

## What's the cost?

IAFOR Journals are Open Access publications, available online completely free of charge and without delay or embargo. Authors are not required to pay charges of any sort towards the publication of IAFOR Journals and neither editors nor members of the editorial boards are remunerated for their work.

## How are IAFOR Journals related to IAFOR Conferences and Conference Proceedings?

IAFOR Journals reflect the interdisciplinary and international nature of our conferences and are organised thematically. A presenter can choose to publish either in Conference Proceedings or submit their manuscript to the corresponding IAFOR Journal for review.

## Current IAFOR Journal titles include

*IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities*

*IAFOR Journal of Cultural Studies*

*IAFOR Journal of Education*

*IAFOR Journal of Literature & Librarianship*

*IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences*

If you would like more information about any of IAFOR's publications, please contact [publications@iafor.org](mailto:publications@iafor.org)



# General Information

## Registration Desk

You will be able to pick up your name badge at the Conference Registration Desk at the times listed below.

- Thursday, May 25, 17:00-19:00 | GARB Central
- Friday, May 26, from 10:00 | Hotel Le Port Kojimachi, 3F
- Saturday, May 27, from 08:30 | Toshi Center Hotel, 7F
- Sunday, May 28, from 08:30 | Toshi Center Hotel, 7F
- Monday, May 29 | No in-person registration

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

## Name Badges

Wearing your badge is required for entrance to the sessions. You must wear your badge at all times.

## Online Schedule

The full conference schedule (including abstracts) and conference programme are available on the conference website.

## Conference Survey

Please take a few moments to fill out our conference survey at the end of the conference.





## General Information

### Refreshment Breaks

Complimentary coffee, tea, water, and light snacks will be available during the scheduled coffee breaks.

### Connecting to WiFi

There is a free Wi-Fi internet connection at the conference venue. However, this can be unreliable so we would strongly suggest that you do not rely on a live connection for your presentation.

### Photo/Recording Waiver

Human interaction through networking, and dissemination of this knowledge, is at the core of what IAFOR does as an academic research organisation, conference organiser and publisher. As part of the archiving of the conference event, IAFOR takes photos in and around the conference venue, and uses the photos to document the event. This also includes the filming of certain sessions. We consider this documentation important and it provides evidence of our activities to members, partners and stakeholders all over the world, as well as to current and potential attendees like you. Some of these photos will therefore appear online and in print, including on social media. The above are the legitimate interests of the organisation that we assert under the European Union law on General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Under this legislation, you have an absolute right to opt out of any photo. We are committed to protecting and respecting your privacy.

Read our full privacy policy – [www.iafor.org/about/privacy-policy](http://www.iafor.org/about/privacy-policy)

# Academic Grant & Scholarship Recipients

IAFOR's grants and scholarships programme provides financial support to PhD students and early career academics, with the aim of helping them pursue research excellence and achieve their academic goals through interdisciplinary study and interaction. Awards are based on the appropriateness of the educational opportunity in relation to the applicant's field of study, financial need, and contributions to their community and to IAFOR's mission of interdisciplinarity. Scholarships are awarded based on availability of funds from IAFOR and vary with each conference. Find out more about IAFOR grants and scholarships: [www.iafor.org/financial-support](http://www.iafor.org/financial-support)

Our warmest congratulations go to the following scholarship recipients who have been selected to receive grants and scholarships to present their research at the conference.

**Dewi Novita (Virtual Presentation)**

**IAFOR SCHOLARSHIP Recipient**

70270 | *Assessing Metacognitive Strategies of Pre-service Post Millennial Teachers*

Dewi Novita is a doctorate student at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. She completed her Graduate Diploma in TESOL and Master of Applied Linguistics at La Trobe University, Australia.

**Xinyu Wang (Virtual Presentation)**

**IAFOR SCHOLARSHIP Recipient**

70533 | *Color Development Trend of Modern Clothing in China from 1993 to 2023: Take "Hempel Award" as an Example*

Ms Xinyu Wang is currently a graduate student at Qingdao University, having previously received her Bachelor's degree from Nantong University, China.

**Yi He (Live-Stream Presentation)**

**IAFOR SCHOLARSHIP Recipient**

68166 | *Fabrication: The Marginal Diseased Body in Tibet*

Ms Yi He is currently a PhD Student of Comparative Literature at the School of Humanities and Languages, University of New South Wales, Australia. Ms He graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Chinese Language and Literature from Zhengzhou University, China. She went on to attend East China Normal University, Shanghai, to gain her Master's degree in the Theory of Literature and Art.

**Isaline Saunier (Oral Presentation)**

**IAFOR SCHOLARSHIP Recipient**

68574 | *Embodiment and Perception in Mongolian Fashion: A Focus on the Mongolian Fashion*

Attached to the GSRL laboratory at EPHE-PSL University, Dr Isaline Saunier is a young researcher who recently defended her thesis in social anthropology at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, France.

**Md Abdur Rashid (Oral Presentation)**

**IAFOR SCHOLARSHIP Recipient**

68580 | *Japanese Language Education as a Tool for Empowerment and Development of Women: The Case of Bangladesh*

Md Abdur Rashid is currently an Associate Professor of the Department of Sociology at Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Bangladesh, and PhD student in Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (NRES) Program at University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC), Canada.



# Friday, May 26

## Plenary Session

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

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

Featured Interview: Joseph Coleman

# Inaugural Address from the President of IAFOR: Climate Change Challenges and International, Intercultural and Interdisciplinary Perspectives

Friday, May 26, 2023 | 10:45-11:30 | Marble Room 3F

Climate change is one of the most difficult negative externalities at a global scale. While the benefits of climate mitigation are globally shared, mitigation costs need to be borne in each country, leading to the "free rider" problem.

Developed countries are pushing for increasingly ambitious mitigation targets, while developing countries demand more financial assistance. Developed countries give the highest priority to climate action; developing countries prioritise zero poverty, zero hunger, good health, education, and decent jobs as more urgent issues.

In addition to the inherent rift between the global north and south, the "new Cold War" emerging from the Ukraine War is pushing the world back to multi-polar power politics.

We need to examine climate change from the perspective of broader sustainable development. This calls for an interdisciplinary approach, addressing climate change not only from energy and climate perspectives but also many other aspects such as legal, social, and historical.

The purpose of this conference is to bring nations, cultures, disciplines, ideas, and people together, which is also relevant to global climate issues since mutual understanding and respect for different cultural, social, and national circumstances are prerequisites for finding solutions.



## Jun Arima

Professor Jun Arima is the President of IAFOR, and the senior academic officer of the organisation. In this role, Professor Arima is the Honorary Chair of the International Academic Advisory Board, as well as both the Academic Governing Board and its Executive Committee. He also sits on the IAFOR Board of Directors.

Jun Arima was formerly Director General of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), UK from 2011 to 2015 and Special Advisor on Global Environmental Affairs for the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan, from 2011 to 2015. He has previously held various international energy/environment-related positions, including: Head of Division, Country Studies, International Energy Agency (IEA); Director, International Affairs Division, Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, METI; and Deputy Director General for Environmental Affairs at METI's Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau. In the COP (UN Convention on Climate Change) 14, 15 and 16, he was Japanese Chief Negotiator for AWG-KP.

Since 2015 Jun Arima has been a Professor at the University of Tokyo, Japan, where he teaches Energy Security, International Energy Governance, and Environmental Policies in the Graduate



School of Public Policy. (GraSPP). He is also currently a Consulting Fellow at the Japanese Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI). He is also Executive Senior Fellow at the 21st Century Public Policy Institute, Principal Researcher at the International Environmental and Economic Institute (IEEI), Distinguished Senior Policy Fellow, at the Asia Pacific Institute of Research (APIR), Senior Policy Fellow on Energy and Environment, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), and was the Lead Author, the 6th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change (IPCC).

# Featured Presentation: Joseph Coleman Demographic and Societal Change Through the Japanese Lens

Friday, May 26, 2023 | 11:30-12:15 | Marble Room 3F

Japan is an interesting case study for ageing because it is one of the most rapidly ageing societies in the world. The proportion of people aged 65 years or older is currently around 28%, which is the highest among all major developed countries. The number of centenarians in Japan is also the highest in the world, with over 80,000 people aged 100 or older, as of 2021.

Since 2011, the Japanese population has also been declining. This demographic trend in Japan is due to a combination of factors, including a low fertility rate, a long life expectancy, and a lack of immigration at the levels seen in North America or Europe. These factors have important implications for various aspects of Japanese society, such as healthcare, social welfare, the labour market, and economic growth. Furthermore, Japan has implemented various policies and programs to address the challenges posed by its ageing population, such as promoting active ageing, increasing the availability of nursing care services, and encouraging immigration. These policies have important implications for other countries that are also facing ageing populations.

This interview will look at how these trends have affected Japan and Japanese society, and draw on comparative and contrastive cases from other countries as it is often seen as a canary in the coal mine. Japan might be in front, but it is certainly not alone, and there are many parts of the world with similar demographic trends looking closely at Japan as a model and anti-model, in particular looking at issues relating to an ageing workforce in both the US and China.



## Joseph Coleman

Joseph Coleman is the Roy W. Howard Professor of Practice in Journalism at Indiana University Bloomington's Media School, where he teaches newswriting, immigration reporting and foreign correspondence. Coleman, 59, has reported from some two dozen countries in a 30-year career. He worked for United Press International in Panama City and Bogotá, Colombia in 1988-90, and reported for 18 years for the Associated Press in the United States, France and Japan, where he was Tokyo bureau chief from 2004 until he moved to IU in early 2009. His book, *Unfinished Work: The Struggle to Building an Aging American Workforce*, was

published by Oxford University Press in 2015. Coleman is a 2022-23 Fulbright U.S. Scholar based in Japan, where he is researching immigrant communities in Tokyo. He lives in Bloomington with his wife, Kyoko Ichikawa.

Featured Panel Presentation: Will Baber, Anshuman Khare, Kanji Kitamura, Yuko Onozaka

# Digital Transformation (DX) in Japanese Business Organizations

Friday, May 26, 2023 | 13:30-14:15 | Marble Room 3F

This presentation will discuss Digital Transformation (DX) in Japanese business organisations, with a focus on the following areas:

- How the technical skills of business leaders are hindering the implementation of DX in Japan
- How organisations in Japan are handling the challenge of insufficient IT skills among workers
- The potential impact of initiatives from Japan's Digital Agency and other government entities on business organisations
- How domestic and overseas partners motivate Japanese businesses to adopt DX
- Recommendations for business managers on their next steps

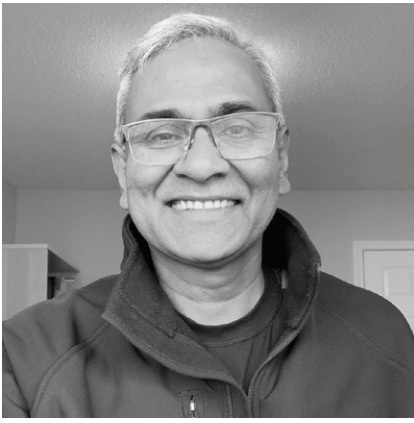


## Will Baber

William W. Baber has combined education with business throughout his career. His professional experience has included economic development in the State of Maryland, language services in the Washington, DC area, supporting business starters in Japan, and teaching business students in Japan, Europe, and Canada. He taught English in the Economics and Business Administration Departments of Ritsumeikan University (Japan) before joining the Graduate School of Management at Kyoto University where he is Associate Professor in addition to holding courses at the University of Vienna and University of Jyväskylä. His courses

include Business Negotiation, Cross Cultural Management, and Management Communication. He is lead author of the 2015 textbook *Practical Business Negotiation* and conducts research in the areas of negotiation, acculturation, and business models, especially in relation to Japan. He completed his PhD on intercultural adjustment of expatriate workers in Japan in 2016 at the University of Jyväskylä, Finland. In 2004 he earned a Masters of Education from the University of Maryland (United States) in Instructional Systems Design.

[Presenter biographies continue on the following page.]



## Anshuman Khare

Anshuman Khare is Professor in Operations Management at Athabasca University, Canada. He joined Athabasca University in January 2000. He is an Alexander von Humboldt Fellow and has completed two post-doctoral terms at The Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany. He is also a former Monbusho Scholar, having completed a postdoctoral assignment at Ryukoku University in Kyoto, Japan. He has published a number of books and research papers on a wide range of topics. His research focuses on environmental regulation impacts on industry, just-in-time manufacturing, supply chain management, sustainability, cities &

climate change, and online business education. He is passionate about online business education. Anshuman served as the Editor of the *IAFOR Journal of Business and Management*, and is Associate Editor of the *International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education* published by Emerald and is on the Editorial Board of the *International Journal of Applied Management and Technology*.



## Kanji Kitamura

Kanji Kitamura is an adjunct faculty member at Hawaii Pacific University and Loyola University Chicago, where he teaches courses on international business and Japanese culture, literature, and language. He is also a PhD candidate at Monash University. With over 20 years of experience in corporate banking, Kanji worked as a bank manager for the former Mitsui Bank in Japan and MUFG Financial Group in the United States. His previous roles involved supervising a team of credit analysts that managed large credit portfolios exceeding \$10 billion in assets, consisting of multinational corporations such as Toyota Motor North America, American Honda Motor, Nissan North America, Panasonic, and Sony Entertainment.

Kanji's academic interests revolve around comparative studies of Japan and related areas, including corporate finance within a real-world context, credit analysis primarily of multinational corporations, international business with an emphasis on cross-cultural studies, intercultural communication, and translation studies. He favours qualitative approaches to reveal the unknown, although he has had experience with number-crunching professional duties.



## Yuko Onozaka

Yuko Onozaka is a Professor of Market Analysis in the Department of Economics and Finance at the UiS Business School, University of Stavanger, Norway. She earned her PhD from the University of California, Davis, and worked at Colorado State University before joining the University of Stavanger in 2008. Her research covers a wide range of topics, including choice modelling, food and sustainability marketing, quantitative textual analysis, machine learning, and family and labour economics. Her work has been published in highly regarded international scholarly journals such as the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, *Food Policy*, and *Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems*. She also holds an

adjunct professor position at Doshisha University in Japan since 2021.

Her multinational and multicultural experiences profoundly influenced her current research interests in the intersection of economics, gender, and organisation. Her research, investigating how social gender norms impact the household division of labour in Norway, has been published in *Social Forces*, and her work on how gender composition influences business committees in *Human Relations*.

In addition to her academic research, she actively disseminates her unique perspective on gender and Nordic culture to a broader Japanese audience, including popular media outlets such as *Newsweek Japan* and *NewsPicks*.

# Featured Presentation: Alfonso J. García Osuna

## Publishing in the Humanities

Friday, May 26, 2023 | 14:15-15:00 | Marble Room 3F

Publication is the unavoidable avenue for scholarly and academic interaction as well as for making one's way up the ladder in today's very competitive academic environment. The quality of a scholar's publications is a critical measure of the relative merit of not only the individual scholar, but of the institution where they work. A significant collection of publications not only gains respect among colleagues and students, but also paves the way for appointments, reappointments, grants, and promotions.

However, publishing one's work is not as simple as just coming up with a great idea or theory, then articulating and submitting it. Many authors with whom I work as editor of the *IAFOR Journal of Arts and Humanities*, make similar disqualifying mistakes and work under the same misconceptions regarding the publication of their manuscripts. Consequently, we will be detailing the differences between successful and unsuccessful submissions in terms of academic language, urbane expression, and scope of analysis in order to maximise the manuscript's chances of acceptance. There is a widespread and evident deficiency in authors' understanding of the process and of how to participate in it to their advantage, so this conversation is an effort to correct mistakes in the process of submitting manuscripts through clear, practical, logical advice from a seasoned editor. The work of experts in publishing practice will be referenced to expand the scope of our discussion.



### Alfonso J. García Osuna

Alfonso J. García-Osuna has taught at Hofstra University and at City University of NY-Kingsborough for over 35 years. He specialises in mediaeval and early modern literature, receiving his PhD (1989) from the Graduate School of the City University of New York. He has completed postdoctoral work at the University of Valladolid, Spain, has published six books, and is a frequent contributor to specialised journals. Additionally, Dr García-Osuna is the editor of the *IAFOR Journal of Arts and Humanities*.

Alfonso received primary and secondary education in Las Palmas in the Canary Islands, the place where his family originated and where he grew up. An avid cyclist, he has completed the Road to Santiago, an 867-kilometre route through northern Spain, eight times.





# Poster Presentations

**15:15-16:15 | Room 701 (7F)  
Friday Poster Session**

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

# 15:15-16:15 | Room 701 (7F)

## Friday Poster Session

### Cultural and Media Studies

68556 | *Community Media as the Cultural Vehicle for Regional Revitalization: The Case of Taiwan*  
Li-Hsuan Wang, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan  
Chun-Fu Chen, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

In the current climate of "regional revitalization" worldwide, the government of Taiwan has implemented a national plan to achieve the balanced development throughout the country since 2019. Under the "Accelerating Promotion of the Regional Revitalization Plan", young people are encouraged to return to their home areas and start local revitalization projects with the assistance from regional government and civic sectors. Among the various projects unfolded, we have witnessed the thriving development of community media as the vehicle for promoting regional revitalization in many local communities of Taiwan. Departing from the theoretical perspectives of social capital and participatory communication, this study explores the types of capital accumulation and network construction in community media under the backdrop of regional revitalization. The study chose five local magazines published in different areas of Taiwan as the cases for observation. In-depth interviews were conducted with young practitioners who participate in the content production and business administration in these local magazines. In addition, a sample of ten magazine volumes was collected for text analysis to understand the unique editorial and story-telling strategies in these community media. The findings demonstrate that local magazine, as a form of community media, plays an important role in consolidating local identity and creating civic dialogue within the community. The content of the magazines delineates life texture and cultural memory of the community. The study further identified three major factors that significantly influence the network structure and capital accumulation of community media – geographic affinity, technological affordance and educational application.

### Economics and Management

69724 | *The Conceptual Framework Development of Internationalization Process Model of Thai Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Emerging Markets: A Study of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS)*  
Wasan Sakulkijkarn, Srinakarinwrot University, Thailand

The phenomena of internationalizing business to emerging markets has resulted from the internationalization of both public and private enterprises, according to modern organization theory. An enterprise cannot survive in an open system and highly dynamic environment. In response to radical changes in the political, legal, and socio-cultural contexts of emerging markets, inter-organizational networks have been established to link associated groups or groups of organizations that voluntarily exchange news and information, resources, or participate in activities together in order to respond to different demands and achieve organizational objectives and survive. The study's aims were as follows: 1) to determine the internationalization process and entry mode strategies utilized by Thai SMEs for their operations in BRICS; and 2) to make recommendations for Thai SMEs wishing to internationalize their business to BRICS and for the Thai government sector to design management networks to promote investment and provide support for Thai enterprises to internationalize there. This will enable for the internationalization of SME processes. The next phase of research will explore and assess the theoretical model by collecting primary data from Thai SMEs and employing the ATLAS.ti (The qualitative data analysis and research software) method for hypothesis testing.

### Education and Social Welfare

68516 | *Profession Identity Is a Critical Role for Art-Major Preservice Teachers in Arts Universities in Taiwan during Career Development*  
Chia-cheng Chen, National Taiwan University of Arts, Taiwan

University students in Taiwan who wish to be teachers must fulfill the credits from teacher education programs and then pass the teacher certification examination before they can serve as full-time teachers. Therefore, preservice teachers have two roles at the same time. In addition to being a student at the teacher education center, they are students taking courses from their departments. All preservice teachers hope to have the opportunity to be able to teach in the future, but their departments also have a certain degree of attractiveness, pushing them to take the departmental expertise as a career option. Due to the limited time resources, some of the preservice teachers may have excessive learning burnout and lack of career hope, especially for art-major preservice teachers. During the art professional training, performance assessment are the most popular and useful types of assessment, as the dominated intelligence of art-major preservice teachers is not compatible for passing the teacher certification examination, which is the necessary condition to be a teacher, they suffer more effective burnout and career hopelessness than those in comprehensive universities. This study addresses the dilemma for art-major preservice teachers by synthesizing previous studies targeting the art-major preservice teachers as subjects. The researcher proposes that most art-major preservice teachers in art universities appear to exhibit the maladaptive career pattern, and profession identity plays a critical role for them during the career development in Taiwan.

69811 | *Teacher Support and Parent Involvement for Promoting Academic Performance: The Mediation Effect of Social-emotional Performance*

Min-Ning Yu, National Chengchi University, Taiwan  
Jie-Wen Tsai, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Academic resilience is a critical topic that has been around for decades and contains a variety of theoretical models, research approaches, and remarkable results. Among them, teacher support and parent involvement are viewed as protective factors that can prevent students from academic downward performance who are in adversity. But, our arguments are that different severity levels in adversity may make a different impact on such protective factors. Therefore, there seemed need to be clarified the different impacts from the risk or protective factors which really make a difference. In this current study, we combine four wave samples as in adversity up to 3570 subjects from the Taiwan Database of Children and Youth in Poverty (TDCYP). The latent class analysis model by TAM 4.1-4 and mediation analysis model by psych 2.2.9 package in R-language are used to classified the sample into five different adversity groups, which include: (1) disease group, (2) parent divorce group, (3) general group, (4) interpersonal conflict group, and (5) multiple troubles group. Four variables (e.g., academic performance, social-emotional performance, parent involvement, and teacher support) are used to discriminate well among these five groups. Only social-emotional performance completely mediates the relationship between teacher support and academic performance in parent divorce group and general group. Social-emotional performance partially mediates the relationship between parent involvement and academic performance in disease group, parent divorce group and general group, and interpersonal conflict group. The results and implication of findings are discussed. Final conclusions and future applications are also proposed and suggested.



# 15:15-16:15 | Room 701 (7F)

## Friday Poster Session

68643 | *The School Belonging as a Mediation: A Study of the Relationships Among the Social Support in Depression in Middle School Students*

Pei-Yun Liu, National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan

Depression is the first killer of health in the 21st century. Adolescence is a critical period for understanding and preventing depression. Based on research found that social support and school belonging have an important influence on depression, the purpose of this research is to explore the relationship between social support, school belonging and depression. The participants were 758 junior high school students randomly selected by stratification. Use the "the Social Support Scale", "the School Belonging Scale" and "the Depression Scale" as research tools, to verify the mediating effect of school belonging between different sources of social support and depression. The main findings of the study are as follows: 1. This study confirms the multiple construction of social support. The junior high school students feel the most support of their parents. 2. Parental emotional support has the highest negative predictor of depression, but it is the type of parental support that middle school students feel the least. 3. Negative correlation between the social support and the school belonging to depression. 4. The school belonging has a mediating effect between social support and depression. Classmates' appraisal support can full mediate depression, emotional depression, cognitive depression, and behavioral depression through relationship connections. Based on the research results, this study suggest that parents provide more emotional support their children need most to form a protective factor against depression. Schools and teachers' positive evaluation of students' good practices and regulations can enhance the establishment and maintenance of friendly relationships among students, thereby reducing depression.

### Industrial Organization and Organization Theory

70125 | *The Effects of Routinization on Radical and Incremental Creativity: The Mediating Role of Mental Workload*

Jisung Park, Chungnam National University, South Korea

Heesun Chae, Pukyong National University, South Korea

An important question within the creativity literature is whether routinization inhibits individuals' creative performance. Scholars have concentrated on complex and demanding jobs that promote creativity while ignoring the potential effects of routinized activities on creativity. Moreover, little is known about the impact of routinization on creativity, and the few studies investigating this matter have reported inconclusive and inconsistent results. This study investigates the mixed impacts of routinization on creativity by examining whether routinization has a direct impact on two dimensions of creativity or an indirect impact through the mediating role of mental workloads, such as mental effort load, time load, and psychological stress load. Based on multisource and time-lagged data from 213 employee-supervisor dyads, we found a positive direct effect of routinization on incremental creativity. In addition, routinization had both an indirect effect on radical creativity via time load and on incremental creativity via mental effort load. Implications for theory and practice are discussed.

### Linguistics

68207 | *A Study on the Linguistic Conditions of L2 Korean Case Alternation*

Sun Hee Park, Ewha Womans University, South Korea

This study examines second language (L2) learners' knowledge and sensitivity to case alternation construction among Korean sentences. The target constructions that were used in the study were intransitive verb sentence, transitive verb sentence, causative construction, and cognitive verb sentence. The intransitive verb sentence and transitive verb sentence do not allow case alternation in subject but the causative construction and cognitive verb sentence do allow their subject to alternate between nominative and accusative under certain linguistic condition. The study conducted the acceptability judgment task and self-paced reading tasks with 30 Korean speakers and 30 highly proficient Japanese-speaking learners of Korean. In the acceptability judgment task, where participants read a sentence and choose their acceptability judgment among four scales between very acceptable and very acceptable. Both of Korean native speakers and Japanese L1 learners of Korean did not show significant difference in their acceptability judgment of the sentences. However, in the self-paced reading task, where participants read Korean constructions whose case markers were manipulated either nominative markers or accusative markers, only the Korean speakers, but not the Japanese L1 learners of Korean, slowed down when the case marking was correct. These results suggest that the use of case marking knowledge during processing of Korean sentences remains a considerable challenge for L2 learners.

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

69111 | *Research and Creation of Presenting Game Industry Issues with Comedy Games*

Si-Wei Zheng, Tatung University, Taiwan

Through the questionnaire survey, this study 1) firstly determines the bottlenecks that Taiwan's game industry is currently facing, and 2) uses the game planning as a questionnaire to confirm whether this paper can arouse people's reflection, 3) finally, the purpose of this paper is to hope that the public can see the current situation. The plight and needs of Taiwan's game industry is to point out the problem for Taiwan's game industry, which leads to reflection. This research uses the questionnaire survey method to investigate the bottlenecks encountered in the current situation of Taiwan's game industry, and summarizes five major categories of problems: "skin change game", "game agency", "game OEM", "gambling game", and "Foreign capital penetration". The research results confirm the above. The five points have indeed had a serious negative impact on the Taiwanese game industry today. Among them, "game" was considered the most serious by the subjects. Regardless of whether they are practitioners related to game development, they can feel the serious phenomenon.

# 15:15-16:15 | Room 701 (7F)

## Friday Poster Session

### Psychology & Social Psychology

70502 | *A Research on Interpersonal Relationship and Well-Being Model Construction – An Example of Elementary School Students from Pingtung County*

Shin-Feng Chen, National Pingtung University, Taiwan

Chin-ya Fang, National Kaohsiung Normal University, Taiwan

This research aims to investigate influences of element school student's interpersonal relationship on well-being and construct an integrated model for such influences. Model to be established in this research contains two independent variables "learning motivation" and "interpersonal relationship" as well as one dependent variable "well-being". Subjects of this research are elementary school students from Pingtung County. Through structural questionnaire survey, 1199 valid research samples are obtained. Structural equation modeling is used to conduct model verification. Results of the research demonstrate a good overall model fitness and internal structural fitness. Test of mediating effect shows there is indeed a certain mediating effect of the model. From path coefficient of the model it can be seen that elementary school students "learning motivation" positively and significantly affects "interpersonal relationship"; "interpersonal relationship" has significantly positive effect on "well-being"; "learning motivation" has significantly positive effect on "well-being". In addition, elementary school students "interpersonal relationship" can more significantly and positively influence well-being through "learning motivation".

69596 | *A Study of the Relationships Among the Savoring, Flourishing, and Well-being: The Moderated Mediation Role of Resilience in Older Adults*

Po-Lin Chen, Chinese Culture University, Taiwan

Objectives: Guided by Fredrickson's broaden and build theory of positive emotions and Zautra's dynamic model of affect, the current study examines the relation between savoring positive experiences (savoring beliefs, savoring traits) and seven blessing- flourishing life. Methods: We combined face-to-face interviews with structured questionnaires to collect data from older people (aged 60) in Taiwan. Interviews were conducted in the country's northern and central metropolitan city and two counties (a mixed technology, industrial and agricultural region). A two-wave panel design with a 2-week to 1 month time interval (N = 212) and structured questionnaire survey was conducted. Results: (1) Resilience played a moderating role between savoring and seven blessing-flourishing life for older adults. (2) Resilience plays a mediating role in the prediction from Participate in savoring to well-being for older adults. In the follow-up research, longitudinal research can be carried out to track the changing trend of older adults ' savoring, resilience and the seven blessing-flourishing life. Discussions: Based on these results, suggestions regarding life practice and future research are discussed subsequently.

69917 | *A Validation Study of the Savoring Beliefs Inventory in Taiwan*

Tzu-Ling Lai, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

Yi-Min Lo, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

Research has shown that savoring, a capacity of perceived control over positive emotions, is largely independent of the capacity about coping (Bryant, 2003). Although the concept of savoring has received more and more attention by the study of positive psychology, relatively little research has focus on savoring in Taiwan. Bryant (2003) proposed a Savoring Beliefs Inventory (SBI), which is a measure designed to assess attitudes toward savoring positive experience within three temporal orientations: the past (reminiscence), the present moment (present enjoyment), and the future (anticipation). The aim of this study was to examine the measurement characteristics of the Traditional Chinese version SBI (C-SBI) in Taiwan. Based on the English version SBI, we adapted a series of back translation method to develop the C-SBI. This inventory is consist of 12 items to measure savoring beliefs. The scale was tested with 356 Taiwanese participants. All of them are office workers, 63% were female and 37% were male. Age between 23-60. Results showed that: (1) reliability of the four scores (anticipating pleasure, present moment pleasure, reminiscing pleasure, and total score) was relatively good; (2) the factor analysis demonstrated that data fit the three-factor model. However, some of the subscale items are not identical with those of the original SBI. These results show that the C-SBI is a valid and valuable scale to measure attitudes regarding the ability to savor positive experience. However, continued evaluation of the tool and other subscales of C-SBI is required. The implication of such results is discussed.

70198 | *Clustering and Profile Analysis on Primary School Students' Mathematics Grit*

Yuan-Hong Lin, National Taichung University of Education, Taiwan

The purpose of this study aims to develop mathematics grit rating scale for primary school students and adopts clustering analysis to show the profiles of students' features of mathematics grit. The subjects are 1151 students from third graders to sixth graders in Taiwan. The mathematics grit rating scale is five-points Likert scale. It consists of 8 items which measure two constructs of mathematics grit. The constructs are perseverance of effort (PE) and consistency of interest (CI). The Cronbach  $\alpha$  is 0.816 and the internal consistency is acceptable. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) reveals that the data fit well in the two constructs. Fuzzy clustering based on the two factor scores is used to identify the clusters. Results show five clusters based on the criteria indices. The five clusters are: (1) low-PE and high-CI (2) low-PE and low-CI (3) medium-PE and medium-CI (4) high-PE and low-CI (5) high-PE and high CI. In terms of profile analysis, there are significant differences on the two factor scores among these five clusters. However, in terms of gender, it shows there is no difference on the two factor scores. On the other hand, it shows there are significant differences on the two factor scores among grade and tutor resources. This study reveals the profiles of students' mathematics grit and could provide references for mathematics education. Based on the findings, the author puts forward some suggestions and recommendations for further studies.

# 15:15-16:15 | Room 701 (7F)

## Friday Poster Session

69684 | *The Correlations Between Social Media Use and Depression During the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Example from Taiwan*

Sen-chi Yu, National Taichung University of Education, Taiwan  
Yi-Jung Lee, National Taichung University of Education, Taiwan  
Hsiao-Pei Chang, National Taichung University of Education, Taiwan  
Meng-En Yu, National Taichung University of Education, Taiwan  
Zhi-Fang Sung, National Taichung University of Education, Taiwan

Social media (SM), such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, play a critical role for the rapid dissemination of information of COVID-19. The disseminated COVID-19 information might cause depression. This study examined three types of social media use (SMU): Total SM usage time (TSMU), passive SMU (PSMU), active SMU (ASMU) and investigated the relationships among three types of SMU and depression. A sample of 1,019 adults was recruited in Taiwan for this study. The measures applied in this study were social media use survey and the 10-item Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale. The analytical results showed that, the correlations of TSMU-depression, PSMU-depression, ASMU-depression were .016, .103, and .380, respectively. The correlation between age and depression was weak ( $r = -.068$ ). Besides, no significant differences were found on depression scores between genders ( $t=1.495$ ,  $p=.135$ ) and education levels ( $F=0.215$ ,  $p=.807$ ). This study found that the correlation between ASMU and depression was much stronger than those of PSMU and TSMU. Compared to PSMU, ASMU is more likely to be immersed in depression due to its continuous exposure to COVID-19 news.

70042 | *The Effectiveness of Table Games on Enhancing Adult Workplace Mental Health*

Yung-Chieh Chao, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan  
Tzu-Ling Lai, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

Table games are widely applied in adolescent social work and child counseling, but there are relatively few studies discussing their effectiveness in enhancing adult workplace mental health. Therefore, this study intends to use table games as the research tool to investigate the workplace workers' physical and psychological health improvement after participating in a series of table game intervention. An experimental method (single-group pre- and post-test design) supplemented with in-depth interviews was adopted. All 20 participants are workplace workers aged from 20. In accordance with relevant literature, we designed four sets of table games as the research tools to implement in a game counseling program for four sessions, between sessions has one week interval. After 20 subjects were recruited on the internet, a pre-test (Occupational Stress Scale) was conducted before the first table game session. The same scale was conducted to all subjects after four interventions finished (the post-test). The effect of table game interventions were estimated by the pre- and post-test differences. We also selected 5 subjects who appeared serious physical and/or mental imbalance by the pre-test as our focus subjects. The in-depth one-to-one interview was applied to get more thorough understanding of the table games' function on physical and mental health improvement. Preliminary findings demonstrate that: (1) table games are effective in improving adults' mental health; (2) table games are also effective in improving adults' workplace conditions, such as job engagement, interpersonal relationship, work stress coping, and organizational identity. Suggestions based on these findings are also discussed.

69247 | *The Metaverse is Coming: Using Virtual Reality to Enhance Positive Emotions and Behaviors of Military Cadets*

Shih-Yao Hsiung, National Defense University, Taiwan  
Min-Ning Yu, National Chengchi University, Taiwan  
Shu-Hua Cheng, National Defense University, Taiwan

The military's emphasis on efficiently completing tasks often cause considerable stress among military personnel. Therefore, helping soldier and military cadets to relieve stress and engage in positive behaviors has become a focus of military psychology research. Positive psychology studies have reported that virtual reality (VR) can create immersive experiences for individuals and stimulate positive emotions and behaviors, such as awe and prosocial behaviors. Military psychology researchers have also started to use VR in psychological training. However, few empirical studies have examined the effects of VR in the military context. To address this research gap, this study examined the applicability of VR for military schools and assessed the extent to which VR improved the positive emotions and behaviors of military cadets. We explored the prosocial consequences of awe through VR by employing a quasi-experimental method, and 100 military cadets were enrolled into this study, who were divided into an experimental group (VR) and a control group (projector) on the basis of their pretest scores. These two groups watched a film about waterfalls that had awe-inducing content. The results revealed that the feelings of awe and spiritual well-being of the experimental group were significantly greater than those of the control group. Feelings of awe can stimulate spiritual well-being through gratitude and promote prosocial behaviors. The feelings of awe created through VR can robustly encourage prosocial behaviors, especially among junior military cadets. Given the results, Taiwan's military schools should incorporate VR into psychological counseling to promote the mental health of military cadets.

## Research Methodologies, Quantitative and Qualitative

69795 | *Implementation of GPCM and TPPCM in the Bayesian Framework*

Jie-Wen Tsai, National Chengchi University, Taiwan  
Min-Ning Yu, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Since Masters proposed a Rasch family model (i.e., partial credit model, PCM) in 1982, so far, PCM had become the basic model for dealing with polytomous survey data (e.g., the Likert-type rating scale) and performance assessment data (e.g., the partial-credit scoring) in social and behavioral sciences. Thereafter, Yu (1991) in his dissertation proposed a two-parameter partial credit model (TPPCM), which expanded the one-parameter Rasch-type PCM to add the step discrimination parameter for each step  $j$  within the item  $i$  to become the TPPCM. In the meantime, Muraki (1992) proposed the generalized partial credits model (GPCM), which allowed each item shared a common discrimination parameters in PCM. Due to Bayesian computing is a flexible method for data analysis and free software like R-language is becoming more and more popular in statistical modeling. Thus, in this current study, we try to explore and rebuild the GPCM and TPPCM models through the Bayesian framework with the probabilistic programming languages (PPL) (e.g., JAGS program) (Plummer, 2017) and use it on the R interface rjags package (Plummer, 2022). Eight items that measured social competence are selected from KIT dataset (KIT, National Longitudinal Study of Child Development and Care) in Taiwan. 570 subjects are randomly sampled as the sample real data and used to implement the GPCM and TPPCM for checking and comparing their convergence, estimation efficiency, and inferences in this current study. Final results are proposed. The implications for future meaning and usage in social and behavioral sciences are also suggested.

