

ACAH/ACCS/ACSS

The 2024 IAFOR Spring Conference Series in Tokyo

May 23-27, 2024 | Tokyo, Japan, and Online

The 15th Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities (ACAH2024)

The 14th Asian Conference on Cultural Studies (ACCS2024)

The 15th Asian Conference on the Social Sciences (ACSS2024)

PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACT BOOK

Organised by The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) in partnership with the IAFOR Research Centre at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) at Osaka University, Japan, and IAFOR's Global Partners

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IAFOR Global Partners





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Letter of Welcome



Welcome to IAFOR, and welcome to Tokyo!

I am very excited to be able to welcome you to our early summer event in Tokyo, and to The Asian Conferences on Social Sciences (ACSS2024) and Arts and Humanities (ACAH2024), both in their 15th year, and The 14th Asian Conference on Cultural Studies (ACCS2024).

This year, we have expanded our plenary and featured lineup by an additional day, so as to allow more space for rich programme development, and also more chances for networking and engagement, before two packed days of parallel sessions exploring a variety of sub-themes within the conference's scope. This is in direct response to the fact that this event has grown, and attracted over 550 delegates from more than 50 countries!

IAFOR's mission is about encouraging interdisciplinary discussion, facilitating intercultural awareness, and promoting international exchange, and this conference offers another exceptional opportunity for us all to work together across the lines of nature, culture, and discipline. I am therefore particularly eager to be able to break new ground with you at this event as we hold our first 'Forum'. In this, we are seeking to engage the collective wisdom of delegates present around some of the most pressing issues of our time, and what we can do to address such issues individually and through our home institutions, but also through IAFOR, The International Academic Forum.

I would like to thank the International Academic Board for their work in providing the oversight for the ongoing programme throughout the year, the Conference Programme Committee for their efforts in shaping this event, and the great keynote and plenary speakers for addressing us over our time together.

I expect to come away intellectually stimulated, full of ideas, and having met many new friends and potential colleagues, and I wish the same for you; and thus I encourage your active participation throughout!

I look forward to meeting you all,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Joseph Haldane". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a single horizontal line.

Dr Joseph Haldane
Chairman & CEO, 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



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

ACAH/ACCS/ACSS2024 Key Statistics

Date of creation: Apr 19, 2024

international
intercultural
interdisciplinary

iafor

554 DELEGATES FROM 59 COUNTRIES



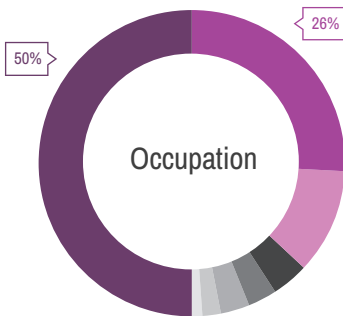
366
Onsite
Presentations



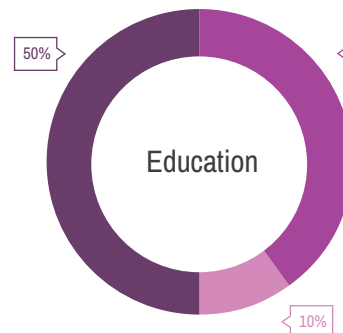
134
Online
Presentations



358
Institutions and
Organisations



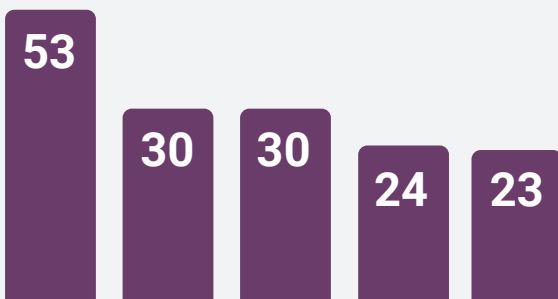
50% University Faculty
26% Doctoral Student
11% Postgraduate Student
4% Other
3% Postdoctoral Fellow/Instructor
3% Public Sector/Practitioner
2% Independent Scholar
1% Private Sector



50% Doctoral Degree
40% Masters Degree
10% Bachelors Degree

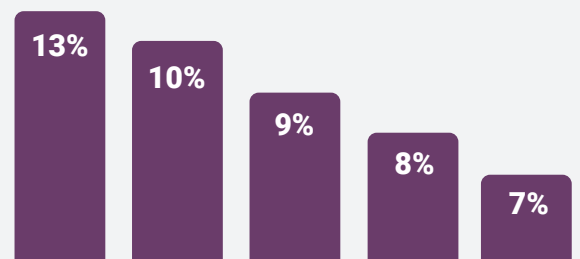
1. Teaching and Learning (53)
2. Cultural Studies (30)
3. Education and Social Welfare (30)
4. Literature/Literary Studies (24)
5. Psychology & Social Psychology (23)

Top Five Streams



1. Taiwan (13%)
2. United States (10%)
3. Indonesia (9%)
4. Japan (8%)
5. India (7%)

Top Five Countries of Delegates



502
Total
Presentations



224
Hours of
Content

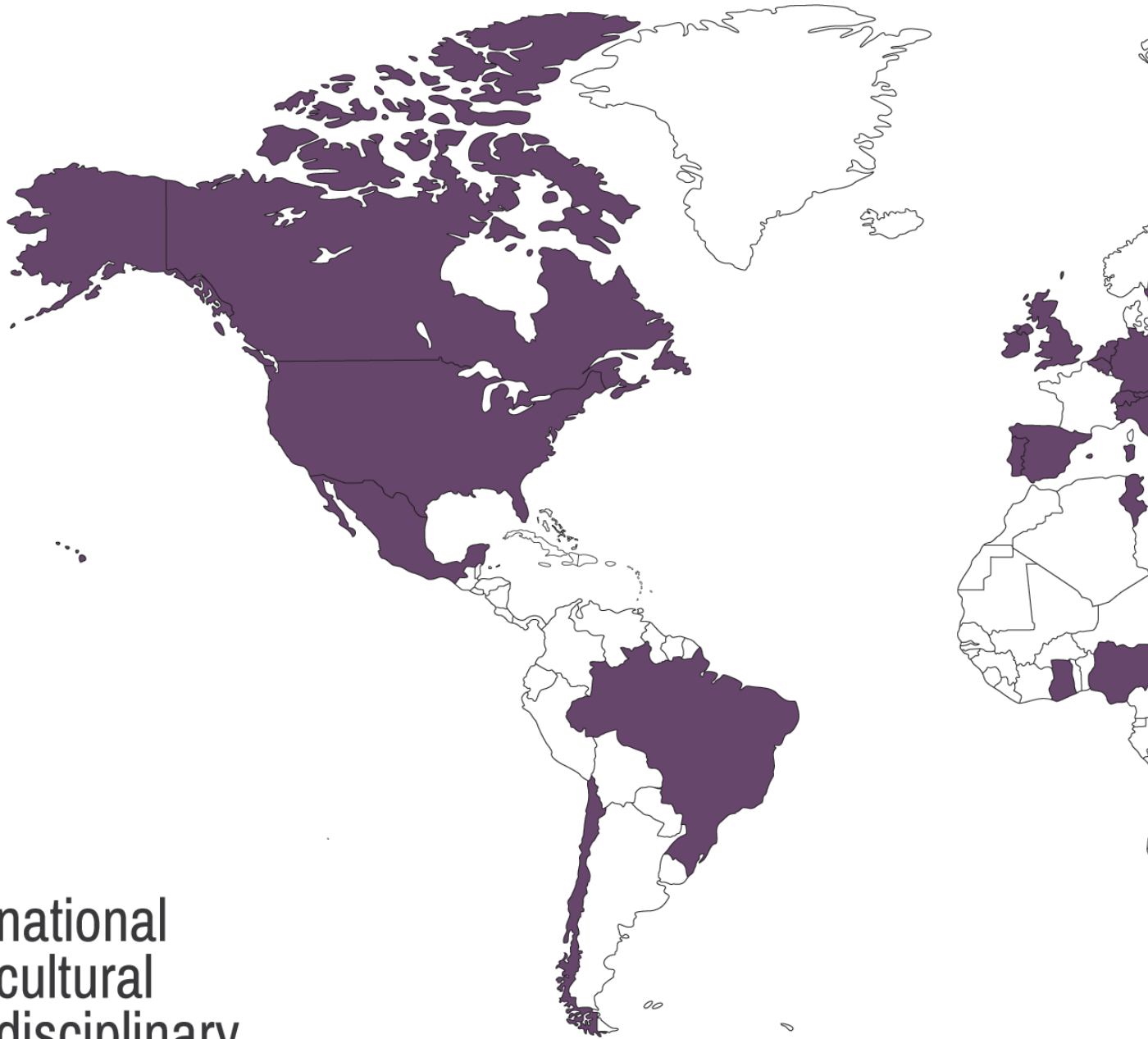
Multiple Authored vs.
Single Authored Submissions

60%

40%

international | intercultural | interdisciplinary

Inspiring Global Collaborations

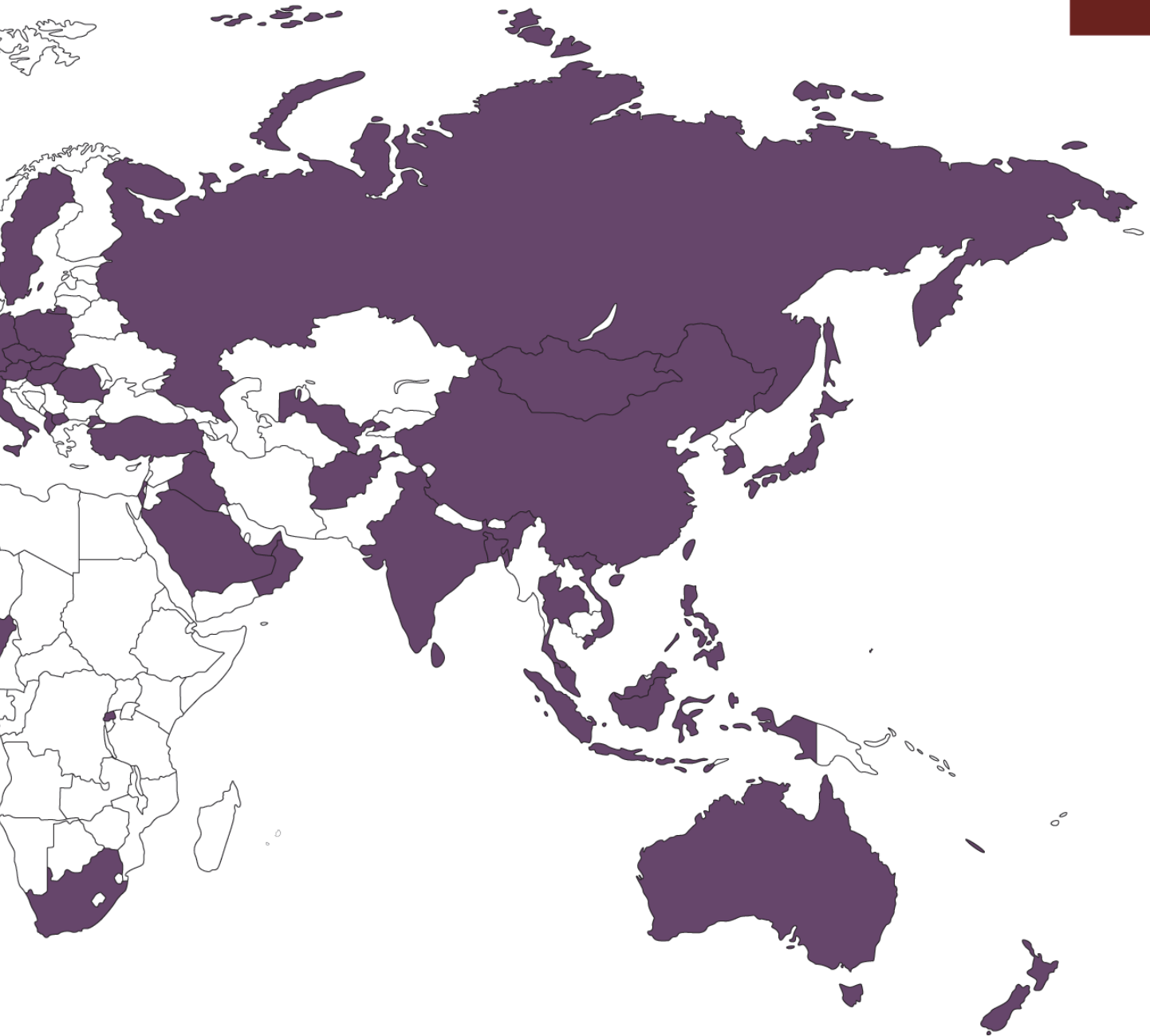


international
intercultural
interdisciplinary

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

ACAH/ACCS/ACSS2024 has attracted 550+ delegates from 59 countries

Taiwan	72	South Korea	12	Portugal	4
United States	54	Australia	10	Czech Republic	3
Indonesia	52	Canada	10	Ireland	3
Japan	41	Malaysia	10	Italy	3
India	39	United Arab Emirates	8	Netherlands	3
Philippines	34	Spain	7	Nigeria	3
Thailand	34	South Africa	6	Saudi Arabia	3
Hong Kong	25	Turkey	5	Sri Lanka	3
China	22	Vietnam	5	Switzerland	3
United Kingdom	21	Germany	4	Bangladesh	2
Singapore	15	Israel	4	Brazil	2



Ghana	2	Chile	1	Russia	1
Macau	2	Guam	1	Sweden	1
Mexico	2	Hungary	1	Tunisia	1
New Zealand	2	Iraq	1	Uzbekistan	1
Rwanda	2	Macedonia	1		
Slovakia	2	Malta	1		
Afghanistan	1	Mongolia	1	Total Delegates	554
Albania	1	New Caledonia	1	Total Onsite Presentations	366
Austria	1	Oman	1	Total Online Presentations	134
Belgium	1	Poland	1	Total Countries	59
Brunei	1	Romania	1		

Yokoso!

That's "welcome" in Japanese (*^_^*)♡

The 16th Asian Conference on Education (ACE2024)

November 26-29, 2024 | Tokyo, Japan & Online

Call for Papers Now Open

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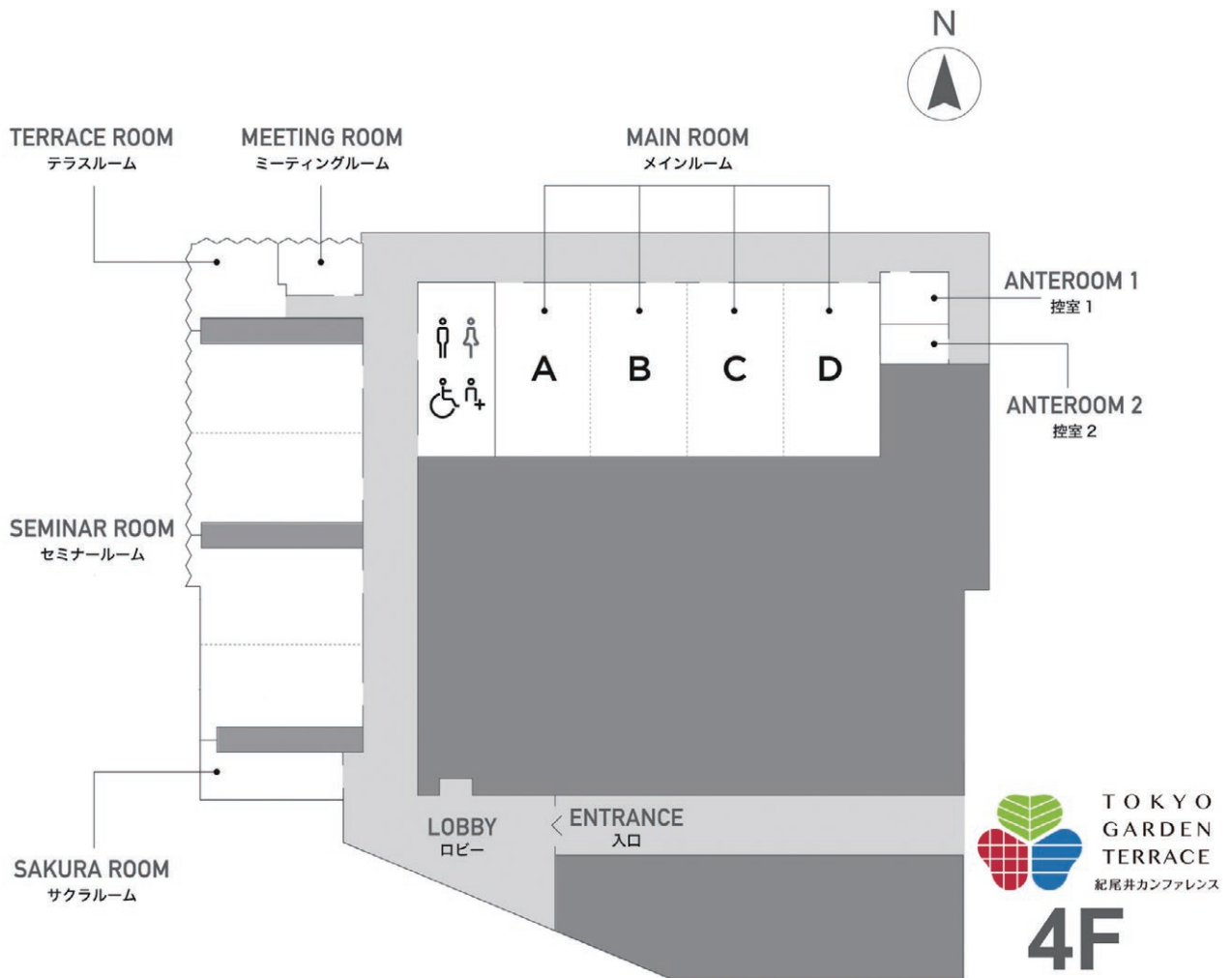
Where will your ideas
take you next?

Visit iafor.org/conferences for more information about our upcoming events

Conference Venue: Thursday, May 23

Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho Conference Center

Address: Kioicho 1-4, Chiyoda Ku, Tokyo





“One of the most hideous
buildings in the world”

GEORGE ORWELL

The 5th Barcelona Conference on Education (BCE2024)
The 5th Barcelona Conference on Arts, Media & Culture (BAMC2024)

November 12-16, 2024 | Held in Barcelona, Spain, and Online

Call for Papers Now Open

Where will your ideas
take you next?

Visit iafor.org/conferences for more
information about our upcoming events

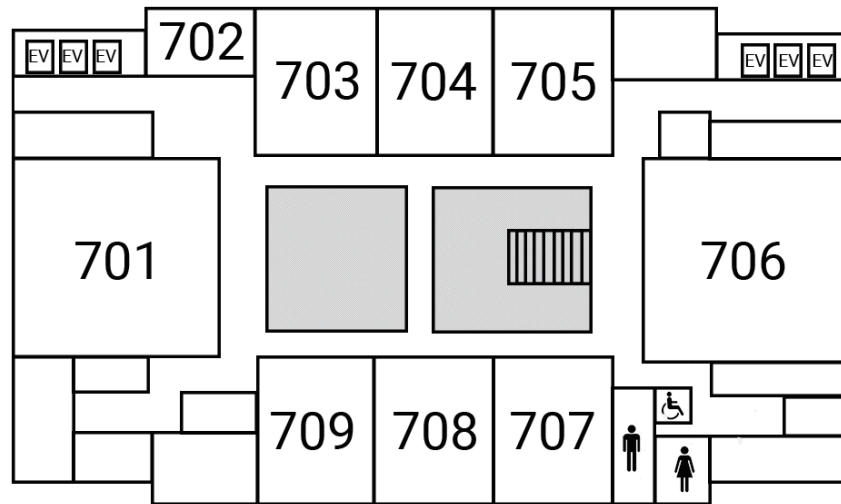
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Conference Venue: Friday, May 24 to Sunday, May 26

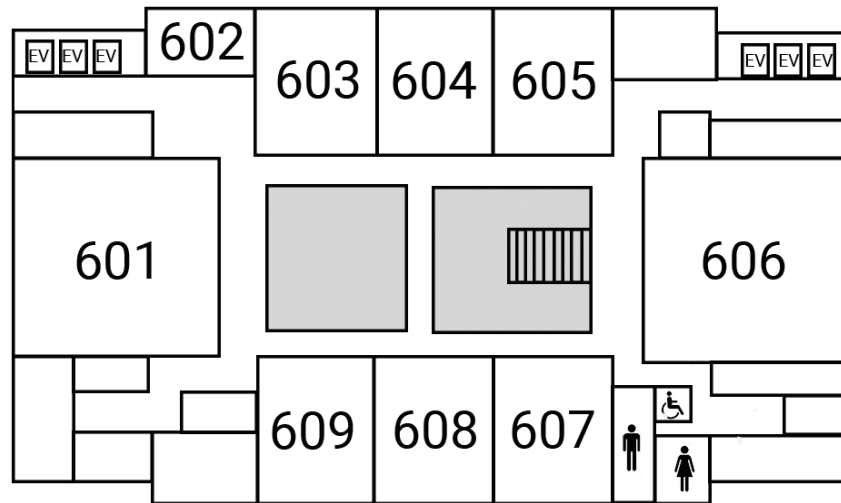
Toshi Center Hotel

Address: Hirakawacho 2-4-1, Chiyoda Ku, Tokyo

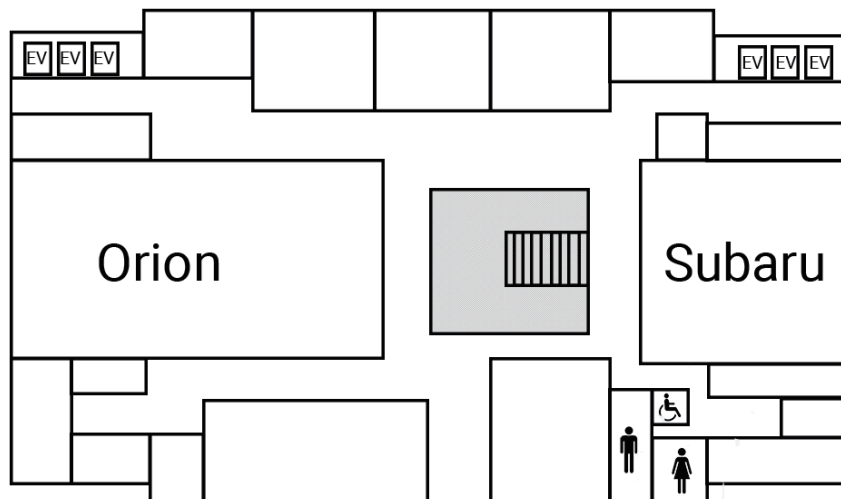
7F



6F



5F





May 23 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Thursday at a Glance

Conference Venue: Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho Conference Center, Tokyo

- 11:30-12:30 Conference Check-in | Main Room (4F)
- 12:30-12:35 Announcements | Main Room (4F) & Online
- 12:35-13:00 Welcome Addresses & Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners | Main Room (4F) & Online**
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan
- 13:00-14:30 Panel Presentation | Main Room (4F) & Online**
The Work of the University in Perilous Times
Donald E. Hall, Binghamton University, United States
Can Today's Universities Contribute to a Better Future?
Umberto Ansaldo, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Moderated Q & A Session
- 14:30-14:50 Coffee Break
- 14:50-15:15 Keynote Presentation | Main Room (4F) & Online**
Navigating Polarising Discourses: Cultivating Values-based Literacies in a Multimodal Society
Johan Edelheim, Hokkaido University, Japan
- 15:15-15:40 Q & A Session | Main Room (4F) & Online**
- 15:45-16:10 Keynote Presentation | Main Room (4F) & Online**
Satellite Constellations and National Communities
Thor Kerr, Curtin University, Australia
- 16:10-16:25 Q & A Session | Main Room (4F) & Online**
- 16:25-16:40 Conference Photograph
- 17:30-19:30 Welcome Reception | The Public Red Akasaka**
This is a free event open to all registered delegates



May 24 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Friday at a Glance

Conference Venue: Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo

09:15-09:45 Conference Check-in & Coffee | Subaru Room (5F)

09:45-10:45 Panel Presentation | Orion Hall (5F) & Online
Ethics and Care in Sole Custody Policy
Grant Black, Chuo University, Japan
Ayako Harada, Nagoya University, Japan
Timothy Langley, Langley Esquire, Japan
Noriko Odagiri, Tokyo International University, Japan
Rokuro Tabuchi, Sophia University, Japan

10:45-11:00 Coffee Break

11:00-12:30 The Forum | Orion Hall (5F)
Discussions on Global Citizenship

12:30-14:00 Lunch Break

14:00-15:00 Haiku Workshop | Orion Hall (5F)
Hana Fujimoto, Haiku International Association, Japan
Emiko Miyashita, Haiku International Association, Japan

15:00-15:30 Extended Coffee Break | Subaru (5F)

15:30-16:30 Conference Poster Session | Orion Hall (5F)

19:00-21:00 Conference Dinner | Shunju Tameikesanno
This is a ticketed event



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

Conference Venue: Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo

09:00-09:30 Conference Check-in (7F)

09:30-11:10 Onsite Parallel Session 1

Room 603: ACSS | Politics and Social History
Room 604: ACSS | Psychology and Social Psychology
Room 605: ACSS | Psychology in Education
Room 607: ACCS | Economics and Management
Room 608: ACAH | Language, Linguistics
Room 701: ACSS | Globalisation in Arts and Social Sciences (Workshops)
Room 703: ACAH | Teaching and Learning
Room 704: ACAH | Spatial and Public Arts
Room 705: ACCS | Architecture, Culture and Politics
Room 707: ACCS | Cultural Studies
Room 708: ACAH | Cultural Studies

11:10-11:25 Coffee Break

11:25-12:40 Onsite Parallel Session 2

Room 603: ACCS | Global Citizenship
Room 604: ACSS | Community Development
Room 605: ACSS | Leadership in Education
Room 607: ACSS | Politics and Economic Management
Room 608: ACAH | Language, Linguistics
Room 701: ACAH | Teaching and Learning the Arts (Panel)
Room 703: ACAH | Other Humanities
Room 704: ACAH | Music and Arts
Room 705: ACCS | Architecture and Urban Design Studies/Design
Room 707: ACCS | Buddhism Literature
Room 708: ACAH | Sexuality and Gender in the Arts

12:40-12:55 Coffee Break

12:55-14:35 Onsite Parallel Session 3

Room 603: ACSS | Health and Public Policy
Room 604: ACSS | Immigration, Refugees, Race, Nation
Room 605: ACCS | AI and Media
Room 607: ACSS | AI in Economics and Management
Room 608: ACAH | Literature/Literary Studies



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

Room 701: ACAH | Science, Environment and the Humanities (Workshop)
Room 703: ACAH | Teaching and Learning in the Arts
Room 704: ACAH | Media, Film Studies, Theatre, Communication
Room 705: ACSS | Media and Society
Room 707: ACCS | Cultural and National Identities
Room 708: ACAH | Difference

14:35-14:50 Coffee Break

14:50-16:30 Onsite Parallel Session 4

Room 603: ACSS | Urban Development and Sustainability
Room 604: ACAH | Immigration, Refugees, Race, Nation
Room 605: ACSS | Digital Literacy in Education
Room 607: ACSS | Economic Management
Room 608: ACAH | Literature/Literary Studies
Room 701: ACAH | Media and Film Studies (Panel)
Room 703: ACAH | Teaching and Learning
Room 704: ACAH | Media, Film Studies, Theatre, Communication
Room 705: ACAH | Media and Journalism
Room 707: ACCS | Cultural Values
Room 708: ACAH | First Nations and Indigenous Peoples

16:30-16:45 Coffee Break

16:45-18:25 Onsite Parallel Session 5

Room 603: ACSS | Ethnicity and Identity
Room 604: ACSS | International Relations and Human Rights
Room 605: ACSS | Research Methodologies, Quantitative and Qualitative
Room 607: ACSS | Economic Management
Room 608: ACAH | Literature/Literary Studies
Room 703: ACAH | Teaching and Learning
Room 704: ACAH | Aesthetics and Design
Room 707: ACCS | Comparative Literature and Cultural Studies
Room 708: ACAH | Religion, Spirituality

18:25-19:25 Cultural Event | Room 701 (7F)

Kimono Workshop

This is a free event open to all registered delegates



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

Conference Venue: Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo

09:00-09:30 Conference Check-in (7F)

09:30-11:10 Onsite Parallel Session 1

Room 603: ACSS | Peace and Conflicts

Room 604: ACSS | Teaching and Learning

Room 605: ACAH | Comparative Sociology

Room 607: ACSS | Teaching and Learning Experiences

Room 608: ACAH | Science, Environment and the Humanities

Room 701: ACAH | Performing Arts Practices

Room 703: ACAH | Teaching and Learning the Arts

Room 704: ACCS | Higher Education in Cultural Studies

Room 705: ACSS | Comparative Cultural Studies

Room 707: ACAH | History/Historiography

11:10-11:25 Coffee Break

11:25-12:40 Onsite Parallel Session 2

Room 603: ACSS | Cultural Demography

Room 604: ACCS | Virtual Reality in Social Sciences

Room 605: ACSS | Psychology and Social Psychology

Room 607: ACSS | Education and Teacher Development

Room 608: ACAH | Science, Environment and the Humanities

Room 701: ACAH | Media Arts Practices

Room 703: ACSS | Education and Pedagogy

Room 704: ACCS | Culture, Education and Pedagogy

Room 705: ACCS | Gender in Literature

Room 707: ACAH | Media, Film Studies, Theatre, Communication

12:40-12:55 Coffee Break

- Difference-based inclusion
- Competition vs. cooperation
- Emphasizes



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

12:55-14:35 Onsite Parallel Session 3

- Room 603: ACSS | Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Gender
- Room 604: ACSS | Technology in Teaching and Learning
- Room 605: ACCS | Mental Health and Psychology in Education
- Room 607: ACSS | Comparative Studies on Health
- Room 608: ACSS | Environment and Immigration
- Room 701: ACAH | Aging and Arts
- Room 703: ACSS | Comparative Education
- Room 704: ACCS | Literary and Media Studies
- Room 705: ACCS | Culture in Politics & Politics in Culture
- Room 707: ACAH | Media Arts Practices

14:35-14:50 Coffee Break

14:50-16:30 Onsite Parallel Session 4

- Room 603: ACAH | Arts Theory and Criticism
- Room 604: ACSS | Teacher's Capacity Development
- Room 605: ACSS | Psychology and Social Psychology
- Room 607: ACSS | Education and Modern Skills
- Room 608: ACSS | Sustainability
- Room 701: ACCS | Food and Culture
- Room 703: ACAH | Teaching and Learning
- Room 704: ACCS | Culture in Language Education
- Room 705: ACCS | Gender Studies and Feminism
- Room 707: ACCS | Interdisciplinary Arts and Humanities

16:35-16:50: Onsite Closing Session | Room 701 (7F)



May 27 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Monday at a Glance

Conference Venue: Online via Zoom

08:55-09:00 Message from IAFOR

09:00-09:40 **Keynote Presentation | Online**
Possibilities of Change: Surviving the Times of Conflict
Ishmeet Kaur Chaudhry, Central University of Gujarat, India

09:40-11:20 **Online Parallel Session 1**
Room A (Live-Stream): ACCS | Teaching and Learning Experiences
Room B (Live-Stream): ACCS | Comparative Gender Studies
Room C (Live-Stream): ACCS | Special Topics and Concerns in the Community
Room D (Live-Stream): ACCS | Subculture Politics

11:20-11:30 Break

11:30-13:10 **Online Parallel Session 2**
Room A (Live-Stream): ACSS | Education and Social Welfare
Room B (Live-Stream): ACAH | Social, Political and Community Agendas in the Arts
Room C (Live-Stream): ACAH | Literature/Literary Studies
Room D (Live-Stream): ACSS | Immigration, Refugee, Race, Nation

13:10-13:20 Break

13:20-15:00 **Online Parallel Session 3**
Room A (Live-Stream): ACSS | Cultural Studies
Room B (Live-Stream): ACSS | Political Science
Room C (Live-Stream): ACCS | Teaching and Learning
Room D (Live-Stream): ACSS | Ethnicity and Identity

15:00-15:10 Break

15:10-16:50 **Online Parallel Session 4**
Room A (Live-Stream): ACAH | Cultural Studies
Room B (Live-Stream): ACAH | Environment and the Humanities
Room C (Live-Stream): ACCS | Interdisciplinary in the Arts
Room D (Live-Stream): ACCS | Comparative Literature Studies

16:50-16:55 **Closing Message from IAFOR**



Conference Networking Events

Welcome Reception – The Public Red Akasaka

Join fellow delegates for a drink or two at the conference Welcome Reception. This event provides a great opportunity for delegates to network and get to know each other. The event will be held at **The Public Red Akasaka**, Tokyo. The Public Red is a short ten minute walk from the conference venue.

Time & Date: Thursday, May 23, 2024 | 17:30-19:30

Location: Akasaka 3-11-8 1F, Minato Ku, Tokyo

Ticket Price: **Free to attend**

Admission is included in the conference registration fee and is only open to registered conference delegates and audience members

Conference Dinner – Shunju Tameike Sanno

Celebrated for its blend of traditional and contemporary Japanese cuisine, Shunju Tameike Sanno offers an experience where classic flavours meet modern culinary techniques. Join us for an evening of refined dining in Tokyo's cosmopolitan midtown.

Time & Date: Friday, May 24, 2024 | 19:00-21:00

Location: Sanno Park Tower 27F, Nagatacho 2-1-1, Chiyoda Ku, Tokyo

Ticket Price: **Sold Out**

This is a ticketed event. Only delegates with pre-purchased tickets are able to attend the Conference Dinner

Cultural Event – Kimono Dressing Demonstration

Delegates are invited to a special session focusing on the art of kimono dressing, featuring live demonstrations by kimono teacher Satoko Yamada. This interactive session will guide attendees through the precise process of dressing in a kimono, using live models to illustrate each step. Yamada Sensei will provide explanations on the techniques used, as well as the cultural rationale and traditions behind these practices. This live session promises to be both educational and engaging, offering insights into the rich cultural heritage of Japan.

Time & Date: Saturday, May 25, 2024 | 18:25-19:25

Location: Toshi Center Hotel, Room 701 (7F)

Ticket Price: **Free to attend**

Admission is included in the conference registration fee and is only open to registered conference delegates and audience members



Discuss Global Issues at ‘The Forum’

‘The Forum’, an open discussion session led by IAFOR and shaped by delegates, will make its debut at this conference. Derived from the observation that there is a lack of representation of ‘the people’ within global institutions, The aim of The Forum is to move the discussion away from institutional and media narratives, focusing on uplifting the voices of those directly impacted by its topics instead. Delegates and audience members are encouraged to gather, ideate, and engage with grassroots level ideas and solutions to some of the world’s most pressing issues at The Forum.

The selected theme for the inaugural Forum is Global Citizenship. This theme emerged from our recent conference in Tokyo; a conversation resulting from the Education for Peace panel proposed that ‘global citizenship education’ is an essential part of peace education, but the ‘how to’ remains a complex issue. The Forum will help keep the conversation going by allowing experts and audience members alike to partake in dynamic discussion, real-time quizzes, and polls during the session, focused on questions such as ‘What does it mean to be a global citizen?’, ‘Why does it matter?’, and ‘How is global citizenship applicable within your disciplines?’.

The discussion session will take place during the conference’s plenary programme. All registered presenters and audience members are encouraged to participate.

Date and Time: Friday, May 24, 2024 | 11:00-12:30

Place: Toshi Center Hotel, Orion Hall 5F

Theme: Global Citizenship

Participants: All registered presenters and audience members are encouraged to attend

Format: An interactive discussion session between audience members and experts, including real-time quizzes and polls

Delegates can expect The Forum to occur as a key element to IAFOR’s conferences in the future, with a new topic curated from active discussion at our conferences and the opinions of IAFOR members through our surveys. We look forward to you joining the conversation on-site at The Forum.



General Information

Check-in & Information Desk

You will be able to pick up your name badge at the Conference Check-in & Information Desk at the times listed below.

- Thursday, May 23 | 11:30-16:00 – Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho Conference Center (4F)
- Friday, May 24 | 09:15-16:00 – Toshi Center Hotel | Subaru Room (5F)
- Saturday, May 25 | 09:00-18:30 – Toshi Center Hotel (7F)
- Sunday, May 26 | 09:00-16:00 – Toshi Center Hotel (7F)
- Monday, May 27 | No in-person check-in

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. Please note that lunch is not provided.

Connecting to WiFi

Free WiFi is provided at the Toshi Center Hotel. To log in on any of your smart devices, please use the network name and password provided below. Please note that the WiFi is very unreliable so we would strongly suggest that you do not rely on a live connection for your presentation and prepare a personal WiFi or data plan.

Network Name: Toshicenter_Hotel_Wi-Fi
Password: toshi19590302

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 – iafor.org/about/privacy-policy

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). 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 **Friday, June 28, 2024**, through the online system. The proceedings will be published on **Friday, August 2, 2024**.

Certification

Corresponding authors will be able to download Certificates of Presentation for all presenters by logging in to the submission page. Certificates of Presentation will be available from **Thursday, June 6, 2024**. Session Chair certification, Certificates of Attendance, as well as reviewer certification, will be sent out by email in a PDF format after the conference.

Conference Catch-up

All keynote presentations and 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 until **Friday, June 30, 2024**.

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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.



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IAFOR Journal of Literature & Librarianship (Scopus indexed)
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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. 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.

ACAH2024 Scholarship Recipients

Sanjukta Chakraborty (Virtual Presentation)

79435 | *Comparative Analysis of Paranoia in Shakespeare's Macbeth and Miyazaki's Chihiro*

Ms Sanjukta Chakraborty is a PhD Scholar in the field of English Literature from Amity University, India.

Jorisse Gumanay (Oral Presentation)

78764 | *The Birth of an Island: Oral Narratives of Solferino Borinaga*

Ms Jorisse Gumanay is an Assistant Professor at the University of the Philippines - Cebu, Philippines. She writes creative nonfiction and poetry, focusing on memory and history.

Yao-Fei Huang (Oral Presentation)

78225 | *Exploring the Implementation of Graphic Narratives in Permaculture*

Ms Yao-Fei Huang is a University Doctoral Student at National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan.

Ya-Yu Huang (Oral Presentation)

78762 | *A Study on Integrating Bloom's Taxonomy with AI Learning Partners to Enhance Self-Directed Learning in Visual Communication Drawing Courses*

Ms Ya-Yu Huang is currently pursuing a PhD in Design at National Yunlin University of Science and Technology.

Rahila Naseeha (Oral Presentation)

78057 | *Teacher Noticing: Prospects, Benefits, and Challenges*

Ms Rahila Naseeha is a PhD candidate in maths education at UAE University, United Arab Emirates.

Peng Nelson (Live-Stream Presentation)

78495 | *Exploring Land and Identity of a First-Generation Chinese-American Immigrant Educator: An Arts-Based Autoethnography*

Ms Peng Nelson is a PhD student of Culture and Teaching at the University of Minnesota - Twin Cities, United States.

Theogene Niyomufasha (Virtual Presentation)

79288 | *Engineering Students' Practices and Behaviors During Mechanics Problem-Solving at the University of Rwanda: Exploring the Usage of Multiple Representations*

Mr Theogene Niyomufasha is a PhD student at the University of Rwanda, Rwanda. He is researching the impact of multiple representation in mechanics problem-solving on engineering students' performance.

Debashis Pratim Sarma (Oral Presentation)

78563 | *The Question of Bodo Sub-Nationalism in the Politics of Assam and its Assertion in the Print Media Discourse of Assam*

Mr Debashis Pratim Sarma is currently enrolled in a PhD program at Tezpur University, India.

Songayam Zimik (Oral Presentation)

77428 | *Re-imagining Borders in the Northeast Borderlands of India: Yearning for the Past and Its Impossible Return*

Mr Songayam Zimik is currently a PhD Scholar at the University of Hyderabad, India.

ACCS2024 Scholarship Recipients

Ruchika Jain (Live-Stream Presentation)

78691 | *Appropriated and Assimilated: Ravana in Popular Culture*

Dr Ruchika Jain is currently an Assistant Professor of Literature and Cultural Studies at the School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, India.

Diep Ngoc Nguyen (Virtual Presentation)

78485 | *Purchase Intention Toward Apartments in a Metropolitan Area in Vietnam: The Mediating Role of Attitude Toward Behavior*

Ms Diep Ngoc Nguyen is a researcher working at the Institute of Theoretical and Applied Research, Duy Tan University, Vietnam.

Tuyishimire Olivier (Virtual Presentation)

76787 | *Pedagogical Practices, Curriculum Design and Implementation in Rwanda a Case of Advanced General Nursing Diploma Program at Kibogora Polytechnic School, Rwanda*

Mr Tuyishimere Olivier is currently a University Librarian at Mount Kigali University (formerly Mount Kenya University, Rwanda) and was previously an assistant Chief Librarian at Mount Kenya University - Kigali, Rwanda.

ACSS2024 Scholarship Recipients

Ragil Sugeng Dewantoro (Live-Stream Presentation)

79370 | *Development of Web-Based Interactive Learning Videos to Create Self Regulated Learning Students at SMKN 1 Pasuruan*

Mr Ragil Sugeng Dewantoro is a PhD student in the Educational Technology Doctoral Program at Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia.

Jiwei Wu (Oral Presentation)

78543 | *Economic Statecraft as a Contracting Institution: How the BRI Shapes the Participation of Chinese Firms in GVCs*

Ms Wu Jiwei is currently a PhD candidate in Political Science at the University of Macau, China.

Rong Zhou (Oral Presentation)

77991 | *How Do Companies Respond to Investors' Environmental, Social, and Governance Sentiment?: Empirical Study from a Catering Perspective*

Ms Rong Zhou is currently working towards a PhD in Management Science and Engineering with the School of Economics and Management, China University of Geosciences, China.

안녕하세요 Annyeonghaseyo

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Panel Presentation: Donald E. Hall, Umberto Ansaldo

The Work of the University in Perilous Times

Thursday, May 23, 2024 | 13:00-14:30 |

Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho Conference Center – Main Room (4F) & Online

Universities across the globe are under attack, and threats are coming from many directions. Some of us find ourselves at ground zero in the culture wars: in the United States, for example, college campuses have become battlegrounds over questions of social justice, fact-based understandings of history, and the roots of inequality. American universities have seen intense verbal and even physical clashes arising from differences in opinion over the causes of and solutions to ongoing conflict in the Middle East, as well as proxy battles over the role of diversity offices and initiatives attempting to address systemic racism.

However, some existential threats come not from external cultural forces, but instead from disastrous internal leadership decisions and governmental policies.

In this call to action, I want to examine the tragic situation that one of my former employers—West Virginia University—finds itself in. A noxious combination of financial mismanagement, ignorance of enrollment trends, and wholesale state divestment from higher education has led to a gutting of key liberal arts programs, the termination of many tenured faculty, and deep cost-cutting that signals an impending death spiral of diminishing worth. We who are on the frontlines must find ways to challenge those who, through willful actions or ignorance, threaten the very existence of universities as we know them. This is not a call to martyrdom, but it is a call to action.

In this address, which will reference (among others) works by Michel de Certeau and Michel Foucault, both of whom were embroiled in the radical politics that shook late 1960s French higher education, I will argue for a multivalent tacticality that is at once radical in intent but also self-protective in nature. I ask conference members to take the work of IAFOR—its advocacy for international/intercultural/interdisciplinary understanding—back to their home campuses. The empathy, self-awareness, and commitment to understanding that we learn to exercise at IAFOR conferences represent critical skill sets we must draw on as we grapple with and respond to the growing volatility of our academic lives.



Donald E. Hall

Donald E. Hall is Provost and Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs at Binghamton University (SUNY), United States. He was formerly Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Sciences, and Engineering at the University of Rochester, United States, and held a previous position as Dean of Arts and Sciences at Lehigh University, United States. Provost Hall has published widely in the fields of British Studies, Gender Theory, Cultural Studies, and Professional Studies. Over the course of his career, he served as Jackson Distinguished Professor of English and Chair of the Department of English (and

previously Chair of the Department of Foreign Languages) at West Virginia University. Before that, he was Professor of English and Chair of the Department of English at California State University, Northridge, where he taught for 13 years. He is a recipient of the University Distinguished Teaching Award at CSUN, was a visiting professor at the National University of Rwanda, was Lansdowne Distinguished Visiting Scholar at the University of Victoria (Canada), was Fulbright Distinguished Chair in Cultural Studies at Karl Franzens University in Graz, Austria, and was Fulbright Specialist at the University of Helsinki. He has also taught in Sweden, Romania, Hungary, and China. He served on numerous panels and committees for the Modern Language Association (MLA), including the Task Force on Evaluating Scholarship for Tenure and Promotion, and the Convention Program Committee. In 2012, he served as national President of the Association of Departments of English. From 2013-2017, he served on the Executive Council of the MLA.

His current and forthcoming work examines issues such as professional responsibility and academic community-building, the dialogics of social change and activist intellectualism, and the Victorian (and our continuing) interest in the deployment of instrumental agency over our social, vocational, and sexual selves. Among his many books and editions are the influential faculty development guides, *The Academic Self* and *The Academic Community*, both published by Ohio State University Press. *Subjectivity* and *Reading Sexualities: Hermeneutic Theory and the Future of Queer Studies* were both published by Routledge Press. Most recently he and Annamarie Jagose, of the University of Auckland, co-edited a volume titled *The Routledge Queer Studies Reader*. Though he is a full-time administrator, he continues to lecture worldwide on the value of a liberal arts education and the need for nurturing global competencies in students and interdisciplinary dialogue in and beyond the classroom.

Professor Donald E. Hall is a member of IAFOR's International Academic Board.

Panel Presentation: Donald E. Hall, Umberto Ansaldo

Can Today's Universities Contribute to a Better Future?

Thursday, May 23, 2024 | 13:00-14:30

Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho Conference Center – Main Room (4F) & Online

Since their inception, universities have set themselves goals typically captured in mottos and mission statements. Some of these goals obviously pertain to learning and wisdom; more ambitious ones mention truth, light, and progress, which are assumed to be the result of knowledge. More recently, especially in corporate universities, phrases like 'change for good' or 'better future' appear frequently, tacking on the theme of universities as agents of progress. Are these merely advertising catchphrases to increase student revenue, or can the modern university really bring about such positive societal developments? In this presentation, before discussing whether and how today's universities might contribute to positive change, I will offer some considerations about what a better future might look like. I will then look at different types of university systems and consider which might be better poised to bring about positive contributions to future society, and how they could strengthen their ability to do so. Finally, I will consider those structural aspects of modern universities that are clearly constraining the potential to build better futures.



Umberto Ansaldo

Professor Umberto Ansaldo is currently an Honorary Professor in the University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. He recently served as Head of the School of Media, Creative Arts and Social Inquiry at Curtin University, Australia from 2021 through 2023. Previously, he was the Head of the School of Literature, Art and Media at the University of Sydney, Australia from 2018 through 2020, and Head of the School of Humanities at the University of Hong Kong, where he taught from 2009 to 2018. Professor Ansaldo's disciplinary roots are in linguistics – most specifically in the study of language contact, linguistic typology, and language documentation. He is the author of four books to date, has edited or co-edited a further 11 volumes and

journal special collections, and has authored multiple journal articles and book chapters. His most recent output is the co-editorship of *The Routledge Handbook of Pidgin and Creole Languages* (Routledge, 2021).

At the University of Hong Kong (HKU), Professor Ansaldo led the Humanities Area of Inquiry on the Common Core Curriculum Committee in HKU's major revision of its curriculum (2010-2013), a time when, along with the University of Melbourne, Australia, HKU was leading in reimagining undergraduate curricula. As Chair of Linguistics, he was instrumental in establishing the Department within the top ten programs in Linguistics (QS rankings), and number one in Hong Kong. He also sat on HKU's Senate and HKU's Campus Development & Planning Committee. At the University of Sydney, Professor Ansaldo sat on the University Executive Research Committee and led his School through a transformative period in terms of curriculum innovation and research engagement. He was in charge of overseeing the incorporation of the Sydney College of the Arts into the Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences. This included integrating existing and developing new curricula, forging research synergies, and leading the renovation of a purpose-built facility, with associated financial, technical, and HR responsibilities. He also piloted the first three micro-credit units in the Faculty.

Keynote Presentation: Johan Edelheim Navigating Polarising Discourses: Cultivating Values-Based Literacies in a Multimodal Society

Thursday, May 23, 2024 | 14:50-15:15

Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho Conference Center – Main Room (4F) & Online

In modern society, literacy extends beyond mere reading and writing skills to encompass the ability to navigate the diverse modes through which meanings are constructed. Therefore, a literate person is, by definition, somebody who interprets and designs meaning-making entities in a competent manner. Fostering multiliteracies is vital for cultivating critical literacy in a world where 'texts' found throughout society and on various media platforms shape our perceptions.

Addressing social conflicts and polarising views requires a nuanced approach rooted in the ethics of care and dialogue, emphasising empathy, and cultivating respectful communication. By scrutinising the axiological dimensions of media messages and recognising the influence of diverse societal values, we gain insight into the underlying dynamics of social discourse. This presentation underscores the interconnectedness of these ideas and stresses the importance of cultivating an ethical and critical framework for engaging with diverse perspectives in our interconnected, "glocal" society.



Johan Edelheim

Johan R. Edelheim (PhD) is a Professor of Tourism and Media at the Research Faculty of Media and Communication and the Graduate School of International Media, Communication and Tourism Studies at Hokkaido University, Japan.

After more than a decade working in hospitality and tourism industries around the globe, Professor Edelheim transitioned to teaching in secondary and tertiary education in these fields. He later managed the largest tourism educational institute in northern Europe for five years. Japan, where he relocated in 2019, is the eighth country in which Professor Edelheim has lived and worked.

Professor Edelheim has diplomas and degrees in education, philosophy, cultural studies, hospitality, and business. Behind his research lies a deeply rooted aim for humanism and equality. Most of his studies focus on the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (SoTL), especially in connection with tourism and hospitality Higher Education; Critical Tourism Studies (CTS) in regards to climate change, equality, identity, ethnicity and care; and foundational philosophies in tourism, with a special interest in ontology and axiology.