# 15:15-16:15 | Room 701 (7F)

## Friday Poster Session

### Sociology

70348 | *Social Roles and Age Identity Among Japanese Men and Women in Late Adulthood*  
Saeko Kikuzawa, Hosei University, Japan

This study examines social factors associated with identifying oneself as an "old person" among Japanese men and women in late adulthood and explores gender differences in those associations. Prior research has shown that there is a variety in age identity among those in later life even though they are the same chronological age. Some people feel they are old, while others think they are middle-aged or younger. Social roles played by individuals have been considered as one of those factors that may affect such self-perceptions. However, the association between social roles and age identity has not yet been fully clarified for Japanese men and women in later life. Analyses of national survey data of Japanese men and women aged 60 years and above have revealed that more than half of the respondents did not perceive themselves as an "old person". Regression analyses have demonstrated that these variations in the self-perception of age are partly explained by the social roles they involve. For example, we observed that non-workers were more likely to perceive themselves as an old person than their working counterparts after controlling for other variables (e.g., age and health). Furthermore, we found significant gender differences in the effects of some roles. Having a coresident spouse is negatively associated with identifying themselves as an old person for men but not for women. The results may reflect gendered organizations of social roles in Japanese society.

### Teaching and Learning

70057 | *Analysis of the Implementation of Bilingual Teaching in High Schools in Taiwan*  
Chou-Sung Yang, National Chi Nan University, Taiwan

With Taiwan's 2030 bilingual policy in full swing, there has been a growing demand for global competitiveness, to ameliorate citizens' English competency and to become more globally accessible. Education institutions across Taiwan have been actively seeking out global talent, working on bilingual lesson plans and carrying out effective teaching pedagogy to enhance the next generation. This has led Taiwan's Department of Education to apply two different approaches for the 2030 bilingual policy, an experimental class specifically designed to have a large portion of major and minor subjects taught bilingually. (This class setting will be referred to as "bilingual class"). Bilingual classes are implemented every week and utilize as much as 50% or more of English content while being taught, Mandarin is supplemental and specifically used for "translanguaging" purposes in order to allow students to better understand crucial concepts and key points. In contrast to having both major and minor subjects taught bilingually, the second class is taught with Mandarin. This study aims to examine the effects of bilingual education implemented within bilingual classes and other classes to see if there is a direct correlation amongst students' English academic performance to bilingual learning.

71402 | *Art Therapy as Early Childhood Intervention for Children Especially with Social Disorders*  
Cheng King Hin, Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Art Therapy is believed to be able to work perfectly for young children, especially for children with social disorders, which will be demonstrated in the presentation. Through a composition of carefully designed curriculum incorporating fundamental elements in Art Therapy, a group of children participants were able to evolve from a directive approach (Theme-based, teacher-oriented) to a non-directive approach (child-centred, participants-oriented) through a duration of 10 sessions in art exploration. The art products, including the exploration of different media, were recorded according to the different themes introduced in each session. The line of development thus was shown through the passage of time of which the concepts of self awareness and self-growth were grasped and the children were able to mature as both an individual and as a participant in a group in Art Therapy perspective. The study carries significance to serve as a set of guidelines to current childcare workers and teachers in using art and Art Therapy approaches for young children, particularly in incorporating the fundamental elements of Art Therapy as Early Childhood Intervention for young children. Overall, this topic represents a new and growing area for research as Art Therapy cannot be seen empirically and significantly improving Clinical Depression. An attitude of contempt against research should be eradicated and more research and funding should be invested in making a standardized use of measurement tools and setting up a standardized treatment time as Clinical Practice Guidelines for the profession to thrive.

70048 | *Exploring College Students' Motivation to Read: Inside from Eastern and Western Perspectives*  
Hitomi Kambara, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, United States  
Yu-Cheng Lin, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, United States  
Hung-Chu Lin, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, United States

The existing literature on reading motivation lacks cross-cultural research with college students. To fill the gap, this study explored the country and gender differences in reading motivation among 228 American and 228 Chinese college students. The results revealed there was a significant country difference in two dimensions of reading motivation (reading as part of self and reading for recognition) among college students, suggesting cross-cultural differences in reading motivation. In addition, we found a gender difference in two dimensions (reading as part of self and reading efficacy) of college students' reading motivation. This pioneer study presents new evidence of both country and gender effects on reading motivation and further provides plausible explanations for the observed differences.

# 15:15-16:15 | Room 701 (7F)

## Friday Poster Session

68756 | *Developing Coding Literacy Using a CDIO Engineering Design on a Flipped Programming Course*  
Po-Sheng Chiu, National Chiayi University, Taiwan

In general, many studies on computational thinking or complex programming subjects suggest that they may cause students to lack interest in programming and may cause learning difficulties. Because CT and programming skills are in demand in schools, it is necessary to establish clear definitions of coding literacy and develop specific programming pedagogies that promote programming self-efficacy in students. This study was proposed to apply a flipped Conceive-Design-Implement-Operate (CDIO) engineering design in order to improve learning achievement and programming self-efficacy in students taking a programming course. The participants comprised 40 students (males=14, females=26). All of the students (20–21 years old) with e-learning-related backgrounds who were attending a teacher's college. A one-group pretest-posttest nonequivalent-groups design was used to investigate the learning achievement and programming self-efficacy of 40 pre-service teacher education students. The results show that using flipped CDIO engineering significantly improved learning achievement and programming self-efficacy related to the programming course. Also, there were no significant gender differences in learning achievement and programming self-efficacy found in the post-test. In the present study, a coding literacy framework and definitions were proposed to enhance students' learning achievement and programming self-efficacy. This study provides suggestions for future work as well as brief suggestions for how to expand on the themes in programming courses that appear to be deficient.

68541 | *Evaluate the Correlation Between Online Learning Motivation and Learning Effectiveness for Students Enrolled at the Taiwan Institute of Technology*

Shin Liao, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan  
Chao-Fu Yang, Shu-Te University, Taiwan  
Wei-Cheng Lo, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

During the COVID-19 pandemic, following the policy of "Learning Never Stops", schools of all levels in Taiwan adopted a flexible and interdisciplinary approach to maintain educational continuity, and online teaching became one of the main methods of achieving this goal. Our research used the ARCS model to evaluate any correlation between online learning motivation and the learning performance of students enrolled at the Taiwan Institute of Technology during the pandemic. Our objectives are: (1) to evaluate the level of online learning motivation of students enrolled at the Taiwan Institute of Technology during the pandemic; (2) to evaluate the online learning effectiveness of the students enrolled at the Taiwan Institute of Technology during the pandemic; (3) evaluate the correlation between online learning motivation and learning effectiveness for the students enrolled at the Taiwan Institute of Technology during the pandemic. The subjects are all students enrolled at an Institute of Technology in Taiwan. A research instrument was developed using the ARCS model of Motivation, coupled with a literature review. The study was conducted via questionnaire investigation. After the collection and analysis of the data, our conclusions were: (1) the students' level of online learning motivation was average; (2) online learning was effective in the case of these students; (3) there is a correlation between the online learning motivation and the performance of the students who took part in this study.

70747 | *Research on the Curriculum Design of Integrating Reading Comprehension Strategies into Chinese Art Class*

Chin-Ya Fang, National Kaohsiung Normal University, Taiwan  
Shin-Feng Chen, National Pingtung University, Taiwan

The purpose of this study is to design reading comprehension strategies into Chinese liberal arts, and to cultivate pre-service teachers' reading strategy teaching ability. In the research, pre-service teachers design their own teaching plans, curriculum maps, study sheets and learning tasks. The subjects of the study are sophomores in senior high school. There are four lesson plans in total, each lesson plan is four classes a week, and there are 16 classes in total. Before the course, pre-service teachers went to the school to observe another expert teacher's instruction, and collected pre-test questionnaires, and collected post-test questionnaires after the teaching was completed. The aim of the research is that through the establishment of this instruction model, they can understand the learning outcomes of pre-service teachers, and further explore the effectiveness of integrating reading comprehension strategies into Chinese liberal arts class.

## Other Humanities

69406 | *The Story of COVID-19: A Critical Investigation into Novels, Memoirs, Fiction, and Illness Narratives*  
Esther Kentish, University of Leicester, United Kingdom

Covid-19 altered the way that we view the future, particularly concerning the future of healthcare and dealing with a global pandemic. COVID-19's facets can be subdivided into its initial stages, human transmission, and ongoing experiences. Alongside COVID-19's transitory stages, the themes—life and death, community and isolation, health and illness, suddenness, and preparedness—dominate COVID-19 and pandemic literature. The research examines doctors' autobiographical novels, biographical nursing memoirs, fiction novels, and illness narratives to answer the question of how the pandemic was managed by NHS health professionals and the significance of documenting Wave 1 and Wave 2, the initial pandemic phases. Grounded in scholarly discourse focused on medical humanities and literary criticism, the paper also examines directives for handling pandemics in the future. I employ mixed method approaches, including data analysis techniques from Coding Streams of Language (Geisler and Swarts, 2019), corpus analysis techniques utilising Voyant Tools, an open-source, web-based application for performing textual analysis, and close reading techniques interpolated by patient-narrative expert Rita Charon. I examined patients' illness narratives to comprehend their COVID-19 experiences using two credible public-facing databases—the COVID-19 Recovery Collective, a web-based collection of 72 textual accounts, and Patient Voices, a first-person patient narrative collection. Different patient populations respond differently to COVID-19, particularly those who reside in nursing homes. This raises questions about the social ethics, power structures, and vulnerability in care communities. Finally, the research implicates that literary, medical and digital humanities methodologies are effective for narrating the story of COVID-19 and addressing future global crises.





# Saturday, May 27

## Parallel Sessions

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

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

09:30-11:10 | Room 703

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Literary Studies

Session Chair: Jerry Chia-Je Weng

**09:30-09:55**

70638 | *From Visual Tools to Body Parts: Functions of Eyeglasses in The Pickwick Papers*  
Akiko Takei, Chukyo University, Japan

During Dickens's lifetime, the Industrial Revolution and technological advancements enabled most members of the middle class to afford eyeglasses. Additionally, these developments facilitated the improvement and mass production of frames and lenses. The spread proves the popularity of eyeglasses in Dickens's time among his fictional characters. In his works, eyeglasses are associated with aging, social standing, power, and authority and, apparently, help the characters see more clearly. Dickens's first novel, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836-37), presents the time when the Victorian middle class gingerly started to use eyeglasses. In *The Pickwick Papers*, the eyeglass wearers are limited to well-off individuals or legal professionals. Dickens associates characters' temperament and preferences with the eyeglass type they wear. For instance, Mr. Pickwick's round glasses represent his mild temperament. At the novel's beginning, Mr. Pickwick's donning and removing his glasses are so frequently mentioned that his glasses eventually appear to be part of his body, forming his identity. Based on these arguments, the current study discusses how Dickens uses glasses to represent his characters and the process by which his contemporaries could increasingly afford to own eyeglasses.

**09:55-10:20**

70611 | *Seeing/Scene-ing Imagination in "Nurse Lugton's Curtain": Sir Thomas Browne and Virginia Woolf*  
Chia-Chen Kuo, Tamkang University, Taiwan

This paper argues that Sir Thomas Browne's ruminations on the dialectics between life and death, waking and sleep in his books might have influenced Virginia Woolf when she wrote the Lugton story. This short story might not be so playful and hedonistic as it seems. On closer scrutiny, it oscillates between life and death, waking and sleep, and reminds us how rare it is when imagination, animals as its incarnation in the story, is present, since most of the time, humans are either blind to it or have killed it already. Lugton might be blind to her imagination, but Woolf's writing skill, free indirect discourse and her capacity for scene-making, render imagination vivid by concealing human-centered perspectives into the text, and by presenting the scenes in which the route that animals move or the trace that imagination treads can be perceived by the reader. The importance of these two skills is: without any quotation marks to solidify the identity of the speaking subject, the reader can immerse themselves into the consciousness of the text (hence free) but the scenes are still made present through a textual perspective that Woolf embeds in the story (hence indirect). Her writing skills unremittably remind us how elusive and slippery imagination is, and artists' works, e.g., "Nurse Lugton's Curtain" and Nurse Lugton's curtain, are humans' (futile) endeavor to capture it.

**10:20-10:45**

70741 | *Of Literary Bondage: Yoshio Nakano, Okinawa, Somerset Maugham's "The Rain"*  
Hajime Saito, University of Tsukuba, Japan

A famous Japanese scholar of English literature, literary critic and peace activist, Yoshio Nakano (1903-1985) is remembered as one of the "mainland" Japanese intellectuals who went side by side with Okinawa when this southern island of Japan was under the US military occupation (1945-1972). Nakano helped Okinawan people's voices to be heard aloud both in USA and in the mainland of Japan that have been indifferent to the unbearable presence of the US military bases in Okinawa. Nakano's efforts have been already recognized by some of Okinawan people. A famous sociologist Masahide Ota (1925-2017), who became the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture (1990-1998) in the midst of the anti-US movements, honored Nakano in his 1985 essay. Ota wrote that Nakano translated Somerset Maugham's "The Rain", a popular short story of a male missionary in a foreign island who dies in vain, and he suggested that this translation possibly helped drive Nakano to focus on Okinawa. To our regret, Ota didn't clarify the point further, and he missed the fact that Nakano's first translation of the novel was published in 1940 when he collaborated with the expansionist policy of the Empire of Japan that consequently abandoned many lives of Okinawa people during the Battle of Okinawa (1945). The ironical connection between Nakano's translation of Maugham's "The Rain" before the Pacific War and his commitment to Okinawa after the War must be studied particularly for the better understanding of the Japanese Cold War intellectuals.

**10:45-11:10**

70606 | *Coleridge, Slavery, and British National Identity*  
Jerry Chia-Je Weng, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

This paper traces British Romantic writer Samuel Taylor Coleridge's shifting attitudes toward slavery and the slave trade from the 1790s to the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833, as reflective and symptomatic of larger crosscurrents in abolitionist and civilizing rhetoric during an era of British imperial expansion. Coleridge begins his lecturing and publishing career as a radical abolitionist, expressed in writings such as "Greek Ode on the Slave Trade" (1792) and the essay "On the Slave Trade" (1796). Shortly after the Slave Trade Act of 1807, his review of Thomas Clarkson's *The History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade* reveals an undertone of paternalism toward the subjugated peoples; in his later years, as evidenced in *Table Talk* and *On the Constitution of Church and State* (1829), Coleridge reorients himself as a conservative gradualist whose primary concern was the moral and religious civilizing of slaves. I propose to situate Coleridge's drastic changes in outlook within the rhetoric and discourses of national identity and nation-building, scrutinizing the ways in which abolitionist and reformist views contributed to the idea of a morally superior yet hierarchically stable British Empire. The paper will contribute toward an understanding of the literary and historical contexts of slavery and abolitionism in the nineteenth century.



11:25-13:05 | Room 703

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Interdisciplinary Language, Literature & Arts

Session Chair: Mykyta Isagulov

11:25-11:50

70964 | *Developing the IP Licensing Strategy of Character Story in Picture Book Industry in Taiwan*  
Chu Yu Hsuan, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Taiwan's picture book industry has been relatively strong in market orientation with imported translated books. Many picture books have developed series based on different characters which have been loved by readers and adapted into various forms of media and products. The character IP licensing market accounts for about 40% of the global licensing industry. South Korea and Japan have also focused on developing local character IP in the past ten years and achieved global success. In recent years, Taiwan's government has also begun to focus on developing local character IP. This study's objective is to explore the current situation and challenges of developing picture book character intellectual property (IP) in Taiwan's picture book industry and character licensing field. The research design was adopted to evaluate the value of character stories in picture books through the evaluation of customer perceived value through questionnaires and in-depth interviews with the readers (including the children, parents, and buyers), artists who have created characters-based series of picture books, and experts in IP licensing agency companies. This evaluation structure was created based on the literature review of the customer value systems including three dimensions in symbolic, affective, and trade-off value. The research findings show, by understanding the values of characters in picture books, different strategic licensing models can be developed by customer perceived value. Meanwhile, the results also depict the Taiwan picture book industry can also expand its market and increase its competitiveness in the global market by adopting different types of licensing models.

11:50-12:15

68550 | *The Writer's Attitude on Biography of Joko Widodo – Man of Contradiction: Joko Widodo and the Struggle to Remake Indonesia*

Setyo Prasiyanto Cahyono, Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, Indonesia  
Riyadi Santosa, Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, Indonesia  
Djatmika Djatmika, Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, Indonesia  
Mangatur Nababan, Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, Indonesia

This study explores the writer's attitude towards Joko Widodo in his biography 'Man of Contradiction: Joko Widodo and the Struggle to Remake Indonesia' through the use of Appraisal approach. Appraisal under the study of systemic functional linguistics, specifically in Interpersonal meaning, concerns with evaluation in which negotiated in a text, the feelings' strength involved, and the ways in which values are sourced and readers aligned (Martin and Rose, 2007: 30). Meanwhile, this study focused on one of appraisal systems called attitude comprises into affect, appreciation, and judgment. This study employs a qualitative method and adopts the appraisal theory proposed by Martin and White (2005). The data source in this study was taken from the biography of Joko Widodo purposively and was published in 2021 by Penguin Books. Meanwhile, the data were collected by employing content analysis and they were analyzed by using domain, taxonomy, and componential analysis. Furthermore, the data were validated by three raters through Forum Group Discussion (FGD). The results of the study show that the most dominant types of attitudes found is judgment with 490 occurrences. Then, it is followed by appreciation with 116 and affect with 95 occurrences. This indicates that the writer gives his views by giving his judgment towards Jokowi Widodo during his leadership as a Mayor of Solo, Governor of Jakarta and as a president of Indonesia.

12:15-12:40

68112 | *Turbulence of the Fin-de-siècle: Arts Through the Looking-Glass of Intermediality*  
Mykyta Isagulov, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

The paper addresses the fin de siècle period as a time when most intermedial processes became more visible and fruitful, and started playing a more substantial role. The epoch is investigated through the prism of intermediality which manifested itself as a valuable tool, process, and phenomenon in the development of arts and media – particularly through the birth of photography and cinematography. Overall, these changes led to placing intermedial processes among the key ones impacting arts and moving forward the would-be modernist and postmodernist subconscious and self-reflective intermedial techniques and media-based experiments. The role of intermediality in the fin de siècle epoch and the reverse impact of the period on intermediality (in particular, syncretic processes) is assessed through the turbulent events of the time, i.e., the key economic and historic developments, as well as cultural and artistic 'turnaround' processes. The paper concludes that the turbulence of the epoch and the spreading of various new artistic movements, new aesthetics and philosophies, including decadence aesthetics, impacted the development of mixed (intermedial) arts, stimulated their multiplying, as well as active exploration of intermedial forms and genres in all arts. The period also stimulated the growth of the role of a literary medium due to the introduction of mass publishing and the growth of literacy rates, which set the basis for would-be theories on intertextuality, text as a dominant form of recording, and 'canvas' created by all media.

12:40-13:05

69835 | *Uncovering John Beale Bordley's "Friendly Dialogue"*  
Mark Spencer, Brock University, Canada

This paper is part of a larger project (funded by a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada Insight Grant) on the life and thought of the overlooked American Founder, John Beale Bordley (1727-1804). It follows on the presenter's study of Bordley's first pamphlet, "Necessaries" (1776), recently published by the American Philosophical Society (Philadelphia, 2021). My proposed paper will unpack the case for attributing to Bordley the editing of (and authoring of front- and back-matter for) a rare religious booklet entitled "A Friendly Dialogue, between a Scripturarian and an Athanasian" (Philadelphia, 1785). On the surface of things, such an attribution seems most unlikely. Bordley published much, but he rarely touched on religious themes in anything else that we know he wrote. But, looking more closely reveals a different story. The case for Bordley's editorship will be constructed from textual and contextual evidence, including marginalia uncovered in one of the few surviving copies of "A Friendly Dialogue", a volume held in the Rare Books collections of the Boston Public Library. My investigation aims to prove, beyond any reasonable doubt, that John Beale Bordley was the editor of "A Friendly Dialogue". And, setting out to solve the mystery of the pamphlet's American editorship casts light on much else besides Bordley and his work. It illuminates eighteenth-century publishing networks, in Philadelphia and London, revealing an intriguing trans-Atlantic story encompassing Enlightenment religious thought in America and Britain at the close of the eighteenth century.

14:05-14:55 | Room 703

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Economics and Management

Session Chair: Hasim Ozudogru

**14:05-14:30**

70682 | *Household Internet Affordability and Its Affecting Factors in Thailand*

Shanisara Chamwong, Rangsit University, Thailand

Narissara Charoenphandhu, Rangsit University, Thailand

Thoedsak Chomtohsuwan, Rangsit University, Thailand

Internet accessibility is considered a factor affecting economic growth in the digital economy. In Thailand, although the rate of internet use is increasing, household internet access is less widespread than in developed countries. This study examines the situation, affordability, and factors affecting Thai households' internet affordability during the 2013-2021 period. Descriptive statistics and linear regression analysis were used to analyze the secondary data from the National Statistical Office of Thailand. According to the study, 72.48% of Thai households pay for membership or internet service expenses, and 49.03% of these households are required to pay an unreasonably high percentage of their income. The characteristics of a household's internet connection and residential area affect a household's internet expenses, income, and affordability. This study also discovered that the important factors affecting internet affordability are the internet connection style, the socioeconomic class, and the number of computers. The internet connection style, the household size, and the living area have an important impact on the internet expenses while the number of computers and the internet connection style which relate to digital technology skills have an important impact on the income.

**14:30-14:55**

69411 | *Cooperative Insurance Awareness in Turkey*

Hasim Ozudogru, University of Ankara Haci Bayram Veli, Turkey

Abdurrahman Okur, Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Turkey

Said Sami Sönmez, KTO Karatay University, Turkey

Cooperative insurance is a model in which partners come together to form a company. Aiming to help each other, this model is funded by stakeholder contributions and managed by the company. The individual who wants to insure his/her commodity becomes the policy customer as well as the partner of the cooperative. Cooperative insurance companies, unlike conventional insurance companies, adopts an approach that prioritizes its interests. The awareness of cooperative insurance is lower compared to private insurance companies. It is also seen that scientific studies on the subject are rare. However, in recent years, seeing cooperative insurance as an option, especially in small groups and communities, is an important step. This type of insurance not only improves the bond, solidarity and sense of belonging among its members, but also prioritizes the sharing of risks. It reduces the financial risks of the members. In this context, cooperative insurance is a sustainable insurance option. The aim of our study is to raise awareness about cooperative insurance in the society and to measure social awareness. The research will be applied online and face-to-face survey and snowball sampling method throughout Turkey. After the survey, it is expected that important findings will be given on which branches and sales channels of cooperative insurance are the most prioritized and which marketing activities will be more effective in Turkey. The results of the research will not only give an idea to the market regulators in the sector, but also contribute to the academic literature.

15:10-16:50 | Room 703

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Sexuality, Gender, Families

Session Chair: Kenneth Reinicke

15:10-15:35

68456 | *From "Leftover Women" to "Leftover Men": The Predicament of Masculinity and Marriage in Contemporary China*  
Qianting Lu, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

With the gender inequality implicated in the derogatory term "leftover women" being contested in gender studies (To 2013; Gaetano 2014; Ji 2015; Gui 2020), the problems of "leftover men" also rise to the attention, whereas they are portrayed from the contrastive lens: bachelors from poverty-stricken areas who are seen as the potential risk of society. Few studies have so far shed light on the social and economic counterpart of "leftover women" – bachelors who are highly educated and financially advantageous but are often regarded as a privileged group unbound from social and traditional constraints. This article conducts in-depth interviews with five unmarried Chinese men, to investigate their perceptions about love, marriage, and family. The discursive analysis of their narratives suggests that the modern model of marriage is understood as an egalitarian relationship based on communication and cooperation, but their aspirations for an independent and intellectual partner imply the value crisis in Chinese modernity in which education and knowledge are materialized as status symbols which equal to social wealth. Viewing family bonding as an ultimatum of romance suggests that Confucian norms of family have been internalized in the modern relationship in China. This explains the predicament where most Chinese men cannot break through the heteronormative norms of masculinity, which is to play the dominant role of a breadwinner in the marriage. The patrilineal constraints on masculinity are passed on to women, manifesting the problems brought by "compressed modernity".

15:35-16:00

70138 | *Family Support on Self-compassion Development: A Case Study of Thai Lesbians*  
Joemtawan Khemmongkhon, Chiang Mai University, Thailand  
Tanaphong Uthayaratana, Chiang Mai University, Thailand  
Teerawan Teerapong, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

The family has played a crucial role in psychological development, especially for Asians. This qualitative study aims to explore the ways in which family support could assist Thai lesbians to develop self-compassion. This study employed purposive sampling to examine how 6 participants perceived what and how their family could foster their self-compassion. The data were collected through in-depth interviews and analyzed using content analysis. The emerging themes included: 1) self-compassion and self-acceptance of being lesbian, 2) a supportive family, which consisted of 2.1) respect and freedom, 2.2) warmth, 2.3) open mind for their child being lesbian, and 3) a family model of being compassion, which consisted of 3.1) a model of forgiveness, 3.2) a model of being mindful, and 3.3) a model of a decent living and insight. Findings highlight that family supports and family members who could be models for mindfulness and compassion are helpful to participants' self-compassion development and mental health.

16:00-16:25

67571 | *Kurdish Women's Sociocultural "Capital" and Self-Ownership in Democratic Confederalist Society*  
Kaziwa Salih, Jagiellonian University, Poland

Since 2014, the international community has seen Kurdish women fighters taking an active role in the military battle against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). Kurdish women fighters frequently assert in interviews with the mainstream media that their organization's structure was developed in accordance with Kurdish society. However, this study argues that Kurdish women in democratic confederalist society in general, and these warriors in particular, have restructured Kurdish women's identity in ways that are distinct from its historical antecedents by creating new horizons for female personification in a globalized society. This paper argues that the dispositions of these women have engendered a new epistemic social ecology and new cultural spaces. They embody self-ownership in the form of freeing themselves from the paternal-patriarchal society of the Middle East, and also from "the patriarchy of the Western liberalism" (Pateman, 2002). This article demonstrates how democratic confederalist society women (DCSWs) created a new and impactful model of democracy by increasing women's social and symbolic capital (Bourdieu 1992, 1989, 1977) within Kurdish society—a unique socio-political model in the world.

16:25-16:50

68243 | *Men's Responses to #MeToo – An Exploratory Qualitative Interview Study With 25 Young Men on Sexual Harassment*  
Kenneth Reinicke, Roskilde University, Denmark

Overall, this study explores what part men can play in combatting sexual harassment, emphasizing that it is important not only to see men as perpetrators, but also as empowered bystanders. It argues that the #MeToo movement constitutes a potential instructive moment, presenting men with an opportunity to change. Integrating theoretical analyses with empirical data from interviews with 25 Danish young men aged from 21 to 30 this study delves into men's perception of sexual harassment. Focus is put on men's thoughts about changing discourses on sexual harassment in the aftermath of #MeToo. On a personal level, to what degree, if any, has #MeToo brought about new reflections and a change in behaviour towards women and other men? Have they themselves engaged in types of sexually aggressive behaviour? Particular attention is paid to whether the men talk with their peers about the issue of sexual harassment and whether they find it difficult to intervene when witnessing other men's inappropriate comments and behaviour. Further, a focus is put on whether men are willing to try to create social change by taking an advocacy role and speak out about sexual harassment in public. The reason why the study examines these aspects more closely is that it is particularly interesting to find out what men are willing to do to stop sexual harassment and what holds men back from participating in this effort.

09:30-11:10 | Room 704

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Social, Political and Community Agendas in the Arts

Session Chair: Joanna Bochenska

**09:30-09:55**

69471 | *Creative Citizenship in Hong Kong and Taiwan*

Chui-fun Selina Ho, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Wing-yin Vivian Ting, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Scholarship on citizenship has produced rich empirical studies to explain how citizenship has been manifested in the political, social and cultural fields. Yet little has explored the potential foci of creativity in approaching citizenship. Particularly in Asia, the question of how a creative society can exist to shape the process of citizenship in a contested political environment and a market-based creative industrial context has received limited attention. In this article, by synthesizing insights gained through studies of the creative projects in Hong Kong and Taiwan, we discuss how different actors have shown ingenuity in devising strategies to interact with government and with society as well as to engage in the public cultural sphere. They also engage in the exchange and creation of meanings, and affective registers of the place they inhabit, contributing to the formation of a creative class called creative citizens. The study helps to formulate the relationship between creativity and citizenship, and reveals differences and similarities in the enactment of creative citizenship in the two places.

**09:55-10:20**

67786 | *(Not) War: Diaries of Donbas-Reconciliation through Art*

Alla Myzelev, State University of New York at Geneseo, United States

While the world became aware that Ukraine was in a state of war on February 24, 2022, the aggression against the Ukrainian people and its territories started in 2014 when separatist forces supported by Russia created an armed conflict in the eastern regions of Ukraine. By April 2015, at least 1.3 million people were displaced within Ukraine. Additionally, about 800,000 sought refuge in neighbouring countries, including 650,000 in Russia and 80,000 in Belarus. At the centre of this presentation will be visual documentation created as a result of the project and the subsequent exhibition (Non) War: Understanding oneself and the borders that separate us from others in the dialogue "Dairies of Donbas." The project created an understanding between young people from Ukraine and Russia whose lives were affected by the military conflict in Donbas. The aim was to convey their experience and feelings as they were rethinking war through mutual discovery and art creation. The resulting artwork exhibited in Kyiv, Nantes, and Berlin demonstrates the methodology of reconciliation among the youth (18-30 years old) located on the different sides of political divides. This presentation will offer this as a potential case study to examine how art can provide a way for mutual understanding and reconciliation.

**10:20-10:45**

68557 | *Design as an Amplifying Agent of Community Practices in Social Neighborhoods*

Nuno Martins, Polytechnic Institute of Cavado and Ave, Portugal

Daniel Brandão, University of Minho, Portugal

Eliana Penedos-Santiago, Universidade do Porto, Portugal

This project aims to identify, document, interpret and disseminate current self-regulated community practices in social housing neighborhoods in the city of Vila Nova de Gaia, Portugal. We argue that COVID-19 pandemic regulations have had a significant impact on the nature and viability of these practices. The reasons behind this were social distancing, long periods of lockdown and a radical emptying of public space. So, prior models of creative communal practice need re-assessing and re-invention. In turn, the proposal to document and disseminate these practices aims to strengthen mechanisms of empathy and social solidarity among the population. The findings will be made available for future replication, scaling and adaptation in further national contexts. Through Design, we aim to disseminate these community practices to other socially disadvantaged communities and encourage them to develop them in their communities, showing them that it's possible to be successful and teaching these communities how to do it. In this way, we also intend to demystify that the access to knowledge does not have to be only through a traditional and formal education. The communication solutions we are studying and designing aim to reach these disadvantaged communities with an informal, accessible and captivating language. There is therefore a mission that is not only social and inclusive, but also educational. Through Design research, we aim to provide means of access to knowledge and active citizenship, in an informal way and adapted to these communities. Acknowledgments: This project was founded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) under the reference EXPL/ART-DAQ/0037/2021.

**10:45-11:10**

68369 | *Jin, Jiyān, Azadī (Women, Life, Freedom): Art, Heritage and Women Empowerment in Iranian Kurdistan*

Joanna Bochenska, Jagiellonian University, Poland

The murder of the Kurdish woman, Jīna (Mahsa) Amīnī, by the Iranian morality police in September 2022 led to the widescale demonstrations, which have been coined the feminist revolution in Iran. Based on the seventeen interviews and conversations with women artists and activists conducted in the Iranian Kurdistan on the eve of the protests, I discuss the links between Kurdish heritage, contemporary art and women empowerment. I draw from the Gregory Ashcroft's grasp on heritage understood as responding to the needs of contemporary people (2015), as well as from the notion of performative citizenship which imagines citizenship as the constant process of actions and negotiations which constitute the individual performing body (Hildebrandt and Peters, 2019).

In 2011, Hadi Ziaoddini created a sculpture of the woman poet and chronicler Masture Ardan (1805-1847). Located in the city of Sine (Sanandaj) the statue is a unique example of a woman figure standing in the Islamic Republic of Iran. She does not wear hijab and as stressed by many women artists: "she represents herself, a woman individual who did something interesting in her life". In recent decade it inspired many young women in Iranian Kurdistan "to enter the men's world" and develop their interests in modern literature, painting and photography. Finally, depicted in Kurdish cloths, Masture makes visible the marginalised Kurdish identity which along with the Kurdish slogan "jin, jiyān, azadī" started to attract attention of the many Iranians who took to the streets in 2022.

11:25-13:05 | Room 704

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Teaching & Learning the Arts/Humanities

Session Chair: William Eirik Heintz

11:25-11:50

70707 | *Designing and Teaching a Research Writing Course for Students in Humanities and Social Sciences at a University in Hong Kong*  
Allen Ho, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Research writing skills are crucial to university students worldwide, especially when final-year research projects and capstone projects have become more prevalent as graduation requirements at the undergraduate level. However, it is difficult to master such skills because writing a research report or thesis is fundamentally different from writing a conventional essay, with challenging elements such as writing an analytical (instead of a descriptive) literature review, as well as presenting and discussing findings professionally. A common and sad phenomenon is that subject teachers in the discipline often place their focus on the content side and do not have the time and / or expertise to strengthen students' writing ability, making many students feel unattended and helpless along the way. To provide necessary support to students, a research writing course is developed and offered by the English Language Teaching Unit of a university in Hong Kong for upper-year students in the Faculty of Arts and Faculty of Social Science, which are two faculties with a highly diverse student population from a total of around 30 programs. Since this course is not a compulsory one, students enrolled in it are mostly motivated and aware of the significance of research writing training in their academic journey. This presentation aims at introducing the design rationale and pedagogical implementation of this course, highlighting the adoption of the "learning-from-your-student", fluid and exploratory approaches. Students' feedback on this course, which is collected from both formal and informal channels, will also be shared.

11:50-12:15

68176 | *RE/CONNECT Virtual Exchange and Art Exhibition: A Framework for Creative and Meaningful International Exchange During COVID Restrictions*  
William Hall, Kyoto Saga University of Arts, Japan

One of the consequences of COVID-19 for Japanese art university students has been a narrowing of the educational experience. Study abroad programs have yet to be resumed and international exchange opportunities dramatically decreased. The risks to student well-being and need for a new direction in post-COVID education have been recognized. One positive outcome was an accelerated familiarity with remote communication tools. While presenting challenges, opportunities were also revealed for meaningful international exchange, unrestricted by the pandemic. This paper explores the benefits to COVID generation Japanese art university students of international online visual art projects. RE/CONNECT, an online exchange and art exhibition between UK and Japanese art university students, is discussed and qualitative data from pre and post student surveys is introduced. Now in its third consecutive year and with over 60 participants, the project aims to (1) utilize online communication tools for meaningful international exchange despite travel restrictions, and (2) encourage students to explore art creation to help process feelings related to the ongoing pandemic. Through regular video conferences, students share pandemic experiences and create an artistic brief. This is then used as a springboard from which they create individual artworks and accompanying descriptions. Finally, the works are introduced by the artists at a virtual opening party and displayed online in a public exhibition. Through this three-stage process (exchange, create, exhibit), it is hoped that students can benefit from rich and meaningful learning experiences, providing a framework for international exchange projects in other disciplines in the post-COVID educational landscape.

12:15-12:40

69326 | *Teaching Students to Draw Quickly: A Strategy to Encourage Traditional Drawing Skills*  
W. Eirik Heintz, The American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

With the introduction of better design and drawing software in the previous decade, Architecture and Interior Design students are relying more and more on the computer to produce visual representations of their ideas. Students entering the College of Architecture, Art and Design at the American University of Sharjah (AUS) are becoming less motivated to build their observational freehand drawing skills knowing that when they enter the second year of their major they will transition to producing most of their work on the computer. The challenge is to get students to understand that learning freehand observational drawing is more than being able to replicate things they see in front of them. Observational drawing is also the act of visual analysis that transcends superficial observation. Being able to quickly understand and draw what is in front of them will also lead to being able to quickly draw and understand what they envision in their minds. In order to get students to embrace traditional drawing, they must understand the benefits of what drawing can do that is hard to replicate on the computer. Speed is key. Students are more apt to use and develop their drawing skills if it allows them to work more efficiently. This paper will explore the process involved to learn how to analyze form and space and quickly produce a drawing that privileges formal and spatial content over superficial detail. It will also examine how both drawing and computer visualization can work in tandem to enhance design process.