Keynote Presentation: Thor Kerr

Satellite Constellations and National Communities

Thursday, May 23, 2024 | 15:45-16:10

Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho Conference Center – Main Room (4F) & Online

The launch of low-earth-orbit (LEO) satellite constellations providing broadband internet direct to subscribers has been met with varied responses by national regulatory authorities. On one hand, LEO satellite constellations may be revolutionising the telecommunications industry, particularly for high seas communication, but there has been noticeable hesitancy towards—or outright rejection of—the first available constellation by authorities in many national spaces.

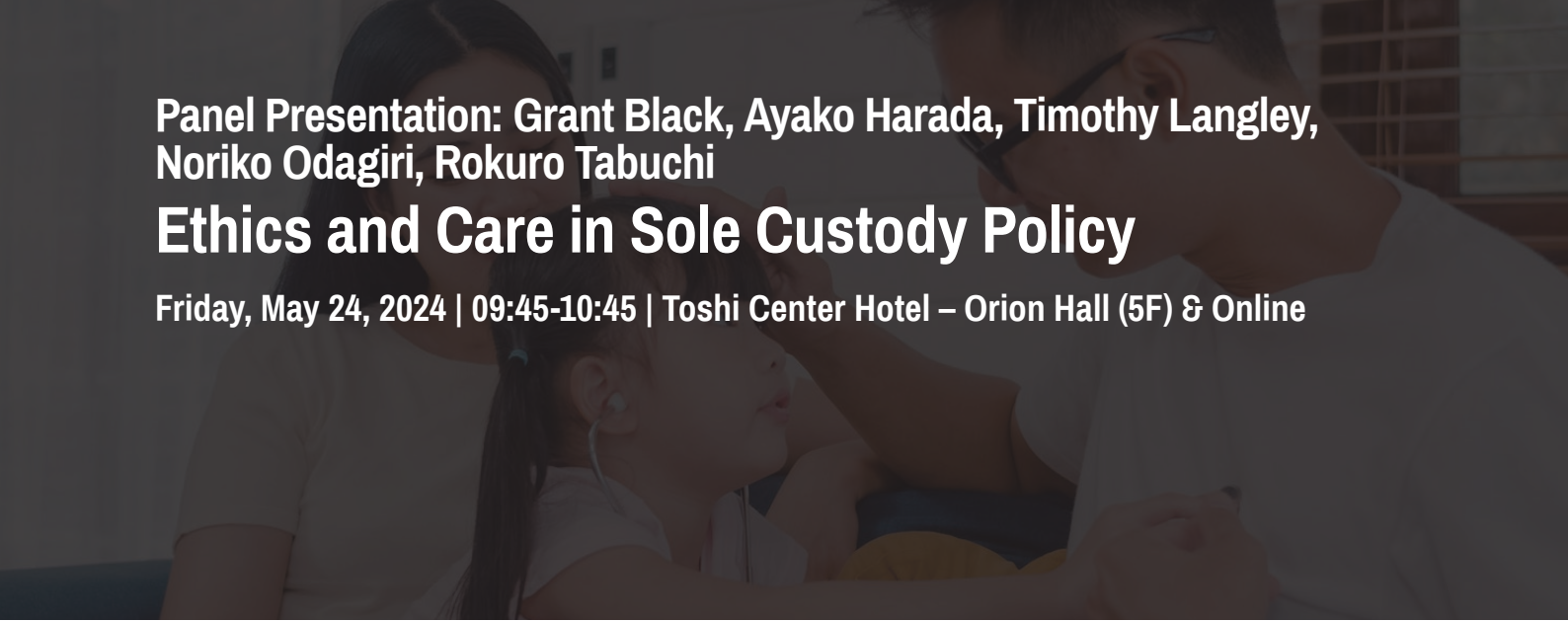
In this presentation, I review a research project in collaboration with Dr Irfan Wahyudi at Universitas Airlangga in Surabaya, Indonesia, in which we are investigating discourses and practices around the adoption of Starlink services in Australia and Indonesia. For this study, we consider the long history of electronic communications and public memories around communications infrastructure. As we grapple with the emerging implications of our research, I will glance back to the final lecture of Benedict Anderson at Universitas Indonesia to consider imaginations about electronic communications and political communities.



Thor Kerr

Thor Kerr is Dean Global, ASEAN at Curtin University and the International Director of its School of Media, Creative Arts and Social Inquiry. Dr Kerr's research draws on approaches from media and cultural studies with a focus on representations of infrastructure and communities on the eastern rim of the Indian Ocean. His teaching experience has focussed on postgraduate education, including the development, implementation, and coordination of master's programs and research student supervision.

Dr Kerr has published a number of books, including *To the Beach: Community Conservation and its Role in 'Sustainable Development'* (2015) and *Setting up the Nyoongar Tent Embassy: A Report on Perth Media* (2013). He served as Lead Editor for *Urban Studies: Border and Mobility* (2019) and *Indian Ocean Futures: Communities, Sustainability and Security* (2016). Dr Kerr was also Guest Editor for issue 37(5) of the Q1 journal *Continuum: Journal of Media & Cultural Studies* (2023) and for Coolabah journal's *Reimagining Australia* editions (2018). His articles and essays have been published in a variety of research journals, including *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography*, *Media Practice and Education*, *Media International Australia*, *Somatechnics*, *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*, *Continuum: Journal of Media & Cultural Studies*, *Journal of Historical Geography*, *Thesis Eleven*, *From the European South*, and contributed to broader media outlets, including *The Conversation* and *The Jakarta Post*.



**Panel Presentation: Grant Black, Ayako Harada, Timothy Langley,
Noriko Odagiri, Rokuro Tabuchi**

Ethics and Care in Sole Custody Policy

Friday, May 24, 2024 | 09:45-10:45 | Toshi Center Hotel – Orion Hall (5F) & Online

Japan has had a long legal tradition of awarding only sole custody in the event of the dissolution of a marriage: this is deeply rooted in the traditional koseki family registry system. Koseki means “membership of a household” and is oriented towards the household as a group rather than to individual status. Therefore, in the koseki system, a child must be attached to one household or the other in the case of divorce, and this remains the current policy in Japan today.

With custody granted to only one parent (almost always the holding parent and usually the mother), there is an epidemic of children growing up without the financial and emotional involvement of the non-custodial parent (usually the father). In Japan, 90% of divorcing women assume sole custody, with 70% of non-custodial parents having no contact with their children post-divorce. This complex legal territory is further complicated by issues involving protections from domestic violence and child abduction. Yet, rather than providing an ethical basis for the care and protection of women and the rights of children, it is widely observed—especially from an international perspective—that the current legal framework ends up incentivising child abduction as a strategy to obtain custodianship.

The koseki-driven custodial system further exacerbates an underreported crisis in Japan for single-parent homes and parental estrangement from children. It is estimated that as many as 1 in 6 children live in poverty in Japan, with the majority of those being in single parent homes. Furthermore, 3 million children in Japan are estranged from a parent and blocked from access to that parent.

With domestic and international efforts underway to reform Japan’s sole custody policy, this panel seeks to assess the ethics and care of the current legal landscape and will consider such issues as single-parent homes, child welfare, domestic violence protection, the role of the father, and the rights of the child to be raised by both parents in the case of separation.



Grant Black

Professor Grant Black is a professor in the Faculty of Commerce at Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan, where he has taught Global Skills and Global Issues since 2013. Grant is engaged in diverse roles as a global manager, systems builder, executive leader, and university professor. His research and teaching areas include global management skills, intercultural intelligence (CQ), and organisational management. He also has taught Japanese Management Theory at J. F. Oberlin University (Japan), and a continuing education course in the Foundations of Japanese Zen

Buddhism at Temple University Japan. Previously, he was Chair of the English Section at the Center for Education of Global Communication at the University of Tsukuba where he served in a six-year post in the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. He holds a BA Highest Honors in Religious Studies from the University of California - Santa Barbara, United States; an MA in Japanese Buddhist Studies from the University of California Los Angeles, United States; and a Doctor of Social Science (DSocSci) from the Department of Management in the School of Business at the University of Leicester, United Kingdom. Professor Black is a Chartered Manager (CMgr), the highest status that can be achieved in the management profession in the United Kingdom. In 2018, he was elected a Fellow of the Chartered Management Institute (FCMI) and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (FRSA). Professor Grant is President of Black Inc. Consulting, Japan, a Tokyo-based firm specialising in international and intercultural project management, communication projects, and executive leadership and training. He is the director of the Nippon Academic Management Institute (NAMI) and the author of Education Reform Policy at a Japanese Super Global University: Policy Translation, Migration and Mutation (Routledge, 2022). He serves as a Vice-President for the International Academic Forum (IAFOR).



Timothy Langley

With 40+ years of experience in public affairs in Japan, Timothy Langley is the founder and driving force behind Langley Esquire, K.K. He leads the firm's government and corporate outreach, advances stakeholder engagement, and crafts public affairs strategies for company clients. Timothy Langley holds law degrees from Georgetown University and the University of Denver in the United States, as well as from Tohoku University, Japan. He combines a comprehensive understanding of international law with a unique perspective gained from decades working in and alongside the Japanese government. Langley was the first foreign

national to work in the National Diet, serving as a policy aide to former Foreign Minister Nakayama Taro. He has developed and maintained contacts with senior politicians in all major parties since. Langley has served as a political attaché for United States presidents and diplomats when they visit Japan, coordinating meetings with senior figures in the Japanese government. He has also served as General Counsel and Director of Public Affairs for Apple Computer and General Motors Asia-Pacific, supporting their operations in Japan. Companies ranging from startups to Fortune 100 firms have relied on his expertise to navigate Japan's political and legal environment.

Ayako Harada

Dr Ayako Harada is Professor of Sociology of Law at Nagoya University Graduate School of Law, Japan. She earned her doctoral degree (LL.D) from Kyoto University in 2007. Throughout her academic career, she has been engaged in research on children and family law issues involving child abuse and neglect, child custody, and adoption. She has published ample research on this topic, including "Family Reorganization in the Japanese Family Conciliation System: Resolving Divorce Disputes Involving Minor Children", 33(1) *International Journal of Law, Policy and the Family*, 75-103, 2019. In 2023, her book entitled *Protecting the Children's Right to Be Heard: Children's Right in Family Justice System* was released, for which she received the Onaka Ikuo Family Law Research Award in 2024.



Noriko Odagiri

Noriko Odagiri is Professor of Clinical Psychology at Tokyo International University where she teaches clinical psychology within the university's counselling course. She holds a PhD in Psychology and is a certified clinical psychologist, a certificated public psychologist, and has been as an ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) mediator for the Hague Child Abduction Convention in Japan since 2014. She has served as a Visiting Professor at Willamette University, United States from 2011 to 2013. She participated in the International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) arranged by the United States Department of State, visiting Washington DC, Florida, and Oregon for

research on the legal practice of international child abduction in December 2016. Currently, she provides therapy to divorced or separated parents who have difficulty with childcare and parent-child relationships, and counsels children experiencing parental disputes. Additionally, she provides co-parenting programs after divorce, creating an app for participants in this program, and runs a visitation centre with a lawyer in Tokyo.



Rokuro Tabuchi

Professor Rokuro Tabuchi is a professor in the Faculty of Human Sciences at Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan, where he has taught sociology since 2007. At Sophia University, he also serves as Associate Director of the Island Sustainability Institute, which was launched in 2022 to harness the transdisciplinary expertise of various partners to enable valuable research and related activities to be undertaken in collaboration with island partners in Japan and overseas, supporting island sustainability for the benefit of all. His research and teaching areas include family sociology, demography, and sustainability

studies. He was a key member of the international research project on Family Patterns and Family Change in East Asia in the 2000s, the results of which culminated in the co-edited book *"Changing Families in Northeast Asia"* (Sophia University Press, 2012) and other publications. He was a principal investigator of the 2018 National Family Research of Japan (NFRJ) conducted by the National Family Research Committee of the Japan Society of Family Sociology. He has served on the boards of the Japan Society of Family Sociology and the Japan Sociological Society. His most recent research areas include an investigation of sustainable community development in remote islands and other disadvantaged areas.

Haiku Workshop: Hana Fujimoto, Emiko Miyashita

What is Haiku?

Friday, May 24, 2024 | 14:00-15:00 | Toshi Center Hotel – Orion Hall (5F) & Online

Haiku is a style of poetry that enlightens and opens readers and writers to new perspectives, renowned for both its simplicity and complexity. As an art form, it has rapidly evolved from structured Japanese short-verse to an international phenomena that has hybridised via the infusion of many languages and literary techniques. Haiku has been adopted by many well-known poets, including Taneda Santoka, Basho Matsuo, Masaoka Shiki, Jack Kerouac, Marlene Mountain, and more.

In this workshop, renowned haiku instructors Hana Fujimoto and Emiko Miyashita will explain some of the basic differences between traditional Japanese and foreign-language approaches to the art form. They will also discuss how to evaluate haiku for its technical mastery and its emotional impact.



Hana Fujimoto

Hana Fujimoto is a Councillor of the Haiku International Association (HIA), a member of the Japan Traditional Haiku Association and a writer for the haiku magazine 'Tamamo'. Before joining the HIA, she worked as a researcher for the Tokyo Bureau of the New York Times.



Emiko Miyashita

Emiko Miyashita is a prominent and widely published haiku poet, as well as an award-winning translator who has given invited lectures and workshops around the world. She serves as a councillor for the Haiku International Association, as well as secretary of the Haiku Poets Association International Department in Tokyo. She is a dojin (leading member) of Ten'i (Providence) haiku group lead by Dr Akito Arima, and also a dojin of the Shin (Morning Sun), haiku group lead by Dr Akira Omine. From January 2008, until March 2010, she judged and wrote an English-language haiku column with Michael Dylan Welch every first Sunday in the Asahi weekly paper.



Keynote Presentation: Ishmeet Kaur Chaudhry

Possibilities of Change: Surviving the Times of Conflict

Monday, May 27, 2024 | 09:00-09:40 | Online

In the last five years, the world has bore witness to various forms of conflict based on religious discrimination and/or patriarchal oppression; riots spurred by ethnic conflict and global political upheavals, the recent bio-war (COVID-19), and of course, the physical wars between Ukraine and Russia, the seizing of Afghanistan, and now the Gaza-Israel war; several grassroots farmers' movements, and natural famines, floods, earthquakes, massive bushfires, and landslides have erupted across the globe as a result of ongoing global warming. Is it even possible to reason why conflict has escalated to such a massive scale in such a short amount of time? Or, has this been a pattern across many years—that every eighty to hundred years, the order of the world undergoes a change where conflict erupts as a natural occurrence within the cycle of humanity?

We don't have answers, we only have questions.

But in the bid to confront these questions head-on, we all look forward to a more peaceful future, hoping more peaceful years replace the years of turmoil. Twenty years ago, scholars had predicted that in 2050—only twenty five years from now—the world would be a more peaceful place (Håvard Hegre, 2012). In 2015, Time magazine sought out answers to questions such as 'Is World Peace Possible?'. This presentation will delve into the many aforementioned conflicts waging across the globe at present and discuss the possibilities of change from both intercultural and literary perspectives. The presentation will offer an analytical study of the modes of representation used in selected protests or even writings by those living in the conflict zones. The presentation will also engage with the fact that digital spaces offer liminal spaces for dialogue on a global level, as it effectively leads to a blurring of divisive boundaries. Ultimately, the aim of this presentation is to offer reassuring prospects that enable humankind to be more prepared to tackle conflict in an unpredictable future.



Ishmeet Kaur Chaudhry

Dr Ishmeet Kaur Chaudhry is an educationist, author, and poet who teaches in the Centre for English Studies at Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, India. She was recognised as an Inspired Teacher for the President of India's In-residence Program at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi in June 2015. Throughout her career, she has largely been interested in the areas of marginal literature, studies of violence, trauma, and women's studies. She has also been actively engaged in Comparative Studies and translations from Punjabi into English and was a member of the Global Guru

Granth Sahib Translation project at Sikh Research Institute, United States from 2018 to 2023. Her most recent work has been focused on violence studies, specifically engaging with discourses on the 1984 anti-Sikh carnage in Delhi.

She is an editor of *Black November: Writings on Anti-Sikh Massacres of 1984 and the Aftermath* (2019); *Patrick White: Critical Issues* (2014); co-editor of *Violence, Subversion and Recovery: Women Writers from the Sub-continent and Around* (2019, with Rachel Bari); co-editor of *Seeking Nanak: Commemorating the 551st Birth Anniversary of Guru Nanak Devji* (2021, with Paramjeet Singh and Charanjeet Kaur), and the author of *Life Sketch and Teachings of Guru Teghbahadar Sahib* (2023, with Jaswant Singh) and *Texting the Scripture: Sri Guru Granth Sahib and the Visionary Poetics of Patrick White* (2016). She has also released a collection of poems, *Forbidden Button and Other Poems* (Signorina Publications, 2020).

Dr Ishmeet Kaur Chaudhry also conducts talks on women's concerns, well-being, and mindfulness. Her work engages strongly with her firm belief that in a world full of pressures, there is an innate energy within human beings that can be positively channelised into making this world a better place. Through this principle, she engages in discourses on various aspects of spirituality, learnings from Guru Granth Sahib, and real-life memoirs.

She has delivered lectures around the globe, in various institutions and different countries like Taiwan, Singapore, Australia, America, Pakistan, United Kingdom, and Spain. Most recently, she was invited as a guest faculty at University of Barcelona, Spain, where she delivered the 2023 *Doireann MacDermott Lecture* in April 2023.

Introducing the IAFOR Research Centre at Osaka University, Japan

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

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

For more information about the IAFOR Research Centre visit:
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Friday Poster Presentations

**15:30-16:30 | Orion Hall (5F)
Friday Poster Session**

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

15:30-16:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session

Aesthetics, Design

79522 | *Evolution of "Color" Elements in Residential Interior Design*
Ziyuan Yang, Tsinghua University, China

The application of pale color tones, characterized by high brightness and low saturation, is widespread in the color palette of residential interior design in China. This paper systematically reviews and summarizes the material categories, application scenarios, and stylistic factors of pale colors in residential interior spaces. The analysis reveals that the utilization of interface colors in Chinese urban residential interiors has undergone varying degrees of influence due to the improvement of socio-economic levels, advancements in home decoration technology, lifestyle changes, and the introduction of foreign design cases. Through literature review and field surveys, this paper identifies three natural evolutionary periods of pale color tones in interior interfaces: the traditional inheritance period, the style integration period, and the return to simplicity period, spanning from the 1980s to the present. The study explores the underlying logic and influencing factors of the evolution of light color tone interfaces, providing insights into the transformation of modern residential interior design in China through the often overlooked perspective of "color."

Other Arts

77786 | *Exploring the Visual Logic in Early Chinese Cosmology*
Zi Quan, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

In my research I investigate the 'Shi Image', a meta-image and a representation of the Cosmos found in various forms in Ancient China. The image embodies the basic logic of Chinese philosophy and offers the basis for an understanding of the links between art forms that demonstrate a shared cosmological world view. I will examine the archive of such images that originated in the Han Dynasty. I start with the hazy and fragmented understanding of the Cosmos to be found in the late Neolithic period in China up to the beginnings of the Han Dynasty, before the emergence of the Shi Image. I look at various forms of textual inscription, including hieroglyphs and marks on tortoise shells, known as 'oracle bones', as well as traces of cosmology in myths and legends, maps and star charts. I will then look at the cosmological image. This is an under-researched topic and at the heart of my project. There are comparatively few examples of such images, and they are found in different forms of cultural artefact, studied by disparate disciplines. One of my aims is to demonstrate the commonalities in these disparate images and show how they manifest a particular visual logic, manifested in various forms, including planar images and stereo images, and how, in turn, these offer representations of concepts of space and time and cosmological understanding.

80847 | *Exploring Key Factors in the Intermediary Brokerage of Indigenous Carving Industry: A Case Study of the Jiaying Tribe in Pingtung*
Yueh Hsiu Giffen Cheng, National Taiwan University of Arts, Taiwan

This research centers on the indigenous carving industry in the Jiaying Tribe of Pingtung, Taiwan. Through the execution of nine action plans, the study investigates the "key factors" in intermediary brokerage tasks and the promotion process. The findings serve as practical strategic references for the future economic transformation of tribal communities. The results reveal that indigenous artisans' characteristics and adaptive skills are the primary keys in intermediary brokerage actions. Consensus goals between intermediaries and indigenous artisans are essential, involving differentiated perspectives on commodification packaging, brand expansion methods, and indigenous artisan differences. Intermediaries must understand local resources before enhancing the necessary capabilities for gradually expanding and connecting resources. Constructing an assessment tool and measuring rulers to appreciate indigenous carving aesthetics can enhance the developmental benefits for intermediaries. The demand for an artistic database of indigenous artisans, connecting individuals to the community, increasing the weight of indigenous artisans, and linking craftsmanship to experiences for an increased sense of product value are highlighted. A thorough investigation into indigenous taboos, traditional practices, and cultural capabilities or support is crucial before promoting intermediary brokerage. This allows for the development of the depth to translate culture into products and guide artisans in breaking through barriers in taboo and cultural commerce. Intermediaries must be able to interpret artisan works from surface representation to in-depth exploration, returning to the core of indigenous carving aesthetics.

Other Humanities

80006 | *Impact of Therapeutic Sound Frequencies on Physical, Mental, and Spiritual Health*
Hsu Hui-Chun, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

Music is recognized for its healing potential besides its aesthetic and emotional value. The vibrations from sound frequencies, though intangible, influence perception, stress, and emotions. Therapeutic music facilitates relaxation and present-moment focus, suggesting a profound interconnection between sound frequencies and mental, physical, and spiritual health. Historically, perspectives on sound frequency aesthetics have varied. Composers such as Mozart, Beethoven, and Handel preferred a tuning fork (A) of 421.6 Hz, whereas Verdi contended that 432 Hz was superior because this frequency was considered by most Cymatics scientists as being the most harmonious in terms of the patterns generated. However, global standardization led to the adoption of 440 Hz by the British Standards Institution and the International Organization for Standardization as the global standard pitch. This case study examined 30 preschoolers (mean age: 6.3 years) from Hsinchu, Taiwan. We analyzed pre- and post-experimental tests over twelve 20-minute sessions of drawing activities conducted under piano music set to 432 Hz and 440Hz, and monitored their physiological responses—blood pressure, heart rate, and breathing frequency—via wrist-worn oximeters. The results indicated that 432 Hz music was superior for maintaining stable blood pressure and heart rates in children, and led to smoother lines and color tones in their drawings, as well as calmer experiences during the drawing process. Selecting appropriate frequency music for children's drawing classes could be beneficial. The present findings may serve as a reference for further exploration of the use of music for emotional soothing and heart rate variability in home care settings.

15:30-16:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session

Teaching and Learning

80119 | *Development Principles and Practice of Korean Reading Textbooks for Elementary and Intermediate Learners of Korean*
Sun Hee Park, Ewha Womans University, South Korea

This study aims to propose the principles and practices of the development of Korean reading textbooks using Korean culture as a content area from a cross-cultural perspective. Reading textbooks based on content areas contain a certain amount of text, so it is common to assume that learners' proficiency is above the intermediate level. As a result, reading dealing with cultural areas at the beginner level is very limited. This study proposes the selection and arrangement of cultural items, activities, and task design in order to utilize reading materials in the cultural domain in both intermediate and beginner levels. This study aims to present an example of the development of a textbook, 'Intermediate Reading Books for Thai Learners of Korean (Park et. al. 2023)' and 'Elementary Reading Books for Thai Learners of Korean (Park et. al. 2024)', which are being used as textbooks in secondary schools in Thailand. In the activity and task design of the unit, a plan to use online materials in textbooks produced in the form of reactive e-books rather than traditional paper books is also suggested by reflecting the changed learning preference of learners.

81273 | *Art for Learning Oracle*
Hsiao Chien Ku, Daohe Experimental Education Institute, Taiwan

In Taiwan, children typically begin learning Chinese characters in school at the age of seven through rote memorization of modern scripts. This traditional style of education expects students to repeat information without an understanding of the character's origin. This paper proposes a method for children to create and recognize characters through sensory perception or intuition. In an experimental educational preschool, characters have been incorporated into the curriculum for four-year-old children through the 24 solar terms, created by ancient Chinese farmers to reflect changes in climate, farming, and daily routines. The purpose is not to teach children to read characters but to explore the imaginative relationship between characters and phenomena within the pictographic structures of oracle bone script dating back approximately three thousand years. The curriculum aims to experiment whether children who have not yet learned characters can recognize them using their innate associative and creative abilities. Teaching guidance begins with immersive classroom blackboard imagery, integrating natural seasons with relevant graphics and text. Instruction is complemented by contextual music and discussions on associations, in addition to gestures, lines, and writing to express the flow of relevant characters within the seasons. Sensory experiences expand children's pathways to learning characters, leading to the development of oracle bone script seasonal picture books. In the teaching process, educators observe children beginning to show curiosity about characters and writing, even creating their own unique characters, returning to the essence of characters—expression.