12:40-13:05

69498 | *The Value of Etymology for Both Healthcare Students and Their Teachers*  
Mark Rebeck, Meijo University, Japan

Learning English medical terminology is a challenge for students studying healthcare courses. While Japanese students have learnt to commit lists of vocabulary to memory in order to pass exams, memorization alone is insufficient for understanding and using the hundreds of terms that they encounter in their medical English classes. As someone who teaches medical topics in English to pharmacy students, the presenter has found etymology to be integral to medical-English education. Strictly speaking, etymology is the study of the origin and history of words, but it is used here to include the study of word-formation (morphology). Using examples from his lessons, the presenter will discuss how etymology can make the learning of medical terminology more interesting and meaningful. For example, one of the effects of aspirin is pain relief, or analgesia. The root of this word (from the Greek *algos*) is also found in "nostalgia" (ノスタルジア), which originally described the pain of being away from home. Linking hitherto unfamiliar medical terms to words used in general English and/or Japanese is one way etymology can make words more salient. The presenter will also describe how, for teachers too, a thorough understanding of the backstories of medical words is advantageous (one reason being that it is an indication of teacher expertise that impresses students). The presenter will introduce useful resources for teaching etymology, and time will be left for participants to pool—a verb which, incidentally, is not connected to water or swimming—suggestions on teaching etymology. Learning English medical terminology is a challenge.

14:05-14:55 | Room 704

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 3

## Workshop: Teaching Methods Across Disciplines and Cultures

14:05-14:55

70695 | *Teaching Methods Across Disciplines and Cultures: A Workshop*

Caroline Waldbuesser, Sam Houston State University, United States

Anya Hommadova Lu, Sam Houston State University, United States

There are many recommendations on how to operate a college classroom, depending on the culture, class, and topics of the course. The proposed workshop aims to discuss common methods such as the lecture, active learning, and the flipped classroom. The facilitators will give different examples of each method, discuss how they have used the different methods in the classroom, and go over the benefits and drawbacks for each style of teaching. Further, they will discuss the cultural implications and limitations for the different methods. Resources on when and how to use each method will be provided with the workshop. Further, the workshop will use an engaging style, with attendees being asked to work in groups, complete activities, and share their personal experiences with the different methods. Given the range of expertise and cultural differences of the workshop participants, the facilitators will not only focus on their own experiences but the insights of the attendees as well. The goal of the workshop is to educate attendees on the benefits of different modes of teaching as well as open the floor to dialogue about the usefulness of each method in different countries and disciplines. The learning objectives for the workshop include: (1) being able to describe active learning, lecture style teaching, and the flipped classroom; (2) understanding how to implement each strategy in the classroom; and (3) gaining a broader understanding of teaching methods across multiple cultures and subjects.

15:10-16:50 | Room 704

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Society & Culture/Urban Studies

Session Chair: Yu-Li Wang

15:10-15:35

70731 | *Job Crafting Practice in Japan's Labor-oriented Social Farms Working with Persons with Disabilities*  
Akane Bessho, The University of Tokyo, Japan

Persons with intellectual disabilities and mental illnesses have been historically outcasted from the regular recruitment pool as they were seen as less competent than non-disabled persons due to their physical, cognitive, and communicative impairments. Globally, social farms have been gaining attention to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities across countries. Yet, there is a lack of empirical evidence on to what extent and how social farms manage the workplace to activate the strengths of persons with disabilities in their agricultural production. Thus, this study aims to identify job crafting practices in two labor-oriented social farms in Japan working with persons with intellectual disabilities and mental illnesses. A set of 14 in-depth interviews with social farm staff working with persons with disabilities were conducted. The findings indicate that labor-oriented social farms in Japan are managed based on two distinct forms: 1) a strengths-based model and 2) a barrier-removal farm. The staff's description of their involvement suggested that the indiscriminating attitudes shared among the staff and effective workplace configurations involving farmlands, workshops, and residences were drivers for job crafting practices for persons with disabilities. The study concludes by calling for the development of practical tools and policy frameworks in promoting work inclusion of disadvantaged groups through job crafting in the current urban planning dialogue related to inclusive cities and just urban food systems.

15:35-16:00

70739 | *Gangnam Dream: Questions on Place-dreaming, Class Reproduction, and Mothering*  
Yeryun Hong, Syracuse University, United States

This study examines the relationship between the material and the imagined aspects of Gangnam, a district in Seoul, South Korea, that has come to embody the aspirations of the urban middle class for upward social mobility since its construction in the 1970s. While Gangnam has gained global recognition through the popular song "Gangnam-Style" and the conspicuous consumerism it portrays, it is also renowned for its expansive apartment complexes and clusters of extra-curricular education institutions, rendering it an attractive destination for middle-class families seeking quality education for their children and speculative housing investments that promise a prosperous future for the next generation. From this vantage point, this study delves into how Gangnam as a material, tangible place interacts with Gangnam as a dreamed place, elucidating the idealization of Gangnam and class-reproductive practices in the South Korean context. Dream, in this context, is employed as a conceptual framework to capture the norms, ideals, fantasies, and emotions that correspond with reality and guide the path to the future. Place-dreaming is a geographical intervention in the framework of dream, questioning how a place is dreamed and this dream is collectively shared. The study centers on two crucial components of the Gangnam Dream that enable upward mobility and sustain the middle-class lifestyle: housing and education. It also focuses on the pivotal role of mothers as key agents who manage household finances and care for children.

16:00-16:25

68467 | *The Semiotics of Soft Power: An Examination of the South Korean Entertainment Industry*  
Enya Trenholm-Jensen, University of Aarhus, Denmark

This research aimed to interrogate, by means of semiotic analysis, how South Korea's soft power is operationalised through entertainment. To this end, the two most commercially successful South Korean entertainment products to date were analysed, namely, Netflix' "Squid Game" and BTS' hit single "Butter". The aesthetic analysis of the first case study revealed intertextual symbolic references to famous artworks which served to augment the emotional provocation of the Squid Game narrative. For the second case study, the findings exposed a set of musical meaning units arranged in a patchwork of familiar and futuristic elements to achieve a song that existed on the boundary between old and new. The linguistic analysis of the song's lyrics found a deceptively innocuous surface level meaning that bore implications for authority, intimacy, and commercial success. Whether through means of visual metaphor, embedded auditory associations or linguistic subtext, the collective findings of the analyses exhibited a desire to conjure a form of positive arousal in the spectator. In the synthesis section, this process is likened to that of branding. Through an exploration of branding, the entertainment products can be understood as cogs in a larger operation aiming to create positive associations to Korea as a country and a concept. These positive associations are decoded and distilled into a set of affective semiotic practices through which directions for future research are suggested.

16:25-16:50

70720 | *Is Freedom of Expression in Classroom Possible? A Case Study of Taiwanese Professors Encounter Students from Mainland China*  
Yu-Li Wang, Chinese Culture University, Taiwan

The cross-strait relationship between Taiwan and mainland China is unique and often quite tense from time to time. As for the educational interaction, there are many exchange students from China, Taiwan allowed Chinese students to pursue University degrees from 2011. The cross-strait relation maintained friendly during the KMT administration till 2016. The political climate changed when Xi, Jinping and Tsai, Ingwen took the leaderships. Teacher empowerment suggests that teachers can feel motivated, increase their confidence in their knowledge and expertise, and have the autonomy to determine how to teach in the classroom. Under the gradually tightening cross-strait relation, this study is meant to explore how the professors generate the discussion in the class which consists of students from China. The "in-depth interviews" method was employed, eight professors from the field of social science were interviewed from Apr. 22, 2022, to Jun. 30, 2022. The results showed that professors' empowerment was influenced by the teaching evaluations from students, student composition, cross-strait relation, and China factor. While Taiwanese professors encountered the mainland Chinese students, eight teaching strategies were identified as followed "diversified strategy", "issue packaging strategy", "preventive strategy", "empathy strategy", "indirect exploration strategy", "facts strategy", "flipped classroom strategy", and "delayed strategy". Furthermore, professors also took the social and privacy risk considerations during the Covid-19 online teaching to students in China. The result also found three online teaching strategies, including "accuracy strategy", "telepresence strategy", and "self-protection strategy".

09:30-10:45 | Room 705

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Psychology & Social Psychology

Session Chair: Brigita Mieziene

09:30-09:55

70123 | *Effects of Number and Relative Quality of Alternatives on Decision Delay and Acceptance Decision*

Tun-Chun Huang, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Yu-Zhen Huang, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

This study attempts to explore how the number of alternatives and their relative quality affect the decision-making process (decision delay - the time required to make an acceptance or rejection decision) and the decision outcome (acceptance decision - acceptance or rejection of the current offer) when decision makers face multiple options. The results of a three-stage questionnaire survey of 128 actual graduate school applicants showed that (1) the number of alternatives at the time of decision making had a negative relationship with the acceptance decision, but this relationship disappeared after controlling for the relative quality of the alternatives; (2) the relative quality of the alternatives had a negative relationship with the acceptance decision, that is, if there were better alternatives when making the decision, people were more likely to reject the current offer; (3) the relative quality of the alternatives at the time of receiving the offer had an inverted U-shaped relationship with decision delay, that is, when the alternatives had a similar quality to the current offer, the decision delay was the most obvious (approximately 20 days), and the decision maker took the longest time to make a decision.

09:55-10:20

70448 | *Examining the Influence of Social Media Exposure to Potentially Traumatic Events on Mental Health Symptoms Using Experiential Sampling: Lessons Learned*

Aleksandria Grabow, California State University San Marcos, United States

Prior research suggests an increase in psychological distress symptoms following exposure to potentially traumatic events in the media. However, a gap exists in examining exposure to social media posts of these events as they occur in real-time; more often than not, research relies on retrospective, cross-sectional data. This presentation will overview three separate projects that utilized a longitudinal, experiential sampling method to collect data on the influence of social media exposure to various traumatic stressors on mental health in adults, and discuss lessons learned along the way. We examined three pilot projects conducted at different time points between April 2020 – February 2023. Participants included 200 adults recruited within the United States. These projects included an initial online survey, as well as at least 10 brief, follow-up surveys assessing for social media exposure to potentially traumatic events and associated mental health symptomology in the last 24 hours. Mental health outcomes included posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms, anxiety symptoms, and depressive symptoms. Findings from these projects consistently revealed that higher stress and fear following exposure to negative posts predicted more negative mental health outcomes. These findings support recent research on vicarious traumatization associated with mere exposure to stressful events in the media. Moreover, the use of an experiential sampling method in these pilot projects strengthens the assertion that these links exist. Although utilizing this method can take additional time, resources, and planning, discussion around addressing these challenges may promote the use of this important methodology in the social sciences.

10:20-10:45

70154 | *The Influence of Online Social Capital and Life Satisfaction on Suicidal Ideation Among Undergraduate Students in Hong Kong*

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

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

According to a large-scale survey (Piscopo, 2017), 6% of the younger aged 18-25 years, firmly reported that they had seriously thought about killing themselves in the past 12 months, which presented a higher rate than the other age groups. One of the major reasons referred to the dissatisfaction in their life. Along with the rapid development of the Internet, younger actively search for online information and use social networking sites, to build social networks and resolve problems. It assumes that online social capital may be one of the effective strategies for the young to attenuate the degree of suicidal ideation. Considering that, the purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between online social capital and suicidal ideation, with life satisfaction regarded as a mediator. 187 undergraduate students were recruited with convenient sampling. Standardised psychological measurements were used to access the above three factors. Simple linear regression analysis showed that there was a negative relationship between online social capital and suicidal ideation ( $p < .001$ ); and a positive relationship between online social capital and life satisfaction ( $p < .001$ ). Then, the mediation model revealed that life satisfaction was a valid mediator in the relationship between online social capital and suicidal ideation ( $p < .001$ ). In general, online social capital is an important and powerful source for improving younger life satisfaction, and further attenuating the effect of suicidal ideation.

10:45-11:10

70670 | *Psychological Predictors of Physical Activity Among School Students*

Brigita Mieziene, Lithuanian Sports University, Lithuania

Arunas Emeljanovas, Lithuanian Sports University, Lithuania

Vilma Grigaliene, Lithuanian Sports University, Lithuania

Gabriele Pliuskute, Lithuanian Sports University, Lithuania

Aiste Staurylaite, Lithuanian Sports University, Lithuania

Dominykas Sadeckas, Lithuanian Sports University, Lithuania

Physical activity (PA) is one of the most important determinants of physical and psychological health and longevity. The COVID-19 pandemic added negative effects to already low PA and psychological health among school students. This study aims to identify psychological predictors of PA among Lithuanian school students after COVID-19. The cross-sectional population-based study in 2022 included 4925 school students aged 11-19 years old, with a mean of 14.08 (2.21) years. 49.9 percent were male. IPAQ-short form was used to measure PA. A Kidmed screener was used to evaluate adherence to a healthy diet. Psychological well-being was indicated using WHO-5, psychological distress – Kessler 6-item scale, social support - the Sallis Support for Exercise Scales, and self-rated health – a single item on a Likert scale. Covariates were gender, age, parental education, and body mass index. Results showed that 15.4 percent of students were adequately physically active, 36.0 percent had high psychological distress, 11.2 percent – had a risk for depression, and 30.6 percent – had low self-rated health. Higher PA was predicted by higher self-rated health ( $\beta = .07$ ), support from friends ( $\beta = .17$ ) and family ( $\beta = .11$ ), and higher motivation for PA, ( $\beta = .19$ ) and not by psychological well-being and distress ( $p > .05$ ). Among covariates, male gender, older age, being not overweight or obese and higher parental education were positively associated with higher PA ( $p < .001$ ). Conclusion. Family and friends' support, motivation as well as self-rated health are important correlates of PA, which might be corrected in intervention programs. Enhancing PA is an important contribution to the health of youth.



11:25-13:05 | Room 705

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Health Sciences/Social Work

Session Chair: Jung Hee Lee

11:25-11:50

68524 | *The Development of a Dog-assisted Therapy Assessment for Use With Older Adults in Singapore*

Julia Wong, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

Hua Beng Lim, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

Desiree Lau, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

Valerie Pung, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

Ivana Ding, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

Animal-assisted therapy (AAT) utilises human-animal interaction to achieve specific therapeutic goals. While its efficacy has been demonstrated across various settings worldwide, there is no one single assessment used to assess its practice. This study seeks to develop a dog-assisted therapy assessment (DATA) for use in a Singapore community hospital that utilises dog-assisted therapy (DAT) with older adults. A mixed method design was used. 64 occupational therapists (OTs) participated in an e-survey that examined their perceptions towards AAT. We then created the first draft of DATA and interviewed four OTs from the community hospital to create the second draft of DATA, which was then shared with an expert panel of 5 OTs who have experience with DAT. They then participated in an e-survey that examined their views on DATA. After analysing the survey results, we conducted an online focus-group discussion with the panel. The expert panel concurred on the need for DATA (1) to assess clients' performance on motor, process and social interaction skills, and (2) to evaluate clients' engagement during the DAT session itself. They also suggested tweaking the linguistic phrasing of the components in each domain to provide more context to allow OTs to assess the clients quickly. For instance, to assess clients' social interaction skills, we eventually broaden the descriptors to allow OTs to assess clients' interaction not only with the dog, but also with the dog handler and the OT. We would need to pilot DATA on a client group next to further validate and improve it.

11:50-12:15

69268 | *Beyond Filial Piety: Lived Experience of Family Caregivers of Older Adults in Korea*

Jung Hee Lee, Fort Hays State University, United States

It has been known that filial piety has played an important role in caregiving of older adults by family caregivers in East Asian countries like Korea. However, recent studies suggested that this centuries-old ideal has become more difficult to realize in contemporary society due to the rapid demographic and social transformation. The purpose of this qualitative study was to explore the influence of filial piety on the elder caregiving experience of the family caregivers in recent Korean society. A qualitative study guided by natural inquiry approach was conducted using semi-structured interviews with 18 family caregivers, who cared for older adults at home in South Korea. The caregivers were asked to respond to a series of open-ended questions about their caregiving experience. The interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim and coded thematically. The constant comparative method was employed. Three themes emerged: (1) filial piety as a primary motivator, (2) ambivalent quality of filial piety in family elder care, (3) filial piety as an evolving concept. Findings indicate that filial piety still plays an important role in home-based elder care decision-making and in shaping filial responsibilities in a current Korean society despite the ambivalent quality. However, caregiver's filial piety can be a resource for enhancing the wellbeing for the caregivers and for care recipients, when the view of filial piety is transformed fitting contemporary social condition. It is crucial for helping professionals to provide services in a culturally sensitive approach in consideration of the different understanding of filial piety in East Asian families.

12:15-12:40

70726 | *Influence of Excessive Smartphone Use During COVID-19 on Health-related Quality of Life of Early Adolescents*

Mei-Chun Cheung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Joanne Yip, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Our previous study suggested that early adolescents who spent more time using display devices during COVID-19 had significantly poorer outcomes in their health-related quality of life. This study further investigated the influence of excessive smartphone use during COVID-19 on early adolescents' health-related quality of life. A total of 409 early adolescents (mean age:  $11.67 \pm 0.72$ ; range 10 - 13 years old) were recruited from secondary schools in Hong Kong. The 36-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) measured their health-related quality of life. The SF-36 consisted of eight scales: (1) physical functioning, (2) role limitation due to physical health problems, (3) bodily pain, (4) general health, (5) vitality (energy/fatigue), (6) social functioning, (7) role limitation due to emotional problems, and (8) mental health. The Smartphone Addiction Scale - Short Form (SAS-SV) evaluated the symptoms of excessive smartphone use. The percentage of early adolescents having excessive smartphone use was similar for both genders during COVID-19 (male: 28.4%, female: 31.6%,  $\chi^2 = 0.46$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ). Except for physical functioning and role limitation due to physical health problems, the severity of excessive smartphone use was negatively associated with the mean score for the other six scales under the physical and mental domains of health-related quality of life ( $p < 0.001$ ). Finally, the daily duration of smartphone use during weekends significantly predicted the severity of their excessive smartphone use. Therefore, early adolescents with higher severity of excessive smartphone use during COVID-19 had significantly poorer outcomes in their health-related quality of life.

12:40-13:05

69757 | *How Fashion Therapy Impacts on Mental Health: A Study of Physical Appearance Management for College Females' Peer Pressure*

Pei Ee Ng, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Empirical studies in the Fashion Therapies (FT) have grown rapidly in the last few years, documenting their negative issues have been widely associated with body image, distorted ideal body, media effects, and irrational consumption. Social media has contributed heavily to popularizing the unrealistic beauty ideals that leads to body dissatisfaction in adolescents. However, current studies have uncovered the positive impact on a wide range of psychotherapy outcomes. In light of this, researchers have become increasingly interested in the positive side of fashion phenomena that could be applied for psychotherapeutic purposes. However, it remains unclear how and why the FT have positive effects, and mechanisms account for these changes. Research that specifically focuses on the therapeutic factors and/or mechanisms of change in FT is only beginning to emerge. Therefore, this study aims to identify the types of fashion therapy and its impacts on mental health, to explore the impact of physical appearance management (PAM) from FT on college-aged females' peer pressure and to examine the development process of positive self-identity and sense of belonging by PAM for college-aged females. A mixture of qualitative and quantitative research methods will be adopted in order to have a deeper understanding towards the phenomenon concerned in this paper. A PAM experiment, acting as a participant observation, along with questionnaires and in-depth interviews will be conducted to explore the impact of PAM on their peer pressure followed with focus group to further examine the development process of positive self-identity and sense of belonging.

14:05-14:55 | Room 705

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Research Methodologies, Quantitative and Qualitative

Session Chair: Joyce Lok Yin Kwan

14:30-14:55

70750 | *Conditional Path Analysis: The Analytical Framework of Mediated Moderation*

Joyce Lok Yin Kwan, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Wai Chan, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Jacky Chi Kit Ng, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Cherry Yik Ting Choi, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Tony Kam Tai Kwan, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Mediation and moderation are two important processes in social sciences research for understanding the dynamic and interactive processes of human behaviours (Baron and Kenny, 1986). While mediation helps researchers to explain how an external physical event (X) leads to psychological or behavioural change (Y) by introducing the intervening variable or mediator (M), moderation helps researchers to identify the conditions (i.e., the moderator (W)) which change the psychological process. Mediated moderation is one type of conditional path models, which combine both the mediation and moderation processes to account for the underlying mechanism of a moderation process through the use of a mediator variable. For example, by formulating an appropriate mediated moderation model, researchers can address research question such as how a coping strategy may help to alleviate the detrimental effect of stress on psychological well-being. In this presentation, we will revisit the myths regarding to the analysis of mediated moderation. Based on the variable system (VS) approach proposed by Kwan and Chan (2018), we will discuss a new analytical framework of mediated moderation. The new framework addresses the limitation of the traditional analytical framework of mediated moderation in testing and estimating the mediated moderation effect. Research findings of the new analytical framework of mediated moderation will be presented. We will also introduce a newly developed R-based statistical tool for the analysis of mediated moderation.

15:10-16:50 | Room 705

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Environmental and Health Sciences

Session Chair: Satvinder Kaur Nachatar Singh

15:10-15:35

67600 | *Whole Grain Intake and Its Positive Association With Sugar and Nutrients Intakes Among Schoolchildren*

Hui Chin Koo, Tunku Abdul Rahman University of Management & Technology, Malaysia

Geok Pei Lim, Monash University Malaysia, Malaysia

Satvinder Kaur, UCSI University, Malaysia

Kai Quin Chan, Tunku Abdul Rahman University of Management & Technology, Malaysia

Introduction: Studies showed that improvement of whole grain intake at an early age has the potential to lead to betterment in wellness. This study aimed to investigate the whole grain intake and its association with sugar and nutrients intake among schoolchildren.

Methodology: This cross sectional study was conducted among 415 schoolchildren aged 9-11 years, cluster sampled from randomly selected national primary schools in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Whole grain, sugar and nutrients intakes were assessed by 3-day 24-hour dietary recalls. All whole grain foods were considered irrespective of the amount of whole grain they contained. Results: In total, 83.6% (n=347) were whole grain consumers. Median (IqR) daily intake of whole grain was 7.9 (15.5) g/day. Significant positive associations were found between whole grain intake and sugar (r=0.152; p=0.002), calcium (r=0.132; p=0.007), fiber (r=0.134; p=0.006), vitamin A (r=0.119 p=0.015), iron (r=0.118; p=0.011), thiamin (r=0.125; p=0.011), riboflavin (r=0.164; p=0.001) and niacin (r=0.124; p=0.011). Furthermore, whole grain intake was a significant predictor of sugar ( $\beta$ =0.134; p=0.007), vitamin A ( $\beta$ =0.111; p=0.025) and riboflavin ( $\beta$ =0.132; p=0.008), after controlling for sex, age and ethnicity. Conclusions: Whole grain intake in schoolchildren was well below the recommendation. Schoolchildren who consumed higher whole grain tend to increase the nutrients intake, as well as sugar intake. Government and policy makers should establish an appropriate whole grain food definition, it will encourage manufacturers to produce foods with meaningful amounts of whole grain, allow consistent product labelling and empower consumers to readily identify low-sugar whole grain foods and achieve whole grain dietary recommendations.

15:35-16:00

70248 | *Studying Problems in Agricultural Areas to Find Effective Policy Solutions to Protect the Valuable Environment in Thailand's Agricultural Landscape*

Umpa Buarapa, Mahasarakham University, Thailand

The agricultural landscape includes three primary elements, First, agricultural areas and agricultural processes, second, concrete and abstract meaning or significance of the community, and, natural landscapes. Consequently, agricultural areas have evolved as a result of economic and social factors that have an impact on natural components and the environment. This study aims to, Firstly, investigate the challenges of agricultural landscapes, Secondly, research the value of agricultural landscapes, and then, improve integration for the protection of agricultural landscapes. By reviewing research, publications, documents, and related agencies, the study determined that the global agricultural landscape has economic values that correspond with economic development, but environmental values that are decreasing. It has reduced the forest area and biodiversity. It affects wildlife habitats, and water sources and soil deteriorates, causing pollution and causing global warming. Therefore, agencies around the world cooperate to support the laws related to landscape management as well as agricultural areas, and agricultural agencies provide tools and assessments as well as a project to conserve, maintain, and repair the agricultural landscape in order to reduce environmental issues and produce a sustainable agricultural landscape.

16:00-16:25

69578 | *Seasonal Variation, Diet Quality and Food Security among Urban Poor Adolescents in Malaysia*

Satvinder Kaur, UCSI University, Malaysia

Janice Ee Fang Tay, UCSI University, Malaysia

Serene En Hui Tung, International Medical University, Malaysia

Wan Ying Gan, University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Nik Norasma Che'Ya, University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Choon Hui Tan, UCSI University, Malaysia

The dietary intakes had profoundly affected by seasonality of food availability and accessibility, influencing diet quality. This study aimed to determine the effects of seasonal variation on diet quality of urban poor adolescents in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. A prospective cohort study was conducted among 164 adolescents aged 10-17 from 12 People Housing Programme in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Data were collected during Northeast (NE) monsoon (November 2021) and Southwest (SW) monsoon (June 2022). Food security was measured using the 18-item USDA Household Food Security Survey Module. Adolescent's dietary intake was determined using two-day 24-hour dietary recall, and diet quality was determined using Standardized Malaysian Healthy Eating Index (S-MHEI). Generalized linear models were used to assess the seasonal effects on S-MHEI and food security. Significant higher poor diet quality was observed during NE (66.5%) versus SW monsoon (53.7%) (Wald  $X^2$ =5.57, p=0.018)(p<0.05). Seasonal variation was observed where fish (Wald  $X^2$ =15.46, p<0.001), meat/poultry/eggs (Wald  $X^2$ =6.57, p=0.010), milk/milk products (Wald  $X^2$ =5.00, p=0.025) were consumed significantly more during SW monsoon while legumes/nuts (Wald  $X^2$ =27.10, p<0.001) were consumed significantly more during NE monsoon (p<0.05). No seasonality was observed on in food security status. Although food security does not vary with seasons, certain food groups' seasonality and overall diet quality were observed among the urban poor adolescents. Seasonally sensitive nutrition initiative should be developed to ensure the diet adherence to recommendations, ultimately enhancing the diet quality of urban poor adolescents.

09:30-10:45 | Room 707

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Education and Social Welfare

Session Chair: Teng Huang

**09:30-09:55**

68580 | *Japanese Language Education as a Tool for Empowerment and Development of Women: The Case of Bangladesh*

Md Abdur Rashid, University of Northern British Columbia, Canada

Alamgir Kabir, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Bangladesh

Tanvir Hasan Shourov, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Bangladesh

Mehedi Hasan Jenis, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Bangladesh

Most Rokeya Akter, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Bangladesh

Patriarchy and gender-based discrimination is a common socio-structural phenomena in Bangladesh. Like in other developing nations, patriarchy is the primary impediment to women's empowerment and development. According to the Population Census 2022, the country's male population has decreased dramatically, with the male-female ratio at 98: 100.3. The recent labor force participation rate for Bangladeshi women was roughly 38%, compared to 84% for males. Whereas Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) advocates for the establishment of gender equality and empowerment for all women by 2030. It is evident that learning second language became handy for getting an employment in many places in the world. Currently, the Japanese language is taught in various government and private institutions. Examples of notable institutions are Technical Training Center (TTC) and Dhaka University graduate program. Using Amartya Sen's capability approach and social exclusion, this study attempts to explore the role of Japanese language education in women's empowerment and development. We adopted feminist qualitative methodology for conducting the research study and respondents were selected purposively by using snowball sampling technique. Data were collected by using in-depth interviews in the form of 'Testimonio' and analyzed thematically. The study findings reveal that Japanese language education has brought unprecedented success for the recipients, and many moved to Japan and found good placements. This study might guide policymakers both in Bangladesh and Japan with an indication of the potential benefits of language learning for women and suggests possible initiatives to promote women's development and empowerment further.

**09:55-10:20**

70685 | *When Professional Learning Community Becomes Policy: Revealing the Ambivalent Space of Policy Implementation*

Huang Teng, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

Professional learning community (PLC) is supposed to elevate teachers' teaching practices and students' learning through cooperation. Due to these advantages, it becomes one of the significant educational policies in the world. But the nature of PLC seems to be a bottom-up phenomenon rather than a top-down process. Many research has indicated the top-down or mission-orientated approach are not favorite of the bottom-up PLC. Thus, a further inquiry on what happens in the process of policy implementation is needed. However, less research investigates what happens when the PLC policy is implemented. Through a qualitative study with the informal actors, who locate at the space between formal administrators and school teachers, this study aims to reveal the process of PLC policy implementation. The results show that there are many ambivalent spaces in the process of policy implementation. The ambivalent spaces are: the synergy of who-position, the climate of governance with accountability, and the ability to interpret and lead the development of PLC. Among these spaces, the synergy of who-position seems to play the most critical role on the implementation of PLC policy. This is because that when those who have clear vision of PLC locate at powerful position, he/she can decide the direction of how to implement PLC. Nevertheless, most situations flow with the climate of pursuing accountability. The limited ability to interpret and lead the development of PLC also makes the pursuing of accountability become a rationalize action.

**10:20-10:45**

69750 | *Identification of Teacher Competency Moral Elements for Becoming Principals as Learning Leaders*

Arisa Darwis, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Ibrahim Bafadal, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Bambang Budi Wiyono, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Sultoni Sultoni, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Agung Rinaldy Malik, Universitas Madako Tolitoli, Indonesia

The principal has a central impact on enhancing the education unit and a strategic role in developing school resources. The principal has a crucial role to play in realizing a superior school as a learning leader. This study aimed to describe the moral competencies a teacher must possess to serve as the school's head. This study employed a systematic literature review to explore articles, books, and prior research findings relevant to the research topic using CADIMA web tools. CADIMA has a powerful search feature that can help users quickly find relevant and useful information. This search feature can help users save time and simplify the literature review process. This paper introduces a review of 350 papers published between 2012 and 2022, indexed in the Web of Science and Scopus database. The findings from the data collection were documented, processed, and presented descriptively. The results of the study show that some of the moral elements in the personality competencies of prospective principal teachers include personality elements of being virtuous, having integrity, being responsible, having social sensitivity, having an open personality, and having good self-control. This component must be owned by the teacher in order for the principal to be a learning leader.

**10:45-11:10**

70727 | *Examining the Effect of a Holistic Professional Development Program for Teachers of Gifted Education in Hong Kong*

Alan Cheung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Project GIFT is a pioneer research-based gifted education program which has been found to be effective in fostering holistic development of students in Hong Kong. Nevertheless, little is known whether the Project is beneficial to teachers. To investigate the changes in teachers after participating in the Project, we adopted a quasi-experimental design with pretest and posttest data collected from experimental and control groups in this study. A total of 2031 primary and secondary school teachers participated in the professional development program of the Project. They completed validated measures on teachers' knowledge of and attitudes toward gifted education, teaching behaviors, characteristics and competencies, in addition to well-being before and after participating in the program. Results of one-way ANCOVA showed that the program could promote teachers' knowledge of gifted education and specific teaching strategies to gifted learners. This study provides preliminary support for the program in promoting holistic professional development of participating teachers in gifted education. The theoretical and practical implications of the findings are discussed.

11:25-13:05 | Room 707

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Education and Social Welfare

Session Chair: Ahmad Rizaldi

11:25-11:50

68570 | *Evaluation of Emergency Remote Teaching During COVID-19 on Secondary Education in Indonesia*  
Alfin Anwar, Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia

The global crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic is forcing educational institutions around the world to switch to online learning mode immediately. This article introduces the concept of Emergency Remote Learning (ERT). This includes its implementation and evaluation in upper secondary education in Indonesia. The Context, inputs, processes, and outputs used in evaluating ERT implementations reveal multiple perspectives. First, transitioning to an ERT process depends on several aspects. Resources within the school (curriculum, staff development, technology) and external challenges (lack of fast and affordable internet connectivity and student socio-economic issues). Second, the ERT curriculum should be built on three principles: Simplicity, flexibility, and empathy. The school understands that this is not a normal situation where strict adherence to learning standards is required. Given the differences in technology and internet access, in times of crisis, achieving curriculum is not the only issue. Guiding and supporting students during these difficult times is also important. This study provides recommendations to inform future educational strategies and policies in Indonesia and developing countries in general. Additionally, this study can be used as a comparative resource when assessing learning in similar settings in other countries.

11:50-12:15

68767 | *Implementation of the Undergraduate Coastal Program for Students at Risk of Dropping Out of School: A Case Study in Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan*  
Risti Dwi Lestari, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Bachelor of Coastal Education is a mentoring activity for children with a lower middle-class economy in coastal villages who wish to continue their education at tertiary institutions. The purpose of this study is to describe the use of coastal undergraduate mentoring in reducing dropout rates. The research was conducted using a descriptive-qualitative approach with the case study method. The research subjects were 53 high school students in coastal villages. The research was conducted for 3 years in 4 coastal villages in Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan. The results showed that this assistance was well received by the community, as evidenced by the enthusiasm of the community in the second and third years of the program. Furthermore, the success of implementing this program can contribute to reducing the dropout rate because it has enabled children who were threatened with dropping out of school to continue their tertiary education. With details, namely, in the 1st year, there were 8 people; in the 2nd year, there were 8 people; and in the 3rd year, there were 26 people who went on to college with scholarships from the government and BUMN. Program integration is carried out through academic, motivational, and technical assistance periodically for 6 months. However, the implementation of the program should not only focus on students who are continuing their studies at tertiary institutions but also provide other skills for those who are more interested in working directly so that they still meet standards in the labor market.

12:15-12:40

69708 | *The Role of Digital Entrepreneur Training in Fostering Entrepreneurial Interest: A Study at the SKB Medan, Non-Formal Education Unit*  
Ahmad Rizaldi, Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia  
Sudirman, Medan State University, Indonesia

Indonesia in 2030 is predicted to face a demographic bonus, during which time the number of productive age population will be greater than non-productive population. In responding to this phenomenon, the efforts made are preparing quality human resources, one of which is by fostering an interest in entrepreneurship. The purpose of this research is to increase the knowledge, skills, and interest in digital-based entrepreneurship among thin students in the SKB Medan non-formal education unit. Training is carried out using an andragogical approach with the following stages: planning intensive training activities, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and following up. The indicators of interest in entrepreneurship that were measured in this study were: (1) social prestige, (2) personal challenge, (3) innovation, (4) leadership, (5) flexibility, and (6) profit. The method used is a pre-experimental design with a one shot case study design. The results of the project concluded that digital-based entrepreneurship training played a role in fostering interest in entrepreneurship in course students. Then their concrete achievements are that they have business collaboration groups, they are able to read opportunities by creating business maps, they are able to promote their products on digital platforms, and register their businesses on market places.

12:40-13:05

70897 | *Adolescent NHPI Educational Attainment in California and the US: Measuring Inequalities and Consequences*  
Sarah McNally, University of Michigan, United States

Educational attainment among Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) adolescents in middle and high school represents a critical development period among this population. NHPIs continue to have lower rates of high school graduation and lag behind other racial groups in college admission, no less completion. Addressing this problem is difficult due to the complex nature of Pacific cultures and adolescents' demands regarding family, community, and church commitments. Internalized generational patterns of low educational attainment fail to provide an environment that emphasizes the importance of educational success, and young adults often join the labor force early to assist the family's financial needs. This paper examines the patterns of educational attainment among adolescents aged 12 to 17 who attend middle school or high school. The paper uses data from two studies, the 2012 Pacific Islander Health Study, representative of NHPIs in the state of California, and the 2014 National Health Interview Study for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, representative of the US as a whole. The paper will compare the levels of completed education across the two time periods and examine variations in family structure, income, and parental educational attainment. This paper will be the first to examine these issues using these two unique data collections and provide new insights into the educational trajectories of NHPI adolescents at the state and national levels.

14:05-14:55 | Room 707

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Workshop: Notions of Beauty, Harmony, and Composition in Theatre

14:05-14:55

67402 | *Notions of Beauty, Harmony, and Composition in Theatre*

Laura Wayth, San Francisco State University, United States

I train actors, utilizing a system of theatrical composition called Viewpoints. In the process of working with actors in multiple countries: China, Morocco, Romania, Russia, and Poland, I discovered that my American/Western perspective has taught me a very narrow view of what harmony, balance, and effective composition in theatre is. "Make the space beautiful," I would tell my Shanghai students as they created a theatrical composition with all the players clustered, unpleasingly to me, in the center of the space. "This IS beautiful to us," said my Chinese actor; an eye-opening moment. The more I worked with actors in different countries, the more I recognized that there was no singular, universal understanding of beauty and harmony in theatrical space, and that the training tools that I was using were biased. I recognized the need to develop a way of encouraging performers to explore composition in a more freeing way that honored their cultural and aesthetic perspective. In this workshop presentation, I will introduce participants to a way of exploring and understanding theatrical tension and harmony in stage-space that has cross-cultural application. Through a series of photographic images and corresponding stage exercises, I will introduce participants to the tools that I developed in response to my observations. My goal is to provide other practitioners with a way of discussing and exploring stage space with performing artists that enables and honors differing cultural perceptions of harmony, tension, and balance and to raise awareness of our inherent biases, mitigating them in artistic conversation.

15:10-16:50 | Room 707

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Sustainability

Session Chair: Marie Waxin

15:10-15:35

70691 | *An Action Research on the Collaboration of Regional Revitalization and Resilience in Transitional Community*  
Phyllis Weilih Yeh, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan

This study centers on the research and practice of regional revitalization by National Sun Yat-Sen University. In Taiwan, as the issues of aging, low birth rate and unbalanced development worsen, interdependence among cities and regions become excessive while the latter depend excessively on government support. Therefore, the current development of the university in Taiwan as the main driver for regional revitalization policy. However, with the severe COVID-19 outbreak in past three years, has "Regional Revitalization" succeeded in becoming a local support system? Community resilience is a measure of a community's sustained ability to use available resources to respond, withstand, and recover from adverse conditions. This study points to National Sun Yat-sen University's Regional Revitalization Team's assessment of the extent of community resilience in transitional communities and identifies opportunities for integrating the nonprofit and for-profit sectors in the development of social resilience, cultural resilience, and economic recovery programs. Therefore, The study probes into the questions of how National Sun Yat-Sen University perceives the concept of domain characteristic while practicing regional revitalization, and how respective action strategies for entering communities are established. Through field research, in depth interviews and analysis of existing literature, this study attempts to carry out a research of the transitional community, Zuoying, Kaohsiung City, with the aim of shedding light on the domain characteristics of it, and the relationship between the university and local community. The results of the study provide readers with an understanding of how transitional communities are becoming "resilient communities" through regional revitalization.

15:35-16:00

70796 | *Effects of CSR Disclosure on Firm Performance – Evidence From Quasi-experiments in Taiwan*  
Shih-Ying Wu, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan  
Chang-Hsien Tsai, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan  
Yi-Kai Wang, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

The Taiwan government started to require some of the publicly listed firms to release their CSR report since 2014. We utilize the panel data of publicly listed firms and various identification strategies to estimate the causal effect of mandatory CSR disclosure and voluntary CSR disclosure on firm performance. We find that the mandatory CSR disclosure significantly reduced a firms' incidents associated with corporate social responsibility but not the fines or frequency for law violation. A social responsibility incident could be just a controversial firm activity and does not imply any legal violation and contingent penalties. It could lie in the grey area which had been neglected by the firm but became more a concern for the society. In contrast, firms have strong incentives for legal compliance and usually have established codes to avoid violating laws and contingent penalties. A mandatory CSR report would not affect a firm's legal compliance since the firm has already its procedures to mitigate the hazards of law violations. However, a mandatory CSR report, though does not require for any CSR activities, could raise a firm's awareness of CSR. Consequently, it is likely that a firm which used to neglect CSR starts to devote resources to CSR and reduce potential CSR incidents. Our evidence thus supports the argument that mandatory CSR disclosure can ameliorate firms' negative externalities by inducing firms to reduce social responsibility incidents.

16:00-16:25

70605 | *What Sustainability Competencies are Employers Looking for? An Exploratory Study in the UAE*  
Marie Waxin, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates  
Sandra L. Knuteson, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates  
Rose Armour, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

What sustainability competencies are Background. Sustainability refers to a company's ability to make a profit without sacrificing the resources of its employees, community, and the environment. A growing number of companies have made sustainability an important part of their business strategy. Purpose: Our research objective was to conduct exploratory research on the sustainability competencies that employers are looking for when recruiting new employees. Our research question was: what sustainability competencies are needed today by employers to meet their organization's social and environmental sustainability goals? To answer this, we conducted an exploratory, qualitative study with employers in the UAE. Methodology: We conducted 3 focus groups and 3 individual interviews, with a total of 10 HR or sustainability managers in 10 organisations in the UAE. We recorded and then transcribed the interviews, and then we used thematic content analysis to identify the main competencies. Results: Our preliminary analysis shows that the 10 most important sustainability competencies in order of importance are: presentation skills, technological skills, critical thinking and analysis, specific industry knowledge, ability to impact/influence, execution/implementation, complex problem solving, change management, leadership and innovation management/creative thinking. Originality: This article expands our knowledge on the sustainability competencies needed by today's employers in the UAE. This research will help educational institutions develop graduates with needed sustainability competencies.  
e employers looking for? An exploratory study in the UAE

09:30-10:45 | Room 708

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Economics and Management

Session Chair: Fadli Agus Triansyah

**09:30-09:55**

68420 | *Apply DANP to Investigate the Determinants of Foreign Enterprises Investing in Taiwan*  
Sih-pei Chang, National University of Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Foreign direct investment plays an important role in Taiwan's economic development. This paper investigates the criteria that MNEs use to assess the investment determinants in Taiwan. There are 12 criteria are extracted from past literature and classifies into 5 groups, then consults with scholars and senior experts who are excellent in foreign direct investment. This paper adopts a DANP approach developed by Ou Yang et al. (2008) which combines DEMATEL and ANP procedures to deal with the problems of criteria interdependence and feedback. The expected results include: (1) Identify the critical criteria for assessing the attracting determinants on inward FDI in Taiwan; (2) Understand the cause-effect relationship among the sets of groups; (3) Draw the strategy map of groups; (4) Rank the relative importance of each criterion for Taiwan government to evaluate the effectiveness of existing economic conditions in Taiwan and the current governmental policies for attracting inward FDI; (5) Provide referable screening guidelines for foreign MNEs who potentially plan to engage in FDI in Taiwan. The conclusion may also contribute to the Taiwan government to understand what criteria the MNEs used to assess determinants and may well prepare to adjust FDI attracting factor.

**09:55-10:20**

67728 | *Public Debt and Economic Growth: Case of South-American Nations*  
Chittawan Chanagul, Kasetsart University, Thailand

The objective of this study is to give an overview of public debt in South-American nations from 2000 through 2020. In addition, this research seeks to find out the relationship between public debt and economic growth in these nations. To achieve the objectives, the descriptive statistics is provided and followed by the regression analysis. The results drawn from this study suggest that public debt of most countries have generally been increasing over the past decade, whereas that of Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay, and Uruguay shows the decreasing trend. Regarding the Regression analysis, mean year of schooling as well as trade openness and investment are shown to have a positive impact on the growth rates whereas public debt is negatively related with economic growth. Not surprisingly, the corruption perception index has a positive relationship with the growth. In other words, when a nation has low corruption prevalence, the economic growth gets higher.

**10:20-10:45**

69823 | *Complementarity Between Innovation Types on the Example of the Life Cycle of Unicorns*  
Eneli Kindsiko, University of Tartu, Estonia  
Maaja Vadi, University of Tartu, Estonia  
Priit Vahter, University of Tartu, Estonia  
Maret Ahonen, University of Tartu, Estonia

This study aims to explain why and in which ways the complementarity of innovation types is adopted across the different life cycle phases of successful startups up to the point of becoming a unicorn (startup with a valuation over \$1 billion). The observed complementarity bundle of innovation types consists of technological and non-technological innovation in the case when these form the synergetic relationship. We rely on 104 primary and secondary interviews from 2007 up to 2022 that capture the experience of nine unicorns that have Estonian founders: Skype, Playtech, Bolt, Wise, Pipedrive, Zego, ID.me, Veriff, and Gelato. Our findings reveal how different driving forces (ambition, resilience, and paranoia of disruption) lead unicorns at each stage. It is evident that the needs of the life cycle also dictate the key driver behind the complementarity of innovation types.

**10:45-11:10**

70134 | *Trends and Research Focus of Green Finance: A Bibliometric Analysis*  
Fadli Agus Triansyah, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia  
Denny Andriana, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia  
Suwatno Suwatno, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia  
Amir Machmud, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Green Finance is a relatively new field of finance, and it is an approach to money management combining economic benefits and environmental protection. Green Finance implementation is considered a permanent solution for environmental sustainability because it is based on financial incentives, the desire to preserve the planet or a combination of both. This study aims to capture research landscapes related to Green Finance in the fields of Economics, Econometrics, Finance Business, Management, and Accounting from 2011 to 2023. The method used is bibliometric analysis. The database used to collect information related to the required data comes from the Scopus database. Green Finance Research publications in the field of Economics from 2011 to 2023 have increased in recent years. The highest number of citations will be in 2022. China is the country that has studied Green Finance the most in the field of Economics. The focus of research related to Green Finance in economics is 1) Development or Economic Development, Government; 2) Environment and Sustainability; 3) Relationship, Economy, Investment, and policy. The keyword Green Finance is not directly related to Economic Growth. This novelty can be helpful for further research examining a theme similar to this research. The new themes related to this field are Green Credit, Green Investment, Environmental Protection, Environmental Sustainability, Digital Finance, and Technological Innovation.



11:25-13:05 | Room 708

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Theatre & the Performing Arts

Session Chair: Maria Lucina De Santos

11:25-11:50

68475 | *Repression and Healing During COVID-19 Pandemic: Reflections from a Case Study of Guqin Pop Music "Lonely Warrior"*  
Yuhan Wang, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Facing the ceaseless lockdown and the economic downturn during the COVID-19 pandemic, the tension that music can generate is once again talked about. Is the power of music a cure for loneliness, for the fear of the unknown, for the insecurity of one's situation? Or can it instead be a repression that can be exploited by power, as an attempt to soothe a state of mind and body under the influence of isolation, lockdown, and involution, thus dissolving the confrontational and conflictual nature and allowing the negative state of mind and body to accumulate without fundamental resolution? From its origins as the theme song for the game League of Legends, to becoming a government-promoted song celebrating the medical and health workers or the police, "Lonely Warrior" became a popular song across China, especially among children. This study attempts to show how "Lonely Warrior", transplanted into a version of Guqin Pop Music, is a reflection of loneliness and courage through the special history interpretation of Guqin, and how it conveys a sense of humanism. Through a fieldwork of this phenomenon, it also highlights the paradoxical process of repression and healing in the context of epidemics. Loneliness and courage are an inner strength, an awakening and a struggle from the darkness of depression. Whether aspiring to be like a hero who can save the world or transforming into an ordinary man's self-redemption, the effect of Guqin Pop Music's "Lonely Warrior" undoubtedly epitomizes the musical repression and healing of China's lockdown era.

11:50-12:15

67735 | *Can Virtual Theater Fulfill the Function of Live Theater in COVID-19 for Tertiary Level Dance Program Stakeholders?*  
Maria Lucina Anonas De Santos, De la Salle-College of Saint Benilde, Philippines

Magdalena De Leon, De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde, Philippines

As the coronavirus pandemic affected tertiary level dance education worldwide, relevant stakeholders responded to the unprecedented change to online modality, by pursuing virtual theater as a solution to the absence of the live theater format. This study examined the perceptions of tertiary level dance program stakeholders on the efficacy of virtual theater as a substitute for the live theater experience. This study premised that there was a significant difference between the perception of the respondents when grouped according to administrators and professors versus students. A mixed method study design was used, including quantitative and qualitative content analysis involving 116 respondents of tertiary level dance programs in the country. The results revealed that although stakeholders perceived that virtual theater was incapable of fulfilling the functions of live theater in pre-pandemic times, therefore nullifying the possibility of virtual theater as a stand-in for live theater, virtual theater's continued existence beyond COVID-19 was resoundingly anticipated. There was generally no significant difference between the responses of stakeholders, albeit in some areas where responses were significant, by virtue of stakeholder position or status. Through the findings of this study, the researchers proposed operational initiatives to mitigate the problem of an uncertain future for the performing arts, a sector unhinged by physical distancing. Considering that COVID-19 effects may linger, and that the ongoing presence of virtual theater is inevitable, the researchers likewise broached strategies to reimagine a more resilient and sustainable virtual theater. Recommendations are made with guidelines for future research provided.

12:15-12:40

70500 | *'Ma' (間) and Tactility: A Musical Transformation from Butō Embodiment Praxis*  
Pellegrini Sascia, School of the Arts of Singapore, Singapore

This paper examines the percussion instrument as a body prosthetic in performance and the implicit relation to the philosophical premises and the praxial outcomes of butō Japanese dance. A fundamental aspect of butō training is the notion of 'Ma' (間), a word that points at the in-betweenness of phenomenological reality, standing for pause, gap, or emptiness; 'Ma' is a notion which pertains to the philosophical predicaments of the Kyoto School, and its main actor Kitaro Nishida. Through a comparative analysis of butō, and practices of percussion in musical contexts, bringing into play Nishida's philosophical predicaments, this research establishes a correspondence between the two performative realities: communicating vessels of bodily transformation, both in butō and in percussive music practises, requires a re-evaluation and re-definition of the boundaries of the body, its emplacement and haptics, a spatial and temporal re-colocation of the kinetic and proprioceptive momentum in performance. This investigation looks into Hijikata Tatsumi's ankoku butō method of body transformation, suggesting a trajectory which connects the latter with the intensification, magnification, and metamorphosis of the body in musical performance through traditional devices such as percussion instruments, and innovative venues of experimentation, such as kinetic devices, virtual and augmented reality, midi devices, etc. This paper will inquire into the phenomenological aspects of temporal and spatial perception of the body in performance, the perceptual reverberation of a body modified, elongated, re-engineered, by instrumental prosthetics in music, and by a body trained to overcome its own physical boundaries, in Hijikata's butō.

14:05-14:55 | Room 708

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Law & Criminology

Session Chair: Zhengchao Li

14:05-14:30

69530 | *Ghost Criminology: An Exploration of the Discipline's 'Spectral Turn'*

Michael Fiddler, University of Greenwich, United Kingdom

The inequalities exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, the racial injustice brought to vivid focus by footage of lethal state violence and the fires that have scoured continents speak to traumas of the past and future being inflicted upon the living in the present. Drawing upon recent criminological scholarship examining spectrality, as well as Jacques Derrida's notion of hauntology, this paper sets out a framework to explore these harms. This new sub-discipline of 'ghost criminology' is a means to recognise the harms that have been inflicted in the past and trace the contours of their lingering presence. Given the discipline's spectral turn, we can begin to capture those figures, groups and concepts that have been rendered invisible, as well as attend to harms that have persistent afterlives. In this, it is vital that we also attend to the discipline's troubling and troubled past. Criminology continues to be haunted by its complicity in colonialist practice, scientific racism and eugenics. The present itself also demands radical praxis to ensure justice in the intersecting crises of racial injustice, structural imbalance and climate catastrophe. We conclude, then, by conjuring ghosts of the future. In attending to these, we must shape the 'not yet'. We must imagine a state that does not see its most vulnerable members 'let die' through inaction or subject to the language and rituals of violence. A 'ghost criminology' provides a means of listening to the voices of the discipline's dead, as well as the ghosts of its future.

14:30-14:55

68293 | *Why the Leviathan is a Mortal God: From Nominalism to Mortalism*

Zhengchao Li, University of Tokyo, Japan

This paper attempts to answer the question of why Leviathan is a mortal god in Leviathan, despite the fact that when sovereignty was established, it was intended to be immortal, but because of the many inconsistencies in sovereignty itself, the seeds of natural death were planted. But the reason for this, firstly, is that sovereignty can die, not that Leviathan can die; secondly, Leviathan saw the possibility of civil war, so Leviathan's "death" could not be an intrinsic factor. Therefore, from the perspective of sovereign change, the reason that Leviathan is mortal is not sufficient. By analyzing the nominalistic ideas in Hobbes' thought, especially Ockham's natural law ideas. It is demonstrated how Hobbes established his own physical and natural law system within the framework of nominalism and proved that Leviathan is a result of voluntarism, possessing great power to resist civil unrest and provide protection. While demonstrating how Leviathan was established, the thesis also provides an in-depth analysis of the text and concepts of Leviathan. It also explores Hobbes' concept of mortalism, from the earlier to the later period of thought. In other works, he considers the soul to be in an immortal state and does not consider it to be capable of being in an unconscious state after death. In Leviathan, on the other hand, he considers the soul to be mortal, since immortal life is as terrible as eternal punishment. In the end, this thesis tries to answer the ideological reasons why Leviathan is mortal.

15:10-16:50 | Room 708

# Saturday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Economics and Management

Session Chair: Blenn Nimer

15:10-15:35

68419 | *Applying DANP to Investigate the Important Constitution Criteria on Effective Leadership Behaviors*  
Jie-fu Lin, National University of Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Leaders play the important role in subordinates' job satisfaction, and organizational performance. This paper explores the evaluation criteria for effective leadership behavior from the past literature and constructs a model with fifteen criteria and classifies them into four clusters. Then interviews experts in related fields of human resources. This paper investigate these issues with the DANP approach proposed by Ou Yang et al. (2008) which combines the DEMATEL and ANP procedures. Expected outcomes include: (1) create a feasible set of criteria for assessing the effective leadership; (2) understand the cause-effect relationship among the sets of clusters and criteria of effective leadership; (3) complete the strategy map of effective leadership; (4) determine the relative importance of each criterion for organization to evaluate the qualification of effective leaders while selecting among potential candidates; and (5) provide guidelines to the person who intends to be an effective leader.

15:35-16:00

70674 | *Analysis of COVID-19 Pandemic Impact on Labor Force in Thailand*  
Kitsana Lerdkasetwittaya, Rangsit University, Thailand  
Thoedsak Chomtohsuwan, Rangsit University, Thailand  
Narissara Charoenphandhu, Rangsit University, Thailand

Covid-19 has begun to spread in Thailand since early 2020, and consequently the economy in some industrial divisions contracted while some industrial divisions expanded significantly. This study investigates the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on Thai labor force in the aspect of employment and income. The labor force survey data collected by National Statistical Office during 2019-2020 was categorized into 80 industrial divisions. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were utilized to compare between the situation before the Covid-19 pandemic and the situation while Covid-19 spreading. The study found that while Covid-19 spreading, in Thailand, the number of unemployed persons increased 40.35% while the number of employed persons increased 2.51%. The employment in the accommodation division showed the highest decreased by 90,992 persons while the employment in the food and beverage service activities division showed the highest increased by 222,142 persons. The income of the persons in the travel agency and tour operator activities division showed the highest decreased by 66.39% while the income of the persons in the libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities division showed the highest increased by 316.90%. The government policy maker, the investor, and labor force should learn about the opportunity and threat from this crisis.

16:00-16:25

70000 | *The Recontextualization of Advertising Discourse from Domestic Helper Agencies in Hong Kong from the Perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis*  
Yating Li, City University of Hong Kong, China

Migrant domestic workers in Hong Kong have attracted international attention since the concerning circumstances around the unfair and exploitative treatment of domestic workers are still lingering and unsolved. Many scholarships have put their stress on government policies, organization dealings, and public response while relatively few researchers have examined the significant role employment agency played during the migration process. This essay will examine the recontextualization of advertising discourse from domestic helper agencies in Hong Kong through the lens of critical discourse analysis. Following the established pattern suggested by Norman Fairclough, the commodification process is dissected from four stages beginning with the commodification at the semiotic level (social wrong), deeply rooted public stereotypes (obstacles), shared values in the profit-oriented mechanism under the trend of marketization (the rationalization of the social wrong) and the rising self-awareness from migrant workers (the possible "point of entry"). The commodifying process is realized through the recontextuality of commercials and other product promotions, which is the main linguistic instrument to materialize domestic workers and create a stereotyped image for circulation in other discourses and contexts. This also created a prerequisite for the marketization power to gradually filtrate into the public discourse without awareness. It is facilitated by the social order to continuously push forward the trend until it is justified and accepted. An interdisciplinary study across sociolinguistics, society and economy is required since social elements can be fully interpreted in a larger background but through a microscopic lens.

16:25-16:50

68302 | *Development, Dimensionality, and Reliability of a Workplace Spirituality Measurement Model*  
Blenn Nimer, Notre Dame of Kidapawan College, Philippines  
Ruby Romblon, University of Southeastern Philippines (USEP), Philippines

In the past, spirituality was considered taboo because of the understanding that spirituality is related to religion or an individual's religiosity and is not appropriate for the business and management environment. The term is commonly used to stereotype people in religious organizations or churches like priests, nuns, lay ministers, pastors, evangelists, monks, rabbis, and the like. Today, spirituality is no longer a phenomenon discussed quietly and exclusively in church and religious circles. Consequently, the study of workplace spirituality is no longer seen as a marginal concern in the field of management but rather as a subject that can throw considerable light and understanding on managerial issues and the process of leadership, as well as on learning processes in the workplace and organization. This study was conducted to develop an instrument that measures workplace spirituality in the Philippine setting. A 30-item scale was developed anchored on four domains commonly reported in the literature: meaningful work, inner life, sense of community, and alignment with organisational values. After subjecting to pilot and reliability testing, the instrument was administered to social security institutions' employees, comprising 302 cases. The data was analysed using Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Based on the examination of the scree plot, there are four major components. Twenty-five items were retained, where six items were loaded under Component 1 (Meaningful Work), six were loaded under Component 2 (Spiritual Cognisance), six under Component 3 (Family Atmosphere), and seven under Component 4 (Nurturing Culture). Overall, the scale has achieved adequate validity and reliability.





# Sunday, May 28

## Parallel Sessions

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

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

09:30-11:10 | Room 703

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Language, Linguistics/Teaching, Learning

Session Chair: Mohd Hilmi Bin Hamzah

**09:30-09:55**

68182 | *Production of English Consonants by Yemeni EFL Learners of English: The Case of /p/ and /v/*

Mohd Hilmi Bin Hamzah, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia

Najah Ahmed Bin Hadjah, Seiyun University, Yemen

EFL learners commonly strive to attain near-native English pronunciation. Nevertheless, Arab learners of English may incorrectly produce certain sounds of the English language due to their first language interference. The current study examined Yemeni EFL learners' production of the English consonants /p/ and /v/. The study employed a quantitative case study design, and its speakers were two Yemeni EFL postgraduate students. At the time of the present study, the participants were postgraduate students at Universiti Utara Malaysia. The subjects were asked to read three lists of isolated words in random order. Each list included the same 36 words, with six words for each target sound in three word positions, to be read three times. The pronunciations were recorded and then evaluated using two methods: (1) rating by four raters; and (2) an acoustic analysis via Praat. The results indicate that the two target sounds are problematic among Yemeni EFL learners. Additionally, the environment greatly influences the production of /p/ and /v/. Two patterns are identified: (1) /p/ is voiced and substituted with /b/; and (2) /v/ is devoiced and substituted with /f/. The findings generally shed some light on the pronunciation difficulties among Arab speakers when producing English consonants and specifically confirm previous findings regarding L2 speech production by Yemeni EFL learners of English.

**09:55-10:20**

64644 | *A Structural Equation Model for Predicting Out-of-Class English Exposure Among University Students in Hong Kong*

Steven Yeung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Research has suggested that out-of-class language exposure is crucial to foreign language attainment, but little is known about factors affecting such exposure. This study presents a structural relationship among socioeconomic status, cultural capital, attitude, effort and out-of-class English exposure. Data were collected by means of a questionnaire from 570 university students in Hong Kong and analysed using structural equation modelling. It was revealed that socioeconomic status has a direct effect on out-of-class English exposure and an indirect effect on it through cultural capital. Other variables were also found to have significant relationships with one another. The results indicated that these students' socioeconomic status and cultural capital had a bearing on their out-of-class exposure to English and access to English learning opportunities. The findings contribute to research into out-of-class foreign language learning. Implications and suggestions are discussed based on the Hong Kong educational context.

**10:20-10:45**

67602 | *The Complexities of Complexity: Novel Ways of Measuring Complexity in L2 Writing*

Laurence Craven, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

There are many ways to measure students' written second language (L2) performance. One way to measure L2 performance is using complexity, accuracy and fluency (CAF). Practitioners rarely use these measures; however, these measures are often used in L2 acquisition research. They became a popular area of research in the 1990s, although research on CAF measures began in the 1980s when researchers started to point out a difference between fluent and accurate language use. Complexity appeared later in the literature, starting in the 90s. CAF represent three dimensions of L2 performance, and out of the three proficiency measures, complexity is usually said to be the most controversial, complex and has been measured and defined in different ways. Since various definitions and measurements of complexity coexist, choosing which one to use is problematic for researchers. This presentation will examine the way researchers have measured complexity and point out the advantages, disadvantages and controversies relating to these measures. It will then attempt to propose the most up to date way of measuring complexity that would be the most appropriate for those researching L2 writing performance.

**10:45-11:10**

69842 | *A Reading Program for Basic Education*

Charito Ong, University of Science and Technology of Southern Philippines, Philippines

Grace Pimentel, University of Science and Technology of Southern Philippines, Philippines

Lorena Taglucop, University of Science and Technology of Southern Philippines, Philippines

This study assessed the target reading competencies across levels in basic education. The reading levels of the randomly chosen respondents from the elementary and high schools in the Divisions of Northern Mindanao were determined; with the approaches in reading instruction and assessments utilized by teachers before and during COVID-19 pandemic. The constructive alignment in the reading curriculum was also assessed. The paper employed a Qualitative Research Design using the Qualitative Document Analysis (QDA), Focused Group Discussion (FGD) and Constructive Alignment (CA). Research results manifested that the reading competencies required learners to make inferences. There were more instructional than independent readers in the region. The percentage of students in the frustration level was high; with pupils showing reading withdrawal. A substantial number of students were non-readers too. The teaching approaches in reading instruction were more extensive, varied and teacher-directed prior to the pandemic. In the new normal, limited to self-paced independent reading strategies were employed. The curriculum assessment revealed a low alignment between the written, assessed and delivered curriculum. The paper therefore recommends for strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation of the assessment tools and teaching-learning activities vis-à-vis the K to 12 curriculum guide. This was likewise a foundation for the reading program training strategies intended for Higher Education students in the region.

11:25-12:40 | Room 703

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Literary Studies

Session Chair: Kar Yue Chan

11:25-11:50

69983 | *Subaltern Bugis Women in Short Story "Ketika Saatnya": Spivakian Postcolonial Studies*

Ramis Rauf, Universitas Khairun, Indonesia

M. Ridha Ajam, Universitas Khairun, Indonesia

Arlinah Majid, Universitas Khairun, Indonesia

Afriani Ulya, Halu Oleo University, Indonesia

This study aims to reveal the phenomenon of social-cultural facts of Bugis women as subalterns in the short story "Ketika Saatnya", written by Darmawati Majid. The problem in this research is "how do the third-world women narrate in Darmawati's *Ketika Saatnya*?". This study uses the subaltern theory by Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak. The term subaltern refers to a population that is socially, politically, and geographically subdued by a group that controls them. A subaltern is a group whose voice is always represented and becomes a tool of a hegemonic practice that symbolizes political, military, social, and even cultural domination by one group over another. The study reveals that the position of women as subalterns is narrated as a subaltern group trying to convey their voice to be heard even though they occupy a position as "third-world women" who are trapped between tradition and modernization.

11:50-12:15

71091 | *Naturalism and Realism: An Interplay in the Works of Stephen Crane*

Jyotika Elhance, University of Delhi, India

All literature is founded on some concept of the nature of man. When any major literary trend appears, it assumes or defines man's place in the universe. The medieval idea of man was that of a fallen creature, living in a dualistic world that was divided between good and bad, moral and immoral, God and Satan, eternal and temporal. Man has been living an accursed life since his fall from the grace. His desires and instincts corrupt his reason and lead him astray. Since literatures are products of physical, social and intellectual environment, they can best be interpreted through their setting. Taine, the French philosopher applied scientific method to the study of art and literature. His theories of race, milieu and moment challenged the traditional concepts of man, who was subjected to the rigidity of determinism. Emile Zola, regarded as proponent of French Naturalism, but it was Frank Norris who introduced it to America where it gained considerable momentum around 1890s. It appeared as a harsher variant of realism with a focus upon the scientific observation of life minus all idealism. The influence of Darwin's Evolution Theory also was equally evident in the objective and frank portrayal of characters who were a sum of heredity and environment. This paper shall focus upon Stephen Crane's *The Red Badge of Courage* and *Maggie, A Girl of Streets* that have contributed greatly to the canon of American Naturalism.

12:15-12:40

67486 | *Divorce and Remarriage as Revealed in Cantonese Opera: The Phoenix Hairpin and the Return of Lady Wenji*

Kar Yue Chan, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

The art of Cantonese opera features a variety of representations of love through various performance forms and works, irrespective of their distinctive spatial and temporal settings in China. Depictions of love was delicate and subtle from the traditional Chinese mentality, owing to an alignment with conventional Confucian teachings stemming from the historical past. Hence, it is feasible to relate the elusive lyrics of Cantonese opera to classical poetry by tracing the refined borrowings from the past. The study is to be done by analyzing the lyrics from the perspective of the audience's reception, and the female characters' ambivalence in striving between resistance and acceptance of their destinies. Conjugal relationships in Cantonese opera is worth scrutinizing because remarriage (particularly of women) was seen as disgraceful in pre-modern China. Prominent Cantonese opera plots involving divorce and remarriage include *The Phoenix Hairpin* [Chai tou feng 釵頭鳳] and *The Return of Lady Wenji* [Wenji gui Han 文姬歸漢], which are derived from an account of a poet couple in the Southern Song dynasty (1127–1279) and historical records of the Eastern Han dynasty (25–220), respectively. By watching the performances of these two stories, audience share a desperate, tantalizing hope by the female characters to be with their true, but they are prevented by strong external forces from achieving satisfying conjugal relationships. The slim possibility of divorce from the women's side has demonstrated different levels of feminine resistance against the established patriarchal norms of dominance.

13:40-14:55 | Room 703

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Aesthetics, Design

Session Chair: Min Yee Angeline Yam

13:40-14:05

70252 | *A Comparative Analysis of Language and Typography Between Two Chinese Enclaves in Singapore for Nostalgic Design Trends*

Min Yee Angeline Yam, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Kristina Marie Tom, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Bee Chin Ng, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Using the multimodality approach of Linguistic Landscape, this paper reports a comparative analysis of language composition and typographic treatment of signs found on historic shophouses in Singapore's two distinctive Chinese ethnic enclaves, Bukit Pasoh (Chinatown) and Joo Chiat Road. The choice of languages used and typographic treatment on signs are analysed in context of approaches to 'hipster aesthetics' in the marketing of nostalgia-based consumption, where private businesses have been observed to capitalize on signs found on traditional shophouses to appeal to consumers with nostalgic experiences. The analysis of signages on both sites utilize a substantial amount of English (both around 80%), followed by a similar significant number of signs displaying Chinese characters (20-30%) and transliteration of local Chinese vernaculars into romanised script (almost to 10%). Despite similarities in the top three languages' makeup of both sites, further typographic study of the signs reveals that each site has developed its own unique methods for communicating nostalgia through visual means. Signages of businesses in Bukit Pasoh have been noted to retain original typography found on the shophouses as a homage to the site's ethnic heritage, while Joo Chiat Road signages are mostly stripped of all its original typography, recreating a contemporary form of nostalgia appreciation that pays homage to Singapore's nostalgia visual communication landscape instead. By examining other modalities such as language and cultural identification in addition to the contextual placement of typography, this paper will demonstrate how the linguistic landscape frameworks can assist designers to understand nostalgic design.

14:05-14:30

70919 | *A Preliminary Study on the Possibility of Using Non-fungible Tokens (NFTs) Been Used in Fashion Design*

Aling Lin, Tainan University of Technology, Taiwan

IChin Kuo, Kun Shan University, Taiwan

This project is only a beginning for developing a new way to do fashion design research. In this paper I propose incorporating non-fungible tokens (NFTs) into students' bag designs to begin developing a new way to do fashion design research. Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs) are digital properties like art, collectibles, designs, game items, and so on. The online NFT market is active, and encrypted cryptocurrency is used in transactions with the help of Ethereum blockchain technology and its smart contract functionality. NFTs became globally popular in 2021, and sales then were extremely high. However, most of the general public are not familiar with the evolution or overall structure of NFTs. Academic studies on this topic are also rare. This research will investigate the background, purpose, context, and the requirements and restrictions of usage of NFTs. It will also be discuss the possibility of incorporating NFTs them into the design of students' bags and of opening a door to a whole new world of fashion design. This paper will be based on an overview of the evaluation of NFTs which combines actual bag designs and digital files from a practical research standpoint; of putting them on the market as NFTs; and of observing the influence they exert on the fashion industry.

The methods used in this research include: literature analysis, observation, and case studies. The structure of this research includes students' project designs, production, and application of NFTs.

14:30-14:55

69485 | *Pierre Legrain's 'Black Deco': Primitivism and the French Interior*

John Potvin, Concordia University, Canada

To claim that the haptic is critical to practices, production and uses of design is indeed axiomatic. However, as it concerns historically distanced objects in general and more precisely art deco, much of our attention has been paid to the 'look' – or even the visual feel – of the objects that populated the domestic interior. A significant feature to the success, attention paid to and the enormous sums paid at auction for art deco furniture remains the haptic; the attention paid to detail and the heightened sense of glamour and luxury that could only have been read and understood through one's touch. In turn, I claim this largely overlooked haptic economy of art deco had a tacit racial dimension. This chapter, then, attempts to reposition the centrality of the senses, more specifically the haptic, and their association with African and African-inspired design within the complicated and fraught landscape of style moderne interior design. To do so, I turn to two unique chairs designed by ensemblier Pierre Legrain (1889-1929) that were integral to his larger interior design programs for fashionable, wealthy French patrons like couturier Jacques Doucet (1853-1929). Decoration, or ornamentation, and the lower senses (the haptic especially) have too often been deployed as ciphers of (sexual) degeneracy, the feminine and colonized peoples. Yet, collectors like Guillaume and ensembliers like Legrain unabashedly celebrated decorative abandon as much as the sensory potential of African material culture. The coupling of the haptic and the primitive here firmly underscores a cultural contest.



15:10-16:25 | Room 703

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Journalism and Communications

Session Chair: Jordan Hogan

**15:35-16:00**

70091 | *Return Serve: The Dialogical Relationship in Australian and Chinese Media Coverage on Australia-China Relations*  
Jordan Hogan, Edith Cowan University, Australia

A contemporary example of the ways in which news media can reproduce and reflect the meanings, ideologies and emotions that influence cultural representations and national discourses can be seen through the Australian and Chinese media's coverage of the dynamic Australia-China bilateral relationship. The central motif that has become increasingly evident in Australia's media framing of the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) has been the dance between the entrenched reductive polarisation of China as a prosperous economic 'opportunity', and fearing China as a geopolitical and security 'threat' (Sun, 2021). This has been countered by the increasingly assertive, emotionally defiant, nationalistic tone of the state-sanctioned, Chinese mass media, which aims to reinforce China's reputation, and the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) legitimacy domestically. In analysing news coverage in The Australian and Global Times newspapers at the height of deteriorating Australia-China relations between 2020 and 2022, Mikhail Bakhtin's dialogical framework, dialogism, and the methodologies of Reflexive Thematic Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis will be used to examine the specificities, and transformation of the national discourses inherent in the media coverage on Australia-China relations. Through the expressivity, contextuality, and relationality in the national discourses inherent in China and Australia's media, this study will explore the depth of complexities in how, and why, Chinese and Australian newspaper media outlets each negotiate their multiple and often conflicting dialogical voices, linked to and shaped by voices of power, culture, values, tradition, and nationality, which is sustained by the dichotomy of liberalism and authoritarianism.

**16:00-16:25**

70350 | *Corona Narratives China USA*  
Kay Hearn, Edith Cowan University, Australia

The Internet is a space in which international relations is in part played out and visualised. This is similar to John Hartley's (1992) concepts of the visualisation of the public via the media. In politics this is often communicated via the official photo, or joint media conference. In addition, the use of memes and videos and social media posts also form part of the visualisation of the way in which global politics is played out. In a sense this kind of interaction and representation is a nation talking to itself and the rest of the world. As Benedict Anderson (1991) argues the media is one of the ways in which the imagined community of the nation is conceived and I seek to extend this to the imagined global community, and I argue that narratives are fundamental to that imagining. This imagining extends beyond the official media sources and includes the content generated and shared across social media. This paper traces the narratives used in the visualisation of the relationship between China and USA around COVID 19 and both countries attempt to control the narratives about the virus. Using critical textual analysis of a broad range of sources that are representative of the mainstream media in the USA and official state media in the Peoples Republic (PRC) of China as well as social media posts from Facebook and Twitter that allows for an analysis that traces both the ways in which politicians interact with their base and with the international community.