Teaching and Learning the Arts

80926 | *Magic Theatre: Exploring the Impact of Magic in Educational Theater on Confidence and Creativity*
Mu-Syuan Chang, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan Sheng-Tao Fan, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

This study investigates the integration of magic activities with educational theater, reflecting the contemporary trend towards diversified educational methods. Inspired by personal teaching and learning experiences, the researcher introduced magic into theater with the aim of enhancing participants' confidence and creativity. A case study approach was employed, following a comprehensive literature review. A three-month educational theater project was conducted, featuring six performances both domestically and internationally. Participants engaged in both the production of magic-infused theater performances and in learning magic, gaining unique theatrical production experiences. The study included semi-structured interviews with four magic or theater experts, five production team members, and eight audience members who watched the magic theater production. Additionally, a survey was conducted among domestic audiences. Research tools included interview outlines, field notes, and survey questionnaires. Findings indicate that audiences generally believed watching these performances could enhance creativity and imagination, though impacting confidence was less evident. However, some audience members felt that witnessing this new type of performance could inspire performers to try different styles, thereby boosting confidence. Production team members mostly felt a sense of achievement and increased confidence, although the impact on creativity varied depending on their roles. Additionally, the project was found to enhance participants' emotional management and communication skills. This research provides valuable insights into the practice of combining magic with theater and offers guidance for future similar activities.

15:30-16:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session

Disability Studies

79637 | *Exploring Language and Literacy Strategies for Teaching Bi/Multilingual Adolescents with Special Needs in U.S. General and Special Education Classroom Settings*

Carolyn Peterson, University of Massachusetts Amherst, United States

Purpose: To explain and analyze language and literacy strategies for integration into general and special education. Supporting bi/multilingual adolescent students' language and learning needs (research focus) is vital for academic achievement and English development. **Introduction:** U.S.-based adolescent bi/multilingual learners are at risk for language and literacy challenges. Providing targeted strategies are crucial in general and special education when supporting students' cultural, linguistic, and learning needs. **Methods:** Using UMASS Amherst's education databases, search terms included dual service provision, ESL, special education, language and literacy, and bilingual education; for 2012-2023. **Results:** Broughton et al. (2023, Teach. Except. Child) provides the CCDM Model for IEP development for disabled bi/multilingual learners. In Rinaldi (2022, Except. Parent), the MTSS Framework supports language and literacy development. Hall et. al. (2019, New Dir Child Adolesc Dev) reviews literature on reading instruction for disabled English learners. Ortiz et al. (2018, Prev School Fail) utilizes language and literacy assessment for instruction and decision-making. A common theme of this literature is language and literacy strategies are integral for ESL learners' academic and language development. **Discussion:** Bi/multilingual adolescents with disabilities are disadvantaged for two key reasons: 1. Interrupted schooling might impact academics and English-learning trajectory, and 2. Teachers might lack confidence in supporting ESL students. Providing classroom-based language and literacy interventions is, therefore, vital. **Conclusion:** U.S.-based bi/multilingual adolescents are at increased risk for language and literacy challenges in general and special education if targeted interventions are not provided. Future research should address language and literacy intervention targeted at disabled bi/multilingual adolescents.

Journalism

79236 | *Examining 'Fact-Checking' Reporting on War Events from a Witnessing Perspective*

Yuling Lin, Shih Hsin University, Taiwan

In the digital age, the prevalence of social media has made verifying the authenticity of violence in war news challenging. While user-generated content has disrupted news monopolies, credibility faces scrutiny due to anonymity, lack of professionalism, and subjectivity. Esteemed global media outlets like BBC and CNN are grappling with authenticating eyewitness images from mobile devices. They respond with fact-checking reports, deploying scientific methods to ensure content authenticity and offer 'objective' explanations. These reports have been disseminated globally, including in Taiwan. This study focuses on BBC Chinese's 'Reality Check' reports on the Bucha event, illustrating how BBC leverages 'fact-checking' to maintain its hegemonic position in 'truth-telling' from a witnessing viewpoint. The research reveals four key findings: (1) Fact-checking news emerges as a distinctive reporting form, refuting contentious information, similar to the role of a court defense attorney, utilizing scientific methods for accuracy and trust-building; (2) Machine witnessing is considered more advantageous than human witnessing, using 'unmediated' evidence like satellite imagery and photos, surpassing limitations such as human error; (3) News presentation resembles that of CSI programs, utilizing mechanical evidence, expert testimony, and the labeling of crucial evidence; and (4) Online fact-checking actively engages readers as witnesses, providing comprehensive insights through interactive features like scrolling, linked content, and eyewitness video reports on platforms such as YouTube. In conclusion, international media deploy 'fact-checking' to disseminate information, yet these reports may overlook information interpretation, relying on human judgment. Within the true-false dichotomy, they could serve as tools for maintaining Western hegemony.

Media Studies

76699 | *Archiving the Environmental Philosophy Together: A Crowdsourced Environmental Database from Pokémon Games and Fans*

Yansha He, The University of Chicago, United States

Growing up in a time when skyscrapers devoured villages, forests, and wild animals, Satoshi Tajiri, the "Dr. Bug," decided to create a game capable of reviving the experience of going outside and collecting bugs with friends for Japan's new generation. Fans of Pokémon are familiar with the story of how the great game was first conceived due to a thirst for nature and socialization. In the boom of the Pokémon universe, environmental protection has always been the core theme of the Pokémon series of games, animations, movies, etc.; Meanwhile, the highly participatory fan culture plays a significant role in the increasingly active Pokémon community. Multiple environmental-themed educational programs based on Pokémon's environmental philosophy and its fan culture have emerged. However, they have not been sustained or developed as the Pokémon universe expanded. Based on the valuable insights gained from previous Pokémon-derivative environmental projects and an innovative digital humanities perspective, I envision and demo a crowdsourcing project that will serve as a medium through which global Pokémon fans can upload and exchange data related to environmental issues inspired by the Pokémon world, which will then be aggregated, achieved, and published in the form of a webpage, thus providing pluralistic discourse for the socio-environmental propositions. This project aims to experimentally utilize games as a vehicle to transform a grand topic into more gamified, emotional, and fragmented narratives and make the participation of game fans in the grand proposition a valuable piece of data to be recorded, preserved, and perpetuated.

15:30-16:30 | Orion Hall (5F) Friday Poster Session

Cognitive and Behavioral Sciences

81296 | *Investigating Digital Reminiscence Systems in the Narrative Gerontology for Individuals with Dementia*
Kuang-Yi Fan, National University of Tainan, Taiwan Pei-Fen Wu, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Recently modern medical technology has advanced significantly, resulting in an increase in the average lifespan of Taiwanese individuals. However, dementia, a common disease among the elderly, has also become more prevalent. The cognitive decline caused by dementia can severely impact the physical, mental, and spiritual health of patients. This study aimed to explore the impact of using digital nostalgia technology to provide cognitive stimulation for patients with dementia, specifically through the use of the "Recall" system developed by our research team. We analyzed the narrative context of patients and employed a pre- and post-test experimental design, inviting five mild dementia patients with CDR scores of 0.5 and 1 to participate. The research methodology mainly involved qualitative research, and we conducted semi-structured interviews with patients using nostalgic photos, divided into four topics: personal background description, most memorable experiences, specific themes, and personal photo sharing. We used NVivo qualitative analysis software to analyze the interview transcripts by coding and classifying the nodes to explore the differences in the patient's narrative context before and after the intervention. This study found that patients participating in the digital experimental activities were more eager to share their personal old photos, which stimulated more memories and led to good subjectivity, continuity, coherence, and correspondence with autobiographical memory. Compared with the non-digital group, patients in the digital group were more willing to share their memories and stories from the past, and they provided positive feedback on the presentation of digital photos and the use of Taiwanese voiceovers.

Cultural and Media Studies

81085 | *A Study on the Application of Immersive Projection in Aboriginal Cultural and Art Performances*
Li Shu Lu, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

This study attempts to introduce projection technology in current technological applications into Aboriginal cultural and art performances to construct an innovative experience model for Aboriginal cultural performances. Mainly using methods such as in-depth interviews and participatory design to establish the conceptual model of the performance. Finally, the evolution process of participatory design execution is interpreted from the perspective of U-shaped theory, and then an optimal model for the integrated virtual and real performance of Aboriginal culture and art is proposed. The research results show that: (1) The accessibility and performance display of digital projection technology can bring innovative vision to creators and take into account both technology application and audience experience; (2) Aboriginal artists are faced with the need for digital transformation and need to promote Collaborate and overcome technical and communication barriers; (3) Digital inheritance and education play a key role in protecting and promoting Taiwan's aboriginal culture, and cultural values can be effectively conveyed through participatory design and curriculum introduction; (4) Integration of culture and technology Play an important role in promoting the education and participation of indigenous peoples in cultural workshops, taking into account the technology acceptance and cultural authenticity of indigenous peoples. It is hoped that the research results can provide a reference for the transformation of indigenous tribal culture into a performance industry economy, in order to achieve the goal of transforming the tribal economy.

Economics and Management

78114 | *The Impact of Share Repurchases on Corporate Misconduct*
Tsai-Ling Liao, National Formosa University, Taiwan Ya-Wen Lai, National Formosa University, Taiwan Jin-Sheng Roan, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

Corporate misconduct could affect counterparties' trust in the firm, which in turn would damage the firm's reputation and future operations. Given the reputation-related market losses following revelations of corporate misconduct, prior research suggests that firms have incentives to target capital providers in a reputation repair strategy to restore stakeholders' trust. Building on the reputation rebuilding perspective and the voluntary disclosure argument, this study examines whether and how the use of information disclosure in share repurchase announcements by public companies after encountering allegations of wrongdoing can help reduce uncertainty in the capital market and thus repair damaged reputation. Based on a sample of alleged corporate misconduct by Taiwan listed firms from 2000 to 2020, we find that 126 and 134 allegations of misconduct have announced share repurchase programs over a 1-year period prior to and following the revelations of misconduct. Typically, offending firms experience significantly negative abnormal returns over the revelation days. Although both the closest repurchase announcements to misconduct revelations in the pre- and post-misconduct periods all experience significantly positive market responses, the price effects of share repurchase announcements in the pre-misconduct period are somewhat higher than that in the post-misconduct period. Offending firms with stronger market reactions to pre-misconduct share repurchase announcements are associated with smaller price effects to misconduct revelations. Besides, offending firms with stronger market reactions to pre-misconduct share repurchase announcements tend to experience higher price effects to post-misconduct share repurchase announcements and are prone to announce share repurchase plans in the post-misconduct period.

15:30-16:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session

78120 | *Leviathan and Restricted Local Financial Independence as the Consequences of the COVID-19 Crisis: The Case of Poland*
Beata Guziejewska, University of Lodz, Poland

This presentation discusses selected impacts of fiscal policy conducted by Poland's government from 2020 to 2022. The countermeasures implemented then in the public finance area in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which primarily aimed to support industries most affected by lockdowns and local governments, mainly through special-purpose funds, entailed an uncontrolled surge in public spending as well as increasing public debt, centralisation of decision-making, and opaqueness of the entire public finance system. The unfolding crisis was aggravated by the war in Ukraine and its consequences. The article's main focus is on analysing local governments' financial independence, which suffered from the establishment of special-purpose (out-of-budget) funds and the reform of the national tax system. Changes in local financial independence are examined based on structural ratios of local authorities' own and total revenues, as well as less quantifiable measures enabling the expansion of authoritarian executive power. The analysis is set in a wider historical context that Michael Wohlgemuth, a German economist, philosopher, and historian of ideas, brought up in relation to COVID-19 pandemic and the so-called Leviathan hypothesis. Special governmental measures and regulations introduced in response to crises and extraordinary situations can impair the mechanisms of democratic control and be used as an excuse for a government to expand its executive and political powers. Historical experience shows that special processes, instruments, and practices are hard to uproot in post-crisis times; as a result, they become part of a new system, frequently leading to Leviathan.

81204 | *The Influence of Virtual YouTuber and Viewer Characteristics on Viewer's Behavioral Loyalty: Para-Social Relationship and Immersion as Mediators*
Etta Y. I. Chen, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan Shin Lyn Seet, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

This study investigates the factors influencing para-social relationships and immersion in the viewing experience of VTubers, as well as the mediating role of para-social relationships and immersion in the relationship between the identified independent variables and behavioral loyalty, with repeated viewing as a proxy. A PLS-SEM analysis (SmartPLS 4.0) was conducted on responses collected from an online questionnaire survey with a sample size of 272 followers/viewers of VTubers. The results have revealed the significance of visual attractiveness, perceived authenticity, narrative transportation, and the need for escape in shaping viewer loyalty towards VTubers while exposing the weakness of fantasy proneness measurement. Due to the varied support for the assumptions made, partial supports are shown in ascertaining the mediating effects of para-social relationships and immersion. The findings contribute to the existing literature by emphasizing the importance of designing engaging and interactive experiences that go beyond traditional entertainment norms. The results offer valuable insights for practitioners seeking to establish and maintain strong relationships with their audiences.

Education and Social Welfare

79764 | *The Effect of Project-Based Learning on Improving Students' Civic Responsibility*
Nadya Putri Saylendra, Buana Perjuangan Karawang University, Indonesia Erwin Susanto, Buana Perjuangan Karawang University, Indonesia Fani Kardina, Buana Perjuangan Karawang University, Indonesia Tina Amelia, Buana Perjuangan Karawang University, Indonesia Tajwa Raya Rabani, Buana Perjuangan Karawang University, Indonesia Irma Ramadan, Buana Perjuangan Karawang University, Indonesia

The learning process of civics subjects has obstacles in implementing abilities, developing students' thinking skills, and acting responsibly in solving problems in the surrounding environment. This study aims to determine the effect of project-based learning on increasing students' civic responsibility at the Korpri Karawang Private Senior High School. This research uses the survey method; the approach used in this research is quantitative. The subjects in this study were tenth-grade students, as many as 75 samples from 75 populations. The data collection technique used a questionnaire. Data analysis using a simple linear regression analysis test includes a determination coefficient test, significance test, and overall model test to test the hypothesis. Project-based learning has a significant positive effect on increasing the civic responsibility of students of the Korpri Karawang Private Senior High School with an R Square value of 0.637 if presented equal to 63.7%. The recommendations of this study in the learning process of civic education should be the use of project-based learning models that need to be improved and conceptualized in implementing steps that teachers and students will carry out.

81081 | *Motivational Profiling in Science: The Role of Ethnicity and Socioeconomic Status (SES)*
Aaisha Patel, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

The Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) industry is suffering from huge disparity within the demographics of the workforce (UKCES, 2022). Likewise, within education, the discrepancy between motivation and achievement in science of disadvantaged students and their peers is growing, driven by social injustice (Mallaburn et al, 2018). The Situated Expectancy Value Theory (SEVT) is a proximal determinant for motivation, consequently impacting achievement and aspirations (Eccles and Wigfield, 2020). However, there is a lack of studies on the interplay of SEVT, perceived task difficulty (motivation based on expected success and the level of effort required) and science capital (science related attitudes and family qualifications), contextualised by the role of SES and ethnicity in science. A two-wave longitudinal design was implemented; students (n=1107) self-reported science aspirations, SEVT variables, perceived task difficulty and science capital, generated through pre-validated questionnaires, followed by a science achievement test. Thus, a multifaceted approach was employed to produce motivational profiles using Latent Profile Analysis, which indicated that a four-profile solution was optimal (Muthen B. O, 2004). Profile four accommodated 48.8% of learners, characterised by high expectancy, value and perceived task difficulty, coupled with low cost and moderate science capital. Subsequently, the motivational profiles were used to explore variations in achievement and aspirations, whilst examining how sociodemographic differences play a predictive role in determining one's profile membership. The findings imply classroom strategies influencing policy and practise, to raise student motivation, achievement and aspirations at a critical stage of education, contributing to positive societal change.

15:30-16:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session

81264 | *Investigating the Impact of Digital Art Creation on the Psychological Well-Being of Individuals with Mild Cognitive Impairment*
Pei-Fen Wu, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan Kuang-Yi Fan, National University of Tainan, Taiwan Wen-Fu Wang, Changhua Christian Hospital, Taiwan Feng-Chu Wu, National Ilan University, Taiwan

As the global population structure gradually changes, dementia has garnered increasing attention worldwide. Mild cognitive impairment (MCI) falls between normal aging and mild dementia and is often accompanied by negative symptoms such as depression, apathy, and anxiety. Therefore, intervening at this stage is crucial for preventing the development of dementia. Among various interventions, "art therapy" is considered a promising approach. However, considering that this study primarily focuses on the application of digital art creation for individuals with MCI rather than traditional professional therapy, it is referred to as "digital art creation". Unlike traditional methods, this study integrates technology with art creation using the "Painting and calligraphy" painting system developed by the research team, planning 8 sessions of "digital art creation activities". The study recruited 11 participants with an average age of 82.3 years with MCI and conducted psychological tests before and after the activities. Short-term depression-happiness scale (SDHS) and Rosenberg self-esteem scale (RSES) questionnaires were used for assessment, followed by non-parametric analysis. Results showed that although there was no significant change in short-term happiness, post-test results were better than pre-test, indicating an improvement in happiness for most participants after engaging in digital art creation activities. The RSES results were significant, confirming an increase in self-esteem after the activities. Additionally, correlation analysis between SDHS and RSES revealed a moderate correlation, indicating a close relationship between self-esteem and happiness, further confirming the potential impact of digital art creation activities on increasing happiness.

Environmental and Health Sciences

81191 | *Sociodemographic Variations in Healthcare Utilization Patterns During the COVID-19 Pandemic*
Nan-He Yoon, Wonkwang University, South Korea

During the COVID-19 pandemic, global medical utilization decreased due to risk perception and anxiety of infection, potentially resulting in diagnostic and treatment delays and consequent health risks. This study examined variations in medical utilization before and during the pandemic across different sociodemographic groups and analyzed trends amid the prolonged pandemic. Total outpatient claims data from 2017 to 2021 of a 10% random sample of the Korean population were used for the analysis. Average annual outpatient frequencies and costs pre- and during COVID-19 were compared based on individual sociodemographic characteristics. Interrupted time series (ITS) analysis was conducted to evaluate the significance of pre- and post-pandemic changes. In 2020, outpatient frequency decreased across all demographics, with a partial recovery observed in 2021, though it remained below pre-pandemic trends. Outpatient costs generally remained not decreasing, exhibiting lower annual increase rates during the pandemic. ITS analysis identified significant reductions in outpatient frequency among individuals over 40 and medical aid recipients in 2020 compared to pre-pandemic trends. Similarly, significant decreases in outpatient costs were observed among men, individuals in their 30s, and those with higher incomes in 2020. However, these trends did not persist into 2021. There were sociodemographic differences in changes in healthcare use during the pandemic. A comprehensive analysis of long-term healthcare use and outcomes among population showing significant changes is needed to better prepare for future infectious disease outbreaks.

Ethnicity, Difference, Identity

79659 | *Southeast Asian College Students' Perceptions of Ethnic-Racial Socialization*
Susie Lamborn, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, United States

In this qualitative, case-study design, five US college students of Southeast Asian heritage participated in individual interviews about their lives during college. Sections of the interviews on maternal ethnic-racial socialization practices were coded for categories of socialization using a previously developed content analysis scheme. Students' explanations of ethnic socialization practices were less complex than their presentations of racial socialization. For ethnic socialization, students discussed three elements of Cultural Markers, Ethnic Group Identification and Ethnic Family Relationships. Mothers often engaged students to participate in Cultural Marker activities such as the New Year celebration, language, traditional foods, and religious practices. Less frequently, students mentioned Ethnic Group Identification, which included talking about the history of the Hmong and telling stories about the parent's childhood in Laos. Finally, parents had expectations regarding Ethnic Family Relationships that included family obligations and preparation for marriage to a person of the same background. Racial socialization was more complex. Students focused on three aspects of Racism Awareness, Diversity Awareness, and Racial Group Identification. Students emphasized Racism Awareness when parents talked about experiences of discrimination. Diversity Awareness focused on treating people of all backgrounds equally and fairly. Finally Racial Group Identification involved pride in one's appearance or racial group. However, students also mentioned aspects of ethnic (Cultural Markers and Ethnic Family Relations) and neutral socialization (Recognizing the Individual Child). These findings will be discussed in relation to the students' sense of belonging at school that are affected by whether or not they feel tensions between home and school expectations.

15:30-16:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session

Immigration, Refugees, Race, Nation

81119 | *International Comparison of Policies for Accepting Migrant Caregivers: Implications for Japan in Aiming for Longer Stays for Migrant Caregivers*

Etsuko Sakairi, Hashimoto Foundation, Japan Maho Aikawa, Hashimoto Foundation, Japan Koto Akiyoshi, Hashimoto Foundation, Japan Andi Holik Ramdani, Hashimoto Foundation, Japan Niklas Holzzapfel, Hashimoto Foundation, Japan Tokiko Inoue, Hashimoto Foundation, Japan Ikuno Matsuda, Hashimoto Foundation, Japan Waode Hanifah Istiqomah, Hashimoto Foundation, Japan Toshiaki Hashimoto, Hashimoto Foundation, Japan

As elderly populations rise, the demand for long-term care and therefore for recruiting migrant workers in the caregiving sector is becoming competitive in many countries. With this background, we are conducting an international comparative study on the policies for accepting migrant caregivers in ten countries which are destinations for migrant caregivers (South Korea, Canada, New Zealand, UK, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Sweden, Germany) by exploring the characteristics and challenges each face, and examining what Japan can learn from their cases. This paper focuses on the requirements for visa issuance and continued employment as a caregiver and examines (1) what trends exist with regard to those requirements in countries where long-term/short-term stay as a caregiver is possible, and (2) what are the differences between Japan and other countries in this regard. In other countries which allow migrant caregivers to settle long-term, it has become clear that instead of imposing an examination, the trend is to enable migrants to work as caregivers on a long-term basis by attending training courses, reading qualifications obtained in their home country, and gaining continuous work experience in the host country. Compared to such countries, Japan is unique in that the only way for a migrant caregiver to settle long-term is to pass a National Examination for Certified Care Workers held in Japanese; this policy could not only be unequal compared to Japanese caregivers who are not required to pass that exam, but also could be a huge barrier to attracting migrant caregivers from other countries.

Other

81178 | *Research on the Evaluation of the Usability of Muscle Strength Training Motion-Sensing Games for Older Adults*
Hui-Jiun Hu, National Chiayi University, Taiwan

Physical inactivity is the fourth leading risk factor for mortality globally. Especially the "elderly group", who are less active and prone to frailty, sarcopenia, and chronic diseases, resulting in the highest fatality rate of infection. However, research has shown that sarcopenia is reversible and that exercise can halt muscle loss. This study uses Unity3D and Kinect SDK to develop a set of muscle-strength training motion-sensing games for the elderly. Then, the experience of 15 older adults was using the SUS and QUIS scale questionnaires to evaluate the feelings, pleasure, and applicability of the system to the elderly people participating in the interaction. The findings of this study are as follows: (1) Older adults are willing to use technological interactive games and give positive evaluations; (2) older adults have experienced this system three times in a row and have experienced significant growth in muscle strength training performance; (3) Use of the SUS system On the scale, the average of all items is 3.93, indicating that the elderly feel good about the usability of this system; (4) The elderly said that the dynamic visual and sound effects of this system are more attractive to them. Sensing the attention of the exercise process; (5) The average QUIS interaction satisfaction score is 4.25, which means that the elderly are satisfied with the overall feeling of this system. Older adults can use this system to improve their exercise motivation, achieve sensory stimulation and physical activity, and increase exercise fun.

Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology

76881 | *The Impact of Internal Urban-to-Rural Migration and its Limits: A Case Study on Japan and South Korea*
Akio Nawakura, National Federation of Depopulated Municipalities in Japan, Japan

This study reviews how the governments of Japan and South Korea have secured their workforce in depopulated agricultural sector. As well as the Western developed economies, both Japan and South Korea have experienced internal demographic shift from rural areas to urban ones and the shift has caused the shortage of workforce to serve for agricultural production. To secure the workforce in rural areas and sustain food production, as many previous studies have pointed out, the Western developed economies such as Spain and the United Kingdom have introduced foreign workers to serve for agriculture. In Japan and South Korea, however, small-sized and family-based agricultural structure has prevented to introduce the foreign workers. Instead, the governments of the two countries have promoted internal migration from urban areas to rural ones for two decades. This study analyses whether the two countries' promotion on urban-to-rural internal migration has secured the workforce in the small-sized rice farming both quantitatively and qualitatively employing the methods of statistic data analysis and interview on local government officers in rural municipalities. The result of the analysis indicates that, though the internal migration in the two countries has secured the rural workforce in Japan and South Korea partly, it has not sufficient to cover the shortage of farming workforce. Therefore, the number of foreign employees in the two countries' farming areas has been increased since the 2010s. Finally, the study prospects that the increasing foreign farming workers will act as a pressure to promote structural change in the two countries.

15:30-16:30 | Orion Hall (5F) Friday Poster Session

Psychology & Social Psychology

79211 | *Using Art to Facilitate Young Children with Emotional and Behavioral Problems*
King Hin Cheng, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Using art as a therapeutic media is believed to be able to work perfectly for young children, especially for children with emotional and behavioral problems, 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 children with emotional and behavioral problems.

80234 | *Evaluating Mental Health Literacy Level and Factors Related to It Among the Myanmar Migrant Workers in Klang Valley, Malaysia*
Lwin Mie Aye, International Medical University, Malaysia Ye Kyaw Lwin, International Medical University, Malaysia

Introduction: Migrant workers are vulnerable to poor mental health conditions due to various challenges that surround them in foreign countries away from home. This study aims to assess the mental health literacy (MHL) status among Myanmar migrant workers in Malaysia, exploring factors related to it. Methods: A cross-sectional study using a convenience sampling method was conducted from September to October 2023 to select 395 Myanmar migrant workers within the Klang Valley, Malaysia. Mental health literacy level was evaluated using the Mental Health Literacy Scale (MHLS). Results: The study encompassed 395 eligible participants, who are predominantly male (60%), younger age (69.1%), Buddhists (93.9%) with secondary education (75.4%), outdoor field workers (57.7%) and obtained a lower monthly income (93.3%). Most did not have prior experience with mental illness. Low social support was reported by the majority (63%). The MHL score was 94.43 (SD = 9.563), which is significantly lower among males ($p = 0.042$), the lesser income group ($p = 0.045$), and those who did not have previous experience with mental health practitioners ($p = 0.002$). The predictors revealed are education level ($p = 0.016$) and previous experiences with mental health practitioners ($p = 0.018$). Conclusion: The overall MHL levels were low. Strategies to share mental health information and resources at workplaces will improve mental health literacy status. Targeted mental health interventions such as providing social support, mental health education, and improving access to the services, should be tailored to the need groups.

81128 | *Assessing Psychometric Properties of the Chinese Mental Illness Microaggressions Scale-Perpetrator Version*
Richard Xu, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Misaggregation in mental health is a significant issue. It involves the oversimplification or inaccurate grouping of distinct mental health conditions or experiences. This can lead to misunderstandings, inappropriate treatment approaches, and missed opportunities for early intervention and support. The Mental Illness Microaggressions Scale-Perpetrator Version (MIMS-P) is a recently developed tool to assess misaggregation in mental health and has shown good psychometric performance. However, no tool currently assesses this concept in the Chinese population. Therefore, this study aims to translate and evaluate the psychometric properties of the MIMS-P in the Chinese general population. We examined the factorial structure, convergent and discriminant validity, and reliability. A cross-sectional, web-based survey was conducted from January to February 2024 in China. A total of 566 respondents completed the survey and provided valid responses. The exploratory factor analysis showed a 2-factor structure with 16 items of MIMS-P, but 2 items were removed due to low factor loading (0.96 and RMSEA and SRMR <0.05. A Cronbach's alpha value of 0.6 indicates moderate internal consistency reliability of the Chinese MIMS-P. Additionally, the MIMS-P demonstrated a significantly positive association with low social expectation scale, low self-control, and negative attitude towards mental health patients, but a negative association with high life satisfaction. The findings suggest that the 2-factor structure with 16 items of the Chinese MIMS-P has satisfactory psychometric properties. However, future studies are needed to assess its performance in other Chinese populations.

81207 | *Mindfulness-Based Intervention for Reducing Stigma Stress Among Parents of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder: A Randomized Controlled Trial*
Ka Shing Kevin Chan, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Research indicates that parents of autistic children are subjected to stigma, being held responsible for their children's atypical development and viewed as inadequate in parenting. This stigma stress has detrimental effects on their mental and physical well-being, leading to agitation, hostility, conflicts between parents, and exacerbation of symptoms in autistic children. Currently, there is a lack of evidence-based interventions to support parents in managing stigma stress. However, mindfulness practices have shown promise in stress management by cultivating non-judgment and non-attachment. By reducing stigma stress, parents experience decreased emotional distress, negative mood, physiological dysregulation, and exhibit fewer reactive behaviors. To address this issue, a mindfulness-based intervention (MBI) specifically designed for parents of autistic children facing stigma stress was developed. In a randomized controlled trial involving 200 parents, half of the participants received the MBI while the other half served as a waitlist control group. The MBI effectively reduced stigma stress, improved mental and physical health, enhanced parent-child and inter-parental interactions, and positively impacted the emotional and behavioral functioning of the children. This study contributes valuable theoretical insights into the individual, interpersonal, and intergenerational benefits of the MBI. Moreover, the MBI offers a practical and evidence-based approach to mitigate stigma stress and its adverse outcomes for parents of autistic children.

15:30-16:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session

Research Methodologies, Quantitative and Qualitative

81303 | *A Preliminary Exploration on Methodology of Image-Based Narrative*

Cheng-Pin Lai, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan Kuan-I Li, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan Shih-Ming Chen, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

In the fields of community work and social work, photovoice (Wang & Burris, 1997), widely used in action research, is a participatory approach aimed at empowering individuals and specific groups through "voicing" their experiences. This study adapts its methods to conduct image-based narrative groups for depressed adolescents, using the social practice process as research material to investigate the core function of depression transformation during narrative. The study finds that the "folds interpretation" can effectively explain the core function of image narrative. Cristal Huang (2010), integrating Paul Ricoeur's theory of time and narrative with Gilles Deleuze's concept of folds, presents another framework for researching images. Viewing images as unfolding folds, every object within an image can be utilized by the protagonist to represent and overlap with its own life and the current image. The protagonist thus unfolds "imaginary" internal folds through the use of time and narrative. Images are objects with folds and traces, and each narrator draws out his or her history and memories through his or her narrative. This theoretical approach interweaves time, narrative, and life, providing an opportunity to rewrite the future. It intersects with the critical view of Fred Newman (1991) that "Nothing is lost here in history. All kinds of things are lost in society, but nothing is lost in history," and "history cure depression." Therefore, this study suggests that image-based narrative in therapeutic work can be situated within an interpretive, social therapeutic, and praxis-oriented methodology, distinct from the photovoice approach.

Social Work

81155 | *Reconstructing Adolescents' Depression: A Practice-Oriented Approach*

Cheng-Pin Lai, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan Kuan-I Li, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

Adolescent suicide is a significant societal issue, with depression being a crucial indicator of suicide risk. Current research in Taiwan often perceives adolescent depression as a disease when discussing suicide prevention. However, there is limited exploration using a non-labeling and non-definitional approach to understand "depression" as a normal state (Newman, 1991). This study employs a practice-oriented research method, conducting image narrative for depressed adolescents. By having teenagers capture images depicting their depressive experiences in the realms of family, school, and community, a reconstruction of diverse depressive expressions takes place. Through curating new visual stories and engaging in dialogues with society, a new narrative experience is generated, aiming to eliminate internalized stigma and challenge dominant depression narratives. Findings reveal that teenagers, in reconstructing their stories of depression, undergo the following process: 1. Adolescent depression as an undifferentiated negative emotion, mixed with a chaotic state of unidentifiable life experiences and emotions. 2. Naming the experience allows adolescents to break free from the chaotic state. 3. Linking emotions and life experiences enables autonomy and liberation from a sense of helplessness. 4. Core life experiences often carry social stigma, hindering them in layers of vocabulary and peripheral events. 5. When teenagers collectively present their new depressive stories through curation, they are empowered with narrative energy. Surprisingly, the deepest impact on parents is not from their own kids but from other teenagers. This study affirms the effectiveness of a practice-oriented approach in adolescent depression research and its outcomes, suggesting the need for its wider promotion.

Sustainability

79544 | *Household Income Sources and Carbon Emission: The Case of Taiwanese Households in 2019*

Ya-Ming Liu, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan Yen-Lien Kuo, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan Ching-Wen Yang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Previous studies found that households' energy use and consumption of goods and services contribute greatly to increasing carbon emissions, but only computing national-level total carbon emission is not enough to know the whole picture of consumers' contribution to carbon emissions. This study estimated household carbon emissions using the 2019 Taiwan's Survey of Family Income and Expenditure as an example to investigate the heterogeneity effect of household income on direct/indirect carbon emissions through dividing income sources into six categories. The number of households in our sample is 16528. This study adds to the literature in various aspects. First, our data provides more detailed information regarding the composition of income, which includes compensation of employee, entrepreneurial income, property income, imputed rent income, current transfer income, and miscellaneous income. Second, we estimate direct and indirect carbon emission separately. Third, using quantile regression to examine the relationship between household income and carbon emissions could shed light on variation in the source of income types across different emission quantiles. Our results show that household incomes have higher effects on higher household carbon emission quantiles, and the effect of income on household indirect carbon emission is greater than that on household direct carbon emission, suggesting the promotion to purchase second-handed items and low carbon footprint products is an important avenue to reduce carbon emissions from households.

15:30-16:30 | Orion Hall (5F) Friday Poster Session

Teaching and Learning

74752 | *The Relationship Between Anonymity and Peer-Assessment Results*

Huey-Wen Chou, National Central University, Taiwan Ting-Wei Fan, National Central University, Taiwan

Performance evaluation methods are various and peer assessment is one of them. This study investigates how anonymous peer evaluation differs from a named one. This study conducted a semester-long field quasi-experiment to a senior level college course. During the experiment, "cooperative learning group" was designed and subjects were randomly assigned to different groups with 4-6 subjects in each. Each group member's performance was evaluated both by the instructor and their teammates. The peer assessment was implemented by either anonymously or not. This research aims to explore: 1. Whether assessors in peer evaluation gave different assessment under anonymous and named conditions. 2. Whether assessors of different genders behave significantly in anonymous and named assessment conditions in peer assessment. 3. Whether assessors of same-gender and mixed-gender group composition will behave significantly different in the peer-assessment. This study adopted questionnaire and quasi-experimental design, and its data source was drawn from the students of "Organization Behavior" course in a public university in northern Taiwan. Statistical analysis techniques were employed to analyze data. The results found that: 1. Comparing with their counterparts, female assessors had more similar peer-evaluation results across anonymous and named assessment conditions. 2. Females might be more suitable to teamwork than males. They tend to have better group interaction. 3. Our study found that mix-gender group had the best team performance. Implications of this study conclude the research.

79244 | *Scientific Learning Innovation to Promote Scientific Process Skills for Teacher Students Bachelor of Education Program*

Suwicha Wansudon, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand Trai Unyapoti, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand Phatcharida Inthama, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The purposes of this research were: 1) to develop the scientific learning package scientific process skills to promote effective scientific process skills for teacher students in the bachelor of education program and 2) to compare scientific process skills of the 3th year teacher students in the bachelor of education program before and after the learning management by using the scientific learning package to promote scientific process skills for teacher students in the bachelor of education program. The research tools consisted of 1) the scientific learning package to promote scientific process skills; 2) the science learning kit teacher's manual to promote scientific process skills; and 3) the science process skill test. The sample group was one classroom of 3th year students in the field of elementary education, two group of 58 students from the Faculty of Education. Srinakharinwirot University Bangkok Obtained by a simple random sampling method. The results showed that the quality of the scientific learning package to promote scientific process skills assessed was of very good quality (Mean = 25.74, S.D. = 2.63). The mean score of the scientific process skills of the posttest was higher than those of the pretest at the statistically significant .05 level.

79373 | *The Design of Educational Board Game "Food Chain: Predator of the Food Chain" for Developing Academic Achievement on Ecosystem*

Trai Unyapoti, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand Suwicha Wansudon, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand Theerawut Sreemungkla, Ban Nong Khu (Nong Khu Wittayakan) School, Thailand Witchayada Nawaniidbumrung, Independent Scholar, Thailand Thanida Sujaritttham, Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University, Thailand

This research has two primary objectives: 1) the development of an educational board game focused on food chains, "Food Chain: Predator of the Food Chain" with the purpose of enhancing ecoliteracy; and 2) the investigation of the effects of utilizing a food chain educational board game to enhance students' ecoliteracy and learning skills. The research instruments in this study consisted of: 1) the educational board game "Food Chain: Predator of the Food Chain". 2) an assessment of academic achievement 3) a survey measuring satisfaction. The research outcomes reveal that 1) students' knowledge levels post-engagement with the game were significantly higher than pre-engagement levels, with statistical significance at the 0.05 level, and 2) overall satisfaction indicates that the degree of satisfaction is high.

80741 | *Unravelling Taiwanese Undergraduates' Conceptions of Learning by Holographic Projection*

Yang-Hsin Fan, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan Tzung-Jin Lin, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Holographic projection is a display technology that projects close realistic 3D animation or image and can be regarded as superimposing a three-dimensional object in the natural environment and making the user feel that the object is close to an actual object. Although the usefulness of holographic projection in education has been proven in previous studies, students' conceptions of learning by holographic projection have rarely been addressed. Therefore, the main purpose of this study was to address this research gap. This study recruited 30 university students from a public university located in Taiwan. Phenomenographic analysis was adopted to analyze these university students' interview transcripts by means of interviews. Results revealed five hierarchical conceptions including "Presence," "Mapping," "Visualization," "Interaction," and "Understanding." It seems that the most common conception was that students perceived mapping the textbook's 2D images into 3D scenes in the system, as well as learning by holographic projection as increasing interaction with learning content. Based on the findings, how to adequately accommodate holographic projection in education was discussed. This study was expected to provide significant insights into students' perspective of learning by holographic projection.

15:30-16:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Friday Poster Session

81087 | *Scaffolded Reflective Writing in Capstone Research Courses: A View from a Residential College in Singapore*
Lavanya Balachandran, National University of Singapore, Singapore Angie Tan, National University of Singapore, Singapore

This poster presentation examines the scope of using scaffolded reflective writing as an assessment tool in an undergraduate capstone research course offered by a residential college based in a Singapore university. The capstone experience in this college is part of the general education curriculum offered to residents. Designed to provide an opportunity for interdisciplinary research collaboration, the capstone requires groups of students from different disciplinary backgrounds to work closely with a community partner on a local need or problem under the supervision of college faculty. Drawing on the authors' experiences of co-supervising two capstone projects on disability accessibility in Singapore, the poster demonstrates how intentionally designed reflection assessments generate active learning among students in research courses. Prior studies highlight a range of benefits of reflective writing from developing critical thinking, evaluating a wide range of perspectives to making sense of complex social realities. A scaffolded approach to reflective writing creates awareness of their individual learning strategies. Furthermore, when incorporated into research courses, reflective writing helps students discern the different methodological stages in their research journey. This study illustrates that curating scaffolded reflective writing exercises in research courses centred on community-based issues meets the needs of heterogeneously composed student groups whilst also empowering them to take ownership of their learning alongside working collaboratively on the research deliverables. Furthermore, it advances a student-centered research supervision experience by enabling the instructors to acknowledge the different starting points of students and provide formative feedback that aligns with their individual learning trajectories.

Technology and Applied Sciences

81284 | *Application of Deep Learning Models for Color Recognition in EEG of the Elderly*
Pei-Fen Wu, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan Shao-Wei Yen, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan Ming-Chi Shih, Dementia Care Association, Taiwan

Color perception plays a crucial role in stimulating the human brain. Currently, research on color recognition of brainwave signals using machine learning mostly focuses on the general population. However, this study concentrates on 17 elderly individuals, including 11 with mild cognitive impairment and 6 with sub-healthy conditions, with an average age of 80 years. Building upon existing literature on machine learning applied to color recognition in brainwaves, this study first redesigned two videos based on different RGB colors. One video used gray transitions, while the other incorporated scenic transitions between each color, aiming to explore participants' overall perception and compare their recognition accuracy after viewing. In this experiment, brainwave signals were collected using a single-channel EEG device while participants watched the videos. After preprocessing, the data were inputted into DNN and CNN models for training. The DNN model achieved a recognition accuracy of 97% for individual brainwave signals, while the CNN model achieved a higher accuracy of 99%. The overall recognition rates for the mild cognitive impairment and sub-healthy groups were 93% and 97%, respectively. When data were limited, the model's recognition results deteriorated, but introducing event-related spectral perturbation (ERSP) data processing improved the overall recognition accuracy by reducing brainwave noise. Analysis results indicated that videos with scenic elements reduced psychological stress in elderly individuals, promoting relaxation and obtaining more accurate brainwave data. In the future, applying machine learning techniques is expected to deepen the understanding of how individuals with cognitive impairments perceive and respond to different colors. "



Saturday, May 25

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 603

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Politics and Social History

Session Chair: Marina Dickson

09:30-09:55

78711 | *Innovation Research on Civic Intelligence for Democratic Citizen to Address Twenty-First Century Challenges*

Ikman Nur Rahman, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Dasim Budimansyah, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Karim Suryadi, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Dadang Sundawa, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

This study summarizes the first two decades of civic intelligence for democratic citizen. The goal of this bibliometric analysis is to examine trends and the influence of publications on the topic of democratic citizen and civic intelligence published in the last 20 years, from 2003 to 2023. This research was conducted using VOS viewers and the Scopus database. In this study, 1093 documents are used, which are then categorized into 187 relevant articles. The majority of published publications (40,6%) are in the form of article, and (34,2%) are in the form of conference proceeding. Douglas Schuler is a popular article author that focuses in civic intelligence for democratic citizen. Meanwhile, bibliometric analysis reveals that the trend in democratic citizen research from year to year remains disconnected from characteristics of civic intelligence. This creates chances for democratic citizen research by incorporating civic intelligence. In this article on a systematic review civic intelligence has been divided into five main capacities: knowledge, attitude and aspiration, organizational capital, relational and social capital, and financial and material resources. The capacities framework is intended to convey a holistic phenomenon in a relatively simple way. The competencies that democratic citizens must possess are categorized into five aspects, namely knowledge, skills, attitudes, values, and behavior.

09:55-10:20

78945 | *Bakuto in the Gekka Jiken of the Freedom and People's Rights Movement*

Elson Boles, Saginaw Valley State University, United States

This paper examines the debates over, and roles of, gambler-outlaws (bakuto) in the seven "violent incidents", or gekka jiken, between 1882 and 1884 associated with the Liberty and People's Rights Movement in Japan. Four of the incidents – in Nagoya, Iida, and two in Gunma – have received little attention in the English language literature, with the exception of Siniawer (2011) who covers three. The debate regards the varying occupations and motivations of leaders of the incidents, their immediate followers, and their demands. Some likened the largest of these incidents, the Chichibu rebellion, to a "bourgeois revolution" (Azami 1975, Ebukuro 1950, Inoue 1968, Irokawa 1969, 1981, 1984, 1985, Nakazawa, 1954, 1991), while others portrayed it as the last peasant millenarian uprising and breakdown of the "moral economy", with modern influences (see Bix 1986, Moriyama 1981, 1984, Scheiner 1974, Yasumaru 1984), while some downplayed or rejected the roles that gambler-outlaws (bakuto) played in Chichibu and other gekka jiken (see Chishima 1983, Hasegawa 1995, Inada 1973, Iwane 1979, Shimizu 1978, Sinawer 2011, Yasumaru 1995). This paper examines the controversies, differences between rural bakuto and professional urban bakuto, and considers evidence of bakuto collusion in several of these events that has not been raised in English language treatments.

10:20-10:45

81533 | *Studying Lay-Jury Systems Around the World: The Case of Japan's Saiban-In*

William Crawley, University of West Florida, United States

Across the globe, a growing number of countries have evolved their legal 'finders-of-fact' to include citizens serving in the role of lay-judges. While this emerging trend has taken a variety of forms, often expressed through country specific protocols, it has generally been understood to consider concepts of local justice and enhance citizen participation in the criminal justice system. In addition to advancing democratically grounded civic engagement, the use of lay-judges has also resulted in several distinct challenges, some culturally specific and others more generalizable in manifestation. This paper discusses the evolution of lay-jury systems throughout the world by examining distinct dynamics, to include origins and rationales for various emerging systems, with a focus on democratic societies. Attempts to study this phenomenon will be examined, noting insights and challenges innate to such research. Next, the case of Japan's saiban-in system, implemented in 2009, will be examined as an example of a newly minted lay-judge system, to include some of its unanticipated challenges. Multiple waves of data collection (n=50) reporting public response dynamics will provide insights into how Japan's saiban-in system has been understood and received by its citizenry. Finally, current trends and a future research agenda will be identified.

10:45-11:10

81125 | *Democracies Degraded by Disinformation: Lessons from Hungary, the US, and the UK*

Yusuke Ishikawa, Asia Pacific Initiative, Japan

Marina Dickson, Asia Pacific Initiative, Japan

Sara Kaizuka, Asia Pacific Initiative, Japan

Democratic backsliding has been a growing concern globally that has been tracked through both quantitative and qualitative research in the past two decades. In parallel to the literature on democratic backsliding, the literature on disinformation has been expanding. Hitherto, both literatures have developed separately. This paper provides a unique contribution to the existing literature by exploring the interactions between the two phenomena. Through its analysis on disinformation's impact on democracies, this paper argues that disinformation furthers democratic erosion, which in turn can further exacerbate the spread of harmful disinformation. The paper conducts a comparative analysis between three democracies that are facing different levels of crisis, namely Hungary, the US, and the UK. Hungary was selected as an autocratizing democracy, the US as a democracy in peril, and the UK as a liberal democracy escaping from its crisis. Through these case studies, the paper finds that democratic institutions can be undermined by specifically interference type disinformation campaigns, and countries should pursue a two-pronged approach. On the consumption side, improved media literacy and institutional trust are paramount. Online civic groups such as NAFO could also be more effective at combating disinformation that utilizes what the paper coins the "engagement trap". On the distribution side, tech companies should face tighter regulations on their platforms. This paper concludes by arguing that greater attention should be paid to each country's context and how disinformation interacts with democratic institutions to better understand how and why disinformation spreads.

11:25-12:40 | Room 603

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Global Citizenship

Session Chair: Maria Niayu Risma Novianti

11:25-11:50

78619 | *Trends in Global Citizenship Education Research: Bibliometric Mapping and Opportunities for Development*

Restu Adi Nugraha, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Dasim Budimansyah, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

This research analyzes the development of Global Citizenship Education research through bibliometric mapping using VOSviewer. Articles were collected from the Google Scholar database using the Publish or Perish application to observe topic trends. This study analyzed the indexed database of Google Scholar for 10 years (2013-2023), resulting in 969 articles. The data analysis results indicate a significant decrease in the number of publications, decreasing from 131 in 2013 to 21 in 2023. However, in the VOSviewer analysis, it was found that there are 597 items, 12 clusters, 17,920 links, and a total link strength of 26,143. The complexity of these connections creates the potential for further development, offering opportunities for the exploration of new topics and research innovation. Despite a decline in interest in Global Citizenship Education, these findings show that the topic is still relevant and has significant connections for research innovation. While interest has decreased, Global Citizenship Education still has a significant and relevant impact in achieving sustainable development goals. Therefore, further research in this field is expected to continue supporting the attainment of sustainable development goals and contributing to addressing global issues. These findings indicate that there are still many research topics to be explored and developed, making this review a starting point for research in other related fields of study.

11:50-12:15

81086 | *Appraising the Impact of Overseas Study Trips on Community Partners: A Case Study from a Residential College in Singapore*

Angie Tan, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Lavanya Balachandran, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Many studies on short-term overseas study trips offered by Institutes of Higher Learning focus on the impact on students' learning and trajectory with little attention paid to the influence of such programmes on other stakeholders such as local communities. This paper aims to fill the gap by examining the impacts of faculty-led short-term overseas study trips on host community partners. University-community partnerships (UCP) have gained academic interest particularly in service learning, community engagement and career advancement. This paper explores how UCP can be adapted through overseas study trips covering a range of academic themes through engagement with diverse community partners.

Offered in a residential college in Singapore, these study trips take undergraduates students to diverse emerging economies like the Balkans, Botswana, Eastern Europe, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal and Vietnam. In the course of designing the programme, faculty members intentionally cultivate relationships with social welfare organisations that work with local communities to establish reciprocal learning exchanges between students and hosts. Preliminary findings from our interviews with community partners suggest that these relationships and engagements not only build trust, but also empower these host communities to view themselves as knowledge producers. The opportunity to see students and faculty from a high-income economy meaningfully engage with their work enables these communities to reconcile potential hierarchies in the partnership promoting inclusive learning. This study contributes to ongoing discourses of UCP by demonstrating how intentionally designed short-term overseas study trips can generate capacity-building, productive knowledge exchange, and mutual understanding through international partnerships.

12:15-12:40

78697 | *Digital Media Literacy: A Teaching Framework to Enhance Intercultural Competence*

Maria Niayu Risma Novianti, Sampoerna University, Indonesia

Intercultural competence refers to the ability to interact and participate in a diverse community which is represented by the fundamental elements of knowledge, attitude, and skills. The need to promote intercultural competence should be visible to produce global citizens in the learning curriculum. However, the current phenomenon shows that this competence remains implicit in several teaching methods and communication skills, especially within higher education. Therefore, this research aims to propose a teaching framework to enhance intercultural competence through digital media literacy as the current society has moved towards digital media to obtain and share information within the diverse community. The framework would highlight digital media literacy skills to extract, evaluate, and re-produce the information strengthening the role of global citizens as active participants within the intercultural context.