09:30-11:10 | Room 704

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Teaching and Learning

Session Chair: Lorna Dimatatac

**09:30-09:55**

70800 | *Teacher's Role and Identity in Post Pandemic Period: Students' Perspective*

Larisa Lutskovskaia, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Russia

The COVID-19 crisis has significantly affected the traditional patterns of student-teacher communication within the higher education landscape. A major challenge associated with the emergency transition to remote teaching was to find new ways of building effective communication between teacher and students. Moving to this context has a significant impact on the perception of teacher's role and identity within the higher education setting both from students' and teachers' own perspectives. The present research aims at identifying current tendencies in students' perception of teacher's role and identity. To achieve the aim set, a number of research tasks have to be fulfilled:

- to explore the relevant research literature;
- to conduct comparative analysis of teacher's communicative role in face-to-face, online teaching and hybrid teaching contexts;
- to conduct and experiment with the view of identification of students' expectations and their perception of teacher's role in post-pandemic period.

The research findings indicate that currently students tend to perceive the teacher less as a formal instructor and more as a guiding partner in the teaching-learning process. Students expect the teacher to facilitate the learning process be it in online or offline context. The experiment has also revealed that students tend to expect teacher's emotional and psychological support in educational communication. The research results can find their practical application in developing teaching strategies at the level of higher education and be of general interest to those engaged in social studies.

**09:55-10:20**

69324 | *Systematic Literature Review: Learning Design Using the Flipped Classroom Model to Improve Learning Outcomes and Student Participation*

Riana Tambunan, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Dasim Budimansyah, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

With the help of any time, anywhere access to online technologies, the flipped classroom learning approach focuses on students' needs to improve learning efficiency. One style of learning is called a "flipped classroom", which combines face-to-face synchronous interaction with online, individual learning. This study aims to analyze the use of the flipped classroom model to improve learning outcomes and student participation. The research method used is Systematic Literature Review (SLR) developed based on the PRISMA method. The search strategy is adapted to similar research and involves several variables: year of publication, journal index, research material methodology, and research results. Data collection is done by documenting all articles with similar research in reports. The articles that will be analyzed in this study are 25 journal articles obtained from the Scopus database using Harzing's Publish or Perish application over a period of 2 years, from 2020 to 2022. The data obtained is presented in a qualitative descriptive manner. The results of this study prove that the use of the flipped classroom model in online learning in various countries is useful for increasing student learning outcomes and participation.

**10:20-10:45**

69325 | *Systematic Literature Review: Implementation of Digital Leadership in Education in Several Countries*

Aulia Riski, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Diding Nurdin, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Digital leadership is strategic leadership by utilizing technology, especially digital assets to achieve organizational goals. The purpose of this research is to find out how digital leadership is implemented in various countries. The research method used in this study is the SLR (Systematic Literature Review) method. Collecting data by collecting similar research articles with research purposes. The articles used in this study were 30 journal articles after selection that were obtained from the Crossref database using Harzing's Publish or Perish application in the last 5 years, from 2018 to 2022. Based on this research, it was found that digital leadership capabilities by a leader have a significant positive impact in supporting an effective learning process which has implications for the achievement of pre-planned educational goals. This study concludes that it is necessary to apply digital leadership capabilities in the world of education in order to improve the quality of education and achieve more optimal learning objectives.

**10:45-11:10**

69513 | *Coping Mechanisms of Teachers During COVID-19 Pandemic in the Philippines*

Lorna Dimatatac, Technological Institute of the Philippines, Philippines

Nema Allic, Marikina High School, Philippines

Felicidad Zalun, Technological Institute of the Philippines, Philippines

The COVID-19 Pandemic tested the dedication and commitment of every teacher in his profession; hence, this study aimed to determine the various coping mechanisms used by teachers in the Philippines from different sectarian and non-sectarian, private as well as public schools: elementary, junior high school, senior high school, and collegiate levels, and from the different regions: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. A descriptive research design was used, there were 400 respondents, and an online survey questionnaire was deployed purposively for data gathering. The statistical treatments used were frequency, percentage, and ranking. Researchers found the top 3 teachers' stressors such as students being unable to complete work due to internet connectivity, poor internet connection, and conducting classes asynchronously. In order to cope with the stressors, teachers were prayerful, walking and talking with family members, and self-care. Thus, teachers manage to cope with the stressors, and they were resilient to maintain the quality of instruction amidst environmental and global adversities brought by COVID-19 Pandemic.

11:25-12:40 | Room 704

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Teaching and Learning

Session Chair: Permata Chitra Haelda Manik

11:25-11:50

70573 | *Exploring the Artistic Literacy from the Competence Development Process by Aesthetic Education in Comprehensive University: Case Study of NCKU Art*

Yun-Szu Hsu, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Art aesthetics plays a crucial role in STEAM all-rounded education. Compared with the knowledge training of STEM, art and aesthetics education focuses on cultivating the awareness of different viewpoints and discovering the aesthetic experience in life. In a rapidly developing society, aesthetics is becoming increasingly important, and it is not just about skill but phronesis. Aesthetic education helps develop aesthetic literacy and form a healthy mind. However, the policy has focused on cultivating aesthetics in primary and secondary schools in recent years. The attention to aesthetic education for college students is lower than that of children and teenagers. Comprehensive universities are not arts-oriented, and the education system is adaptable and resilient; thus, their aesthetic education needs more understanding and discussion. Comprehensive universities in Taiwan and abroad actively promote aesthetic education in various ways, such as setting up relevant school organizations and planning related activities to build students' aesthetic literacy. This article concentrates on aesthetic education in a comprehensive university and takes the NCKU Art Center, which has been established for over 20 years, as an example. The findings were discussed in this research regarding the art center's various activities and courses on students' development process of aesthetic literacy, thereby finding out the potential driving force and influential factors during the multiple stages in the Competence Development Process and better understanding the students' insight to provide strategies for promoting aesthetic education in the future.

11:50-12:15

68568 | *The Effects of a Gamified Project Based on Newton's Laws on Students' Engagement Among Upper Secondary School Physics Students*

Jie Ying Low, Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia

Balamuralithara Balakrishnan, Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia

Mohd Ikhwan Hadi Yaacob, Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought a new paradigm in teaching and learning, shifting the traditional face-to-face classroom to online learning. Studies showed that students had lower engagement than in the conventional classroom, and equitable participation became a critical issue, especially among socioeconomically disadvantaged students who lacked the resources for online learning. Since project-based learning (PBL) and gamification could foster students' engagement, a gamified project named "Let's Help Mr. Benedict and His Friends Game Challenge" was created and implemented to teach Newton's laws. It was designed based on the Standard Based Curriculum for Secondary Schools (KSSM) Physics syllabus, evaluated and validated through expert judgement. This quasi-experimental research aimed to investigate the effectiveness of the gamified project in fostering student engagement. Eighty-four upper secondary school Physics students were recruited in the study through purposive sampling. The control group learnt Newton's laws through online lessons more towards a teacher-centred approach. Meanwhile, the experimental group learnt through online lessons complimented with a gamified project in the flipped classroom method. Students were introduced to the problem and task through online lessons, and when they returned to school, they tested out their products. Students completed a performance test and student engagement questionnaire before and after the intervention. The results indicated that the gamified project effectively enhanced students' engagement in learning Newton's laws. The experimental group outperformed the control group in the post-test. This study can be a reference point for integrating gamified projects in teaching and learning Physics, especially during online lessons.

12:15-12:40

70487 | *Students' Quality in Community Education in Improving the Human Development Index in Indonesia*

Permata Manik, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Joni Rahmat Pramudia, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Jajat S. Ardiwinata, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

The Human Development Index (HDI) is taken from the average life expectancy, education (average length of schooling and expected length of schooling), and a decent standard of living. Based on the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) database in 2020, there was a slowdown in the growth of the HDI in 2020 compared to previous years, which in 2020 reached 71.94. This growth only increased by 0.02 and was lower than the growth in 2019 which increased by 0.53; in 2018 it was 0.58. From the education sector, there is still growth, namely the Old School Expectancy (HLS) indicator which increased by 0.03, and the Average Length of Schooling (RLS) indicator by 0.14 but this figure slowed when compared to the previous year. In 2019, the Long-School Expectancy (HLS) indicator increased by 0.04 and the Average Length of Schooling (RLS) indicator increased by 0.17. According to the PISA (Program for International Student Assessment) survey, Indonesia is still at the bottom for the quality of education. To deal with these problems, the government must begin to shift the policy of expanding access to education to expanding the quality of education in Indonesia in order to respond to new challenges as a consequence of increasing Indonesia's HDI. The higher the increase in the Expectation for Years of Schooling (HLS) and the Average Length of Schooling (RLS), the faster the reduction in the poverty rate will be.

13:40-14:55 | Room 704

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Teaching and Learning

Session Chair: David Santandreu Calonge

**13:40-14:05**

68569 | *Educational Game Design Training Module on Newton's Laws for Secondary School Physics Teachers: A Need Analysis for Module Development*

Jie Ying Low, Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia

Balamuralithara Balakrishnan, Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia

Mohd Ikhwan Hadi Yaacob, Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia

Well-designed educational games are effective in enhancing students' learning, motivation and the development of 21st-century skills. However, studies showed that teachers have less exposure and insufficient knowledge and skills in designing educational games. This study was conducted to determine the need for a module development to facilitate secondary school Physics teachers in creating their educational games and implementing game-based learning (GBL) in teaching Newton's laws and the module's requirements and design features. The challenges that secondary school Physics teachers faced while teaching Newton's laws were also identified. A quantitative research approach was used in this study, where an online survey was administered to all the secondary school Physics teachers in Malaysia. A total of 338 Physics teachers were recruited through stratified sampling. Data was analysed through descriptive statistics. The findings showed a high demand (96.5%) for the development of the module. The major challenge faced was the lack of experience teaching Newton's laws using the GBL approach. Teachers required a module consisting of readily available educational games that could enhance students learning and interest and have appropriate resources and materials to take on GBL for teaching and learning Newton's laws. The module will be designed based on the suggested features using multi-colour with graphical and point-form content and presented in comic form. It is essential to develop modules that meet the users' needs. Hence, the collected data are valuable for developing the module in the next phase to help teachers create good educational games for teaching Newton's laws.

**14:05-14:30**

69846 | *The Problem and Satisfaction of Lecturers Towards the Independent Study: Case Study in Indonesia*

Ramli Akhmad, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Sumarmi Sumarmi, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Komang Astina, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Satti Wagisitina, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Armin Subhani, Universitas Hamzanwadi, Indonesia

Rahmawati Rahmawati, Universitas Paramadina, Indonesia

The aim of this research is to describe the achievement and satisfaction of teachers as users of the Independent Study or Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) program in Indonesia. Additionally, this study reveals problems related to implementation, including the benefits, obstacles, and expectations of teachers towards improving future execution of the MBKM program. Simple statistics were used for data processing and presented through descriptive analysis. Case study data was collected through questionnaire dissemination and literature review. The questionnaire was randomly distributed through an online g-form to 45 state and private university lecturers in Indonesia, while literature review sources included journal articles, MBKM guidelines, online news, and other internet sources. The results of the data analyzed showed that out of 45 respondents, approximately 56% responded positively, with the achievement of the program categorized as good and a satisfaction rate of 73%. However, around 27% were dissatisfied, revealing problems related to system obstacles and suboptimal program management. This research is important for program managers and government policymakers, as it provides input towards improving Indonesia's education quality and serves as an example of MBKM program implementation in other countries.

**14:30-14:55**

68034 | *Do Graduate HyFlex Courses Foster Equivalent Emotional, Cognitive and Behavioural Engagement?*

David Santandreu Calonge, Mohamed Bin Zayed University of Artificial Intelligence, United Arab Emirates

Mariam Aman Shah, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

Melissa Connor, The University of Adelaide, Australia

Patrik Hultberg, Kalamazoo College, United States

Pablo Medina Aguerrebere, Canadian University Dubai, United Arab Emirates

The changes experienced by Higher Education over the past two years as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic remain unprecedented. So much so that universities around the world are still attempting to measure its long-term impact, particularly in the areas of learning and teaching. Recently, and as we cautiously enter a post COVID-19 pandemic era, a considerable literature has grown up around the theme of successfully engaging students in various online formats such as Emergency Remote Teaching, blended and Hybrid Flexible (HyFlex). Although some research has been carried out on the student experience with HyFlex, a search of the literature revealed few studies which specifically focus on academic staff development in the HyFlex modality and even less at graduate level. Practical synchronous HyFlex engagement strategies aimed to foster equal emotional, cognitive and behavioural engagement at postgraduate level have also received scant attention in the research literature. The purpose of this presentation is twofold: 1. To review recent research pertaining to Hyflex engagement strategies used by academic staff in tertiary education courses, specifically at graduate level, and 2. To propose practical suggestions to help improve 1. emotional, cognitive, and behavioural engagement and 2. sense of belonging in graduate HyFlex courses.

15:10-16:25 | Room 704

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Ethnicity, Difference, Identity

Session Chair: Wee-Liang Tan

**15:10-15:35**

70506 | *Startup Business Finance, Valuation and Ethics: Methods and Techniques*

Manish Sharma, Lovely Professional University, India

Kulvinder Singh, Lovely Professional University, India

This paper examines the interactions between Music business ethics related to start-up music businesses and discusses their methods and techniques for start-up music business finance and valuation. The practice of music business ethics creates trust between the funding agency and start-up entrepreneurs that helps to mitigate investors' problems in the music industry. In such cases, investors can use contracts involving financial ethics in the music business. However, in the absence of the practice of normative entrepreneurial, funding agency problems arise that need to be resolved by Informal agreement with assigned additional legal criteria. This paper argues that the traditional form of start-up music business valuation limitation on contractual forms enhances the funding agency and start-up entrepreneurial problems to grow their business. Besides this, this paper explores the effective methods and techniques of start-up music business valuation, finance, and ethics which reduce the challenges of music business start-ups and mitigate funding agency problems. When music-normative business ethics are not practiced but financial business ethics are practiced, investors can finance entrepreneurs by using cutting-edge era Start-up business valuation methods to alleviate funding agency problems and can add these methods and techniques as a practice term in an Informal agreement for assigned additional legal criteria. On the other hand, if normative and entrepreneurial business ethics are not practiced then the funding agency problem cannot be mitigated by contractual means.

**15:35-16:00**

70371 | *Identity Negotiation of International Women in Higher Education*

Anyu Lu, Sam Houston State University, United States

Tatiana Artamonova, Sam Houston State University, United States

Caroline Waldbuesser, Sam Houston State University, United States

Dena Horne, Sam Houston State University, United States

The role of women in academia especially in STEMS has been receiving more and more attention, however few studies have used a quantitative approach and looked at the experiences of international women across various disciplines in relation to identity negotiation. This study examines the experiences of foreign-born faculty living and teaching in the United States through a survey of international women in academia. We look at how they negotiate their ethnic, racial, national, gender and familial identity while fulfilling their role in academia. We examine both, international female graduate students and faculty. The variables explored in this quantitative study include: self efficacy, perceived fairness, work-life balance, intercultural communication competence and level of acculturation to host culture. The survey will take place in April 1st to April 20th 2023, through Qualtrics with internal funding the authors institution. We plan to analyze the results beginning of May and have preliminary finding ready to present by mid-May. We will explore the effect of various identities and intersectionality of gender, race, age and the academic discipline the women are in. We believe self-efficacy and level of cultural adjustment will be highly correlated, while perceived gender equality will vary greatly across the fields of academia.

**16:00-16:25**

70498 | *Forgoing Face and Embracing Transparency: Value Co-creation and Real Estate Development in China*

Wee-Liang Tan, Singapore Management University, Singapore

Ya Zhang, Yunnan Strength Group, China

Asians are reputed for being secretive. Their families and family businesses exemplified by the Chinese family businesses as being insular and lacking in transparency. Hence, it will be of interest if approaches that call for transparency would be adopted and successfully implemented in Asia. Value co-creation is an innovation approach that calls for openness on the part of organizations to reveal information about the problems in order to sell cooperation from those outside to provide solutions or to work with them to address the problems. Such disclosure in Asia would traditionally be associated with a loss of face. This paper describes the efforts in implementing value co-creation by a real estate company in Yunnan province in China. In designing and developing its new estate it implemented value co-creation and thus co-developed new housing estates. It describes the process involved and the innovations that resulted. It is telling that approaches that call for behavioural changes can bear fruit in the light of the benefits.

09:30-11:10 | Room 705

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Global Issues & Human Rights

Session Chair: Naeli Fitria Akhmad

09:30-09:55

68212 | *Sinking in the Hooks: Technical Standards and De Facto Aid Tying in ODA Infrastructure Projects*  
James Kaizuka, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

The practice of tying aid – attaching conditions which force procurement from the donor country – is widely regarded as negative, with the OECD noting how the practice can increase costs and reduce the freedom of recipients to procure goods and services from other countries. Indeed, since 1979, the practice of aid tying has declined significantly, from more than 50% among DAC members to just 10-20% in the 2010s. However, despite these promising headline figures, aid can still be "tied" via more subtle mechanisms which, intentionally or not, privilege the private sector of the donor nation and reduce value and freedom of choice for recipients. This paper utilises Japanese high-speed rail projects in India and Vietnam as case studies, conducting life-cycle analyses of these projects to examine areas where the use of Japanese technical and industrial standards will reduce competition and reduce the freedom of choice for the recipient countries to seek non-Japanese suppliers or develop native alternatives. The paper argues that technical standards "sink in the hooks", creating a de facto tying effect which, while not technically binding on recipients, has much the same impact as formal tied aid in the long term. The paper ultimately concludes that further internationalisation of aid – the incorporation of third countries into bilateral aid flows and advocacy for the universality of technical standards where possible – will ultimately make international aid more sustainable, providing better value for recipient countries by reducing their long-term reliance on the economies of single bilateral donors.

09:55-10:20

71044 | *Challenges and Opportunities: How to Improve International Cooperation over Environmental Migration?*  
Peng Yang, Shanghai International Studies University, China

Environmental migration is not a new topic at the level of international relations, but with the continuous occurrence of environmental phenomena such as land desertification, drought, and climate change in recent years, the issues surrounding the management and cooperation of environmental migration between actors have attracted widespread attention. This article is divided into five sections. The first section is a brief induction of the whole article. The second section focus on discussing and choosing the definition of environmental migration. The third section uses the analysis framework of social ecology to explain the connection and interaction between environmental change and migration. On this basis, the fourth section explains the opportunities and challenges for environmental migration governance in the current field of international cooperation. At the end of this paper, the last section concludes with several suggestions for how to improve international cooperation on environmental migration governance in the foreseeable future.

10:20-10:45

56027 | *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): A Breakthrough Method for Combating Human Trafficking in Indonesia*  
Naeli Akhmad, Pertamina University, Indonesia

Human trafficking has become a global phenomenon in this globalized era. Southeast Asia is one of the most affected region regarding this extraordinary crime. Indonesia as a part of Southeast Asian also suffering this serious problem to date. Tremendous efforts have been done in combating human trafficking from local, national, regional to international level. However, the improvement remains insignificant since the number of the victims show higher number over the years. The National Agency for the Protection and Placement of International Migrant Workers (BNP2TKI) until June 2019 reported that 1,852 cases were indicative of trafficking. This paper aims to scrutinize a breakthrough method which possible to be utilized to combat human trafficking, namely Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This paper will focus on the process how international organizational like the United Nations (UN) influence its member states mainly Indonesia to achieve SDGs notably Goals 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) through accomplishing SDGs Goals 8.7 (Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms).

10:45-11:10

69529 | *Complex Systems Science and the Relationship Between Climate Change, Racialized, Gendered and Ethnopolitical Violence During the Genocide in Darfur*  
Stacy Banwell, University of Greenwich, United Kingdom

This article explores the relationship between climate change and racial genocide. Drawing on Complex Systems Science it provides an original analysis of the 2003-2005 conflict in Darfur. It connects the genocidal and reproductive violence(s) committed against black African Darfuri males to environmental, gendered and racial institutional and interpersonal causal factors. Genocidal violence included rape and sex-selective killing, while reproductive violence involved acts of genital harm. I argue that in order to understand the nature and the causes of the genocide in Darfur one must connect phenomena in the natural/physical world - the earth's climate system - with phenomena located in the social world: gender roles, gendered hierarchies and political institutions. Droughts are caused by severe rainfall shortages. They are extreme weather events caused by climate variability. This analysis reviews the cascade effect of the drought in Darfur, specifically in relation to the racialized, gendered and ethnopolitical violence(s) that followed.

11:25-12:40 | Room 705

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Media & Media Arts

Session Chair: Ying-Ying Chen

11:25-11:50

69295 | *Flesh, Bones, and Meat: Approaching the Becoming-Cow in Julio Medem's Cows*  
Xi Li, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

From Zhuang Zhou's Butterfly Dream in the Zhuangzi to Kafka's The Metamorphosis, the tracing of becoming-animal has been ongoing in a discontinuous way in literature as well as in artworks, despite that the becoming itself is nonetheless missing in most of the attempts in a Deleuzian-Guattarian sense. In Julio Medem's *Cow* (1992), apart from the intricate themes of history, life transmigration, and individual resentment and reconciliation, an uncanny symbiosis between the cow, the camera-eye, and the character is delicately embodied in the moving images. In the light of Deleuze and Guattari's writings on becoming-animal in *A Thousand Plateaus* (1980) and Francis Bacon: *The Logic of Sensation* (1981), this paper will explore how the moving images approach a becoming-cow by depicting the meat and the body without organs and therewith establishing an unnatural participation between the character and the cow. In particular, this paper will examine how the switch of cinematic senses and points of view of man, cow, and camera in *Cows* approximates the common zone of man and the animal. By employing a delicate close reading of moving images, this paper argues that *Cows* exemplifies the embodiment of Deleuzian-Guattarian becoming-animal in cinema by virtue of cinematic devices without falling into man's pity, sympathy, or imitation for the animal.

11:50-12:15

71332 | *Explore the Digital Death of Avatars in Virtual Reality Through Art Practice*  
Mengxi Fu, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, United Kingdom

As people spend more and more time in virtual environments, the presence and disappearance of avatars as identity symbols in these worlds become more critical. Avatars are an essential link between physical humans and virtual environments, both as subjects of our experiences in virtual worlds and as objects of our creative activity. Digital death raises questions to people about how to confront their relationship with their incarnations. The death of an avatar and its impact on the host deserves attention. This study will use a qualitative approach to provide rich, in-depth data from a post-phenomenological and post-human perspective on people's experiences and perspectives on dealing with digital incarnation in a virtual reality environment. Artistic practice is the primary method employed in this study, with the researcher conducting artistic practices on the theme of digital death and virtual mourning on open-source VR social platforms and interviewing participants to reflect on their experiences and interactions to understand the emotions, feelings, and experiences associated with the digital death of the incarnation, and how they are perceived and processed by the human host. The data collected through these methods can also be used to generate insights into the meaning and significance of the digital death of an incarnation. Thus, this research aims to contribute to the future academic contribution to the field of digital identity and virtual art by exploring the issue of the digital death of avatars in virtual reality and helping to understand the relationship between humans and avatars.

12:15-12:40

70748 | *Combating Corrupt Governments Through the Imagination of Public Sphere: Textual Analysis of TV Series "Sluga Narodu"*  
Chen Ying-Ying, National United University, Taiwan

Former comedian Zelensky successfully became the president of Ukraine through the comedy series "Sluga narodu." It is worth exploring the public meaning of this pop culture phenomenon for people suffering similar structure searching for a paradigm for salvation. This article applies concepts of public space such as forums, private citizens, connection, public opinion, authoritative representatives, legitimation to textual analyze this TV series. This paper found that it is the people, who build the base of democracy from humanistic perspectives by insisting truth, human dignity and integrity with firm belief in autonomy through virtues, morality and ethics, to overturn nightmares from poverty and corrupt to happiness and prosperity. The saviors come from "we the people" rather than elites, experts or foreign powers.

13:40-14:55 | Room 705

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Anthropology, Archaeology, Cultural Studies and Humanities

Session Chair: Saunier Isaline

13:40-14:05

70746 | *Fluid Vernacular Architecture: A Spatial Ethnographic Observation of Self-built Housing in Rural Southeastern China*  
Naifei Liu, Tsinghua University, China

After the 1970s, the Chinese rural area has been shaped by two forces: One is from the rural community, which is internal and reflected in the inheritance of traditions and old habits; the other is from outside the community, which is external and manifested in the penetration of urbanization and the intervention of the strong government. Under the influence of internal and external forces, contemporary Chinese rural community presents a complex and fluid state, and can directly be observed on the vernacular architecture, which is regarded as the materialization of social relations. This paper examines the self-built housing in rural community with profound traditional culture in Southeastern China and uses "spatial ethnography" as the main research method. "Spatial ethnography" enriches the level of investigation of social facts by coupling the classical anthropological ethnography with architectural mapping and space analysis. The research is organized by three dimensions of time as clues: which are historical time, everyday life time and immediate time. Historical time dimension examines the evolution of space forms under social and historical changes; Everyday life time dimension shows the redevelopment of the space under people's everyday activities; Immediate time dimension shows the process of the space being constructed in the actual building site. The intervention of multi-level time dimensions helps to reveal the different levels of fluidity shaping process behind the static form and space of vernacular architecture, and to understand the complexity and contradictions of the decisions made by the rural people during these processes.

14:05-14:30

70597 | *Exploring the Effect of Taiwanese Generation X's Cultural Consumption on Music Streaming Platform*  
Wei-Ju Ting, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Music streaming service has enriched almost every individual's life with music ever since it has been launched. Although this accessible and low-cost service has continuous growth in users, Taiwanese Generation X, the most powerful consumers within all age groups, places the second lowest in the subscription number among all generations in Taiwan. As they are able to use digital technologies well, recognizing their concerns with music streaming platform from cultural consumption behaviors rather than the technology acceptance level is crucial. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to explore the factors that affect Taiwanese Generation X's willingness on applying music streaming platform from the perspective of their cultural consumption behavior in music.

This research adopted the construct from innovation resistance theory to analyze the collected data. By questionnaire survey to understand the behaviors of Taiwanese Generation X regarding their cultural consumption of music; and through semi-structured in-depth interviews to understand the insights and doubts from non-users in Generation X towards the service and how these mindsets related to their cultural consumption behavior in music.

Drawing on the identified factors, the findings show what non-music streaming platform users of Taiwanese Generation X value when choosing music devices in order of priority and a further understanding of their concerns with this service. All findings are documented for the contribution to the Cultural Studies of Generation X and the development of a guideline for Taiwanese Generation X's market expansion strategies in the music industry.

14:30-14:55

68574 | *Embodiment and Perception in Mongolian Fashion: A Focus on the Mongolian Fashion*  
Isaline Saunier, GSRL (Groupe Sociétés, Religions, Laïcités), France

This paper proposes to present the recent research carried out within the framework of my PhD. It presents an analysis of the reinterpretation, reinvention and reappropriation of clothing practices in general, and the wearing of the deel - one of the so-called traditional clothing - in particular, in contemporary Mongolia. Based on several ethnographic and online fieldworks, complemented by the analysis of historical and technical data, my thesis outlines the contours of clothing practices and making through a gender lens. The Mongolian case is exemplary in that it unfolds the articulation of perception and embodiment by taking into account the gendered uses of clothing while thinking differently about post-socialist national identity claims. Within a changing and globalized fashion, in constant negotiation, the aim is to understand how Mongolian identity is recomposed in a capitalist economic system with regard to external and internal influences and gender identities. The study of contemporary processes such as fashion reveals the intimate attachment of Mongolians to their clothes. I thus propose the study of a Mongolian variation of self (re)presentation on a national and international scale through the fashion lens.



15:10-16:25 | Room 705

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Interdisciplinary Sciences

Session Chair: Roy Francis Navea

**15:10-15:35**

68425 | *ESG Sustainability Index and Environmental Efficiency in Taiwan's Semiconductor Industry*

Jwu-Rong Lin, Tunghai University, Taiwan

Ching-Yu Chen, Tunghai University, Taiwan

In response to the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), a carbon tariff imported by the European Union to be taken effect in 2026 and the Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP27), Taiwan's government pledges to realize net zero carbon emissions by 2050. Taiwan's society in general has expressed concerns about climate changes or global warming. Yet, concerns do not always accompany thorough knowledge to construct action plans. Therefore, we propose to conduct a research plan to study the influence of carbon dioxide reduction on ESG (Environment, Social, and Governance) index from the perspectives of environmental efficiencies to provide insights for policy makers and business managers in making mitigation and adaptation plans. First, we will evaluate environmental efficiency incorporating carbon dioxide emissions and estimate the effect of carbon reduction on environmental efficiency by a Meta-Frontier Undesirable-Output Data Envelopment Analysis Model. Second, we will examine the direct and the mediating effects of carbon reduction on ESG scores using environmental efficiency results as mediating factor. Finally, we will synthesize empirical results and propose a panel data regression model using Taiwan's semiconductor industry data to understand how sustainability initiatives, such as carbon reduction and environmental efficiency, influence ESG score.

**15:35-16:00**

70697 | *Usage of Virtual Reality in Social Sciences*

Anya Lu, Sam Houston State University, United States

Caroline Waldbuesser, Sam Houston State University, United States

Dena Horne, Sam Houston State University, United States

In this presentation we talk about the preliminary findings of using Virtual Reality sets in Communication Courses and possible future ways of how Virtual Reality sets such as Oculus Quest can be used in Social Science courses. Communication Studies is a discipline that is full of transferable skills such as public speaking, listening, intercultural competence, persuasion, negotiation and relationship building, all of which are necessary while studying other Social Science courses. In this presentation we first discuss the case study of how intercultural competence and motivation for learning about foreign countries was increased through the usage of "Wander" which is travel application/game available on Oculus Quest VR platform. We then discuss how Virtual Reality technology can be used to help improve public speaking, help overcome stage fright, and even improve relations by enhancing relationship maintenance skills. It can further help students practice negotiation skills in a low stake virtual environment and practice persuasion in a real life environment. Finally, we move on to how this can be applied outside of communication and be useful in variety of Social Science contexts ranging from psychology, sociology, political science, and linguistics.

**16:00-16:25**

70680 | *Virtual Reality Translation of Filipino Perspectives on Selected Depressive Social Context*

Roy Francis Navea, De La Salle University, Philippines

Terence Dugang, De La Salle University, Philippines

Gladys Babiera, De La Salle University, Philippines

Cherub Angenique Encabo, De La Salle University, Philippines

Justin Bernard Carlos, De La Salle University, Philippines

Elaine Marie Aranda, De La Salle University, Philippines

Depression is a common psychological concern in the Philippines. It is a disorder that can be seen in various social contexts that display its level of functioning. Meanwhile, virtual reality is a simulation of an environment and objects that seem to be real that provides an opportunity for the user to have similar experiences. In recent times, virtual reality has been utilized in the medical field to simulate real-life depressive situations and scenarios in virtual space. Although in the Philippine context, there is a lack of research tackling the design of such while considering the various symptoms of depression being experienced by different people. In this study, a virtual reality application was developed containing virtual environments that were designed based on real-life depressive social contexts in the Philippine setting. The inputs for such were the common layout and design of social contexts in the said country and design constraints based on various studies that were reviewed. As for the output, there are various designs of proposed virtual reality environments. Aside from these, additional functionalities were integrated into the environments for enhanced user experience and interaction within these environments.

09:30-11:10 | Room 707

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Politics & Public Policy

Session Chair: Anastasia Atabekova

09:30-09:55

70795 | *Translated Versions of National Legislations: Topicality, Challenges, and Solutions*

Anastasia Atabekova, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia-Rudn University, Russia

The 21st century faces intensive international collaborations. They develop across diverse domains and countries. Respective practices reveal the need for national legislations' translation into English as lingua franca of international communication. International scholarship confirms challenges at the stage of both translation process and its products.

The respective issues shape the research contextual framework. The research subject covers the situation in the mentioned framework with relation to the Russian Legislation as translated into English, due to the author's affiliation and working experience. The research aims to evaluate the quality of English version of domestic legislation sample. The research methodology rests on a qualitative paradigm, integrates theoretical and empirical investigation, uses manual and computer-facilitated error analysis to identify and classify the mistakes. The research materials incorporate English versions of three Russian legal codes. The empirical analysis of errors focuses on their headings and titles as the most standardized items of legislation discourse. The data are also subject to statistical processing and clustering. The research participants integrate 25 professional legal translators and 32 lawyers whose native language is Russian and whose professional competence in Legal English is confirmed by documentary proof. The research findings reveal over 30% of errors in the items under study. The translators identified and classified the mistakes, the lawyers evaluated their harm for legal proceedings; the overall team suggested instruments for solutions in terms of information sources selection, specialists' bespoke training, digital support, translation project management. The report elaborates on the details.

09:55-10:20

68622 | *The Constructed Meanings of Thai Laborer by the State*

Tawan Wannarat, Silpakorn University, Thailand

Most Thai Labor Study in labor control chooses to study the state's oppression and suppression of the labor movement. These studies include both ways of using violence one using direct power or the use of law to weaken labor movements and make workers powerless to bargain, which aimed at explaining the means of suppression of the state, but an important question that is rarely considered. The study aims to explain why laborers were classified as having a low status in society, and why the middle class does not feel pity or sympathy for the laborers. The study applied document analysis as a qualitative approach. The study found that the middle class feels pity for the laborer when the state suppresses the laborers, but they still agree with what. There are various types of control such as creating meaning for workers/laborers with a dangerous movement to create legitimacy for the suppression of laborers/workers. The state is righteous in suppressing the dangerous person who is a threat to society. Therefore, the laborer's image and the labor movement are always created by the state for society to perceive it in two ways: the image of the laborer and the labor movement as in ideology, and the laborer's image and the labor movement in real Thai society, which is aggressive, irrational, and being politicians' tool.

10:20-10:45

68601 | *The Development and Challenges of the Old Age Allowance Program in Thailand After the Policy Reformation in 2009*

Khemarin Pensaengon, Silpakorn University, Thailand

Aging society is the phenomenon that is occurring around the world. According to the World Bank, Thailand was changing from aged society to super-aged society (having older population at 20 percent of total population) in 2035. It is necessary to understand the aging policy in order to cope with the future challenges of aging society in Thailand. Aging society is an important issue that related to labor forces, economic development, education planning and so on. In 2009, Thai government succeeded in expanding the social pension for Thai older people who did not eligible for other kinds of pension -Civil Servant Pension and Social Security Pension- through the implementation of a non-contributory pension. The study aims to give an overview of the social pension and analyze the problems and challenges of the program after the policy transformation in 2009. The study applied a qualitative approach by document analysis. Before 2009, The Old age Allowance program is the benefit only for Thai older poor. After reformation in 2009, the program covered more than 5,652,893 older persons which was 80 percent of the older population of Thailand. To conclude, the social pension program was reformed and redesigned in 2009 and after, but there are many challenges and problems occurred both from the government organization and the beneficiaries themselves.

10:45-11:10

70895 | *The Impacts of Population Dynamics and Social Determinants on Governmental Policy on Fertility Control and Partner Choice*

James McNally, University of Michigan, United States

The anthropologist Marvin Harris (1977, 1990) argues that "human modes of reproduction are modifiable" and that societies will attempt to influence fertility outcomes by legislating pronatalist behavior among their citizens. He argued that these efforts were cyclical and triggered by concerns over population size or composition shifts. The model suggested that during a pronatalist cycle, there is an increased emphasis on "traditional marriage" and the introduction of more severe social and legal sanctions against groups and behaviors not conforming to this expectation, particularly among LGBTQ communities and the use of pregnancy avoidance technology. Because this behavior represents a cyclical pattern, the laws and social norms established during anticatalyst periods are upended, resulting in significant societal disruptions and uncertainty. This population-driven pronatalist framework is currently being exhibited as an international phenomenon. Western nations, including the United States, Italy, Germany, and Poland, have introduced extreme pronatalist policies. Meanwhile, Asia-Pacific nations, including Japan, China, Korea, and Singapore, attempt to change fertility patterns in response to the consequences of earlier anti-natalist behaviors. This presentation will look at the underlying population structures that drive the observed international pronatalist policy implementation. Declining birth rates, in concert with increased longevity and the growth of the elder population worldwide, drive many pronatalist concerns. More pernicious and less explored are the concerns over shifts in population composition due to migration and differential fertility behaviors seen among non-dominant ethnic populations. By placing current pronatalist policies within a historical context, we can better understand the population drivers that drive these behaviors.