12:55-14:35 | Room 603

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Health and Public Policy

Session Chair: Sean Creaven

12:55-13:45

81176 | *Development of Systems and Mechanisms to Enhance the Quality of Life for the Elderly in Ubon Ratchathani Province, Thailand*
Kitti Laosupap, Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand

The aim of this Action Research is to develop systems and mechanisms for enhancing the quality of life of the elderly in Ubon Ratchathani Province. The sample group comprises 50 stakeholders. Research tools utilized include questionnaires, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, statistical data analysis including frequency, percentage, and content analysis for qualitative data. The study findings indicate that there is currently no clear system and mechanism for improving quality of life. However, following the development phase, a clearer system has emerged with collaborative development goals, strategic planning, established guidelines for performance monitoring, and clearly defined responsibilities. An assessment of committee competencies reveals key areas requiring improvement, with the lowest-rated competencies being analytical thinking, teamwork, and service provision. Post-development, all three areas have shown an increase in scores ranging from moderate to high, with an overall increase in competency scores of 24.5, statistically significant (95% CI = 21.3-27.6). Suggestions: There should be continuous efforts to strengthen the committee in order to establish sustainable systems and mechanisms for improving quality of life.

13:45-13:45

78555 | *Voluntary Assisted Dying (VAD) in Indonesia: Can It Follow Australia's Footsteps?*
Christopher Martin, University of New South Wales, Australia

The paper investigates the differing approaches to Voluntary Assisted Dying (VAD) in Australia and Indonesia, with a focus on legal structures and motivations underlying each nation's stance. While Australia has embraced VAD, enacting laws in six states, Indonesia faces ongoing challenges rooted in cultural and religious beliefs, resulting in the prohibition of VAD. The paper scrutinizes Australia's rationale for human rights, emphasizing adherence to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and explores the legal framework through key cases and legislative processes. On the other side, Indonesia's legal landscape, shaped by Pancasila principles and religious beliefs, prohibits VAD under Article 344 of the Indonesian Criminal Code. The paper contemplates the potential for future VAD legalization in Indonesia, suggesting avenues such as consultations with religious leaders, judicial review, and legal amendments, while emphasizing the importance of honoring international human rights commitments. The conclusion underscores the unique cultural and legal challenges Indonesia faces in pursuing VAD legalization, different from Australia's approach.

13:45-14:10

81096 | *Development of an Integrated Care Model for Homebound and Bedridden Elderly in Pho Yai Subdistrict, Warin Chamrap District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, Thailand*

Arun Boonsang, Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand
Aree Butson, Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand
Kitti Laosupap, Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand
Thitima Saenruang, Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand
Thitirat Nganchamang, Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand

This action research study focuses on developing an integrated care model for bedridden elderly individuals in Pho Yai Subdistrict, Warin Chamrap District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, Thailand. The objectives are two fold: firstly, to examine the current state of integrated care for the homebound and bedridden elderly population, and secondly, to formulate a tailored integrated care model. The research comprises three main steps: investigating contextual factors (Step 1), developing the model based on findings and literature (Step 2), and evaluating it with a specific sample group (60 individuals) (Step 3). Data from focus group discussions (40 individuals) and in-depth interviews (8 participants) were analyzed using content analysis and statistical measures. Findings indicate a high level of knowledge among the sample group (81.7%) regarding care conditions for bedridden homebound patients. The overall level of care development for the elderly and bedridden patients is reported as high (Mean = 201.41), with management demonstrating the highest level (44.61%). The study introduces the PHOYAI Model for integrated care, consisting of P= Planning & Participation, H = Holistic Care, O = Organization, Y = Young old active aging Program, A = Access & Audit and I & C = Information & Communication resulting in increased stakeholder knowledge and readiness. Evaluation shows high satisfaction (Mean = 201.41, SD = 11.92). Recommendations include adopting the PHOYAI Model by relevant agencies to ensure efficient and quality care, leading to improved health outcomes and a better quality of life.

14:10-14:35

80492 | *The COVID-19 Pandemic and British Exceptionalism: Explaining Policy Failure*
Sean Creaven, University of the West of England, United Kingdom

The COVID-19 pandemic elicited a policy response from the UK government that may be described as "British exceptionalism". The concept of exceptionalism here denotes a pattern of government decision-making (and non-decision-making) that diminished the efficacy of NPIs that would suppress the virus. This was detrimental to the cause of public health protection, leading to thousands of unnecessary deaths. The negative consequences of policy failure were exacerbated by the weaknesses of the UK public health system (NHS) generated by decades of under-resourcing under successive neoliberal governments. The chief aspects of British exceptionalism were: (1) eschewal of border defence; (2) deferred lockdowns and fast-tracked re-openings; (3) communicative ambivalence with regard to public-health protective messaging; (4) tardily developed test-and-trace systems; and (5) failure to encourage or mandate public mask-wearing. Many of these policy failings were not unique to the UK, if considered on a case-by-case basis. However, taken as a whole, in extent and degree, they were. Hence British exceptionalism. This paper will address these key elements of the UK government's pandemic response. This is as these unfolded from February 2020 (on the eve of the British pandemic) up until mid-July 2021 (when the UK government declared its end). The negative consequences of policy failure will be set out alongside an explanation of British exceptionalism. The paper will argue that this is attributable to neoliberal ideology, the protection of corporate interests, Brexit nationalism, and the peculiarities of a British model of capitalism based on international trade and labour market precarity.

14:50-16:30 | Room 603

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Urban Development and Sustainability

Session Chair: Dohyeong Choi

14:50-15:15

81084 | *Rewarding Cities Innovation and Transformation in Urban Sustainability*

Jiaxuan Wang, Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore

Belinda Yuen, Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore

Cities globally are facing complex challenges including climate change, social inequality, and economic instability. These challenges often lead to unequal and unsustainable development (Kubina et al., 2021) and prompt re-evaluation of development strategies towards resilient urban systems (Asadzadeh et al., 2022). Urban innovation plays a crucial role in enabling cities to transform their systems and rebound from major disturbances such as the COVID-19 (Ribeiro & Gonçalves, 2019; Rippon et al., 2021). A systematic literature review is established in this study on the trends of urban development and the post-COVID challenges facing cities in different geographical regions. The investigation further reviewed 13 urban awards and 15 urban indicators systems that assess urban excellence in cities innovation and transformation. Content analysis covered their evolution since 2010, with a particular focus on critical urban issues and their change over time to better understand the fundamental/paradigm shifts in urban challenges and cities development. The scan revealed an evolving broader transformation in how urban innovation efforts are recognized and celebrated, aligning with current urban issues, such as social inclusion, public engagement, and the effective use of digital platforms. The study contributes a detailed review of the learning points of the approach of awarded cities and projects, with public policy takeaways regarding cities transformation towards greater resilience.

15:15-15:40

80722 | *Developing a Smart Sustainable City Assessment Framework (SSCAF): Integrating Big Data and Analytic Network Process*

Wann-Ming Wey, National Taipei University, Taiwan

In response to the pressing need for comprehensive urban development strategies, this study proposes the construction of a Smart Sustainable City Assessment Framework (SSCAF) that integrates cutting-edge methodologies. By leveraging the potential of big data analytics and the Analytic Network Process (ANP), the SSCAF aims to provide a holistic evaluation tool for urban planners and policymakers. Through a systematic approach, this framework incorporates environmental, societal, economic, and technological dimensions, ensuring a well-rounded assessment of smart sustainable cities. Ultimately, the SSCAF holds promise in facilitating the development of resilient, efficient, and livable cities in the face of rapid urbanization and environmental challenges. This integrated framework will provide a holistic perspective on urban development, ensuring that relevant assessment tools are constructed to effectively evaluate progress. Furthermore, the advancement of "Big Data" theory has revolutionized the way city planners interpret and utilize data from various sources. This data-driven approach ensures that the evaluation model is robust and reflective of the complex interplay between environmental, societal, economic, and technological factors in smart sustainable cities. The study will conduct model validation through city evaluations. The Fuzzy Delphi Technique (FDT) will be applied to select key indicators for the smart sustainable city. Additionally, Data Mining and the ANP will be utilized to predict future variance ratios of indicators and determine their weights based on anticipated future scenarios. Finally, an empirical analysis will assess the smart sustainable level of Taipei City and Singapore, aiming to validate the model and propose relevant suggestions.

15:40-16:05

81151 | *Establishing Science Cities to Accelerate Urban Development: Insights from the Philippine Experience*

Segundo Joaquin Jr Romero, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

Aileen Laus, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

Traditionally, achieving city status in the Philippines has been viewed as a milestone, a recognition of having "made it". However, this perspective can be broadened to view cityhood not just as an endpoint but as a journey of development. This reframing positions cityhood as a pivotal strategy for enabling systematic and transformative urban growth, leading to outcomes that are both sustainable and inclusive. Through fostering density and connectivity, cities can transform into engines of growth and development, acting as catalysts that lift all sectors of society. This study explores the varied experiences of nations such as China, USA, Japan, and Korea in establishing science cities and parks. It specifically examines the readiness of Ubay, the largest municipality in the Philippine province of Bohol, to evolve into a science city. Legislative efforts are underway to designate Ubay as a "science city", taking inspiration from the Science City of Muñoz in the province of Nueva Ecija as a benchmark. This initiative highlights the existing government science, research, and technology facilities in Ubay, which have yet to catalyze significant socio-economic growth in the province or the broader region. The study proposes a framework for assessing Ubay's readiness and potential to become a science city. It enriches the traditional McKinsey 7S framework—strategy, systems, structure, staff, skills, style, and shared values—by integrating additional dimensions: "situation", "sustainability", "shocks", "science culture", "scenarios", and "synergy". This comprehensive model aims to provide a holistic understanding of what it takes to successfully develop a science city.

16:05-16:30

81027 | *The Policy Impact of Second New City Development and Its Implication in South Korea*

Jonghoon Park, Hanbat National University, South Korea

Dohyeong Choi, Seoul National University, South Korea

This study aims to identify the policy outcomes of the second new city development initiated in the mid-2000s in the Seoul Metropolitan Area (SMA) of South Korea. We focused on three out of six new cities in terms of their policy impacts and explored implications for the ongoing third new city development. The South Korean government has developed new cities: the first developments in the 1990s, and the second developments in the 2000s. They recently announced a third new city development plan. The objective of new city developments is to alleviate residential and transportation issues caused by overcrowded population in the SMA. For the third new cities to function effectively, it is crucial to understand the outcomes of previous projects, particularly the second new cities in which policy outcomes have not been evaluated. The data used in this study are regional statistics of SMA, with the temporal scope set from 1995, before the implementation of the new city policy, to 2022, considering the policy lag. The methodology employed to assess the policy outcomes of new city development is the synthetic control method. The analysis revealed heterogeneous effects on population increment in the three new city areas. These results were linked with the characteristics of each second new city to discover policy implications. This study confirms the population dispersion effects of the second new cities and provides meaningful insights for the third new city policy currently being pursued in South Korea.

16:45-18:25 | Room 603

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Ethnicity and Identity

Session Chair: Huimin Du

16:45-17:10

80188 | *Sense of Belonging, Identity and Nationalism Dayak Bidayuh on the Border Between Indonesia-Malaysia*

Jagad Aditya Dewantara, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Dasim Budimansyah, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Cecep Darmawan, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Kokom Komalasari, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

This study explores the concepts of belonging, identity, and nationalism among the Dayak Bidayuh people living in the Jagoi Babang region near the Indonesia-Malaysia border. Sense of belonging, an essential human trait integrally associated with identity, culture, and legacy, is crucial in understanding community dynamics. Although constituting a minority among Indonesia's 300+ ethnic groups, the Dayak Bidayuh have a tremendous affinity for their ancestral territories, expressing their sense of belonging through strong nationalist emotions as Indonesian citizens and a deeply ingrained love for their homeland. The objective of this research is to reveal the various complex elements that influence their feeling of belonging. The Dayak Bidayuh identity and sense of belonging are significantly influenced by their beliefs, customs, culture, and the area where they live. Furthermore, we compare the intricacies of the Dayak Bidayuh community's feeling of belonging in the vicinity of the Indonesia-Malaysia border to other areas in Indonesia. This comparative analysis offers valuable insights into the intricacies of borderland identities and their consequences for preserving culture and the sustainability of development programs. Understanding these processes is crucial for cultivating intercultural concord, safeguarding indigenous customs, and advancing comprehensive advancement in border areas.

17:10-17:35

78801 | *Re-evaluating the Value of African American Lives: The Politics of Bodies*

Rheagan Humphrey, Southern Methodist University, United States

Recent events, such as the murders of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor at the hands of police, have resulted in public outcry over the treatment of African Americans by law enforcement and other public institutions. While organizations like Black Lives Matter have done much to enhance public awareness of the unequal treatment of African American men and women in the United States, it may not be enough to resolve the apparent devaluation of African American lives. This research presents a case study in which the value of African American lives is examined as it relates to the commodification of African American bodies from the onset of American Slavery to the present. Several key findings can be extracted from the study: (1) Slaves possessed only their bare lives resulting in monetary valuations based solely on a slave's biological capabilities. (2) After emancipation, African American bodies were included within the citizenry of the United States allowing for their exclusion from prominent social relationships. (3) African Americans are now disproportionately convicted and imprisoned for minor crimes resulting in a racial caste separate from mainstream society. (4) The commodification of African American bodies leads to dehumanization and derealization within African American populations. This research expands the understanding of bodily commodification of African Americans. Once visible, the chains associated with commodification are now invisible yet still restrictive, suggesting that the value of African American lives is contingent upon the perceived usefulness of their bodies.

17:35-18:00

78721 | *Is Difference an Anomaly to the Imagined Community? Examining Identity Movement in North East India*

Premkumar Heigrujam, Manipur University, India

Excluded, discriminated, and unaccounted, the question of belonging is often the most haunting one for the ethnic minorities of North East India. North East India is a geographical description of a region inhabited by different ethnic minorities whose commonality often finds in their similar racial features and their exclusion by the 'mainland' India. The region is far from Delhi, physically and emotionally. The entire region is connected to 'mainland' India by a narrow passage of land called 'chicken neck' or the Siliguri Corridor. The geography, culture, history, and people of the region are excluded from the national imagination in a systematic and structural manner. In a country which calls 'unity in diversity' as its strength, the region and its history and politics are missing from the national educational curriculum, national media coverage, and significant positions of power under the State. The frequent occurrence of racially motivated violence and discriminatory practices against ethnic minorities from the region in India's metropolitan cities, long economic deprivation, and political indifference exacerbate this exclusion. This has given reasons to justify the sub-nationalist movements by different ethnic groups in the region. Employing a theory-oriented research method and relying on secondary and primary data including archives, this paper aims to inquire into whether the membership of minority groups, especially ethnic minorities, to a political community in a 'multicultural' democracy is equally placed. It will further investigate the factors that influence the way ethnic minorities perceive, interpret and construct their position and identity vis-à-vis the nation-state.

18:00-18:25

78511 | *'Once you Arrive, you Are a Shenzhener'? Variegated Belongings Among Migrants in Shenzhen, China*

Huimin Du, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

To what extent is contemporary Chinese urbanism cohesive and integrative? Does the concept of belonging resonate with the large population of migrants? This research focuses on Shenzhen, a forefront of policy experimentation and a quintessential immigrant city. Drawing on survey data, the study shows that hukou migrants exhibit a similar level of attachment and local identity as the natives, although fewer of them consider Shenzhen as their home. On the other hand, non-hukou migrants have a weaker sense of place compared to both natives and hukou migrants. For them, developing attachment is relatively easier than developing a local identity or sense of home. These three dimensions are influenced by various factors, including legal, economic, cultural, and relational factors. The study further identifies five types of belongings among migrants based on different configurations of their sense of place. Overall, this research provides a more nuanced understanding of belonging in the context of China's internal migration.

09:30-11:10 | Room 604

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Psychology and Social Psychology

Session Chair: Hsuan-Chieh Feng

09:30-09:55

80957 | *The Impact of Internal Corporate Social Responsibility on Employee Voice Behaviors: The Mediating Role of Organizational Commitment*

Yu-Fang Yen, National Quemoy University, Taiwan

Hsing-Kuo Wang, National Quemoy University, Taiwan

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) has become a mainstream topic within industrial-organizational psychology and micro-organizational behavior. However, comparatively few empirical studies examine the influence of CSR on internal stakeholders, such as employees. Employees constitute an important stakeholder group pertinent to any discussion of the antecedents and consequences of CSR, especially in emerging economies such as the Chinese market where organizations have just begun to recognize the benefits that investment in CSR may bring. Therefore, we seek to highlight the psychological process underlying internal CSR and employee voice behaviors by integrating the social identity theory to explain how internal CSR influences employee voice behaviors. This study aims to test whether internal corporate social responsibility (CSR) influences employee voice behaviors via the mediating mechanism of organizational commitment. We collected 229 front-line service employees across 41 service organizations in Taiwan and examined a bootstrapping-based mediation test using the PROCESS macro. Before conducting the analysis, we run a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to assess the convergent and discriminant validity of our measures. The results show that internal CSR was positively related to organizational commitment. Further, the results also indicate that organizational commitment mediates the relationship between internal CSR and employee voice behavior. This study might also contribute to the literature by focusing on Taiwan rather than a developed Western economy as employed in related work. This point shows a clear need for more cross-cultural studies on CSR. These findings contribute to academic fields and practical applications.

09:55-10:20

81048 | *The Relationship Among Motivation, Burnout and Engagement of Hong Kong Athletic Players: A Preliminary Study*

Ka Hei Siu, Saint Francis University, Hong Kong

Chih Nuo Grace Chao, Saint Francis University, Hong Kong

Athletes require a minimum duration of ten years to master their particular sport, and they must possess a considerable degree of engagement and motivation to effectively overcome any setbacks that may come their way. The realm of sports can be quite demanding and athletes often have to contend with various stressors and challenges, such as excessive expectations from parents and coaches, an imbalanced emphasis on sports compared to other aspects of life, and excessive training sessions, all of which contribute to burnout. Research reveals that motivation is self-determined and a strong sense of involvement in sports has a considerable impact in reducing athlete burnout, thereby advancing their psychological well-being and augmenting their performance in athletic endeavours. One of the research gaps is most of the studies that have explored the relationship between motivation, burnout, and engagement in sports are concentrated in Europe, and less research is conducted in Asia. An online survey was conducted and collected from 30 adult participants in a pilot test. It indicated moderate to strong reliability ranging from .53 to .95 among three scales (i.e., motivation, burnout, and engagement). The result showed that intrinsic motivation is negatively correlated with burnout ($r = -.43, p < .05$) and positively correlated with engagement ($r = .80, p < .01$). It also showed burnout and engagement are negatively correlated ($r = -.58, p < .01$). The preliminary findings illustrate the relationship among these factors. The main study will be conducted in March and April.

10:20-10:45

79543 | *Unravelling Volunteer Retention Web: The Interplay of Perceived Organisational Support, Job Satisfaction, Affective Commitment, and Intention to Stay*

Queen Usadolo, North-West University, South Africa

Sam Erevbenagie Usadolo, Durban University of Technology, South Africa

The efficiency of non-profit organisations depends on effective human resource management practices, which involves both paid and unpaid staff. This paper investigates the intricate circumstances of volunteer retention by exploring the serial mediating roles of job satisfaction and affective commitment in the influence of perceived organisational support (POS) on volunteers' decision to remain volunteering. The study used a self-administered survey questionnaire to collect 213 data for volunteers from five non-for-profit organisations in Queensland, Australia. The proposed hypotheses were validated from analysing the data collected and the results provide a statistical-significant that POS have substantial direct and indirect impact on volunteers' intention to stay. The findings emphasise the significance of POS as a strategic tool for fostering volunteers' intention to remain volunteering, with job satisfaction and affective commitment serving as vital mediating factors.

10:45-11:10

78622 | *Are You Truly Prepared? A Review and Policy Suggestions for University of Technology Students Off-Campus Internships*

Jen-Chia Chang, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

Hsuan-Chieh Feng, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

The integration of theory and practice in off-campus internships aimed to enhance students' professional competence and employability. However, pitfalls were identified in the implementation, such as unclear internship content, students' insufficient understanding of the internship site, and perfunctory pre-internship briefings, all contributing to suboptimal internship results. Therefore, the primary objectives of this study are as follows: 1. To investigate the execution status of tasks that school units needed to undertake before off-campus internships. 2. To explore system implementation, identify deficiencies, and propose specific policy recommendations. The study employed an online questionnaire survey, assessing interns from university sophomores to seniors in 2023, with a total of 1,026 valid responses. Data analysis was conducted using the SPSS statistical software. The results indicated that interns scored lowest in understanding the "organizational and departmental conditions within a company", "industry conditions", and "participation in pre-internship briefings", suggesting insufficient pre-internship briefing implementation by the school and a lack of student understanding of industry conditions and internship institutions. To address these issues, the study proposed the following recommendations: 1. Establish clear "Technical and Vocational College Student Off-Campus Internship Regulations", emphasizing mandatory attendance at pre-internship briefings to ensure students understand the industry. 2. Create a "Student Off-Campus Internship Self-Assessment Form" to strengthen collaboration between schools and internships through self-assessment, facilitating a smooth transition from internship to employment and achieving the teaching goals of technical and vocational college student off-campus internships.

11:25-12:40 | Room 604

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Community Development

Session Chair: Mary Ann Daclan

11:25-11:50

80487 | *Understanding the Socio-Economic Dynamics of Rural Households: Challenges Faced in the Adoption of Climate-Smart Agriculture Practices in India and Myanmar*

Kyawt Yin Min Thein, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India

Vivek Kumar, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India

V.M Chariar, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India

Nowadays, climate change poses a growing threat to Asia, particularly impacting agriculture and prompting the exploration of adaptation strategies at the household level within farming communities. This study aims to enhance understanding of the socio-economic status of households and their adoption of climate-smart agricultural strategies for addressing climate change in Myanmar and India. Yamane's (1967) sampling technique was used to select one district and three villages from each country, with 130 households randomly selected and interviewed using a pre-tested schedule. Data collection methods included household questionnaire surveys, interviews with key informants, and focus groups. The results of the study show that the average age of households in Myanmar is 55, compared to 47 in India. In India, 17.6% of household heads were illiterate, while in Myanmar, only 1.5% of household heads were illiterate in the study area. Among small and marginal farmers, 82.3% are men in Myanmar, with an average farming experience of 36 years, while in India, 53.4% are men, and average farming experience is 28 years. Both groups of farmers primarily rely on rain-fed agriculture. Currently, these farmers are implementing climate change adaptation strategies, such as adjusting planting times and focusing on the livestock sector, to capitalize on socio-economic opportunities. However, the study reveals that the main obstacle for rural households in India and Myanmar is the limited availability of appropriate adaptation strategies. The need for climate-smart agriculture practices is crucial to address challenges and promote sustainable livelihood development in response to climate change impacts.

11:50-12:15

80530 | *Characteristics of the Community in Implementing Development Programs in the Village of Kota Rantang, Deli Serdang, North Sumatra, Indonesia*

Nabila Afifaturrahana Hasibuan, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

Dra. Dayana, University of North Sumatra, Indonesia

S. Rouli Manalu, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

This research aims to determine the characteristics of the community in implementing development programs in Kota Rantang Village, Hamparan Perak, Deli Serdang, Indonesia. This research method was carried out using a quantitative approach, applying purposive and accidental sampling techniques. Data collection techniques through field research, using questionnaires, and literature study. The research population was the people of Kota Rantang Village, totalling 6,145 people. The sample consisted of 99 people determined using the Taro Yamane formula with a precision of 5% and a confidence level of 95%. Community characteristics are mapped based on gender, age, occupation and level of education. Thirty-eight point six percent of 22 male respondents said village officials were able to deliver the village development program. Meanwhile, women constituted 69% of the 29 respondents. Sixty-seven point nine percent of people aged 39 - 45 years and 46 -52 years (55.9%) understood the village development program message delivered by village officials. The majority of community work is farmers (76.8%) of the 43 respondents who are often involved and voluntarily involve themselves in the implementation stages of village development programs. The highest level of education in the village community is junior high school with a total of 41 people (53.7%). The community assesses that village officials give priority to the Village development program. This research shows that the community assesses village officials as cooperative in providing services to the people of Kota Rantang Village, Hamparan Perak, Deli Serdang, Indonesia.

12:15-12:40

81305 | *The Role of Home and School in Garbage Management Practice Among Public Schoolchildren in Iligan City: Implications to Public Health*

Mary Ann Daclan, Mindanao State University, Philippines

This study applied Pierre Bourdieu's Theory of Practice to garbage management practice among public schoolchildren. The equation $[(\text{habitus} \times \text{capital}) + \text{fields}] = \text{practice}$ is translated for this study's aims as socio-demographic attributes may bear upon predisposition (habitus) multiplied by resources (economic capital) reinforced by home and school settings (fields) results to garbage management practice. Using a sample of 320 public elementary school grade 3 learners in Iligan City, the study tested Bourdieu's concept of fields, translated as the learners' settings (home and school) and their reinforcing effects upon habitus – practice link. Results showed that home setting has a stringent significant relationship with garbage management practice. Whatever the children learn at home regarding garbage management has high reinforcement effect upon their every garbage management practice. Home setting has a strong significant relationship with garbage management practice, while school setting has the inverse significant relationship. Despite low reinforcement from school, children still likely practice proper garbage segregation and appropriate garbage disposal probably owing to the reinforcement from the home setting. The study's application of Bourdieu's Theory of Practice model which states that home and school settings (fields) predicts schoolchildren's garbage management practice is hereby stated as the original equation home and school settings (fields) results to garbage management practice.

12:55-14:35 | Room 604

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Immigration, Refugees, Race, Nation

Session Chair: Rita Dhungel

12:55-13:45

80272 | *Britannia's Beacon: The Role of Britain in the Global Migration Narrative*
Yuyan Li, University of London, United Kingdom

In the face of a raging wave of immigration to the UK, this study delves into the reasons behind the UK's emergence as a global migration hotspot, where we witness not only the transnational movement of bodies, but also the dramatic transformation of a nation's soul. By adopting a qualitative approach that prioritises the lived experiences and narratives of migrants themselves, insights were gained into the interplay between the factors that drive migration to the UK. The immigrant experience is not just a statistic, but a crucible of transformation that has challenged and reshaped the socio-cultural landscape of the UK. The study examines how economic opportunity, political stability and the legacy of the British Empire and its historical links to many countries enhance the attractiveness of the UK as an immigration destination. Against the backdrop of Brexit, austerity and a nationalist renaissance, migrants' journeys reveal the fault lines of a society's search for its identity, offering a narrative that interweaves the personal with the political, the local with the global. This exploration reveals Britain's role in global migration narratives as a mirror of the complexities of integration, belonging and change, provoking a re-examination of notions of identity in the crucible of contemporary British migration.

13:45-13:45

78472 | *Voices from the Bottom: A Case Study of Detained Kazakhs in Xinjiang*
Yu-Chen Chen, York University, Canada

This research concerns itself with an oft-overlooked subject: the plight of China-born Kazakhs. Though media and scholarly attention has tended to coalesce on the mass detention of Uyghurs in "reeducation camps," tens of thousands of China-born Kazakhs—many of them holding either Kazakhstani citizenship or permanent residence—have ended up in the same camps. Yet given their vastly different historical, ethnic, and religious backgrounds, speak nothing of citizenship status, it is difficult for China to transpose its reasoning for targeting Uyghurs—an all-encompassing desire to fight the 'three evil forces' of religious extremism, terrorism, and separatism—onto the Kazakhs. Thus, this research seeks to unearth the true motivations behind the targeting of China-born Kazakhs by China's state security apparatus. It does so by collating information from personal testimonies from camp survivors and their family members and interviews with two Kazakhstan-born human rights workers who have been instrumental in collecting these testimonies and bringing the issue of the detention of China-born Kazakhs to light. Then these testimonies are verified and contextualized via a wider examination of China's minority policies in Xinjiang and elsewhere, along with recent developments in Kazakhstan-China relations, using official documents, media reports, and secondary academic sources. Ultimately, the research concludes that China has starkly different motivations in targeting China-born Kazakhs; these motivations have less to do with internal stability and de-radicalization and are more underpinned by financial incentives within Xinjiang and the ways in which Kazakh emigration impacts the concept of the Chinese nation, as imagined by the CCP.

13:45-14:10

81140 | *Issues and Strategies for Ensuring Justice for Indigenous Peoples as a Vulnerable Group in Indonesia*
Rico Septian Noor, University of Palangka Raya, Indonesia
Kiki Kristanto, University of Palangka Raya, Indonesia

This research aimed to provide an overview of various legal issues and injustices faced by indigenous peoples as a vulnerable group in Indonesia. Various problems such as conflicts over customary rights, and land or forest claims between companies and indigenous communities have marginalized the position of indigenous peoples. This study attempted to propose concepts and strategies that can promote justice for indigenous peoples in Indonesia. It employed a normative juridical research method focusing on literature review with case studies and legal comparison approaches, along with data analysis using deductive methods to draw conclusions that depict various forms of justice-related issues faced by customary law communities in Indonesia, as well as strategies and solutions proposed in this study. The study concluded that indigenous peoples in Indonesia still face various legal, human rights, and other injustices. Hence, consistent efforts and solution-oriented strategies are needed to protect the rights of indigenous communities. This paper concluded, firstly, the importance of promoting the legal recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, including the enactment of the Draft Law on the recognition of indigenous peoples and their rights. Secondly, there is a need for the Indonesian government to actively involve representatives of indigenous peoples' institutions in investment policies aligned with the principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), drawing comparisons from several countries. Lastly, the necessity of empowering indigenous communities through a paralegal concept aimed at building capacity and knowledge among indigenous peoples in Indonesia.

14:10-14:35

79541 | *Intersectional Gender Oppressions: Immigrants and Refugees Living with HIV/Risk in Canada*
Rita Dhungel, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada. Liza Lorenzetti, The University of Calgary, Canada Diane Lorenzetti, The University of Calgary, Canada Candida Karun Karki, The University of the Fraser Valley, Canada Sarah Thomas, York University, Canada Claire McGuinness, The University of Calgary, Canada Kaleb Suedfeld, University of the Fraser Valley, Canada

This presentation examines the intersectional gender oppression that immigrant and refugee women living with HIV/risk endure. A comprehensive systematic study was conducted to obtain critical knowledge of the ways that sexism, racism, and social stigma interact to heighten the vulnerability of racialized immigrant and refugee women living with HIV/risk in Canada. 19 of the 588 unique studies that were found through database searches and other techniques fit the predetermined inclusion criteria. With an emphasis on the dual experiences of GBV and HIV/risk that immigrant and refugee women encounter, the socio-ecological preventative framework was utilized to analyze the gathered data. The Four major themes emerged in the data analysis, including a) hegemonic masculinity, b) structural violence, c) disparities in health, social services, and supports, and d) deepened social isolation and exclusion. The absence of critical discourse on the experiences, rights, and service needs of racialized IRWLH/HIV-Risk and GBV by researchers, policymakers, health and social service providers, and community actors. It is imperative that future research endeavors concentrate on increasing cognizance about the noteworthy hetero-patriarchal and racist elements that significantly influence these women's lives. The dehumanization of IRWLH/GBV and the monetization of immigrants, refugees, and sex workers necessitate transformative reform to address concerns of racism and objectification of women. Policies and programs should, in general, prioritize the perspectives of racialized IRWLH/HIV-Risk and be grounded in an anti-oppressive, culturally appropriate, and primary preventive approach.

14:50-16:30 | Room 604

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Immigration, Refugees, Race, Nation

Session Chair: Arsyia Amarlaily Arbiyanti

14:50-15:15

81413 | *The Elasticity of Substitution Between Native and Immigrant Labor: A Meta-Analysis*

Klára Kantová, Charles University, Czech Republic

Tomas Havranek, Charles University, Czech Republic

Zuzana Havrankova, Charles University, Czech Republic

Speaking of the labor market, immigration is one of the most debated topics, especially the effect of immigration on wages and employment rates of natives as well as on the productivity of countries. This paper summarizes the existing literature dealing with the elasticity of substitution between native and immigrant labor. We correct the average estimate for publication bias and examine the heterogeneity. Publication bias is likely in the literature estimating this elasticity as the literature provides all types of results. No recent meta-analysis deals with the elasticity of substitution between those two groups, which is crucial for policymakers. Uncorrected mean implied elasticity from the existing literature is 13. The implied elasticity of substitution corrected for publication bias is around 25. In other words, immigrants and natives are imperfect substitutes but more substitutable than the existing literature assumes. We use linear as well as nonlinear tests for publication bias and model averaging techniques that account for model uncertainty to derive the results.

15:15-15:40

76752 | *The Impact of Work as an Indonesian Worker Abroad on Changes in the Function of Parents and Children's Education*

Budiman Abbas, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia

Supardi, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia

Indonesian workers abroad is an Indonesian workforce carried out by both men and women who work abroad to meet the needs of their families and the cost of children's education. The purpose of this study is to find out how the development of children left behind by parents to become Indonesian workers abroad in Pringgarata Village, Pringgarata District, Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. To find out how parents function in educating, guiding, caring, and to find out what the impact when parents become Indonesian workers abroad on children. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method that analyzes between the findings and data obtained in the field. The data collection methods used are observation, interviews, and documentation. Then the data found are analyzed using descriptive data analysis techniques. The results showed that in Pringgarata Village, Pringgarata District, Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara, in Indonesian workers abroad parents could not carry out the function of parents in educating, guiding and caring for children so that this function was replaced by surrogate parents.

15:40-16:05

81023 | *Examining Job Satisfaction and Well-Being of Foreign-Born Female Faculty (FBFF) in the United States*

Anyu Lu, Sam Houston State University, United States

Shuangyue Zhang, Sam Houston State University, United States

Institutions of higher education in the United States are internationally well-known for their outstanding research and inclusive learning and working environments. By the year of 2021, over 120,000 scholars were identified as foreign-born faculty (FBF) in colleges and universities in the United States. Compared with native-born faculty, FBF have to face a lot of hardships including pedagogic differences, language barriers, and cultural prejudice and discrimination. Foreign-born female faculty (FBFF), however, encounter even more unique challenges than their foreign-born male colleagues such as racial and gender stereotypes. The current study aims to examine factors that would affect job satisfaction and well-being of FBFF. Those factors include perceived discrimination, English language proficiency, institutional support, family support, life-work balance, friendship formation with Americans, dress style, body image, and intercultural communication competence. We also investigate how some demographic variables might affect FBFF's job satisfaction such as country of origin, discipline of teaching and research, and immigration status. Data were collected from FBFF who teach in colleges and universities in a southwest state of the United States from April to October of 2023. A total of 220 FBFF originally from 52 different countries throughout the world participated in the study. We are now at the stage of data analysis, which we anticipate to complete by the end of April of 2024.

16:05-16:30

80095 | *Rohingya Refugees To Indonesia: An International Legal Perspective*

Arsyia Amarlaily Arbiyanti, Universitas Darussalam Gontor, Indonesia

In Indonesia there is a popular discussion about Rohingya refugees. Rohingya is an ethnic group living in Myanmar, specifically in the Rakhine or Arakan region. Cases related to the Rohingya began to surface in 1982. The Burmese Citizenship Law did not include the Rohingya among the 135 ethnicities recognized as indigenous citizens. All Rohingya ethnic groups do not receive Myanmar citizenship, which makes them stateless. This stateless status robs Rohingya of their rights in life. They cannot have a decent life. Many have witnessed death, mutilation and rape, as well as whole villages, what they called home, burning to ashes. Even the Rohingya have been designated as the world's most persecuted minority. This resulted in waves of refugees, one of whom came to the Aceh, Indonesia region. According to the findings of this study, Refugees acceptance to Indonesia is in lined with some Human Rights Conventions that had been ratified by Indonesia. Namely, The Convention Against Torture 1984; The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD); The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and some more. These international instruments are extremely important for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers. This paper aims to reveal the legal perspective of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia. This study is a literature review that employs a critical analysis method called content analysis. Furthermore, this research can be a reference for policy makers and public education efforts related to legal perspective of Rohingya Refugees in Indonesia.

16:45-18:25 | Room 604

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 5

International Relations and Human Rights

Session Chair: James Kaizuka

16:45-17:10

78624 | *"Ukraine Does Exist, Not Was Invented": Perceptions in Post-Soviet Space's Public Discourse Toward Putin's Revisionist History After 2022*
Ziqing Yang, University of Macau, China

Since the outbreak of the Russo-Ukrainian war in 2022, Putin's denial of Ukraine's existence in essays and speeches has revised the historical interpretation and impacted Soviet collective memories. Moreover, the Kremlin's revision of history in other post-Soviet states and the denial of Ukraine's existence share commonalities. Both emphasize Moscow's role as a subject that gives other states a presence and its strong focus on territory in post-Soviet space. Public discourse in post-Soviet states has shown parallel perceptions toward historical revisionist rhetorics. However, because of the history and current national conditions, there are divergences in the degree of disagreement within states, the focus of attention, and the intensity of response. To explore how Putin's revisionist statement is perceived and discussed in public discourse in representative post-Soviet states after 2022, and explain why divergent perceptions emerge in those states, the article provides a discourse analysis of a group of representative samples of contemporary mainstream media and leading think tanks in Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia and Kazakhstan, to discern how the revisionist history through Kremlin's lens is cognized and interpreted.

17:10-17:35

78707 | *A Good Neighbor with a Threat Perception: Unpacking Beijing's Periphery Policy in South China Sea*
Peiyu Wang, University of Macau, China
Xiangning Wu, University of Macau, China

SCS issues became increasingly significant lens to reflect Beijing's diplomatic positions after 2012, as indicated by an increase in questions and answers in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and an increase in maritime cooperation activities. A more tough diplomatic tone towards maritime disputes in the South China Sea (SCS) combined with actions to mitigate conflicts. Acknowledging the impacts of geopolitical concerns, real power politics, and domestic interests, identity construction has been overlooked regarding the in-depth understanding of Beijing's predicament of maritime cooperation. Identity defines Self-interests and enhances Self-interests by gaining recognition from Others. Beijing strives to create a positive Self-image as a great power contributing to peace and stability in SCS while negatively depicting the role of Japan and America as troublemakers. Domestic sources of China's identity are generated from uncompromising stances on SCS disputes to protect national dignity. However, it undermines Beijing's commitment to joint development and thereby adversely impacts its identity construction in maritime cooperation. Changes in co-occurrence of the top 200 nouns and adjectives of MFA answers reveal that after 2012, SCS was closely connected to internal affairs, and the Chinese government became more sensitive to Japan's involvement and America's freedom of navigation. Ideal point estimation shows that from 2004 to 2021, claimant states will take similar policy stances with America and Japan when they have conflicts with Beijing.

17:35-18:00

79651 | *Why Can't We All Just Get Along? Japan, South Korea, and Historical Reconciliation in Neo-Idealist International Relations Theory*
James Kaizuka, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

Neo-idealism, an emerging trend in the international relations literature centred around smaller Eastern European states, presents a strong counterpoint to established realist and liberal internationalist approaches. Spurred by challenges to the international order such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine, neo-idealists have emphasised the role of shared values in bringing democracies together. However, Japan and South Korea, the foremost democracies in Asia, have not conformed to this expectation. Despite recent efforts by both governments to deepen their relationship, historical issues continue to pose the danger that any progress may be undone, an issue which is not explained within the current neo-idealist literature. This paper makes use of the Japan-South Korea case study to apply neo-idealist theory in the East Asian context. It employs comparative analysis of the Japan-South Korea relationship across two periods in the previous Abe-Moon era and the current Kishida-Yoon era. It examines the states of the bilateral relationship in relation to neo-idealist assumptions on shared values, the defence of democracy, and the role of state agency. It argues that historical issues represent the main barrier to the application of neo-idealist analysis to this context, and it contributes to the neo-idealist theoretical approach the idea of "relative historical reconciliation" in analysing levels of democratic state cooperation. These findings have broader implications in analysing the course of relations between democratic allies, especially for Ukraine and Poland, and that while values are strong in binding democratic alliances together, they must be underpinned by robust commitment to overcoming sources of historical acrimony.

09:30-11:10 | Room 605

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Psychology in Education

Session Chair: Chih Nuo Grace Chao

09:30-09:55

79471 | *Psychologically Sound, Academically Round: Psychological Well-Being as a Predictor of Academic Success of College Students*

Zarah May Buyan, Miriam College, Philippines

Bill Chislev Jeff Cabrera, New Era University, Philippines

Alvin Castillo, HLT Psychological Services, Philippines

As the academe transitions back to onsite set-up of teaching and learning, students face not only the challenging nature and amount of course requirements, but also the various educational dynamics including issues on mental health brought upon by the pandemic. Considered as one indicator of an individual's mental health, psychological well-being is associated with relationships, happiness, and academic achievement of students. Adopting a correlational predictive design, the researchers administered the 18-item Ryff Scales of Psychological Well-being to third-year college students who are considered academically successful, with semestral general weighted averages ranging from 1.0 to 1.75. To identify the psychological state of well-being amid the modifications of learning delivery, its six dimensions were analyzed and presented using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The results show that (a) the target respondents have a relatively high level of psychological well-being across six domains, (b) some facets reveal significant correlations with the general weighted averages, and (c) the predictors exhibited relationships, albeit weak, accounting for the 15% of variances in academic success. With the hope to contribute to the holistic development of the students, recommendations to enrich student wellness programs and evaluate academic resources were provided.

09:55-10:20

77588 | *The Development of Health-Related Moral Disengagement Scale in Undergraduate Students*

Nonthacha Chaitawittanun, Pibulsongkram Rajabhat University, Thailand

Anonglak Punpromthada, Praboromarajchanok Institute, Thailand

Duchduen E. Bhanthumnavin, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand

Health prevention is a primary healthcare goal. Laypersons, however, still develop health problems leading to avoidable chronic diseases (especially, COVID-19, Allergy, and Influenza), as well as spreading out the disease to others. One of the important causal factors is losing self-control by using fault reasonings to reduce their anxiety on the undesirable health behaviors. Thus, it involves the concept of moral disengagement. This study aimed at constructing a health-related moral disengagement scale in 828 undergraduate students. Results from EFA indicated a 10-item model with 4 dimensions, namely, distortion of consequences (4 items), dehumanization (2 items), displacement of responsibility (2 items), and moral justification (2 items). The cumulative percentage of this model was 61.92%. The model was confirmed by performing second-order confirmatory factor analysis. The score reliability was 0.84. Implications and suggestions of employing this newly constructed scale are offered.

10:20-10:45

78544 | *Relationship Between Personality Traits and Life Satisfaction in University Students in Nepal*

Aneesah Nishaat, Soka University, Japan

This study aims to explore the relationship between the Big Five personality traits (Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability, and Openness to Experiences) and life satisfaction in university students in Nepal. I conducted a questionnaire survey at two universities in Nepal (n=305, age range 17-31; Male: 124, Female: 181). The Life Satisfaction Scale (Diener et al., 1985) and the Ten-Item Personality Inventory (Gosling et al., 2003) were used in this study. The data were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient. The Pearson correlation coefficient analysis for the total participants revealed a significant positive correlation between the Life Satisfaction Scale and the four factors of the Big Five personality traits (Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability, and Openness to Experiences). Similar results were obtained for male students. However, among the female participants, a notable positive correlation was identified between Life Satisfaction and Emotional Stability and Openness to Experiences. Conversely, a negative correlation was observed between Life Satisfaction and both Extraversion and Life Satisfaction. The results suggest except for Extraversion, all four personality traits have a positive impact on Life Satisfaction. Emotional Stability particularly has the most significant impact, indicating that emotionally stable students are more resilient and are stronger under difficult circumstances, which enhances their life satisfaction. However, contrary to expectation, the female students exhibited a significant negative correlation between Extraversion and Life Satisfaction. This may be attributed to gendered societal expectations in most Asian countries including Nepal, where women are often encouraged to be more restrained in expressing their opinions.

10:45-11:10

81045 | *Cultivating Positive Psychology and Inclusive Education in Hong Kong Higher Education*

Chih Nuo Grace Chao, Saint Francis University, Hong Kong

Nga Man Angel Leung, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Kuen Fung Sin, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

In this research project, we aim to investigate how a positive attitude toward school life can improve students' psychological well-being. To achieve this goal, cultivating an inclusive study environment for all students should be a top priority. We conducted and co-organized workshops (i.e., in positive psychology, inclusive education, and mental well-being) with the Department of General Study of the University and one Hong Kong University to strengthen students' well-being. Through these seminars (intervention), we hope to establish an inclusive school environment in the university that will benefit all students. After the intervention, we found a significant improvement in students' knowledge of positive psychology ($p < .001$), attitude toward positive psychology ($p < .001$), and behavior in positive psychology ($p < .001$). It showed a moderate to strong correlation in pre and post-test ($r = .43$ to $r = .83$, $p < .01$). The scales' reliability is strong ($\alpha = .85$ to $.94$). For the moderation effect, the mean of the three factors ranged from ($M = 4.42$, $SD = 0.82$) to ($M = 4.90$, $SD = 0.89$). The multiple regression was significant in $p < .001$, $\Delta R^2 = 0.19$, pre-test score ($\beta = 0.42$) and semester effect ($\beta = 0.46$). Through this project, we hope to establish a culture of learning diversity in the university.

11:25-12:40 | Room 605

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Leadership in Education

Session Chair: Po Ching Luel

11:25-11:50

78717 | *Unveiling Leadership Dynamics in East Asia Region: A Comprehensive Analysis of Contributors, Collaborative Networks, and Dominant Styles (1980-2022)*

Henry Wang, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

Yin-Chun Lin, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

Po Ching Lu, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

Leadership models have undergone shifts influenced by local societal and cultural dynamics, as well as responses to innovations and societal transformations. This study seeks to unravel the individuals contributing significantly to leadership research in different regions of East Asia and examines the impact and shaping of leadership studies. Additionally, it delves into the dynamics of collaborative networks among researchers in East Asia, unveiling cooperative patterns and interactions within. The analysis aims to reveal the intricacies of researcher collaborations, fostering a deeper understanding of the social structures influencing leadership practices. The study utilizes data from the Scopus database, employing keyword searches related to leadership, and conducts bibliometric analysis and social network analysis on relevant research records from 1980 to 2020, focusing on China, Hong Kong, South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. By addressing these questions, this research aims to provide valuable insights that can contribute to the academic and practical perspectives of leadership in the dynamic and culturally rich context of East Asia. Finally, the research identifies which leadership styles have garnered significant attention in the East Asian region, contributing to an understanding of the predominant leadership styles in the area and offering insights into the continually evolving leadership paradigms. Examining 20,468 research records, the analysis discloses that the predominant leadership themes in East Asia center around transformational and authentic leadership. Notably, parallels in leadership research topics emerge between China and Japan, as well as South Korea and Taiwan. Nevertheless, the underlying causes of these resemblances necessitate additional exploration in future research.

11:50-12:15

79865 | *Leading in Difficult Times: A Look at the Process by Which Principals' Compassionate Leadership Influences Teacher Attitudes and Behaviour*

Richard Marcel I, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, India

Kamalanabhan T J, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, India

Organizational leaders globally faced complexity as they responded to the hardships of operating through COVID-19. The schools were not exempt from this unprecedented scenario. The quick transition to virtual classrooms further stressed school teachers even as they battled with COVID-19. These teachers needed a compassionate leader who could lead them during the crisis. With teacher stress at a record high, compassionate leadership becomes essential for navigating challenging times like this. Regarding compassionate leadership in school organizations, researchers have not yet completely studied its theoretical and empirical links with teacher attitudes and behaviours. While there is growing evidence on the impact of compassionate leadership, the literature is sparse on the process by which compassionate principals influence teachers' work attitudes and behaviours. Consequently, based on trust, positive emotions, and self-efficacy theories, we present a broader conceptual model to understand the process of compassionate leadership. Primarily, we investigate the associations between compassionate leadership and teachers' work attitudes such as resilience, work engagement and psychological well-being, and job performance. This study among school teachers (n= 496) tested the conceptual model and the results of statistical analysis showed that school principals' compassionate leadership is positively related to teachers' resilience, work engagement, psychological well-being, and job performance. The findings emphasize the crucial role of compassionate leadership in the workplace and suggest it should be developed by school principals and other educational decision-makers. Finally, we suggest future research directions and implications for organizational and school leadership in times of crisis.

12:15-12:40

78605 | *Examining the Relationship Between School Climate and Job Satisfaction with Teacher's Autonomy as a Mediator*

Jen-Chia Chang, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

Po Ching Lu, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

Henry Chi-Tao Wang, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

The research on teachers' job satisfaction has always been a critical issue in the development of the educational environment. In this study, it adopts a perspective focusing on the working environment of teachers to investigate the mediating factors influencing job satisfaction among 3,855 middle school teachers in Taiwan, with a primary focus on teacher autonomy. This research method was adopted secondary data analysis. The data source is the 2018 Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS), which includes regression-related variables for discipline and innovation in the working environment, as well as teacher job satisfaction. The study uses simple mediation model and regression analysis contributes to the main thread of this study in several dimensions. First, there is a correlation between job satisfaction when the working environment is disciplinary and the performance of teacher job satisfaction when the working environment is innovative, providing support for the theory. When teachers have more autonomy, both the disciplinary and innovation in the working environment influence teacher job satisfaction. Second, the Sobel (goodman) test to determine whether the effect of the independent variable: climate-disciplinary, climate-innovation, after including the mediator: teacher autonomy in the model. Finally, the findings emphasize the critical role of teacher autonomy in shaping teachers' job satisfaction, which can be of significance to policymakers.

12:55-14:35 | Room 605

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 3

AI and Media

Session Chair: Cynthia Wong

12:55-13:45

79882 | *What Are They Going to Ask? Preparing for Q & A with ChatGPT*

Anita Toh, National University of Singapore, Singapore

ChatGPT's capacity for simulating natural language responses and human-like conversations suggests that ChatGPT may be useful for roleplay simulation to prepare for the question-and-answer (Q&A) in oral presentations. This study investigated how undergraduate students in a business and technical communication skills course could use ChatGPT to help them anticipate questions and prepare for the Q&A session in their business pitch presentations. A thematic analysis was conducted to analyse questions that students anticipated prior to ChatGPT use, questions that were generated by ChatGPT, and actual questions that were asked during the Q&A. The questions were also mapped to the categories in Anderson and Krathwohl's 2001 Revised Bloom's Taxonomy (Krathwohl, 2002) to identify the level of cognitive processing necessary to answer each question. Findings suggest that ChatGPT is able to ask realistic, meaningful and probing questions that can help students prepare for their Q&A, and give students ideas about the kind of questions they as audience members could ask their classmates. However, the lack of nonverbal cues in ChatGPT-generated questions limits its application for comprehensive Q&A skill practice, particularly in responding to negatively-toned questions professionally. An interesting discovery was that students had chosen to not use ChatGPT although they had been empowered, allowed and asked to do so. This aspect deserves further exploration. Future work could also explore prompting ChatGPT to word its questions to convey different emotional undertones, such as cynicism and doubt, and to generate unexpected questions so students could specifically practice responding to such questions professionally and tactfully.