11:25-12:40 | Room 707

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology

Session Chair: Sameer Kumar

11:25-11:50

69676 | *How to Break a State: How Populists Contest the Liberal Order in Post-Communist Central Europe*  
Keith Prushankin, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Why do populist challenges to liberalism emerge in countries with fairly positive economic indicators, and what accounts for the diversity of challenges in a historically similar region? Theorizing that a successful challenge occurs from a combination of demand, opportunity, and activation, I examine these conditions in the Visegrad Countries (Czechia, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia) and how the challenger party in each country utilized these conditions to stage their challenges. Using a mix of public opinion surveys, secondary literature, and qualitative textual analysis, I find that parties that explicitly tie remedies for economic dissatisfaction with identity-based appeals (e.g. to religion or nation) are better able to establish hegemonic electoral positions and delegitimize their opponents than parties that either coincidentally or by design fail to do so. This study contributes a holistic review of populist challenges in post-communist Central Europe and a qualitative textual analysis of party literature that is largely unavailable in other languages. In considering why some challenges result in monolithic state capture (e.g. Hungary) while others founder (e.g. Czechia), we gain a broader picture of both democratic stability in dissatisfied polities and a clearer picture of the structural weaknesses in post-communist regimes that facilitate democratic erosion and breakdown.

11:50-12:15

67378 | *Political Instability in Israel – Causes and Consequences*  
Erez Cohen, Ariel University, Israel

This article examines and analyzes the causes of the deterioration of governmental stability in Israel since the late 1990s and in the last three years in particular and examines the implications of this reality. The findings indicate two conspicuous factors that have been contributing to government instability in Israel beginning from the late 1990s. One is the considerable heterogeneity typical of Israeli society, which encourages the establishment of many sectoral parties based on faith, country of origin, or some common interest, and is reflected in an increase in these parties' relative power and in a reduction in the power of the ruling parties. The second is related to cultural changes that derive from embracing a utilitarian worldview which has begun to spread throughout Israeli society and to leave its mark on the citizens' voting patterns. These two factors, together and separately, have led to an inability to form a stable government that has sufficient electoral power to lead long-term policy processes. Instead, government stability is eroding increasingly, politicians are developing a reasoning that is based on narrow interests and neglecting the values and ideologies for which they were chosen. All this in order to preserve their political survival, which has become their top goal, instead of promoting wide public interests.

12:15-12:40

70975 | *Against 'The Elites': The Rise of Right-Wing Populist Movements in Europe and Asia*  
Sameer Kumar, University of Malaya, Malaysia

The term "populism," refers to a worldview that separates society into "us the people" and "the elites." Populists frequently portray themselves as the true representative of the populace. In recent years, populism has emerged in several European nations; in some, populists are in power, while in others they are part of the government, the main opposition, or established political parties. For instance, Syriza was in power in Greece until 2019 and is currently the second largest party in the Hellenic Parliament; Five Star is currently a part of the Italian government; and Marine Le Pen's National Rally in France, which fought hard in the most recent French elections, remains a dominant force there. Anti-establishment, anti-immigration, euroskepticism, pro-nationalism, nativism, and anti-globalization sentiments are among the many that frequently inspire or arouse populism. The same argument is used to oppose multilateralism and pluralism. Around the world, populism comes in a variety of flavours, with Europe experiencing one type and Asia another. The element of a "demagogue" who effectively uses the public's message to take on "the elites" is still present, though. Here, the author discusses the growth-expectations gap theory. Both the causes of populism's growth and its economic dynamics are explored.

13:40-14:55 | Room 707

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Social History

Session Chair: Nengher Vang

13:40-14:05

71059 | *An Auto-ethnographic Study on the Self-identity and Cultural Integration of Overseas Cantonese in the UK in a Multicultural Context*

Yuran Lin, University of Wals Trinity Sanit David, United Kingdom

In this present era, people belonging to diverse backgrounds and cultures are no longer a special phenomenon in China, especially in Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, and Guangzhou (first tier-cities). More people have the chance to study, live and work abroad. Compared with previous people, the new generation has more right to choose. In the past, people who wanted to have a better life then may choose to work abroad. Looking back the history, Canton, or widely known as Guangzhou, is one of the biggest first tier-cities in China. The city has always been open to the world, even in the Qing dynasty when much of China was closed. Canton has been a city of commerce for thousand years; the people's immigration history could trace back to the same period. For now, those who are born outside China, and the third or fourth generation of the immigrants in the UK, may not speak Chinese (Cantonese, Mandarin), yet they still have the Canton culture part in their lives such as diet, customs, habits, language, music, and art. In the context of Globalization, these "ethnic" Cantonese have diverse cultures, backgrounds, and life experiences. How to these people define themselves and their identity is an interesting question which should be study closely. Interviews, analysis of narrative data and ethnographic observations will be applied to explore issues such as self-identification, the interactions between the multicultural backgrounds; their practices and how they get used to facing the identity issues in society.

14:05-14:30

67566 | *Emergent Technologies, Corporations, and the Development of Democratic Masses: The Phonograph as Case Study*

Susan Spellman, Miami University, United States

John Forren, Miami University, United States

Do corporate interests participate in American elections in pursuit of profits? Undoubtedly so – but the profit-driven selling of candidates and issue positions by "big business" is hardly a new thing in American politics. Indeed, as far back as 1900, "big media" firms – most notably, Thomas Edison's National Phonograph Company, the Victor Talking Machine Company, and the Columbia Phonograph Company – were already leveraging technological advances in mass communication to derive profits from American political campaigning. Foreshadowing the rise of for-profit American political broadcasting by several decades, phonograph companies generated enormous profits by selling wax cylinders featuring presidential candidates' speeches. Intended to "multiply the candidate," as one Edison advertisement claimed, these ready-to-play "canned speeches" featuring the voices of William Jennings Bryan, William Howard Taft, and Theodore Roosevelt transformed campaign tactics by allowing contenders to "speak" directly to individual voters through a machine. Edison boasted of selling upwards of 600,000 of Bryan's recordings alone, making clear both the democratic potential and financial profitability of broadcasting candidates' messages through mass media. Drawing on letters, advertisements, newspaper articles, and other period sources, this paper explores the rise and development of phonographic mass political communication in early twentieth-century America and how it both shaped electoral politics and foreshadowed current political communications companies. More broadly, the paper will examine the national and international uses of the phonograph in its early attempts to construct democracies and educate voters through the use of mass media technology to illuminate the ongoing debate over impact of social media.

14:30-14:55

70324 | *Forty-Five Years Later: The Significance of the Secret War for Hmong in Laos and the United States*

Nengher Vang, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, United States

In the 1960s, the United States recruited, trained, and funded the Hmong, an ethnic minority in Laos, to wage a clandestine war against communist forces in Laos. Historians have noted that the Secret War in Laos marks a "watershed" in Hmong history. Until recently, however, most accounts on the Secret War have concentrated almost exclusively on the American involvement in the secret war in Laos rather than the four and half decades after the war. Only a few scholars have begun to fully explore the meaning of this "watershed" and the consequences of the Secret War for the Hmong diasporic community, U.S.-Asia relations, and global migration history in general. What becomes clear, as I will demonstrate in this presentation, is that the significance of the Secret War as a watershed is much greater than its significance as the cause of the Hmong global diaspora in modern history. The Secret War also led to two streams of Hmong social and political life in the United States. While most have assimilated into American society, many continue to engage in Lao homeland politics, some with the dream of forming a sovereign Hmong nation in Southeast Asia. In the same period, to defend charges of discrimination, the Lao government has actively promoted the integration of ethnic Hmong into Lao society. Since the early 2000s, the Lao government has sent many Hmong students, visitors, and migrant workers to countries like Japan, South Korea, the United States, and the Netherlands as representatives of the Lao nation.

15:10-16:25 | Room 707

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Education and Social Welfare

Session Chair: Iylia Dayana Shamsudin

**15:10-15:35**

69749 | *Reinforcing The Pancasila Student Profiles: The Ideal Frameworks of Project Based Learning in Secondary School in Indonesia*

Agung Rinaldy Malik, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia  
Endah Tri Priyatni, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia  
Kusubakti Andajani, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia  
Muhammad Nur Ashar Asnur, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia  
Arisa Darwis, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Students in Indonesia are expected to be capable of being useful members of society and of becoming great human beings in the twenty-first century. Critical thinking skills and character building are among the characteristics necessary to attain the Pancasila student profiles. Project-based learning is being used in schools in an effort to enhance Pancasila students' profiles. This study aimed to describe the ideal frameworks in reinforcing the Pancasila student profiles by using project based learning in secondary school in Indonesia. This study employed a qualitative approach. The findings from the data collection were documented, processed, and presented descriptively. The results showed that the ideal frameworks of Project Based Learning for reinforcing the Pancasila student profiles are focusing on specific goals and dimensions, providing questions, scaffolding and guidance, prioritizing collaboration, communication, critical and creative thinking, producing authentic projects, reflecting and revising, and demonstrate projects on topic. Some of these elements become an important framework in the effort to realize students with Pancasila values in Indonesia

**15:35-16:00**

69496 | *The Development of a Malay-Language Pretend Play Assessment Kit for Assessing Malaysian Children's Pretend Play*

Iylia Dayana Shamsudin, Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia  
Masne Kadar, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia  
Hanif Farhan Mohd Rasdi, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia  
Juppi Bacotang, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia  
Nur Iman Aishah Azhar, Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia  
Ted Brown, Monash University, Australia

Pretend play involves representation of objects or individuals as another for amusement seeking and one of the multifaceted play activities that children engage in for fun, yet promotes a myriad of skills development and learning including cognitive, language, social, and emotional skills. Children across gender, geographical and cultural backgrounds engage in pretend play, however, there is still limited information available about Malaysian children's pretend play. It could be attributed to limited pretend play assessment available in the Malay language, or suitable for usage in Malaysian culture. Therefore, this study aimed to develop a Malay-language pretend play assessment kit to be used for assessing Malaysian children's pretend play. The study adopted the mixed method study guided by the Design and Development Research (DDR) approach. Phase I determined 115 early childhood education (ECE) educators' and 85 parents' needs for a pretend play assessment kit through an online survey. In Phase II, the assessment protocol and kit were designed based on the online survey, the Taxonomy of Pretend Play, and children's play observation. The final protocol and kit were developed through Nominal Group Technique (NGT) process with five experts comprises of an observation protocol and suggested play materials. The usability of the developed protocol and kit was conducted with an ECE educator and parents of young children in Phase III. The pretend play assessment kit is valid, reliable and deemed usable to assess children's general pretend play skills, but needs to be interpreted with caution due to the absence of age-affiliated scores.

**16:00-16:25**

70693 | *What Does My Body Have to Do With It? The Influence of Teacher Body Image on Teacher Experiences in Class*

Caroline Waldbuesser, Sam Houston State University, United States  
Katie Webber, Roanoke College, United States  
Melissa Weller, Ohio University, United States  
Amanda Arp, Central Methodist University, United States  
Dena Horne, Sam Houston State University, United States  
Any Hommadova Lu, Sam Houston State University, United States

When teaching in the classroom, instructors' bodies are on display for students to critique while they are delivering lesson plans. The current study examined the influence of teacher perceptions of their body image on the instructor's self-efficacy, emotions, and perceptions of their own credibility in the classroom through a mixed methods questionnaire open to teachers from multiple countries and at any level. Preliminary results demonstrated that teachers were concerned about their weight, age, height, and ethnicity in the classroom. Further, the qualitative comments showed that teachers often worried more about their appearance before teaching. While they were teaching, however, many of the instructors stated they did not think about their body and put it at the back of their mind. Before teaching, many of the participants talked about how they made sure their appearance was professional and appropriate for teaching, which helped them to feel more confident when teaching. Some participants did note they thought about their body more when teaching if they had recent changes in their body (e.g., weight fluctuations), were teaching topics related to health or personal appearance (e.g., public speaking and health related courses), or had students comment on their bodies in previous instances. The results of the study demonstrated how teachers own bodies influence their teaching, including their feelings of self-efficacy and credibility. Further, given that more teachers are struggling with burnout and mental health challenges, our study hopes to provide insight on how instructors' view their role of their own body in the classroom.

09:30-11:10 | Room 708

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 1

Science, Environment and the Humanities

Session Chair: Suparada Jamparat

**09:30-09:55**

69843 | *I Love Sharing My Tourist Destinations on Social Media: Exploring the Impacts on Responsible Tourism Behaviors*

Hsiuhua Chang, Feng Chia University, Taiwan

Wan-Yi Wang, Feng Chia University, Taiwan

Ting-Yu Chang, Feng Chia University, Taiwan

In recent years, the issue of sustainability has received attention. The term "responsible tourism" has also become an important topic for social, economic, and environmental development. Responsible tourism considers how to maintain the interests of future generations, hoping to reduce the negative impact on local residents, damage and overload to the ecological resource during tourism. However, it can lead to overcrowding and environmental damage if travelers are encouraged to visit popular destinations by posts such as travel texts, pictures, or short videos on social media. That is, today's consumers are deeply influenced by social media messages and satisfy their personal social recognition by obtain the same items or visiting the same tourist destination as friends or others. A question is therefore revealed, what are the relationships between destination loyalty, motivation for social media posts, and responsible tourism? This study thus attempts to examine consumer perceptions and finds that the motivations for sharing tourist attractions on social media platforms are very diverse. The eight motivations for posting on social media platforms regarding tourist destinations have been found in this study, including social interaction, altruism, self-presentation, personal documentation, enjoyment, narcissism, show-off, and coolness. Higher social interaction, altruism, and personal documentation motivation are positively associated with increased destination loyalty when share the travel messages. Altruism and coolness play vital predictors of behavioral intentions of responsible tourism. The study's results should serve as a strategic reference for the government, related agencies, tourism operators, etc. to improve the environmental responsibility behavior of tourists.

**09:55-10:20**

68888 | *Predictability of Mindfulness and Connectedness to Nature on Pro-Environmental Behavior of Undergraduate Students*

Suparada Jamparat, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Teerawan Teerapong, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

The purposes of this research were to study predictability of mindfulness and connectedness to nature on pro-environmental behavior of undergraduate bachelor students. The samples were 395 undergraduate students at Chiang Mai University. Three questionnaires including mindfulness scale, connectedness to nature scale and pro-environmental behavior scale were used to collect data. Data was analyzed by using descriptive statistic and multiple regression analysis. The results show that connectedness to nature can predict environmental behavior at the .05 level ( $\beta=.421$ ). Also, mindfulness can predict environmental behavior at the level .05 ( $\beta=.104$ ). Furthermore, connectedness to nature and mindfulness can significantly predict pro-environmental behavior ( $R^2=22.4$ ). In conclusion, if students enhance more mindfulness and connectedness to nature, they will consequently enhance more pro-environmental behavior.

**10:20-10:45**

70712 | *The Use of AI-based Augmented Reality in the Work of Journalists*

He-Lin Luo, Tainan National University of the Arts, Taiwan

Chau-Che Yeh, Tainan National University of the Arts, Taiwan

Pei-Ying Lin, Tainan National University of the Arts, Taiwan

Yung-En Tsai, Tainan National University of the Arts, Taiwan

Over the years, with the development of smartphones, new technologies such as social media and user-generated content have been used in news content. The press and the media are accustomed to using cutting-edge technology to improve news accuracy, help news gathering and increase the efficiency of news production. With the rise of AI technology, more and more fields rely on AI to improve service quality. We built a prototype, added AI applications such as multiple-person tracking and crowd counting in the news production process, and used those AI-generated information marks on the screen as AR instructions to show how the new technology can help news production. We also initiated questionnaire surveys and interviews to assess the impact of these technologies on people. Finally, we reported some interesting findings that came from people from different backgrounds and found that they have different attitudes toward these new technologies.

**10:45-11:10**

70499 | *Photographic Cartography: Establishing Reality Through the Conditioning of the Senses*

Pellegrini Sascia, School of the Arts of Singapore, Singapore

This paper investigates cartography and the charting of the planet: it examines the historical evolution of mapping reality through chronological and cartographic narratives; observing how, in recent time, the delineations of the surface and depths of the planet through photography have modified the perception of reality: the enforcement of the unambiguous, the making of factuality and factography; how perception, navigation, and fruition of space have been engineered and manipulated by social, cultural, and economical interests. By establishing a dialogue between Vilem Flusser, his notion of technical images, and the concern with the cultural implications of mutating form of experiences, perceptions, and modes of behaviour; Foucault's inquiry into the matter of social discipline and punishment; and lastly, Henry Lefebvre's rhythmanalysis of everyday life, in architectural spaces constructed to maintain procedures of behaving and thinking. I inspect how the photographic reconstruction of reality has repercussions on the perceptual field: a multilayered mapping of the real through digital devices which generate cartographies, soundographies, olfactographies, tasteographies, and tactileographies of everyday life. I argue that these maps, matrices, and chronologies (calendars and recurrences) are designed with the purpose of maintaining social order: a status quo, a conditioning of behaviours and habits in a given habitus of the senses. Is there an alternative pathway for digital technology and devices to be a positive addition to our freedom of choice, rather than a grid of pre-established options? Can we bypass the utilitarian aspect of these technologies by channelling the latter into a Lefebvrian archi-technology of enjoyment?

11:25-12:40 | Room 708

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 2

Cultural and Media Studies

Session Chair: Daniel Gilmore

11:25-11:50

70539 | *Exploring the Determinants Affecting the Innovation Diffusion of On-demand Audio in Voice Economy: Example of Educational Podcast on Self-improvement Content*

Tzu Min Lin, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

The combination of "Voice" and "Technology" is about to bring the next technological revolution, entering the era of the "Voice Economy." The advantages of voice tech include reducing the labor and time needed to access information, and making full use of fragmented time, for example, when exercising or commuting. These features that meet the needs of modern people have contributed to the popularity of "On-Demand Audio." The Podcast is the most prominent development in on-demand audio, and the number of people who have invested in creating or listening to it in Taiwan has rapidly grown, making it one of the hottest topics in recent years. Podcasts make knowledge no longer just a linear spread and not limited to established time and space. Podcasts can fully provide a personalized learning method and content that is diverse and not limited to formal education. It allows the users to carry out multiple self-improvements when their ears are free. However, few works of literature are specifically concerned with self-improvement educational podcasts. This research used the research methods such as focus groups, questionnaires, and case studies to investigate the user types and motivations of educational Podcasts on self-improvement in Taiwan. From the perspective of innovation diffusion theory, we investigate the diffusion process of self-improvement podcasts and the determinants that influence diffusion. The research result gives podcast creators guidelines for facilitating the diffusion of innovation in self-improvement podcasts among various target users.

11:50-12:15

70559 | *Influencer Entrepreneurial Branding: Exploring the Relationship Dynamic Between Micro-Influencers and Creative Agencies*

Zoei Ma, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

It is undeniable that influencer marketing plays a distinctive role in the world of social media and advertising; in particular, the value and impact of micro-influencers have been highlighted in recent years. Throughout the years, we have always seen creative agencies play the middleman role by connecting influencers with brands for collaboration, but as influencers develop a more entrepreneurial and autonomous mindset with how they manage their content creation, it became natural for brands and influencers to collaborate with each other directly, which affects the position creative agencies used to hold in between. This research hopes to explore and analyze the mind behind autonomous influencers, how it affects the relationship between influencer and creative agencies, and attempts to predict the future influencer marketing trend of a new collaboration model between micro-influencers and creative agencies through collected data. The research utilizes secondary data found in research journals, interviews with industry professionals and various influencers around the world, to explore the inner thoughts and perspectives. The case study will document the process of a growing micro-influencer through content analysis of their social media posts and engagements, observation at influencer events such as VIDCON, as well as interviews with 8 micro influencers. All datas combined will showcase how influencers choose this path of career, how they wish to own their brand and content for full creative autonomy, and how creative agencies pivoted to collaborating with celebrity-status influencers as an alternative, which ultimately still leaves space for collaboration between micro-influencers and agencies.

12:15-12:40

70032 | *Dreams Shared With Ghosts: Andor and the Renewed Successes of Genre Subversion*

Daniel Gilmore, CUNY, United States

Genre is a well established part of narrative media. Its functions as a device for narrative construction are two-fold: provide an established language for story to unfold in as well as build an library of works that audiences are able to understand as being connected by theme, aesthetic, and structure. *Andor*, a series first released in 2022 on Disney+, is part of the larger Star Wars franchise. It explores the inner workings of a nascent but growing rebellion against The Empire, the central focus of the original film trilogy. Uniquely, *Andor* largely frames its story around average people and their lives under The Empire rather than the typical franchise focus of the top echelons of the Rebellion/Empire. This paper explores the ways that *Andor's* success hinges on its ability to exploit genre conventions and deep audience familiarity with its narrative universe in order to subvert the expected formula for a Star Wars property, presenting a more serious and explicit examination of one of the more implicit themes of the franchise: an unyielding look at what a resistance movement against imperial fascism looks like from the bottom up, not just the top down. Furthermore, I will argue that a secondary but no less important aspect of this success was an understanding that being part of a franchise with high public familiarity allows *Andor* to operate very effectively as content in the realm of virality/meme structured discourse, helping to extend discussions of its themes and focuses through social media.

13:40-14:55 | Room 708

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 3

Economics and Management

Session Chair: Wan Fadzilah Wan Yusoff

13:40-14:05

68344 | *Observe the Relationship Between the Perceived Value Co-Creation Activities and Customer-Based Brand Equity: The Moderated Mediation Model*

Wen-Chun Lin, National University of Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Yu-Chi Wu, National University of Kaohsiung, Taiwan

It is necessary for many brands to adopt the strategy of co-creation with customers in the innovation process that wants to make the brand equity grow steadily under the high level of competition among brands. Despite the fact that the innovation strategy is a state of high risk, the brand takes customers' fancy that has a tendency to pursue novelty-seeking. Although there has been much literature on customer acceptance of novelty-seeking in the past, there is still a lack of explanation for the literature that explores customer co-creation in customer acceptance of novelty-seeking. This study collects data from customers who had participated in the brand purchase experience in the form of online questionnaires and uses IBM SPSS macro (PROCESS) to measure and analyze the data of various variables. This research result is to provide a customer perspective to understand the customer acceptance of novelty-seeking, and to analyze the positively affected relationship between customer co-creation intention and customer-based brand equity if the brand is committed to promoting perceived value co-creation activities. This study is based on social exchange theory that contributes to the research literature in the marketing field by proposing a moderated mediation model to explain the value co-creation of customers and brands.

14:05-14:30

70206 | *Exploring the Social Media Marketing Strategies for Gen Z's Brand Loyalty on Gaming Peripherals Brands: A Case Study of HyperX*

Shih-Yuan Hsu, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Gaming peripherals refers to the external devices connected to computers, consoles, or phones to enhance gaming experiences and optimize gamers' performances. In recent years, many market reports have forecasted the future of gaming peripherals is bright due to increasing engagements of Generation Z gamers. The fact that Generation Z gamers spend most of their leisure time on gaming and social media has made social media marketing become an important channel for gaming peripherals brands to engage with young gamers. Moreover, to sustain in the competitive market, it has become an important marketing goal to build up brand loyalty for gaming peripherals brands. The research indicates to provide marketing managers the guideline of applying social media marketing strategies for Generation Z to build brand loyalty for gaming peripherals brands. To achieve the research objective, the mixed research method is applied in this study with three phases. At the first phase, the author reviewed the literature related to gaming peripheral brands and social media marketing. HyperX, the brand targeting Gen Z gamers, is selected for the case study. The second phase aims to investigate customers' profiles. The author designed the online questionnaire with screening questions to select the prospective interviewees. Afterwards, the in-depth interviews are conducted to further understand their personas and customer journeys. At the third phase, expert interviews will be conducted with HyperX's marketing managers to understand how the industry perceives the research results. Finally, the marketing guideline from academic and industry perspectives is developed to conclude this research.

14:30-14:55

69491 | *Social Media Influencer Narrative Strategies and Sustainable Product Purchases: A Decomposed Theory of Planned Behaviour*

Wan Fadzilah Wan Yusoff, Putra Business School, Malaysia

Raja Rizal Iskandar Raja Hisham, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia

Abu Bakar Sade, Putra Business School, Malaysia

Sazali Abd Wahab, Putra Business School, Malaysia

Social media offers a multidirectional communication pattern and multidimensional transmission of information, facilitating consumer engagement in brand-related electronic word-of-mouth (eWOM). As the evolved form of traditional face-to-face word-of-mouth (WOM), eWOM becomes one of the most significant touch points in shaping and affecting consumer attitudes and purchase behaviours, encouraging consumers to be web-fortified decision-makers. Businesses, especially owned by millennial entrepreneurs, are increasingly engaging the services of social media influencers (SMIs) to connect with the consumers. SMIs are engaged to promote specific products and services of the company to their followers. However, literature concerning narrative strategies used by SMIs through eWOM to introduce the brand and to ensure sustainable purchases are still not given its due attention. This study intends to explore narrative strategies used by mega SMIs and celebrity endorsers in ensuring sustainable purchasing among their followers. The objective of this study is to propose a theoretical model from the marketing communication perspective by advancing the eWOM theory. This study adopts a qualitative methodology approach. Data was collected using semi-structured interview participated by fifteen mega SMIs, celebrity endorsers and macro influencers who were interviewed to understand the underlying mechanisms that make them influential for consumers and appealing for marketing communications. The outcome of the study is the development of the eWOM model from the theoretical lens.



15:10-16:25 | Room 708

# Sunday Onsite Presentation Session 4

Economics and Management

Session Chair: Grant Black

**15:10-15:35**

68365 | *The Effects of Frontliner Interaction Behavior on Customer Value: Customer Experience as a Mediator*

Wei-Ting Chen, National University of Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Yu-Chi Wu, National University of Kaohsiung, Taiwan

The purpose of this study is to explore whether customer experience may play a mediating effect between frontliner interaction behavior and customer value. Therefore, in this study it is important to know what frontliner interaction behaviors should be demonstrated to enhance the positive consumer experience. To ensure respondents' memories are fresh, they will be asked to focus on their last interaction with life insurance agents within three months. This study may help managers' and employers' understand customer expectations of frontliner interaction behavior and provide suggestions about selecting personnel and training personnel. Moreover, a framework is proposed to demonstrate how to improve customer service experience derived from interactions with service employees.

**15:35-16:00**

68395 | *Applying DANP to Explore the Critical Factors for Building Taiwan Restaurant Industry's Customer Loyalty*

Hsin-ya Tsai, National University of Kaohsiung, Taiwan

The restaurant industry in Taiwan embeds a property of easy entrance in nature, how to build customer loyalty for encouraging customers to visit repeatedly is an essential challenge for every restaurant manager. This article employs the DANP methodology proposed by Ou Yang et al. (2008), which originally combined the models of DEMATEL and ANP, to explore the criteria and their priority for building restaurant customer loyalty. The thirteen criteria are extracted from past literature and consult with scholars and advanced experts who are excellent in restaurant sector, then categorizes those criteria into four clusters. The research results will expect to contribute the following issues while building restaurant customer loyalty: (1) Identify the effective criteria; (2) Clarify the cause-effect relations between clusters; (3) Depict the strategy map of clusters; (4) Rank the priority of criteria; (5) Provide suggestions to restaurant managers when they deal with customer loyalty establishment. Finally, this article will further contrast the priority difference between chain restaurant and well-known local independent restaurant.

**16:00-16:25**


68363 | *The Effect of Employee Service Quality and Self-Service Technology Quality (SSTQUAL) on Customer Loyalty: Customer Experience as a Mediator*

Zi-Wen Liu, National University of Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Yu-Chi Wu, National University of Kaohsiung, Taiwan

The Internet and technology have evolved rapidly and significantly. As the Internet and technology have fundamentally changed society, it has become a part of our personal and business lives. Self-service technology in Taiwanese restaurants is impacting the service experience, and service delivery changes aim to improve productivity and service quality while reducing costs. This study uses the SOR model to further analyze customer experiences with restaurant employee and technology services, and whether past experiences affect customer loyalty to the restaurant. Data was collected through a survey of consumers who had previously used self-service technology. Although technology cannot completely replace human service, it can complement restaurant service, and this study provides a managerial and theoretical perspective on this phenomenon.





# Monday, May 29

## Online Parallel Sessions

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

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

11:35-13:15 | Room A

# Monday Online Presentation Session 1

International Social Studies

Session Chair: Feng Gu

11:35-12:00

70222 | *Lessons on City Planning from the Films of Studio Ghibli*  
Priya Singh, Indian Institute for Human Settlements, India

The history of representing the city in cinemas is long and robust. City representation in visual-media has helped shape the discourse around urbanism in no short part, which gave birth to a unique relationship between city, spaces and media. Cities have been a muse in various forms of literature, be it books, movies or songs – fiction or nonfiction, live-action or animated. Cities often become a character in themselves rather than just a setting for the story to take place in. As early production of films emerged in urban areas, films have shown life in the city since its inception. My presentation focuses on city representation in animation, and more specifically in the animated works of Studio Ghibli. How their films provide lessons on city planning by illustrating cities that are designed around the human foot and as socially, environmentally and economically vibrant places, in addition to showcasing the importance of environmental conservation, the impact of human activities on the environment, need for community action, the importance of long-term thinking, and the interdependence of humans and nature, all of which are themes policymakers and city planners need to be cognizant of. The urban revolution is already here. With seven out of ten people projected to live in urban areas by 2050, cities and their design would be the most influencing factor to affect the quality of human lives. City planners could learn from Studio Ghibli films, especially how to kindle wonderment for the city in its residents and visitors alike.

12:00-12:25

68320 | *Micro-Regeneration in China: A Path to a More Sustainable Urban Development?*  
Manqi Wang, University College London, United Kingdom  
Fangzhu Zhang, University College London, United Kingdom  
Fulong Wu, University College London, United Kingdom

Large-scale property-led (re)development that prioritised the goal of economic growth over social, cultural, and environmental impacts has generated negative outcomes such as commercial gentrification, social segregation, environmental degradation, and heritage destruction in the context of both global North and South in the last few decades. However, China has been witnessed undergoing a new redevelopment process under a new policy call “micro-regeneration”(weigaizao or weigengxin) since 2016. Adopting a flagship project of micro-regeneration in the city of Guangzhou, this research explicitly identifies three new features (small-scale, heritage conservation, and public engagement) over the course of urban regeneration, and critically investigates these new aspects of change as well as examines whether the new strategy provides a solution for a more sustainable urban development. It contends that this policy shift is largely a tactic in response to mitigate long-lasting contestations from the civil society caused by large-scale displacement and uneven redistribution. The local government uses the conservation of heritage as a tool to facilitate creative and cultural industries, which transforms a historical neighbourhood into a business hub for tourists and other consumers worldwide. Although micro-regeneration involves participation to some extent, indigenous residents have very limited influence on the neighbourhood transformation. In sum, micro-regeneration is a practice of worlding cities in the institutional context of China, involving the state tackling existing urban redevelopment issues through new governance approaches.

12:25-12:50

69647 | *A Study of the Victim Characteristics of Stalking in Taiwan*  
Ya Hui Lee, Central Police University, Taiwan

Stalking and harassment not only interferes with the victim's life, but also may be fatal in severe cases. It is deeply noticed by the public at present. The purpose of this study is to understand the characteristics, causes and severity of stalking and harassment. Through collecting 220 court judgment cases to analyze the characteristics of stalking and harassment in Taiwan., the author want to understand the influence of characteristics of victims in local cases, situational factors, and the degree of victimization, and test the explanatory power of crime victimization theory in explaining and salacious victimization. The results of the study found that most of the victims were women, and ranged from 21 to 40 years old. There are means of knowing each other among the victims and the perpetrators, and the contact field include physical interaction in daily life and internet connection. A comprehensive analysis of the characteristics of the victim, the characteristics of the perpetrator, the victimization situation with stalking and harassment shows that there are significant correlations with stalking and harassment crime. The results of the study should support the theory of daily activities and the theory of lifestyle exposure. Based on the results of the research, suggestions are put forward to serve as a reference for the implementation of future research.

12:50-13:15

70763 | *Language, Gender, and Media: A Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis on Weibo and Xiaohongshu*  
Feng Gu, Wuxi University, China

Weibo and Xiaohongshu have become the main platforms for the expansion of activist feminism in China in recent years. This paper explores feminist activism in the context of the interconnection of gender politics and media in China. Applying feminist critical discourse analysis (CDA), through a case study of 20 posts from Weibo and 20 posts from Xiaohongshu, this study investigates how activist constructs their discourse, how such discourse deconstructs the current hierarchical gender pattern, and how they developed and expanded from the platforms to the whole society, with a further comparative analysis of the two platform—What conditions do the two platforms provide for the shaping of the discourse and how do they both differ in it. The findings suggest that as an undercurrent of feminism has been swirling on Chinese social media platforms since the Metoo movement, feminist activists now are consciously using the judgmental language of the “female gaze” to counter the male gaze, along with humorous use of the criticized male discourse and rhetoric. Furthermore, much of the discourse of feminist activism includes resistance to marriage and childbirth, and to some extent not only rebels against the dominant discourse but also shows signs of moving from rhetoric to practice.

13:30-14:45 | Room A

# Monday Online Presentation Session 2

Religion, Spirituality

Session Chair: Sara Neswald

13:30-13:55

70764 | *Opening Rhetorical Spaces in the Early Celestial Masters Daoism Tradition*

Sara Neswald, Soochow University, Taiwan

In early imperial China, a fledgling indigenous religion (Celestial Masters/Zhengyi Daoism) encountered a foreign invader (Buddhism). The young religion was heavily influenced by concepts and narratives of the invader, yet was not overcome. Instead, Celestial Masters Daoism has managed to maintain its foothold in Chinese culture and continues to flourish even to this day. In early imperial China, the two religious systems rooted themselves into the culture in two different manners: The first was to seek influence on high, infiltrating and influencing culture in the courts of kings, emperors and nobles; the other path was to go low, penetrating into the hearts and homes of local peoples in their villages and homes and serving the needs of communities and families. This paper investigates two scriptures that spoke to local communities and addressed the needs of these individuals struggling to keep their homes and their communities afloat. The first of these is The Kingly Mystery Scripture for the Multiplication of Silkworms spoken by Taishang (太上說利益蠶王妙經 Taishang shuo liyi canwang miaojing, DZ365); the second, The Mysterious Scripture on the Enhancement of Cattle spoken by Taishang (太上說牛廣 妙經 Taishang shuo niuguang miaojing). This paper takes an intimate look at scriptures, their narrative format and intended audience/s and how these elements help to open new rhetorical spaces and lived orthodoxies within the social dynamics of early imperial China.

13:55-14:20

68250 | *Photographing Tea and Imperialism in Nineteenth-Century Wuyi Mountains*

Yu-chuan Chen, Oakland University, United States

Early Chinese photographers, notably Lai Fong (c. 1839–1890) and Tung Hing (active 1870s), portrayed the tea fields of the Wuyi Mountains amid the expansive valleys. Without tea farmers or any human subjects, these photographs highlight the environmental conditions that nurtured the high-quality black tea and invite further consumption of Wuyi landscape and its natural resources. My project explores the historical juncture when photographing Wuyi coincided with the rising global demand for tea consumption. Around the mid-nineteenth century, European powers forced the Chinese to reveal the secret of tea production and cultivation. In 1848, Wuyi tea trees and seeds were studied and smuggled by Robert Fortune (1812–1880) into India. As a foreign species, Wuyi tea had significant ramifications on the different environments, ecosystems, and people's everyday life in many places where it was introduced. Yet, few scholars have noticed Wuyi photographs, not to mention their ecological implications in the context of imperialism and international trade. My research shows how early Chinese photographers offered their Western customers an exotic window on the origin of black tea. I use these photographs to examine the relationship between topography, local tea culture, imperialism, and growing economic interests in tea.

14:20-14:45

70178 | *Study on Architectural Remains of Tuman: A Forgotten Capital of the Kalachuris*

Sanjukta De, University of Calcutta, India

Tuman is a small village located 23 km northwest of Katghora in the Korba District of present Chhattisgarh, India. This place is considered to be the first capital of the Haihaya or Kalachuri kings of South Kosala. This area gained archaeological importance by owning the 15 ruins of intricately sculptured stones principally of ancient temples. This locality is one of the protected areas in Chhattisgarh declared by the Archaeological Survey of India. The architectural wonders of Tuman not just only attract tourists, but also raise so many vital queries among Historians including Archaeologists. Like - when did this small settlement become the center of the authority of the Kalachuri Dynasty? Are these monuments carrying out one single style of temple architecture or are they showcasing the composite structural pattern? Based on the religious perspective, this place can portray a successful picture of communal compatibility as well. This paper intends to focus on how Tuman transformed into the capital of the Kalachuri Dynasty from an elementary stage of a Janapada. This paper would discuss the detailed architectural features of the temples and other monumental remains of that place based on a thorough field study. Lastly, I would also like to highlight how political anxiety and religious harmony went hand in hand to make Tuman a unique ancient archaeological site in India.

15:00-17:05 | Room A

# Monday Online Presentation Session 3

Literary Studies

Session Chair: Navdeep Kahol

15:00-15:25

68127 | *A Stylistic Analysis of Language Use in L'Etat Z'heros of Maurice Bandaman*  
Ganiyat Adeniran, Federal College of Education Osiele Abeokuta, Nigeria

This article examines the stylistic analysis of the use of language in L'Etat zhéros où la guerre des gaous by Maurice Bandama. Every literary work is an expression of a language and if, consequently, it is inscribed as a social act in this language, it is at the same time an innovative individual formulation. Language in general can be defined as a sign system that can be used for communication. Language is a basic necessity that allows people to connect with each other, influence their lives, express their feelings and feel part of the community they live in. Therefore, each writer uses his own style to express his thoughts and ideas to the readers or audience. Stylistics can be defined as a set of resources that linguistics puts at the reader's disposal to analyze and extract meaning from the text. The goal is to read the text in order based on the text entries identified through linguistics. The concept of linguistic stylistics is related to stylistic research that relies heavily on the scientific principles of language in its analysis. These global rules fall into the categories of lexical, grammatical, word form, context, and formality. This article shows how the writer uses French to express his people's opinion in Maurice Bandama's novel L'Etat zhéros où la guerre des gaous. The purpose of this research is to conduct a stylistic analysis in this novel using the analysis model developed by Leech and Short as the main approach in this work. As a result, the author can manipulate the structure of the French language to achieve his goal.

15:25-15:50

68166 | *Fabrication: The Marginal Diseased Body in Tibet*  
Yi He, University of New South Wales, Australia

Grounded on the works of theorists such as Michel Foucault and Susan Sontag, I intend to investigate in which ways the Chinese author Ma Yuan narrates the diseased bodies of marginal groups and their specific metaphors in the novella Fabrication. Moreover, I will explore why Ma Yuan chose to represent the existential crisis and personal identity of Maqu villagers in Tibet and the link between this narrative and particular cultural fields in post-Mao China. Initially, I will analyze the narrative strategies adopted in Fabrication and consider the narrative of this story as a form of orientalizing gaze. Then, I will focus on both the physical body and social body of Maqu lepers from aspects of social interaction and private space within the framework of body politics. Furthermore, I will explore the bodily experience of the characters to denote the seeking for identity (both historical and individual) within the collective historical trauma and dominant social ideology. Finally, I will connect the novella with the cultural background of China in the 1980s to explore what embodied experiences of Chinese people in the post-Mao era are expressed.

15:50-16:15

68188 | *An Eye for An Eye: Outsiders in Pearl Cleage's Bourbon at the Border*  
Yi-chin Shih, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Premiered in 1997, Bourbon at the Border is a play written by Pearl Cleage (1948~) to remember the civil rights movement in the 20th century. By highlighting the trauma of civil rights activists, the play does not romanticize the black activists; instead, it well describes their emotional and physical pain in the aftermath of the civil rights movement through two fictional characters. Charles and May sacrifice their life for the movement; however, justice is slow, so Charles decides to take revenge through the policy of an eye for an eye. Bourbon at the Border is thus a play about crime, a series of murders, and the ending of the play finally reveals the identity of the murderer. The first part of the paper examines the characterization of Charles to see his double identities as a victim and a perpetrator. Then the paper analyzes his role as an outsider, an abnormal person, and the other, and to review how the society eliminates differences to maintain the order. Next, while Charles expects to cross the bridge to Canada, the paper also discusses the role of place in crime and to define Charles as an outsider, who is out of place and thus out of control.

16:15-16:40

68255 | *Presenting Hong Kong: From Amalgamation to Differentiation*  
Chi Sum Garfield Lau, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

The cession of Hong Kong Island to the British Empire after the defeat of the Qing court (1644-1911) in the Opium War in 1842 began its colonial period until 1997 when its sovereignty was then returned to China. This presentation aims to analyze to what extent are the representations of Hong Kong verification of Edward Said's observations made in Orientalism in 1978. Said began his masterpiece with two epigraphs, one from Karl Marx and the other from Benjamin Disraeli. Reading the first quote from Marx that "They cannot represent themselves; they must be represented" together with the second quote from Disraeli that "The East is a career" makes clear that the Orient is more than an illusionary referent. Was Hong Kong as the Pearl of the Orient under British colonial rule being portrayed as incompetent of defining itself without the western world? What makes it a promising "career" to people from the west?

The rich and diverse East-West bicultural elements in Hong Kong owing to its unusual historical background and financial role as a business hub make it different from many other cities in China. This presentation first contrasts selected travel writings that feature Hong Kong as the Pearl of the Orient under British colonial rule and proceeds to its presentation in contemporary Hollywood films as a metropolis. The comparison investigates if the features regarding the people and landscapes in Hong Kong could be amalgamated or differentiated from other Chinese elements in these portrayals along the historical timeline.

15:00-17:05 | Room A

# Monday Online Presentation Session 3

Literary Studies

Session Chair: Navdeep Kahol

16:40-17:05

68575 | *The Play of Contraries in Marjane Satrapi's Persepolis*

Navdeep Kahol, Government College, India

Persepolis, a graphic memoir in two volumes, by Iranian writer, filmmaker and graphic artist Marjane Satrapi is the most subversive of contemporary memoirs that defies easy categorization. Unlike other Iranian memoirs riding the wave of popularity following the Islamic Revolution, it stands out as a unique mix of the contraries. The proposed paper examines the ways in which the graphic novel reconciles the seemingly opposite ideas of the popular and the literary, the comic and the serious, the East and the West. Comic, a naive form of literature meant for the amusement of children has been yoked to the serious purpose of asserting the identity of Persian people. It exposes and mocks the dominant religious narrative of the theocratic Islamic regime aptly represented by its black and white graphic images. Persepolis I makes use of a child narrator to recount the events following the establishment of the Islamic Republic. It allows the reader a fresh perspective and brings out the absurdity of the regime's decrees. For example, it undermines the veiling ordinance of 1980 by showing young schoolgirls using their head scarves in other ways that are contrary to their supposed purpose to guard female modesty. Persepolis II deals with her life after her return from Austria. Again, her illusions of a "liberal progressive" West are shattered. Persepolis is rich and multi-layered and draws its strength from its play of contraries. Its slippages speak volumes about the complex political situation of post-revolutionary Iran.

11:35-13:15 | Room B

# Monday Online Presentation Session 1

Interdisciplinary Arts

Session Chair: Hoang Nam Tran

11:35-12:00

67614 | *Students' Views of Art Education as Their Future Career*

Hoang Nam Tran, Tokushima University, Japan

Kieu Linh Do, Hanoi National University of Education, Vietnam

Bao Ngoc Dang, VinUniversity, Vietnam

Art has long been an important subject of the education system. In Vietnam, teaching arts is taken a solid position as a subject of the education system from primary to tertiary education level. However, little is known about the situation and the need of transformation in the way students are trained to become art teachers. In order to clarify the view and attitudes of the to-be-an-art-teacher students, we conducted an online survey to collect data from students who enrolled in the bachelor course, majoring in art teaching at a university in Vietnam. A total of 57 students participated in the survey, the majority of them are females in the second year of the on-the-job B.A. course. The results showed that the respondents reported needing more diversified learning content such as applied arts, installation, and multimedia. They showed a need to have more practice sessions and field work such as visiting museums and exhibitions. The respondents specified that they choose this major because they love the subject and love teaching, as well as to address the social need of learning arts, as arts seem to be a more important subject for elementary education. They shared a positive attitude toward the internationalization of local art education, however, none of them plan to study abroad. These findings imply the need for improving the quality of teaching and internationalization of art teacher education to meet international standards in the context of a developing country.

12:00-12:25

68011 | *Sound Instance: A Inner Soundwalk Through Life*

Ricardo Mestre, University of Algarve and Aberta University, Portugal

The soundscape is characterized as a collection of sounds available in the world, related to different contexts and origins, seeking to guide and share information, contributing to the well-being of society and other ecosystems. Murray Schafer, the author who originally developed this concept, stresses the need for a greater recognition of the sonic reality, through the selection and differentiation of sounds that contribute to a tuning of the world and to the balance and well-being of humanity. To this end, the soundwalk is an empirical method of sound exploration in different places, focusing on the individual's daily life, with the aim of changing minds and encouraging action through a critical perception of the environment. Together with ethnography, it's possible to give sound its due importance in relation to the processes of individual representation, in manners of social, professional and emotional life. To guarantee individual representation means to provide the human being with new tools for the long process of reflection, by recognizing his environment, the sounds that represent him and his perspective on his respective function in it. In order to provide more information about the importance of this inner sound environment in relation to the individual reality, the concept of sound instance helps us to know more about the whole sound field existing in the individual's life. Divided into four different sub-fields, but essential to the process of individual representation, these are called the Sound Matrix, Sound Cycles, Sound Traces and Sound Interference.

12:25-12:50

70694 | *A Look into Hokusai's The Great Wave Off Kanagawa*

Salvador Tinajero, St. Olaf College, United States

Often considered a quintessential piece of Japanese art, The Great Wave off Kanagawa by Katsushika Hokusai helped bring Japanese art to the western mainstream. However, despite its emblematic representation of Japanese art, the techniques used to create the piece are not solely Japanese. Given that Hokusai was influenced by the European works brought in by Dutch trading ships, The Great Wave cannot be categorized as a pure Japanese work. How, then, has this piece stood the test of time as an exemplar of Japanese fine art? There are multiple avenues to be examined regarding the longevity of The Great Wave. Within the fine art world exist criticisms directly targeting eurocentric views that have allowed European works to be distinguished as fine art. This directly contrasts the label of folk art, a title oft-given to works made outside of Europe and without European techniques. It is these European techniques that may have allowed the Great Wave, and subsequently Japanese art, to be regarded as a cornerstone of fine art. The fetishization of eastern culture may have also added to the appeal that works like The Great Wave have had on a western audience. Finally, there is reason to look toward psychological principles like the mere exposure effect, and why people tend to gravitate towards objects of familiarity.

12:50-13:15

70509 | *City's Study Construction: A Framework of Wenzhou Creative City Application*

Pengyu Lin, Wenzhou-Kean University, China

Rosalie Muertigue Palaroan, Wenzhou-Kean University, China

City's Study, as the usage of Wenzhou design thinking in urban construction, has had a great development. It has a significant guidance for the application of Wenzhou Creative City. This paper aims to base a framework of City's Study to Creative City construction and adopts the mixed method paradigm in the study. The researcher found out that as the City's Study has various functions such as culture, entertainment and leisure, rather than limited to cultural functions, it has an obvious promoting effect on residents' learning and studying. This provides an advantaged position for the urban cultural construction in Wenzhou and promotes the construction of the City's 15-minute Cultural Circle due to the usage of design thinking in city construction. The findings can be used for the Wenzhou government to support for the Creative City Construction. The outcome of the study is to apply the framework in other areas of city construction such as business and policy-making, which can be a huge boost for the application of Wenzhou Creative City.



**13:30-14:45 | Room B**

# **Monday Online Presentation Session 2**

**Visual Arts Practices**

**Session Chair: Srishti Pandey Sharma**

**13:30-13:55**

68549 | *Study of Shared Heritage Through Frescoes on the Walls of Gurudwara Baba Bir Singh*  
Srishti Pandey Sharma, Jamia Millia Islamia, India

This paper discusses the shared heritage belonging to the traditions of Hinduism and Sikhism in the state of the Punjab, India. The coexistence or the intermingling of cultures has been preserved through the beautiful murals which adorn the walls of a shrine which is called the Gurudwara of Baba Bir Singh. The Gurudwara is located in the Naurangabad village on the Tarn Taran Goindval road in Punjab. This shrine was established by Baba Bir Singh (1764-1844). He was a pious saint and hundreds of devotees flocked his shrine on a daily basis to hear him preach the teachings of the Bhagats and the Gurus and the teachings from the Guru Granth Sahib. Enrolled in the army of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, he took his dismissal and started to preach the religious tenets. The existence of murals makes this shrine very unique. The murals in the shrine fall in the category of Fresco since the paintings have been executed upon freshly laid wet lime plaster. Water is used as the vehicle for the dry-powder pigment to merge with the plaster, and with the setting of the plaster, the painting becomes an integral part of the wall. The frescoes are divided into the categories of Hinduism which is represented through the themes of the Purans and the Ramayana and Sikhism which finds a visual representation through the Sikh Gurus. They are a medium to bring together the shared cultures which are also propagated through texts, oral cultures and visual flux.

**13:55-14:20**

70492 | *The Future of Art and Design Education Needs to Foster a Partnership Between the Handmade and Digital and AI Processes*  
Carole Woodlock, Rochester Institute of Technology, United States  
Peter Byrne, Rochester Institute of Technology, United States

As active artists, researchers, and educators, who have taught in the university studio classroom for over 25 years, we have been dedicated to researching the studio learning experience of artists and designers through action research. Over this time, art and design programs in higher education have adapted to prepare graduates to be engaged, digital natives. One noticeable outcome of this change is that creating in an analog method within many studio classrooms has evolved and been modified to center around learning digital tools and production with digital output. As artists, we have consciously embraced the world of digital tools while also nurturing handmade and analog practices. In our research practice, we were seeking to understand better how advocating and actualizing a reframing of digital and analog practices fosters a more vital visual literacy and creative process in classrooms across disciplines. In this session, we propose sharing our inquiry and the work of other contemporary artists and designers, whose processes demonstrate an evolution of creative practices where the digital and analog intersect. With our research into creative processes and the role of the digital and analog in that process, we have cataloged a rich and robust terrain for artists and designers to reflect on and consider. The audience will gain an understanding of methods for reframing pedagogical instruction to advance a student-centered curriculum where the digital and analog interconnect.

**14:20-14:45**

68522 | *Research on the Teaching Practice of Fashion Material Experiments through Exploring the Creative Process of Local Elements*  
Shu-fang Huang, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Combining the creative professional design courses and using the expressiveness of textile materials to tell stories together with methods of play to practice the new appearances of soft fabrics, this project will explore how to guide students to apply textiles as creative media, involving the design elements of Taiwan landscape of literature as inspired methods and creative processes. Grouped students will be guided to fulfill the integrated projects of the topical subjects. They will investigate the limitations and creative possibility concerning the exploration of material experiments in a sense that the soft materials attribute to labor works of the handicraft. Accordingly, the course will lead the students to explore the texture compositions of the fabrics, to review the transforming and accumulation of creativity in the processes of the project developments. Based on the cultivation of students' awareness of local culture and environment, the main concept of the course of 'Practices of Developments and Applications of Fashion Materials' is to explore how the use of textile materials that connecting images of local environment through text reading can be fed back in the research of teaching practice? This project will further explore how to connect in-depth that the development of perceptual design practice through curriculum schemes, accordingly the manipulations of textile materials convey the local concerns, as well as the developments of material practices and design applications become a medium for revealing the identity of the land.

15:00-16:40 | Room B

# Monday Online Presentation Session 3

Interdisciplinary Arts

Session Chair: Luís Raimundo

15:00-15:25

68654 | *Influence of Romantic Comedies on Young Adults' Perception of Relationships*

Veronika Konickova, University of Economics and Business Prague, Czech Republic

The paper "Influence of romantic comedies on young adults' perception of relationships" focuses on the effect of the consumption of romantic comedies. The goal of the paper is to whether a correlation exists between the consumption of romantic comedies and young adults' attitudes towards romantic relationships, including their opinions, ideas, expectations, and relationship behavior.

The theoretical section introduces romantic comedies as a movie genre. It presents the history of the genre, key practices and approaches, and typical characteristics. The work further describes how audio-visual media can potentially influence the audience, presents major theoretic approaches to audience research, and summarizes current knowledge and results in the field of the influence of romantic comedies. The following practical section shows the process and results of the research, which was done using a mixed approach including mainly interviews with young adults. In contrast to previous research, this work emphasized a gender-equal research sample to describe the influence on men as well, even though they are not the primary target group. The interviews focused on different aspects of romantic comedies' consumption, respondents' attitudes toward real romantic relationships, their belief in romantic myths, and their perception of characters' behavior in romantic comedies. The practical section of the paper includes a brief analysis of the content of selected romantic comedies: *Grease* (1978), *Pretty Woman* (1990), *Love Actually* (2003), *500 Days of Summer* (2009), and *Friends with Benefits* (2011).

15:25-15:50

69510 | *Re-Investigation of Cinematic Narrator: An Analysis of Japanese Film Narratage*

Bawuk Respati, Jakarta Institute of the Arts, Indonesia

Nurbaiti Fitriyani, Jakarta Institute of Arts, Indonesia

This research re-questions the concept of cinematic narrator, in order to evaluate the understanding towards narrative cinema and its operations. Through a case study on the feature film *Narratage* (2017), this research attempts to problematize how film arranges the logic of its storytelling through narrative structure and narration, as well as how the elements of film style contribute to the narrativity of the cinema. To answer these questions, a narrative analysis based on plot segmentation and close textual reading is used to read *Narratage*. Based on the result of the analysis, it could be argued that the cinematic narrator does not only refer to the "figure of the storyteller", but instead relates more widely with how the audiovisual enunciation is utilized to form the narrative itself.

15:50-16:15

67704 | *The Awakening of Jacob, an Orchestral Work From Krzysztof Penderecki: Crossing Paths Between Avant-Garde and Neo-Romantic Aesthetics*

Luís Raimundo, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas - NOVA FCSH, Portugal

According to renowned Polish composer Krzysztof Penderecki (1933-2020), his orchestral composition *The Awakening of Jacob*, premiered in 1974, defines a decisive breaking point in his musical style. However, despite its undeniable artistic and historical relevance, there are no musicological studies that approach this work analytically and, as a result, reveal which technical and stylistic aspects might define the new creative path that began in Penderecki's music back then. The current study intends to address these questions, by exposing some of the idiosyncrasies of the aforementioned work from an analytical angle, while focusing on dominant musical aspects of Penderecki's artistic production from the 1960s and 1970s, namely the specific use of textural elements, sound masses, harmonic/vertical structures, and use of drones/pedal points. Following a brief historical context, *The Awakening of Jacob* will be presented through a comparative analytical study with works from the preceding period, such as *Anaklasis* (1960), *Polymorphia* (1961), *Fluorescences* (1962), *De Natura Sonoris 1 and 2* (1966, 1971), and the *1st Symphony* (1973), allowing several of the affiliations with *The Awakening Of Jacob* to emerge. The main purpose of this paper, and its expressive contribution to the field of Penderecki's studies, is to present a genealogy of this composition, revealing which specific aspects are inherited from Penderecki's creative past—from the so-called sonoristic period—and how it contains the seeds of what would become known as his neo-romantic phase.

16:15-16:40

67724 | *The Perception of Music Textural Aspects on Modern Orchestral Music: A Case Study*

Luís Raimundo, Center for the Sociology & Aesthetics of Music (CESEM) & Foundation for the Sciences and Technologies (FCT), Portugal  
Ricardo Mestre, University of Algarve & Aberta University, Center of Investigation in Arts and Communication (CIAC), Portugal

It is an empirically assumed fact that some of the music written in the last decades – particularly the commonly called modern classical – poses, on the aesthetic level, major difficulties for the common listener, and that some of these compositions remain largely misunderstood by most of the public, valued only by a restricted group of specialized listeners. However, it remains to understand which peculiar aspects exert either repulsion or attraction on the public, and consequently, how certain types of music structures are sensorially grasped by people. The present study is based on the auditory reactions of a group of human subjects to a set of musical excerpts extracted from orchestral compositions by composers such as Penderecki, Ligeti, Xenákis, Georg Haas, or Peter Ruzicka. The multimodal approach used in this study is based on sensory aspects from the auditory, visual, tactile, and emotional domains, articulated through semantic descriptors. Thus, it is intended to provide a renewed perspective on how listeners, in general, apprehend certain musical structures from modern orchestral music. The study will mostly focus on textural aspects such as "sound masses", sound continuums, but also timbres and register layers, extracted from orchestral works written in about the last fifty years. This paper will expose the analysis of data extracted from an online survey applied to about fifty subjects – of several age groups, levels of education, and musical knowledge – drawing conclusions about how people listen to and perceive the meanings in the orchestral music created by the aforementioned



# Virtual Presentations

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# ACAH 2023 Virtual Poster Presentations

## Aesthetics, Design

67572 | *Land Art Creation and Environmental Space Beautification*

Yi-Ting Kuo, Jen-Teh Junior College of Medicine, Nursing and Management, Taiwan

The research purpose of this paper is to study the influences of land art creation on the beautification of environmental space and the aesthetics of life. Artists use their experience to create land artworks in urban squares, manhole covers, and rural pastoral fields. The research methods in this paper are to classify the themes of the works of land art creation into four parts: culture, life, city, and nature, and survey opinions of 30 subjects on the works of land art by a questionnaire. Using subjective rating scales to investigate the opinions of 30 college students on landscape artworks, the subjects were 15 males and 15 females. The research tool used independent sample t-test SPSS statistics, and  $p \leq 0.05$  reached significance. The research results show the opinions of subjects that the works of land art are combined with local elements to establish the human concepts of cultural preservation. The works of land art creation improve the public space and the environmental space of the city and nature beautification and innovation. Through the process of appreciation, the activities of the Land Art Festival enhance humans' aesthetic experience of life and spirit. Land art creation and environmental space beautification promote the benefits of urban tourism and strengthen cultural development. This paper concludes that landscape artworks can beautify the environment and space, enhance the aesthetics of people's life, preserve local culture and promote urban tourism development.

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## ACSS2023 Virtual Poster Presentations

### Economics and Management

70474 | *The Causal Effect of Density of Marijuana Dispensaries on Housing Values in Los Angeles, California – Applications of Quasi-experimental Approaches*

James Yoo, California Baptist University, United States

The study investigates the causal impacts of density (number of dispensaries/square mile) of marijuana dispensaries, using hedonic methods. Using 8,772 arms-length property sales that occurred between 2009-2016, in the city of Los Angeles, California, the study estimated quasi-experimental hedonic price models (difference-in-difference regression) and matching estimation method, to explore the capitalized effects of varying levels of marijuana dispensary density on the nearby property values. The results from quasi-experimental specifications (matching models) show residential houses located higher density of marijuana dispensaries are approximately 4.7%-15.2% (6.3%-19%) more expensive than identical houses located within lower density of marijuana dispensaries.

### Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology

68680 | *Support Required of Healthcare Professionals to Prevent Filicide and Abandonment After Isolated Childbirth: Consideration of Intentions and Actions that Contradict the Intent to Commit a Crime*

Yumiko Yamazaki, Kawasaki City College of Nursing, Japan

This study reviews data from the trials on filicide and abandonment after isolated delivery intentions and on actions contrary to the intention to commit a crime in order to understand the situation of mothers. In addition, it aims to address the associated issues to prevent crime from the perspective of healthcare professionals involved in childbirth.

The legal database was searched from April 1 to June 30, 2022, using the keywords "birth", "abandonment", "guilt", "and "judgment date 2012–2021". Among the trials investigated, four cases were included in a study in which the findings of fact specifically indicated intentions and actions that contradicted the intent of filicide and abandonment after isolated birth. These precedents were examined by compiling information about the newborn's father, the time of conception and delivery, and the newborn.

In some cases, mother's willingness to take care of their children and hesitation to kill them for a moment by seeing their children were indicated.

- 1) If healthcare professionals is aware of a pregnant mother, continue to be involved.
- 2) To recognize and support mothers' feelings in the process of imagining their lives with children.
- 3) Further information on the feelings of mothers at the time of the offense is accumulated.
- 4) With regard to the poverty issue that exists in the background, the perspective of the social security system will also be considered.

### Psychology & Social Psychology

68505 | *The Relationship Between Conception Risk Across the Menstrual Cycle and Altruistic Behavior*

Ryoko Takikawa, Waseda University, Japan

Yasuyuki Fukukawa, Waseda University, Japan

There is a growing interest in the effects of changes in conception risk across the menstrual cycle on interpersonal attitudes. The purpose of this study was to examine whether altruistic behavior is different depending on conception risks. An online survey was conducted on a total of 94 Japanese female university students. Conception risk was assessed based on self-reported information regarding days since the last menstrual period. Altruistic behavior was measured from participants' answers to a questionnaire regarding altruistic behavior towards three personal relationships, i.e., family members, friends and acquaintances, and strangers. Variables related to perceived vulnerability to disease (PVD) and fear of rape were also measured from the questionnaire. ANOVA indicated that the interaction effect of conception risk  $\times$  PVD was statistically significant. Among women with high risk of conception, altruistic behavior score toward strangers was greater when their PVD score was high. ANOVA also indicated that conception risk  $\times$  fear of rape was statistically significant. Among women with high risk of conception, altruistic behavior score for all personal relationships was lower when their fear of rape score was low. The results remained significant even after controlling for menstrual regularity and low-dose oral contraceptive use. The findings of the study may provide new insights into interpersonal attitudes, especially intergroup biases in women.

### Sociology

70599 | *Analysis of Factors Hampering Post-Corona Tourism Activities in Japan*

Soji Lee, Tokai University, Japan

Famous tourist destinations such as Kyoto have been plagued by overtourism before COVID-19 in Japan. Due to the concentration of many foreigners in specific tourist spots, the daily lives of residents have been hindered by bad manners. The number of tourists has decreased sharply during COVID-19, and the government has developed tourism support measures such as "Go To Travel" aimed at revitalizing tourism activities. However, repeated corona infections continued, and dissatisfaction with the national policy at that time continued. In 2023, restrictions on the movement of people around the world have been abolished, and tourism activities are becoming active. In Japan, two major issues are being discussed in relation to tourism activities after COVID-19. The first is negative remarks at tourist destinations related to tourist manners. Negative feelings toward tourists are being expressed on social media such as not wearing masks and having large conversations even in closed spaces. Secondly, there is the problem of labor shortages, not only for tourist spots, but for tourism activities in general. Japan's declining population and economic recession have led to a labor shortage. This study analyzes these negative factors for tourism activities. Our previous research has analyzed the factors that lead to the occurrence of individual activities that are regarded as resilience during COVID-19. Resilience activities can be regarded as an attempt to respond to unexpected changes in the environment, and we believe that there is a possibility that it will be a solution to Japan's unique tourism obstacles.

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# ACSS2023 Virtual Poster Presentations

## Teaching and Learning

70521 | *A Necessary Challenge to Avoid Missing the Turning Point to Avoid Medical Malpractice*  
Yumiko Yamazaki, Kawasaki City College of Nursing, Japan

This study analyzed perinatal medical malpractice court cases in Japan between 1999 and 2021, especially those where midwives were found negligent in cases involving the use of labor-inducing medication. The aim was to identify the turning points where adverse events could have been avoided and examine the necessary measures to prevent missing these turning points.

Two cases of successful plaintiff's verdicts where the midwife's fault was recognized during the use of labor-inducing medication were found.

Case 1: LEX/BD Document No. 28060137, Fukuoka District Court, July 29, 1999.

Case 2: LEX/BD Document No. 28091003, Kobe District Court, September 30, 2003.

In both cases, the turning points where the adverse events could have been avoided were related to the midwife's failure to properly evaluate the situation and make critical judgments, such as deciding whether to increase the dose of labor-inducing medication, fitting an electronic fetal heart rate monitoring device and interpreting the results, and observing the delivery progress. To prevent medical errors, midwives must engage in ongoing education and training, practice effective communication and collaboration with healthcare providers, refer to guidelines to minimize the risk of medical errors, and accurately record patient information. The findings are deemed useful for modern medicine as they highlight the importance of midwives' responsibilities in preventing medical errors during labor and delivery.

# ACAH2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

## Aesthetics, Design

70533 | *Color Development Trend of Modern Clothing in China from 1993 to 2023: Take "Hempel Award" as an Example*  
Xinyu Wang, Qingdao University, China

Modern clothing design in China started late, but has developed rapidly in a relatively short period of time and has undergone tremendous changes, which can be reflected especially in the colors of clothing. The colors of clothing can reflect the identity, emotions, aesthetics and many other aspects of the wearer. By analyzing the changes and development of colors in modern Chinese clothing, trends and patterns can be summarized, from which the aesthetic preferences of Chinese people at different times and the impact of China's development on the fashion industry can be studied. In order to achieve the purpose of the study, this project chose the most influential Chinese fashion design competition "Hempel Award" as the object of the study, through the finalists of the "Hempel Award" in previous years to reflect the Chinese clothing. The "Hempel Award" has been held for 30 years since 1993, and numerous famous Chinese fashion designers and professors have won the award, witnessing the development of China's fashion industry and influencing it. This project uses the method of semantic differential to quantify the image data of clothing and present the results through data visualization. Through this project, it can be found that the application of colors in modern Chinese clothing design is influenced by social development, with certain trends and patterns that reflect the aesthetic changes of Chinese people.

## Ethnicity, Difference, Identity

67181 | *Socio-Anthropological Analysis of Marriage and Family Among Mosuo Community in China*  
Rosalie Palaroan, Wenzhou Kean University, China  
Hanning Wang, Wenzhou Kean University, China  
Wei Zhou, Wenzhou Kean University, China  
Hang Li, Wenzhou Kean University, China  
Li Minhui, Wenzhou Kean University, China  
Yu Yiping, Wenzhou Kean University, China

The Mosuo people live in the mountainous region of southwest China, on the border of Yunnan and Sichuan provinces, in the Lugu Lake area. This group has been under-represented in the field of research which often resulted to exclusion of some social services. Marriage has often been the subject of study among anthropologist all over the world. This study will investigate the construction of marriage, familial patterns of Mosuo rural community and analyze their special marital status, practices, and functions of marriage using System theory and Functionalist theory. Fifty Mosuo families in China are chosen as participants of the study. This research will use qualitative approach, to enable the researchers to identify some unexpected issues that may arise during data collection. In this research, a theoretical paradigm will be established as a frame of reference in interpreting research findings. The researchers will use ethnographic methods to understand the problem deeper, supplemented by participant observation, in-depth interviews, focus groups, and textual analysis to qualitatively collect anthropological data. The collection of first-hand data can provide an extensive understanding of the marital patterns and family structures of Mosuo community. The expected outcome of this study is a systematic analysis of the family structure and marriage system of the Mosuo people from the socio-anthropological perspective. In addition, this may improve the record of racial and ethnic groups in China for societal awareness and future involvement of Mosuo community for policy formulation and practices implications. The data obtained can be used by future researchers, local government, and concerned authorities to become more tolerant of diversity.

## Globalisation

67686 | *The Way to Global Peace: A Buddhist Perspective*  
Vivek Sharma, Jammu University, India

Global peace is a model of freedom, peace and pleasure among and within all nations and people. Global peace is an ideal of terrestrial non-violence by which nations keenly cooperate, either voluntary or by virtue of a system of governance that prevents conflict. The term is occasionally used to refer to a closure/end of enmity amongst all humanity. The fundamental goal of Buddhist is peace not only in the world, but also in all worlds. Many Buddhist believes that world peace can only be achieved if we first establish peace within our minds. The Buddha taught that peaceful minds lead to peaceful speech and peaceful action. If the minds of living being are at peace, the world will be at peace. Buddhism puts forward the notion that people can live in peace and harmony only if they abandon negative emotion such as anger in their minds and develop positive emotions such as love and compassion, tolerance, peaceful co-existence etc. The key Buddhist value of 'mettā', 'karunā', 'muditā', and 'upekkhā', can establish a life of harmony and peace on the earth. The four noble truths of the Buddha show the path to overcome suffering caused by the wheel of Samsāra. The Buddhist way is not dependent on external authority but on personal practice and insight. If we amalgamate the Buddha's teaching in our daily life, we will be capable to solve all our inner problems and achieve a truly peaceful mind. Without inner peace, outer peace is not possible. If we first establish peace inside our minds by schooling in spiritual paths, outer peace will come naturally. Global peace will never be achieved except we first establish peace within our own minds. We can send so-called 'peacekeeping forces' into areas of conflict, but peace cannot be binding from the external with guns. Only by creating peace within our mind and helping others do the same can we hope to achieve peace in this globe. The proposed research paper will be elaborate on the above-said topic

## Language, Linguistics

68957 | *Politeness Strategies Among University Students in Myanmar*  
Khin Myat Myat Thwe, University of Mandalay, Myanmar

This present research investigates the politeness strategies used by Myanmar Universities students while they are trying to request something from others. In order to collect the primary data, the researcher conducted surveys 200 students from 12 Universities during 2019-2022 academic year. The collected data are classified in accordance with the theory of politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson. The aim of this research is to examine whether there is significant difference between male and female students in the use of politeness strategies and the correlation between language, gender and culture. The results of statistical analysis reveal that male students (over 60%) prefer to use negative politeness strategies and female students from Myanmar prefer to use positive politeness strategies more than negative.

# ACAH2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

## Literary Arts Practices

69545 | *Acts of Faith: A Braided Autoethnography*  
Marc Nair, School of the Arts, Singapore

This creative-critical paper takes the broad strokes of belief and explores various personal experiences, grounding memory through diverse narratives. In the social sciences, the idea of multiple selves (Lester, 2010) offers how the mind is made up of subselves that account for the co-existence of conflicting desires or forces. In this paper, the focus is on how a supposedly rational being responds to and expresses diverse manifestations of faith.

This paper structures lived experiences through three autoethnographic strands that are braided around the phrase 'Acts of Faith':

1. Falling victim to a job scam while acting in a YouTube show for children
2. Trying to raise someone from the dead in the tradition of Christian Evangelical faith healing
3. Autoethnography as a scholarly act of faith

The braided essay (Miller & Paola, 2004), in creative non-fiction, is a form that situates two or more disparate narratives, twining them through theme or image. It is a form that isn't meant to make logical connections between the strands, rather, like a metaphor, makes the reader work to probe at a possible range of meanings. In 'Acts of Faith', the multiple selves approach is not based on dissociation but on creative expression through autoethnography, which offers a complex and messy approach that is often more authentic than traditional academic writing (Moriarty, 2013). It attempts to find new ways to tell stories while embracing researcher subjectivity (Ellis and Bochner, 2000), acknowledging that there are multiple lenses through which the self can process experience.

## Literature/Literary Studies

67961 | *Sociocultural Waray Traits in the Poems of Voltaire Oyzon, Harold Mercurio, Janis Claire Salvacion, Victor Sugbo and Neil Lopido*  
Maria Belinda Lora, Eastern Visayas State University, Philippines

This literary study investigates the Waray Visayan sociocultural traits in five select contemporary Waray Visayan poems, "Gab-i" ("Night") by Voltaire Oyzon, "Ayaw Pagpudla an Tuog" ("Don't Cut the Tuog") by Harold Mercurio, "Hingyap" ("Desire") by Victor Sugbo, "Kahayag" ("Light") by Janis Claire Salvacion, and "Ha Salog" ("By the River") by Neil Lopido. Specifically, it explores the poetic visions revealing the Waray Visayan sociocultural traits; the mimetic visions expressing the persona-addressee transactions; and the dominant figurative language supporting the visions employing the qualitative method especially mimetic and sociocultural analyses through textual analysis. Findings reveal the poetic visions expressing the Waray sociocultural traits of enduring selfless love; respect for all forms of life and environment protection, and honoring elders' wishes; love and nurturing of parents and elders as guide and light in life; the heart's yearning for home; and like nature, life and love have seasons and can ebb and flow like a river. In conclusion, poetic visions reveal the traits of sentimentality, love of nature, Waray ferocity and resilience, resignation and patience, respect for elders, the Waray's deep sense of utang nga bu-ot (debt of gratitude), palabra de honor (keeping one's word), honoring the covenant of mutual coexistence between the "seen" and the "unseen", religious duality and belief in superstitions, attachment to and love for inherited land, Waray family cohesiveness and filial love, Waray quaint sense of humor, hope in action, strong sense of nostalgia, and tendency to be pensive and indulge in daydreaming, all expressed in exquisite figurative language.

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

71258 | *The Representation of Women During the Korean Military Regime Era: Focusing on Female Ghosts (Guisin) in TV Series*  
Mikyung Bak, Heian Jogakuin University, Japan

The Japanese ghost Yurei and the Korean ghost Guisin are similar in a typical visual image, but they are rather different in character; Guisin heavily reflects motherhood and Confucian values, while Yurei not so much. It is my understanding that Korean movies in the post-war era and TV dramas in the military regime era played important roles in formalizing such a characterization of Guisin. Several scholars have already suggested that many features of Guisin are derived from Yurei, and my former study also explored how Yurei were represented in Japanese film in those eras. This presentation aims at elucidating the reality of Korean society and women in the military regime era (1960–1993) by focusing on how the life and character of Guisin were depicted in the episodes of the popular TV drama series "Hometown Legends", which were based on Korean folktales. Specifically, I analyze three types of ghost; the "virgin Guisin", the "good wife and wise mother Guisin", and the "widow Guisin". The analysis will reveal that those Guisins are characterized or bound by the values of motherhood and Confucianism and that such a characterization stems from the military government's seclusion policy and censorship as well as the overall atmosphere of Korean society at that time. Furthermore, I review the episodes of the TV drama series "Hometown Legends" from the perspective of "Han", which is said to be the unique feature of the sentiment of Korean people.

## Other Arts

68512 | *Concepts, Creation of New Realities, and Collaborative Work in Mixed Reality*  
Jorge Alexandre Carvalho Marques, University of Porto, Portugal

This article intends to introduce the reader to a historical overview of technology as Mixed Reality (RM) and also to indicate artists that the author found relevant during his research for the group exhibition "Coação Pictórica", which took place at Casa dos Crivos in Braga, Portugal, in 2021. It also addresses authors such as Deleuze, Baudrillard and Lévy who deal with the theme of the virtual, going to study works that reflect on whether we live in a simulation, through the author Nick Bostrom, which influenced the construction of worlds in the works presented. The analysis of the pieces produced in the exhibition culminates in an awareness that this is a work that works on a spectrum within the RM, where different spheres of knowledge share intentions to obtain artistic works of this nature and its framework as a work open to the public is considered into account, through experimentation in this field by the author of this article and the existing literature on the subject. The future of art is outlined by new paradigms that emphasize the sensorial aspect, far beyond the visual aspect, being able to intervene in the other senses, such as hearing, touch and smell. We can deliver these interactions using technology like MR to blend the real world with virtual environments. There are some pending challenges of technology, of a cooperative work between artists, engineers and programmers and between the premise of creating new realities that allow artists to expand the physical world.



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## ACAH2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

### Other Humanities

67776 | *The Effect of Situational Task Differences in Virtual Reality on the Social Skills Learning Behavior and Effectiveness of Students with Autism*

Chia Chi Yeh, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan  
Ying-Ru Meng, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

Through the drawing style and presentation of virtual reality scenes and characters, observe students' reactions and acceptance of the learning process. The teaching object is 20 elementary school students with autism. The teaching years are 2019 and 2022, respectively, each teaching time is about 30~40 minutes, 1-2 times a week, and the introductory course students receive eight times. Students in unexpected situations course accepted six times. The research method is a quasi-experimental design combined with semi-structured interviews, and the analysis methods are descriptive statistics and t-tests. The research results from "learning behavior," "learning effect," and "Design of the virtual scene." We find that students' learning behavior includes: 1. Environmental familiarity affects self-attitude; 2. The student's increased dependence on virtual characters. The performance of students' learning outcomes includes: 1. The social skill performance items of basic tasks in this course have increased, but the tasks of unexpected situations have increased slightly; 2. "Primary and Secondary School Social Skills Behavior and Character Scale (SSBCS)" was tested after implementing the basic tasks. It found that inappropriate social skills behaviors of students' were significantly improved, but after the execution of the unexpected task, has no noticeable improvement; 3. "Accommodating the environment" in the "Social skills effectiveness survey" is the item that has improved the most in basic tasks. In unexpected situations, "Accommodating with oneself" has improved significantly. Design of virtual scene: Students with autism will be unable to adapt to the problem due to switching the screen.

69631 | *Self-concept and Perceived Social Support as Predictors of Self-esteem Among Students in a Malaysian University*

Muhammd Az-zuhri Zayed, Management & Science University, Malaysia  
Shabina Rehman, Management & Science University, Malaysia  
Norhisham Binti Mohamad, Management & Science University, Malaysia  
Nuraqilah Nadjwa Miskam, Management & Science University, Malaysia  
Ooi Boon Keat, Management & Science University, Malaysia

The purpose of this study is to examine the association of self-concept, and perceived social support, on self-esteem and gender difference in self-esteem among students in a private university in Malaysia. The objectives of this study are (1) To identify the relationship between self-concept and self-esteem (2) To determine the relationship between perceived social support and self-esteem, and (3) To measure the differences in self-esteem between male and female students. The study utilized quantitative methods. A total of 197 students participated in the study. The results showed that there was no significant relationship between self-concept and self-esteem. Rather, it was found that there is a significant relationship between perceived social support and self-esteem. Additionally, there was a significant mean difference in the levels of self-esteem between the male and female students, where male has higher self-esteem compared to female students. The concept of self is a common topic in Western settings but not much has been established in the Malaysian context, which is what this study intends to discover. The study suggests that educational institution should serve as a strong social support platform for its student, to enrich their well-being as well as to promote self-esteem.

### Teaching and Learning

68379 | *Music and the ESL Classroom: Problems and Possibilities*

Victor Jose Rodriguez, Beijing Institute of Technology, China  
Ang-Cheng Kris Ho, Hong Kong Business University, China

This article seeks to investigate real-time classroom uses of music in ESL language education. We focus on two partially overlapping methodologies: one that assumes that music and language constitute two different cognitive realms that could speak to each other, and another that grounds instruction on what it perceives are fundamental aspects both share as languages. We tentatively refer to the first one as a traditional mode of teaching where students fine-tune their language skills by a critical analysis of musical pieces, by the use of song lyrics for instruction, or by the historical examinations of musical genres. Second, we look at how the use of English education for music students thrives on the assumption that English and music are both modes of communication that share a common foundation. Here faculty focus on rhythm or intonation to ground their teaching. We intend thus the provide a more complex categorization of music in ESL pedagogy that may lay the groundwork for both theoretical growth and classroom practical use. This research integrates classroom observation, faculty interviews, and student feedback as sources of information with a mixed-methods approach.

70095 | *An Empirical Investigation on Perception of Organizational Politics, Job Stress & Job Satisfaction Among Academicians in Pakistan Using Second-order Construct*

Faisal Ur Rehman, University of East London, United Kingdom  
Maleeha Ashraf, University of Greenwich, United Kingdom  
Mashal Wattoo, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan  
Sidra Sidra, University of Northampton, United Kingdom

The level of job satisfaction of academics remains an important area of research for academicians and academic institutions priority. Therefore, the reason for conducting the study is to investigate the influence of perceptions of organizational politics (POP) and job stress (JST) on job satisfaction (JS) among academicians. Based on the social exchange theory (SET), a research framework is created to establish logical relationships between endogenous and exogenous variables. SET explain that employees behave according to the social response they receive from management. To conduct the analysis, data was collected from 260 teachers from different universities in Punjab, Pakistan, using psychometric questionnaires. SmartPLS version 3.3.3 software is used to evaluate the measurement and structural models to check the reliability, validity and relationship between variables. The rationale behind using this software was that all variables (formative construct) are used as higher order construct (dimensions against each variable) and SmartPLS software provide useful results and the studies on these variables as second order construct are scarce in literature. The results shows that POP has a significant and negative effect on JS and a significant positive relation with JST, while a significant negative effect was observed between JST and JS. The findings provided useful insight for stakeholders and policy makers to focus on issues and to develop an organizational structure to eliminate the influence of POP in academic institutions. Limitations and future recommendations are also presented to pave the new ways for further research in the same area.

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## ACAH2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

70270 | *Assessing Metacognitive Strategies of Pre-service Post Millennial Teachers*

Dewi Novita, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Didi Sukyadi, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

This study aims to examine the impact of Metacognitive strategies and culturally familiar text on the students' utilization of reading strategies. The participants in this research comprised 53 first year novice pre-service teachers. In order to collect the data for the study, the researcher used the SORS questionnaire and a personal open-ended interview. The study also employed data triangulation to validate and cross-check the data gathered using field notes and member checking. The finding of the study revealed that the students were highly aware of utilizing Metacognitive strategies. Among the sub-scales of Metacognitive strategies, the supporting reading strategies are the students' most frequently used strategies, followed by global reading strategies and problem-solving strategies. Next, the findings showed that the students could learn and apply most reading strategies they need to comprehend their reading. Specifically, from the treatment and the questionnaire result, it was found that the students who are low-level learners utilized support strategies like using a dictionary to translate and understand the words they read; and taking notes to help them understand what they read.

### Visual Arts Practices

68457 | *Zen Influence and Denial: Ambivalence in the Painting Practice of Lao Lianben*

Mark Louie Lugue, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

Filipino artist Lao Lianben's practice (b. 1948) has been highly associated with the aesthetics of Zen (translated 'Chan' from Chinese, 禪宗), which subsequently hardened into an individual artistic style. The paper locates it alongside the geopolitical history of Zen and what is now called 'Zen art' through tracing the practices that the artist categorically cited as his influences: painter-monk Fachang Muqi (牧谿, b. unknown, d. 1269) and painter Mark Tobey (b. 1890, d. 1976). Viewing how Zen was remediated from China to Japan and to the United States of America through this gesture, Lao's practice can be adjudged to be at times indifferent and co-operative to these geopolitical maneuvers which propagated Zen's potential in nation-building and its secularism. However, Lao's participation to the larger "Zen art" discourse can be differentiated through examining his later denials of the influence of Zen. This ambivalence can be interpreted as his deployment of a secularism that established distance from the philosophical thought out of 'a will to care' for it. This reveals his position of in-between-ness as Filipino-Chinese, specifically as someone who was making sense of a transforming culture that he cannot categorically subsume into egotistical gestures of Othering. Furthermore, by examining Lao's practice in relation to Zen/Chan Buddhism, the study centers the discussion to manifestations of 'Zen-influenced' art that may be considered peripheral and collateral to the primary (and canonical) trajectory of its history.

# ACSS2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

## Cognitive and Behavioral Sciences

70191 | *A Preliminary Study of Zang Feng Behavior in Chinese Organizations*  
You-Jie Ji, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan  
Chung-Jen Chien, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

In Chinese culture, humility is a moral aspiration for the ideal personality. Showing humility helps to build good relationships and make a good impression on others. By hiding one's strengths and accomplishments in an organization, one not only avoids the attention of others but also gains appreciation and respect. The behavior of Zang Feng (藏鋒) is a fairly obscure principle in Chinese organizations. Although previous research has described humility, it has been expressed in relatively indirect ways, such as attribution bias and self-presentation. Furthermore, most of the previous studies focus on student participants, and the discussion theme is mainly focusing on academic achievement. However, the field of Chinese organizations is a work environment that emphasizes performance and productivity. In addition to cooperating with others, individuals in the field also have some kind of competitive relationship. The concept of humility in Chinese organizations should be different from that of school situations; previous findings may not generalize to the organizational context. To fill this gap, this study attempts to focus on the conceptual connotation of Zang Feng behavior in Chinese organizations by establishing a preliminary definition. We collected 115 incidents from the open questionnaire. Through a literature review and qualitative data analysis, we established a two-dimension model of Zang Feng behavior. This study aims to investigate under what circumstances and for what purposes individuals in Chinese organizations exhibit Zang Feng behavior and to provide a clear definition and description of humility behaviors in the Chinese workplace as a reference for subsequent research.

## Cultural and Media Studies

70618 | *YouTube Shorts as the Inner Dynamic of Strategically Changes to Channel Owners*  
Kuan-Lun Su, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

This study explores Shorts as a dynamic of propelling changes within the inner ecosystem of YouTube and interprets relations by analyzing the discourse surrounding the launch of YouTube Shorts from the collected YouTuber episodes in Taiwan. Institutionally, native video content producers on YouTube have continuously adapted to regulatory conditions from platforms before Shorts and concerning issues including copyright filtering, content restrictions, revenue sharing mechanisms, and changes of algorithms. With the rising trend of short video platforms such as TikTok and IG Reels in the competition market, YouTube launched its similar service, YouTube Shorts, in September 2020. The Shorts service, which limits the length of videos to 60 seconds and allows for advertising revenue sharing, was launched in Taiwan in July 2021. The study suggests that the Shorts service has had a significant impact on local YouTube channel owners who have chosen YouTube as their primary revenue platform, and they might adopt strategies in response since YouTube Shorts breaks a certain balance. Dynamics for changes include the reposting of content from other short video platforms to YouTube, which intensifies competition for earning the audience's attention as a means of monetization. In addition, opaque algorithm rules and concerns about promotion frequency require channel producers to squeeze more time to reversion short formats of publishes or use shorts to enforce their channel advertisement. The content production and consumption on YouTube are progressing in shaping a new landscape.

## Economics and Management

68589 | *Towards An Operational Conceptual Framework for Thai Community Enterprises*  
Thanisa Sirithaporn, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand

Social Innovation and Social Enterprises have increasingly come to the fore in both academic scholarship and more directly and pragmatically in terms of best practices that may be adopted to allow small scale social enterprises to overcome significant hurdles that inhibit their ability to become self-sustaining entities. In Thailand, such enterprises have had a significantly longer heritage in part due to necessity and the lack of government support. Yet despite the more extensive range and diversified nature of such community enterprises (CE) the record is woefully poor with the vast preponderance out of operation within 2 years of forming. This research seeks to draw from the extant literature and synthesise various strands towards a more comprehensive conceptual framework that can both add to our theoretical understanding but also provide scalable, actionable, and affordable policy recommendations for those managers and social entrepreneurs to better grow their CE. The framework is grounded around 5 theories/concepts (i) Social Innovation Concept (ii) Nicholls and Murdock (2012) framework of social innovation process (iii) The External Linkages, Collaboration and Cross-Sector Interactions (iv) Teece's (2007) Resources and Dynamic Capabilities model and (v) Porter & Kramer (2011) Creating Shared Value model. Critically, the model will focus on seizing and selecting, Implementation and Sustaining. It is the last of which that has proven most problematic for Thai CE and thus will be weighted accordingly in the proposed framework. The framework will be tested and refined through a sequential research design among small Thai community enterprises in the Agri sector.

68839 | *Impact of Climate Change and Economic Activity on Philippine Agriculture: A Cointegration and Causality Analysis*  
Jennifer Madonna Dait, Ifugao State University, Philippines

Climate change impact is particularly severe in developing countries like the Philippines mainly because of low incomes, geographic state or condition, dependence on climate-sensitive sectors and inadequate capability to adapt to global warming. This paper aimed at analyzing the risk posed by climate change using climatic variables on Philippine agriculture. Likewise, it focused on the empirical measurement of the hypothesized relationship between agricultural output and the condition or predicted economic variables. This paper employed not only the Cobb-Douglas production function using time series data from 1980 to 2014 but also the modeling techniques - Cointegration and Granger causality to simulate the impact of changes of the aforementioned variables on output of Philippine agriculture. Results show that only three variables indicated considerable significance on agricultural production in the Philippines based on their respective t-ratios: Agricultural Employment (EA), temperature (TEMP), and La Nina (D1). Other things equally, a 1% rise in agricultural employment paves a 0.2% increase in agricultural production. On the other hand, a 1% increase in temperature, ceteris paribus, decreases agricultural production by 0.08%. Correspondingly, the incidence of El Nino, other things equally, decreases agricultural output by 0.02%. The other variables are not statistically significant but are interpreted in the same way. With this, government expenditure should be redirected toward R&D in agriculture to improve resilience, competence and sustainability of the agriculture sector.

# ACSS2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

## Economics and Management

70629 | *Exploring the Online Co-Creation Process of Design Thinking from the Perspective of Constructive Controversy Training*  
Wei-Cheng Chao, Institute of Creative Industries Design, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan  
Chia-Han Yang, Institute of Creative Industries Design, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

"Design Thinking"(DT) as a human-oriented problem-solving methodology has been widely discussed in the world. DT is becoming popular in interdisciplinary field and complex problem scope. DT workshops began to be applied around 2010 for heterogeneity team building and co-creation. However, there is still room for improvement in team performance and effectiveness during the co-creation activities in DT process, especially in the new trend of online DT environment or workshop setting due to the pandemic limitation after 2020. The academic discussion of online co-creation process of DT is also still undeveloped. With this perspective, to answer the raised research question regarding the DT team performance in online co-creation process, this research adopts the theoretical perspective of constructive controversy training to develop the online discussion mode for remote DT workshop in online co-creation platform, thereby evaluating the mechanism of online team building and the improvement of team performance through the experiment design of online DT workshop provided by this research. Two interdisciplinary DT teams were selected to participant in this workshop for data collection and analysis as the experimental and control groups in the research design. The research findings reveal the role and influential effect of constructive controversy training before the workshop team building and show how the team performance in the DT process can be improved and adjusted by the constructive controversy elements. This analysis and raised findings are also explained by the framework of SMRC model to identify the team communication ways in the workshop.

## Education and Social Welfare

70395 | *Droughts and Gender Heterogeneity in High School Dropouts in Marginal and Small Agricultural Households in India: Discrete Time Survival Analysis*  
Soumik Biswas, Indian Institute of Management Lucknow Noida Campus, India  
Kaushik Bhattacharya, Indian Institute of Management Lucknow Noida Campus, India

Purpose – We examine whether droughts are differently associated with high school dropout of girls and boys from marginal and small agricultural households compared to other households. While non-agricultural households may adopt a utility maximization framework regarding educational investments, marginal or small agricultural households have to make an additional profit maximization decision regarding production and choice of inputs in their farm including differential deployment of female or male family labour in and outside their farms. Methodology – With discrete-time survival analysis, we examine the association of droughts with the hazards of high school dropout by combining publicly available data from two rounds of the India Human Development Survey ( 2004-05 and 2011-12) with ICRISAT district-level rainfall data for India. Findings – We find that the hazard of dropout of girls from high school significantly reduces in drought years in marginal and small agricultural households while boys in marginal agricultural households face a significantly higher hazard of high school dropout. We observe that the hazard of dropout of girls in marginal agricultural households increases significantly if there was a drought in the previous academic year. Practical implications –Effective policy interventions are needed to provide high school education to all in the face of climate change and increasing drought frequency across India. Originality – We uniquely contribute by combining data from different publicly available datasets and deploying discrete-time survival analysis to bring out the heterogenous relationship between drought and high school dropout of boys and girls in marginal and small agricultural households.

70503 | *Choice of Gender in High School Dropout: A Comparison of MNL and BIMNL Models*  
Soumik Biswas, Indian Institute of Management Lucknow Noida Campus, India  
Kaushik Bhattacharya, Indian Institute of Management Lucknow Noida Campus, India

Purpose – To estimate gender disparity in high school dropouts when households experience financial shocks, this study aims to extend the simple decision-making process of school dropouts to allow for the multiplicity of dropout choices concerning gender in households having exactly one boy and one girl in high school. We also account for heterogeneity in the households choosing the baseline "no dropout" category and resulting bias in the estimated effects of variables by comparing Baseline Inflated Multinomial Logit (BIMNL) models developed by Bagozzi and Marchetti (2017), with Multinomial Logit (MNL) models. Methodology – Filtering households from publicly available India Human Development Survey (IHDS) datasets having exactly one boy and one girl in high school, we estimate MNL and BIMNL models and compare their average partial effects (APE) and econometric performance. Findings – We find that households facing shocks due to marriage or crop failure are more likely to drop out the girl. BIMNL only could capture the association of crop failure with the dropout of girls. Econometrically BIMNL models performed better than MNL. Practical implications – Deployment of these sophisticated econometric tools can enable a more effective examination of gender disparities in school dropouts to draw effective policy interventions in the backdrop of financial shocks due to Covid-19 or geopolitical crises across the world. Originality – This study uniquely contributes by deploying BIMNL models to account for household heterogeneity and resulting baseline bias in the estimated APEs of variables in the context of the multiplicity of dropout choices concerning gender.

## Ethnicity, Difference, Identity

68104 | *Protecting a Minority Culture in a Bilingual Society: The Impact on Canadian Society of Laws Restricting English Use in Quebec*  
Nathaniel Edwards, Yamaguchi National University, Japan

This paper presents the historical context and development of language laws and related government cultural policies in Canada and examines the profound impact on Canadian society of laws restricting English use in the predominantly French-speaking province of Quebec. Landmark Canadian language laws are compared and the effects of such language laws on Canadian society, culture, education, business, politics, and immigration policy are examined. The numerous and significant linguistic, cultural, and political challenges faced by bilingual and multicultural Canadian society are compared with similar situations in other officially bilingual or multilingual countries and societies. The growing influence of English on the evolution of French spoken in Quebec is also addressed. To preserve its unique cultural identity and francophone society, the provincial Quebec government has sought to increase its autonomy from the federal government in a wide range of areas such as language policy and education, leading to political conflict of varying levels of intensity and duration with the federal government (Schnabel, 2022). Language is a fundamental expression of cultural identity in a society, and the disappearance of a language may lead to the extinction of a unique cultural identity. Predictions regarding the future development of language laws are made based on current and historical trends in government policy and on continuing changes in bilingual Canadian society.

# ACSS2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

## 69445 | *Family Members' Handling of Challenging Behaviour of Adult Persons With Intellectual Disability at Home: Strategies That Worked and Alternatives Explored*

Alice N. L. Kwong, School of Health Sciences, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong  
Lisa P. L. Low, School of Health Sciences, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong  
Angela H.Y. Cheng, School of Health Sciences, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong  
Phyllis K.S. Wong, Department of Social Work, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong  
Mimi M.H. Tiu, School of Nursing, St. Teresa's Hospital, Hong Kong  
Maggie Y.C. Wong, School of Health Sciences, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

Background: Caring for adult children with intellectual disabilities (ID) and managing their challenging behaviours (CB) has caused substantial burden for family members. Yet, knowledge of how these challenges are dealt with by parents and siblings when they reside in the same household with the ID person with CB remains scant. Aims: To describe the strategies adopted, support received and alternatives that have been explored by family members to continue caring for persons with ID and CB at home. Methods: This study adopted a qualitative approach using semi-structured interviews. Purposive sampling was used to recruit 15 parents and siblings who were living with a person with ID and CB at home. Thematic content analysis was used. Results: Participants described many aspects of CB and how it was handled. They spoke of prevention of CB, and support received from extended families, community and organisations. While there are no "always-workable" strategies of managing CB, their main concerns were to avoid confronting persons with ID and prevent them and other family members from physical harm. Some participants explored alternative ways of doing things differently such as psychological readjustment and moderating temperaments to better equip themselves to continue the caring process. Conclusion: This study has described lived family experiences of continuous care and tackling CB of adults with ID living at home. These voices have not been prominent in the research literature to this point. The findings of this study highlighted high demands for provision of various community services for these families.

## Globalization and Internationalization

### 70743 | *The Organisational Role of the Translation of the Mission, Vision and Values – International Japanese Companies in Spain*

Carlos Naranjo Bejarano, Doshisha University, Japan  
Philippe Byosiére, University of Doshisha, Japan

Japanese companies advocate their mission, vision and values as the core elements of their organisations. The mission replies to "What does this company exist for?". The mission advocates for the future the company aims to be in a lapse of time of 10-50 years later. While, the values are crucial standards shared through all the company. In this research, from the point of view of international management of Japanese companies, we focused in their presence in Spain, and analysed the translation to the Spanish language of the mission, vision and values of the 23 major Japanese companies listed in the CNN 500 Global Ranking which have local operations in Spain. We analysed quantitatively the Spanish translations, comparing with their Japanese and English versions, and classified in 5 levels of quality. Our results found that only 1 of the companies did a direct translation from Japanese to Spanish, while, even translating from English indirectly, only 8 of the 23 companies had an accurate translation of their mission, vision and values to Spanish. On the other side, 10 of the 23 companies had published an incomplete or wrong translation, and in some cases only the English text was available. These findings stand out the lack of investment and effort of Japanese companies to correctly convey to their global operations these three core elements, that we ponder can result in a miscommunication with their local shareholders, and many others problems, such as the retaining of committed talent, from an organisational side.

## International Relations & Human Rights

### 70075 | *Functions of China International Development Cooperation Agency: Evidence From Aid to Africa*

Ming Mo, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

This paper is aimed to understand the role and function of the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) in China's aid to Africa and the possible reasons behind its characteristics. By examining the performance and contribution of CIDCA at both domestic and international levels, its functions and roles as well as the driving forces behind them are explored. This paper argues that in the field of aid to Africa, CIDCA is regarded as an "ornament" within the domestic political system, while CIDCA plays a powerful role in enhancing international influence. The novelty of this paper lies in a systematic review and analysis of CIDCA's role in African aid, where due to the late establishment of CIDCA, there is not enough literature analysis on CIDCA itself. Theoretically, such an analysis can lead to a better understanding and evaluation of the operating mechanism and empirical effects of China's aid agencies. In practice, some potential institutional reforms could be implemented to promote more effective aid to Africa.

## Journalism and Communications

### 69505 | *Communication as a Social Science*

Igor Klyukanov, Eastern Washington University, United States  
Galina Sinekopova, Eastern Washington University, United States

The study of communication is usually treated as a social scientific discipline. At the same time, it is often placed under the aegis of the 'human science', suggesting it is a discipline within the humanities. Hence, the objective of this presentation is to delineate the nature and scope of communication as a social science per se. To this end, the analytical method is used, which goes back to the ancient Greek philosophy; for instance, in the dialogues of Plato, Socrates is concerned with delineating the meaning of key concepts such as 'justice' and 'soul'. This presentation, based on the ideas from Plato and Aristotle to Comte to Mead to Habermas, views communication as a social science by identifying such unifying concepts as 'individual', 'social relations', 'rules', 'norms', and 'phronesis' – the activity in which action coincides with a person's internal goal. It is argued that we should problematize the study of communication further and focus on what makes us human by investigating what is created through poesis, i.e., something produced outside of oneself through techne. While phronesis belongs to praxis as communicative action and is studied by social science, poesis and techne lie at the basis of culture whereby something meaningful is brought into existence from without through various expressions. Thus, the main output of the presentation is addressing the study of communication as a social science while paving the way to viewing it as a humanities discipline.

# ACSS2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

## Other

70752 | *A Study of the Relationship Between Impostor Syndrome, Internship Experience, and Career Adjustment*  
YanMing Peng, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan  
Yuhsuan Chang, Purdue University, Taiwan

This study examined the relationship between impostor syndrome, internship experience, and career adjustment. The difference between individuals with and without internship experience in terms of impostor syndrome and career adjustment, as well as the positive impact of impostor syndrome in the workplace. The instruments used in this study were the Impostor Syndrome Scale, the Perfectionism Scale, the Avoidance of Inferiority Complexes, and the Career Adapt-Abilities Scale. The main focus of this study was to determine whether the presence or absence of internship experiences had a differential impact on future job search. We analysed 300 questionnaires to see the results. Participants with internship experiences exhibited more impostor symptoms than participants without internship experiences. However, using the Career Adapt-Abilities Scale, participants were able to develop skills and strategies to better manage their impostor syndrome and make the most of their internship experience. After the internship, self-confidence and self-esteem increased, which could have a positive long-term impact on impostor symptoms and career trajectory. In conclusion, recommendations for practitioners and future research are provided based on the findings of this study.

## Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology

67422 | *Of Social Imaginary and Violence: How Did Indonesia Diminish Its Extremist Threat?*  
Paul Carnegie, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei

In the early 2000s, Indonesia witnessed a proliferation of militant terror activity in the wake of Suharto's downfall. Whilst not wanting to downplay the risk posed or the appalling loss wrought by multiple attacks, the worst of the threat predictions largely failed to materialize, at least strategically. It is a situation that raises interesting questions about the ways in which Indonesian policymakers and agencies responded to extremism and diminished their macro-threat environment. By situating militancy in historical and cultural context, this paper explains the long run counter-productive consequences of persistent state-level punitive action. Authorities realized that on their own, the latter measures run too high a risk of alienating and further polarizing the attitudes of oppositional minorities toward the state and wider society. The paper further details the preventative and rehabilitative steps that are now critical components of a more nuanced policy approach. Despite ongoing concerns especially around returnees from Syria, the Indonesian case demonstrates a development in policy that is willing to chart a course between punishment and persuasion. One that is better placed to counter extreme thinking and limit the conditions under which it reproduces.

68581 | *ASEAN – Canada Strategic Partnership: Progress, Element of National Interest, Prospects and the Role of Vietnam*  
Trang Pham, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vietnam  
Hai Nguyen, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vietnam

ASEAN is a prestigious regional organization and an important partner of many countries around the world. While global multilateral institutions have constantly been facing difficulties and challenges, ASEAN has succeeded in maintaining its stable operations and its' central role in the regional cooperative structure. A variety of its' partners has expressed the desire to deepen and promote their partnership with ASEAN, among which Canada just announced its new Indo-Pacific Strategy focusing on the partnership expansion in the Indo-Pacific region and strengthening Canada's ties with ASEAN. Canada's vision is backed by its' commitment to establish a bilateral Canada – ASEAN Strategic Partnership, its' desire to join the regional platforms hosted by ASEAN, such as the East Asia Summit (EAS) and ASEAN Defense Ministers Meeting (ADMM) Plus. However, Canada's efforts do not necessarily match with ASEAN's habit of approaching strategic partnership and it might take a longer way for both parties to meet each others' ends. This paper looks into the progress of this bilateral cooperation towards their Strategic Partnership along with the challenges keeping Canada, in spite of its multiple efforts, not yet becoming a participant in a selection of ASEAN's central events. In addition, this paper also aims to explain the origins of such challenges by considering both sides' national interests as the vital element. By the end of this paper, the authors expect to forecast the path of ASEAN-Canada relations in upcoming period of time and provide suggestions on the role of Vietnam in strengthening Canada's cooperation with ASEAN.

## Psychology & Social Psychology

70480 | *Sources of Anxiety Among Freshman College of Science Students and their Coping Skills to Manage Life Difficulties*  
Rosemarie Tayoto, De La Salle University, Philippines

College is an educational milestone that can be exciting and challenging incredibly for freshman students. Creating a new start may also entail adjusting to the new environment, building positive interactions with peers and professors, keeping up with academic demands, and balancing personal and social life. However, these normal developmental experiences during college may not be easy for all. Literature shows that there was an increase in mental health concerns among college students. Taking this into consideration, this study focuses on identifying the sources of anxiety among freshman College of Science (COS) students and their coping skills to manage life difficulties. A total of 210 participants were enrolled in a non-academic course that was designed to increase mental health literacy and career development among freshman students at a private university in the Philippines. Using the Adolescent Personality Questionnaire (APQ) administered online, data were collected and analyzed through quantitative descriptive design. Results revealed that more than half or 58% received high average to high scores in anxiety. More so, their sources of anxiety were categorized into personal discomfort (discouragement, worry, and poor body image), getting in trouble (anger or aggression, authority problems, and alcohol or drugs), and the context of difficulties (problems at home and school). On a lighter note, 66% of the participants reported having average to a superior level of coping skills. They tend to see themselves as capable and equipped in managing their concerns. In conclusion, the significance of an extensive mental health program at the university is discussed.

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## ACSS2023 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

71026 | *Emotional Stability as Predictor of General Coping Among Engineering Students*  
Maria Cristina Firmante, De La Salle University, Philippines

Emotional stability is defined as the ability of an individual to keep one's emotional balance under pressure. At the same time, coping allows an individual to grow and move forward when dealing with stress. With the academic demand of engineering courses, it is essential to understand emotional stability and general coping, as education can also be stressful. Thus, the main goal of the current study was to investigate the association between emotional stability and general coping among engineering students. A total of 445 students, ages 17-20 years old, participated in the study. Out of 445 students, 217 were male, and 228 were female. Results revealed that students were emotionally stable, with a mean score of 6.66 which can be interpreted as a high average. It means that participants in the current study are at ease in handling problems, can quickly recover from an emotional upset, and are generally satisfied with life. Likewise, the score in general coping also shows a high average with a mean score of 60.40 which means that engineering students have good coping skills that help them tolerate, minimize, and deal with stressful life situations. Moreover, the simple linear regression results show that emotional stability is not a strong predictor for general coping skills. For engineering students in the current study, aside from emotional stability, other factors contribute to their coping skills. But it is still good to note that emotional stability has a direct relationship with general coping as indicated by the regression model.

### Sociology

69518 | *Examining Ageism Faced by Older People in Engaging with Digitalization (A Literature Review)*  
Mirna Rahmadina Gumati, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom

The shift in global age structure has sparked debate among scholars from various disciplines, with the primary focus on ageing as an alarming risk. Ageism has arisen as a result of the media, policymakers, and many academics portraying old age as difficult rather than promoting the critical role of the elderly in society. Rosales and Svensson (2021) argue that ageism is considerably the most undistinguishable form of discrimination compared to sexism and racism as it is engrained in biases that are commonly accepted and rarely challenged in society (p. 82). Older people are increasingly excluded not only in social settings, but also in digital settings.

This paper seeks to identify the diversity of experiences and investigate the barriers related to ageism that impede the elderly from benefiting from digital technologies by reviewing existing literature. The articles prove that digital technologies are not only technical but also social issues. The system and environment have a significant impact on older people's internalization of their ages. Overall, this topic has not received much attention in digital sociology discussions, so there is still a lot of room for further investigation in specific fields, such as examining ageism experienced by older workers in the sharing economy.

### Sociology

70537 | *Economic and Societal Transformation in Corona Pandemic Trapped India*  
Suresh Ghatge, MIT World Peace University (MIT-WPU), India  
Anuradha Parasar, Galgotia University, India

The COVID-19 accident has shown the fragility of our economic and social structures and highlights the necessity for a reevaluation of these areas. This paper's objectives are to evaluate how the outbreak of Covid 19 affected the Indian Economic, to analyse the societal failures faced by India while trapped in the Covid Pandemic, and to discuss the transformational strategies executed by Indian Government to strengthen the economic and social status of India during and post pandemic. There was a focus on qualitative analysis and the use of secondary materials for this study. Studies may be either explanatory (looking for the underlying principles at play) or descriptive (looking at the problem from every perspective), depending on the researcher's goals. Throughout the data analysis process, researchers used both inductive and deductive reasoning to narrow the field down to the most pertinent discoveries. The dread of a new recession and financial disaster has led many people to the conclusion that leaders in healthcare, industry, government, and society at large must show resilience and strength in the face of uncertainty. To ensure that no one is left behind, it is essential to create and alter emergency relief protocols as needed. If the economy is going to recover from this disaster, it is crucial to have plans for both the short and long term. If we want to see businesses with solid foundations and long-term viability succeed, we need a strategy for societal and economic growth that takes into account each industry separately and fosters.

### Sustainability

68259 | *Current Conditions and External Factors Affecting Coffee Producers in Lagawe, Ifugao, Philippines: Impetus for Sustainable Rural Development Framework*  
Client William Malinao, Ifugao State University, Philippines

Rural development requires harnessing existing community assets and expanding local economies while pushing local capabilities to be more efficient and innovative. The current conditions and external factors affecting local coffee producers in Lagawe, Ifugao were investigated as a foundation for a comprehensive framework for a sustainable rural development strategy. A multi-method in a convergent parallel research design with a participatory rural approach was employed to address the research objectives. Data were collected from registered local coffee producers through purposeful-criterion sampling approach, local government unit officials, and government agency representatives through key informant interviews and researcher-made questionnaire administration. Using frequency counts, percentage distribution, and mean, and careful analysis, findings revealed that products produced by local producers are in a good state in terms of the One Town One Product criteria. Coffee producers can access technology, market, and social infrastructures from different government agencies. Areas for improvement were identified based on the OTOP criteria. Finally, a comprehensive framework was proposed to establish sustainable coffee industry viable business for rural development.

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**May 23–27, 2024**

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The Asian Conference on Asian Studies

**May 30–June 2, 2024**

The Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities  
The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences

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The European Conference on Arts & Humanities  
The European Conference on Aging & Gerontology

## Barcelona

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The Barcelona Conference on Arts, Media & Culture

## Kyoto

**October 10–13, 2023**

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## Honolulu

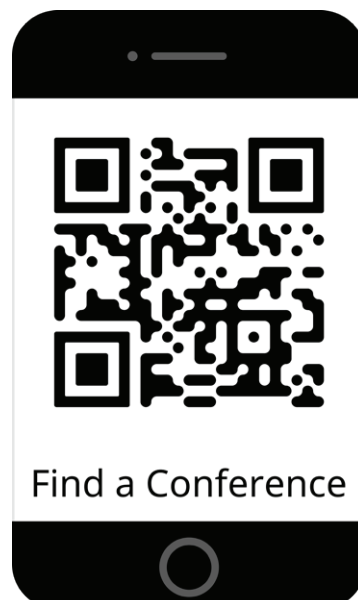
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**February 15-19, 2024**

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