13:45-13:45

77780 | *The New and Undiscussed Form of Web-Series Advertising*

Osnat Roth-Cohen, Ariel University, Israel

Matan Aharoni, Ariel University, Israel

Despite changes in advertising platforms and content over time and cultures, the aim remains to reach out to consumers with a brand benefitting message. This study deals with a new type of advertisement produced and distributed on the new media – web-series ads. Web series advertisements are unique as they present an alternative and independent digital cultural field. This study examines the main structural and narrative features of web-series ads, and how viewers respond to them. Using three qualitative research methods, the study shows how marketers convey persuasive content by introducing a new digital and independent platform. First, thematic, and narrative-structural analysis was performed on the features of the web-series ads, then textual analysis was conducted. Third, the viewers' responses (using the "comment" option) are presented in relation to the themes that reveal the characteristics of the web-series' advertisements. Findings show the tension created between web-series as independent, amateur content free from constraints and censorship, and commercial entities which pursue brand value. This combination is found to be well received by consumers, who identify web-series as advertisements, and in keeping with congruence theory, incorporate them as part of the web culture.

13:45-14:10

79466 | *Emerging Digital Civility for Young Indonesian Netizens: Make Healthy and Safety Interactions on Social Media*

Erwin Susanto, Buana Perjuangan Karawang University, Indonesia

Dasim Budimansyah, Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia

Kokom Komalasari, Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia

Lim Siti Masyitoh, Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia

Nadya Putri Saylendra, Buana Perjuangan Karawang University, Indonesia

The phenomenon of increasing the activities of citizens of the world on digital platforms is increasing. Interactions between citizens, which previously took place in person, are now shifting online. The shifting interactions between humans certainly impact human life. This article intends to provide the idea of developing digital civility for Indonesian netizens to interact responsibly online through citizenship education. This study is critical because the digital civility of Indonesian netizens is very low when interacting in the digital world, especially on social media. The research approach used in this study is qualitative. The research was implemented in students of Buana Perjuangan Karawang University. The interview results indicate that Buana Perjuangan Karawang University students understand that it is essential to maintain civility when interacting on social media. These results are demonstrated by the efforts that have been made, namely by transforming the values of citizens' courtesy into a digital context through digital citizenship education in society, instilling the values of digital civility in society, and improving citizens' digital civility through community.

14:10-14:35

78554 | *Exploring the Advent of AI in Teaching College Literature: A Case Study from Kazuo Ishiguro's Klara and the Sun*

Cynthia Wong, University of Colorado Denver, United States

Spring 2020 ushered in online asynchronous teaching as American universities were upended by the pandemic. When conscientiously addressed, some upheavals actually resulted in a high quality of teaching literature to students. Four years later, implementing a variety of reflective changes to my teaching pedagogy for the online asynchronous mode has resulted in students becoming very engaged with studying literature and working positively towards such literary skills as analyzing characters in fiction, interpreting poetry or drama and exploring the human condition through literature. I will note some of these effective implementations as I focus on a different pedagogical upheaval currently taking place in universities. In Fall 2022, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) produced notable teaching concerns. How can humanities teachers explore the viability of AI in literary studies without becoming overwhelmed by possibilities of the new technology? For this oral presentation, I will outline (1) the key concerns associated with the teaching of college reading and writing skills in the changing educational environment induced by AI; and (2) offer plausible practices that can effectively merge traditional and technical modes for teaching compassionately through a model offered by a Nobel prize-winning literary author. Nobel laureate Kazuo Ishiguro's latest novel, *Klara and the Sun* (2021), focuses on the inevitable clashes of traditional versus experimental and offers a compelling story to engage our understanding about the inevitability of AI in literary studies and culture.

14:50-16:30 | Room 605

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Digital Literacy in Education

Session Chair: Ramesh Behl

14:50-15:15

78714 | *Students' Experiences with Digital Literacy and Education Inequality During the COVID-19 Pandemic*

Muhammad Farhan, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia

Muhammad Arief Mubarak, Ar-Raniry State Islamic University, Indonesia

Ashadi Ashadi, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia

Ricky Sriyanda, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia

This study aims to determine how digital illiteracy affects students' online learning engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic. It also explores what universities need to provide to help students to develop their digital competence. The sample was taken purposive sampling technique, and the data were collected through adopted Miles and Huberman's theory and semi-structured in-depth interviews with 13 respondents (eight students and five lecturers). The findings show that students' online learning engagement is influenced by digital illiteracy. The students unable to understand the online courses and follow the learning instructions, such as students are constrained due to the difficulties in operating the digital tools to accomplish the virtual assignments, the students become unable to synergized with their lecturers and fulfill their learning needs. The students felt helpless in maintaining their mental well-being. The data also suggest the university can develop the students' digital competence by developing good educational systems, maintaining them, and then pursuing an improvement by enhancing the poor digital learning system.

15:15-15:40

78715 | *Student Readiness Patterns in Taking on Digital Literacy Challenges in the Era of Industrial Revolution 4.0: Comparative Study*

Imma Rachayu, University of Surabaya, Indonesia

Yatim Riyanto, University of Surabaya, Indonesia

Utari Dewi, University of Surabaya, Indonesia

Today's rapidly developing digital literacy skills, Generation Z demands their ability to navigate in today's digital world. This research explores data related to digital literacy skills to understand the characteristics of high school (SMA), vocational (SMK) and Madrasah (MAN) students in utilizing digital environmental technology which is passing by without being able to stop its progress. Through data analysis, this research aims to provide an overview of data related to how generation Z can navigate the digital world, consume information, think critically, security and use technology for the learning process. The results of this research focus on the characteristics of students with various types of school backgrounds which result in less-than-optimal critical thinking skills and the ability to use technology as a basis for digital literacy. The strengths and weaknesses in digital literacy skills can be measured through 7 indicators and 28 items which are divided into indicators such as information and data digital literacy skills, communication, collaboration, personal security, device and technology security. The results show that all the indicators above have met the valid criteria and have a very high reliability estimate value of 0.730, so the results of this research can provide a data distribution structure for interventions so that they are right on target.

15:40-16:05

76430 | *Ensuring Authentic Assessments in Higher Education – Comparing AI-Generated Responses to Case Study-Based Assessment Questions*

Nicholas Netto, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

The launch of OpenAI's ChatGPT in late 2022 sent ripples across higher education, particularly in attempts to detect its use by students using it to complete assignments. This paper involves a critical reflection of an academic's journey with "AI tools" in higher education, and a comparison of responses generated by AI tools such as ChatGPT and Google Bard in response to a case study-based assessment question. Integrated with the author's experiences grading assignments that had been at least partially generated by artificial intelligence (AI) but not known at that time, this study found that case studies tend not to lend themselves well to having good quality responses being generated by AI tools, at least during this stage of their development. However, implications for assessment writing involving case studies include the need for sufficient details both essential and peripheral so that students have to "separate the wheat from the chaff", and decipher how best to apply the concepts being examined based on the unique circumstances of the case scenario. At this moment in time, it appears that the use of complex, detailed, and well written case studies in assessment questions could ensure authentic assessments in higher education.

16:05-16:30

79990 | *Analysing the Impact of Social Media on Students' Academic Performance: A Comparative Study of Student's Personality*

Sourabh Sharma, International Management Institute Bhubaneswar, India

Ramesh Behl, International Management Institute Bhubaneswar, India

The advent of technology in education has seen a revolutionary change in the teaching-learning process. Social media is one such invention which has a major impact on students' academic performance. The objective of this research is to analyse the impact of social media on students' academic performance in India. Personality traits, education level and gender are used as moderating variables. The research was initiated by identifying the factors of social media impacting students' academic performance. Thereafter, the scale was developed, validated and tested for reliability in the Indian context. After Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), the self-developed scale was segregated into four factors, namely "Accelerating Impact", "Deteriorating Impact", "Social Media Prospects" and "Social Media Challenges". Using convenience sampling, a structured questionnaire was floated to collect the responses from 408 students in India. From the sample, 234 students were enrolled in the postgraduation courses, and 174 were registered in the undergraduate programme. The sample of 408 students was summarised into 202 males and 206 females. One-way ANOVA has been employed to compare the extraversion and introversion students of different education levels and gender. The personality trait of a student plays a vital role in analysing the impact of social media on their academic performance. A significant difference has been identified between extraversion and introversion students for the impact of social media on their academic performance. However, gender-wise, no significant difference has been identified between extraversion and introversion students at different education levels.

16:45-18:25 | Room 605

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Research Methodologies, Quantitative and Qualitative

Session Chair: Geun Cheol Lee

16:45-17:10

81408 | *VS: A R package for Conditional Path Analysis*

Joyce Lok Yin Kwan, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Jacky Chi Kit Ng, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Wai Chan, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Cherry Yik Ting Choi, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

In this presentation, we will introduce VS, a new statistical package designed for the analysis of conditional path models using structural equation modeling (SEM). Conditional path analysis involves both statistical mediation and moderation processes. However, conducting conditional path analysis in SEM can be challenging, as it requires advanced statistical skills to correctly specify the complicated SEM working model and create the necessary interaction terms. The VS package, a specially designed R package, aims to simplify the process of conducting conditional path analysis and make conditional path analysis more accessible to researchers in psychology and other related fields. It enables researchers with minimal knowledge in SEM to easily analyze their data. With the VS package, users only need to specify the conceptual model of interest. The package then automatically transforms the conceptual model into the SEM working model, generates the required dataset including key variables and their interaction terms, conducts the SEM analysis, and prepares a summary table of the major results for testing conditional direct and indirect effects. Examples of conditional path analysis using the VS package will be demonstrated in the presentation. Researchers will learn how to apply the VS package to conduct their own conditional path analysis and some user-friendly features of the VS package. By the end of the presentation, attendees will have a clear understanding of the benefits and functionalities of the VS package, and how it can enhance their research by providing an efficient and user-friendly solution for conducting conditional path analysis in SEM.

17:10-17:35

81177 | *An Engaged Research Approach in Materials Science and Technology Projects: Perspectives and Impact*

Sadhbh Crean, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
Amy Fahy, Maynooth University, Ireland
Joeseeph Roche, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
Steven McCartney, Maynooth University, Ireland

Aligning with international calls for participatory science to enhance the voice of the public across science, technology, and knowledge-production (Campus Engage Ireland, 2022; Robinson et al., 2021; SFI, 2021), this research presents a case study of how multi-stakeholder, quadruple helix (Carayannis & Campbell, 2009), Engaged Research is perceived and operationalised to maximise societal and environmental impact within research projects at the Science Foundation Ireland Research Centre for Advanced Materials and Bioengineering Research (AMBER) and beyond. Engaged Research refers to a broad range of research approaches and methodologies that involve working with multiple stakeholders (Campus Engage Ireland, 2022). Research Aim: To research the potential impacts, if any, of adopting a multi-disciplinary approach to materials science involving participants from quadruple helix societal groups including academia (materials science and social science), industry, government, and civil society. A mixed-method research design was implemented, collecting data from approximately 300 participants using surveys, semi-structured interviews, and dialogic workshops following an iterative research process (Hoffman et al., 2019). This talk will outline the key impacts, challenges, and drivers of forming inclusive, cross-disciplinary relationships, co-creating, and acting on collaborative goals to address societal challenges, and multi-stakeholder participation from research conception to evaluation and dissemination. Drivers that will be discussed include the stimulation of an external demand for innovative policy and practice and greater public accountability and understanding of the importance of research in our everyday lives. Challenges that will be discussed include involving quadruple helix participants at the grant-writing stage and recognition for non-academic research impact.

17:35-18:00

78299 | *Household Consumption Function Under Permanent Income Hypothesis: A Bibliometric Analysis Using R*
Wong Sing Yun, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia

The Permanent Income Hypothesis (PIH) has an inter-temporal optimization model of consumer behavior, which is currently the most coherent and logically consistent model, despite its straightforward, intuitive appeal. This makes the empirical analysis of consumption expenditure among households under the PIH advocacy remain to be a subject of interest. By employing a narrative review and bibliometric analysis, the main objective of this research is to examine the household consumption function under PIH. This paper will be focused on systematically documenting the intellectual structure, volume, tendencies of knowledge development, the author, and source impact. Literature is obtained and compiled from the Scopus database and analyzed using the R Studio. The bibliometric study using R identifies the subject's most influential journals, authors, and papers. The findings from the bibliometric analysis and narrative review will identify the research trends by gaining insights into the structure and dynamics of scientific knowledge. In addition, the bibliometric review can reveal the evolution of research themes and allow a comparative analysis approach to be used to examine studies across different countries. Lastly, this study will forecast future research directions based on the past literature examined, anticipating the shifts in research focus and opening up new avenues of study extension with established contributions.

18:00-18:25

81265 | *Word Embedding-Based Hedonic Models for Valuing Profile Picture NFTs: A Case Study of Bored Ape Yacht Club*

Geun-Cheol Lee, Konkuk University, South Korea
Hoon-Young Koo, Chungnam National University, South Korea
Heejung Lee, Hanyang University, South Korea

This paper proposes a novel method for valuing non-fungible tokens (NFTs) which are unique digital assets that can represent various forms of art, gaming, music, and other creative works. Among them, profile picture (PFP) NFTs are digital collectibles that can be used as avatars on social media platforms. This paper proposes a method for valuing PFP NFTs based on their textual descriptions and features. The method uses word embedding techniques, such as Word2Vec and TF-IDF, to extract numerical vectors from the words that describe the PFP NFTs, and then applies hedonic regression models to estimate the impact of these vectors on the NFT prices. The paper focuses on one of the most popular and valuable PFP NFT collections, the Bored Ape Yacht Club (BAYC), and compares the proposed method with the existing method that uses one-hot encoding method for representing categorical variables. The paper finds that the proposed method has better explanatory power and performance than the existing method. It is expected that the paper will contribute to the literature on NFT valuation and provide insights for NFT collectors and creators.

09:30-11:10 | Room 607

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Economics and Management

Session Chair: Etsuko Kinefuchi

09:30-09:55

77991 | *How Do Companies Respond to Investors' Environmental, Social, and Governance Sentiment?: Empirical Study from a Catering Perspective*

Rong Zhou, China University of Geosciences, China

Jundong Hou, China University of Geosciences, China

In the post-epidemic era, ESG has become even more critical to corporate sustainability, helping companies adapt to changing environments, transform business models, and enhance long-term competitiveness. Increasingly, companies are adopting environmental, social, and governance (ESG) reports to communicate ESG practices to the outside world, especially to attract investors. Against this background, this study examines whether corporate ESG disclosure caters to investors' ESG sentiment. This is important because investors are essential stakeholders, and prior literature has failed to explore why and how corporate ESG decisions respond to investor sentiment from a catering perspective. With catering theory, emotional contagion theory, and institutional logics theory, we explore the motivation, mechanisms, approach, and regulatory measures of corporate ESG disclosure catering. The results highlighted that corporate ESG disclosure caters to investor sentiment, and the higher the investor ESG sentiment, the greater the degree of corporate disclosure catering. Investor ESG sentiment influences the generation of executive overconfidence, further resulting in ESG disclosure catering. Furthermore, top-down institutional and bottom-up information governance can weaken the impact of investor ESG sentiment on disclosure catering, which provides a comprehensive governance reference for regulating ESG disclosure. Additional analyses suggest that corporate ESG disclosure catering does not fulfill the original catering intention to promote stock premium or reputation premium. Fundamentally, our study provides novel evidence that corporate ESG disclosure catering is a strategic action driven by investor sentiment. These findings have significant implications for mitigating the irrationality of investors and companies in responding to changing situations and optimizing policymakers' governance instruments.

09:55-10:20

80332 | *The Competence of Audit Committee Members Concerning the External Audit Ethics*

Darko Dachevski, University of South Africa, South Africa

Barry Ackers, University of South Africa, South Africa

The study investigates the impact of audit committee members' competence on the ethical aspects of external audits and its influence on the audit quality of Public Interest Entities (PIEs). Using a mixed-method approach, including surveys with respondents at audit firms and PIEs in Europe and semi-structured interviews with participants at PIEs in Europe, the findings highlight the importance of pre-appointment training for audit committee members, concerning the external audit ethics. This pre-appointment training would enable audit committee members of PIEs to evaluate whether external auditors and audit firms have implemented appropriate safeguards and mitigations to ensure ethical audit practices of PIEs. The study recommends stringent global regulatory provisions mandating specific guidelines for PIE audit committees for assessing external auditor independence and minimizing potential conflicts of interest, to preserve audit quality of PIEs. Implications for East Asian audience: For the East Asian audience, the study advocates for mandatory pre-appointment training of prospective audit committee members and restrictive regulatory mechanisms to enhance audit committee members' competence concerning the evaluation of external auditor's independence and minimizing potential conflicts of interest for ensuring ethical audit practices and preserving audit quality of PIEs. The restrictive regulatory mechanisms should deter the governance of PIEs from engaging in activities which may be considered possible threats to external auditor independence and/or potential conflicts of interest which ultimately may compromise the external audit quality of PIEs.

10:20-10:45

81195 | *Nurturing Contemporary Enterprise Vitality and Sustainable Development from Humanistic Classics*

Shih-Chi Chang, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

Modern business operations face not only traditional management issues but also new and unknown challenges such as establishing culture, cultivating agile and adaptable leadership styles, adapting to technology and data-driven environments, effectively addressing global competition, managing diverse teams, and enhancing employee engagement. This article categorizes contemporary business management key issues into five main areas: Technology and Management, Environmental Concerns, Human Nature and Leadership, Socio-cultural Factors, and Macro Environment, and tries to explore their management implications. This research also summarizes contemporary business management into five approaches of utilizing technology responsibly, respecting natural laws, understanding and respecting human nature, understanding and adapting to societal and cultural factors, and fundamentally embracing change. In addition to conventional management approaches, this research aims at drawing insights from Chinese ancient texts such as "The Book of Rites," Zhuangzi, I Ching, and Feng Shui theory to uncover core values and principles for contemporary business management from humanistic classics. By exploring the ancient wisdom of observing the laws governing the universe and interpersonal dynamics, this article intends to find insights from humanistic classics, and tries to suggest the five core values and principles for contemporary business management: practice rational introspection, seek beyond self-interest, harmonize with nature, balance self-interest with altruism in distribution, use humanistic principles and norms to achieve for others, recognize all living things are in the process of changes between yang (positive side) and yin (negative side). This research attempts to embody the essence of contemporary business management for enduring success.

10:45-11:10

78698 | *Woody Biomass: Corporate Discourse of Sustainable Energy and Ecojustice Critique*

Etsuko Kinefuchi, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, United States

Woody biomass energy has exponentially grown in the last decade as a "renewable, carbon neutral" energy alternative to fossil fuels. The upward trend of burning trees amid the global climate crisis suggests that the woody biomass industrial complex (consisting of wood pellet production and energy generation companies, governments that subsidize those companies, and other supporting structures) has been grossly successful in positioning itself as a sustainability leader. Critics, however, contest the industry by arguing that burning wood is hardly carbon neutral but only makes the climate crisis worse. To understand these utterly opposing standpoints, this paper first examines the ways in which corporations construct woody biomass as a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels. I will focus on the corporate discourse of Enviva and Drax, the two giants in the industry as a case study. Then, I will discuss the spheres of life that are left out of the corporate discourse from an ecojustice perspective informed by ecofeminism, Indigenous epistemologies, and earth jurisprudence. These spheres are what ecofeminist Val Plumwood calls "shadow places" that the dominant consumerist culture depends on but are erased from the culture's consciousness. Ultimately, I argue that the sustainability of energy and all other modern environmental challenges must adopt an ecojustice paradigm informed by holistic perspectives that take seriously and respect the entanglement of life, kinship, and the earth law.

11:25-12:40 | Room 607

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Politics and Economic Management

Session Chair: Jiwei Wu

11:25-11:50

79132 | *Inflation: The Macroeconomic Consequence of Terror Activity in Pakistan*
Syed Zulqernain Hussain, University of Otago, New Zealand

This study estimates the impact of terror activity on inflation in Pakistan. Considered as one of the most dangerous places in the world, Pakistan is the epicenter of terror activity since September 11, 2001 (9/11). Apart from casualties of innocent people and damage to infrastructure, there are other macroeconomic consequences of terror as well. Terror activity disrupts the supply-chain and influence consumer behavior that has implications for inflation. After developing the terror index (TI) which captures the impact of terror activity in Pakistan, Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model is used on monthly data starting from January 2002 to October 2023. This estimation strategy provides both the short-run and long-run coefficients and analyses the long-run relationship between inflation and terror index. Traditional determinants of inflation such as money supply, government borrowing from the central bank, nominal exchange rate and a dummy for massive floods are used as 'control' variables in this study to gain improved model fit and address the problem of endogeneity. The results show that the coefficient of terror index is statistically significant both in the short-run and the long-run. A rise in terror activity leads to an increase in inflation. Coefficients of control variables are also statistically significant and in line with economic intuition.

11:50-12:15

78551 | *Instrumentalising Nationality: Strategic Planning by Natural Persons in Investment Law*
Kseniia Soloveva, Leiden University, Netherlands

How do investors use nationality to ensure favourable investment outcomes? In this paper, I examine the strategic acquisition or change of nationality in the context of investors (natural persons). I build on Manuel Casas' proposition, which noted that the "acquisition of a nationality of convenience after a dispute has arisen, or when it is clearly foreseeable, is problematic." Indeed, arbitral tribunals have recognised on multiple occasions that corporate restructuring and treaty shopping constitute an abuse of rights and process. In contrast to corporate investors, the malicious intent of natural persons in the acquisition or change of nationality, or use of the more favourable of multiple nationalities is hard to establish. The existing case law similarly fails to offer a viable solution. Thus, I investigate potential criteria for evaluating nationality abuse, exploring the applicability of the notions developed in cases with corporate persons (such as 'sole purpose' and foreseeability of the dispute) to natural persons. Moreover, drawing from other disciplines (such as private international law), I discuss alternative approaches to elucidating the abuse of nationality. Given the increasing frequency of disputes involving natural persons, this paper will propose a mechanism to uphold the stability of the investment regime and counter potential abuses of process in investment disputes.

12:15-12:40

78543 | *Economic Statecraft as a Contracting Institution: How the BRI Shapes the Participation of Chinese Firms in GVCs*
Jiwei Wu, University of Macau, China
Weiwen Yin, University of Macau, China

This paper investigates how the political connections of corporate boards influence Chinese firms' participation in global value chains (GVCs) within the context of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). More than just an economic strategy, the BRI could function as a substitute for inadequate contract enforcement in cross-border economic transactions between China and countries with weak institutions. Using data from Chinese companies listed between 2008-2016 and multiplicative interaction models, we evaluate the impact of the BRI, a policy shock that enhances contract enforcement, and thus encourages Chinese firms' participation in global value chains. The results suggest that, upon the implementation of the BRI in 2013, private firms with political ties to the government became more active GVC participants, thanks to greater support from the Chinese state. The findings imply that the BRI, as an economic strategy, can also function as a mechanism encouraging private firms with political connections to expand globally by reducing transaction costs in cross-border trade activities.

12:55-14:35 | Room 607

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 3

AI in Economics and Management

Session Chair: Jieqiong Cao

12:55-13:45

79989 | *Steps or Leaps? The Interplay Effects of Advertising Types and Brand Roles on a Green Product's Communication Effectiveness*

Ming-Yi Chen, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

Yun-Hsuan Chang, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

The first research question is how to utilize change ads to improve the interest of target audiences in green products across the two brand roles. The second research question is how to utilize change ads to improve the interest of target audiences in green products across the two product types. Overall, the aim of this study is to examine when the effect of progression ads on persuading consumers to purchase green products is strengthened by considering brand roles and green product types (i.e., close-to-body and not-close-to-body). Across two studies, we found that when a green product is a not-close-to-body (vs. a close-to-body) product, the click-through rate (i.e., CTR) (vs. the likelihood of buying) of a progression advertisement is higher (vs. lower) than a before/after advertisement. The above results existed only in a partner brand role condition. Our findings are substantively important for the promotion of green products. Given the greater popularity of environmental sustainability, understanding how and when to boost green actions will help marketers to design more effective advertising strategies. Further research could examine a full model of three variables at the same time, measure the underlying mechanisms (e.g., product quality), and manipulate the number of intermediate steps in the progression ads.

13:45-13:45

78618 | *Cultivating Creativity in Cooperative Management: A Digital Training Initiative for Sustainable SME Development*

Monry Fraick Nicky Gillian Ratumbusang, Bandung University of Education, Indonesia

Cooperatives play a pivotal role in Indonesia's economy and make a significant contribution to the national income. The products and businesses typically operated by cooperative leaders include versatile business units, savings and loan units, and production units. However, in Banjarmasin, the majority of cooperatives are primarily engaged in savings and loan activities. Therefore, efforts have been made to provide training aimed at enhancing creativity in diversifying cooperative business products. With the hope that cooperatives, initially focused on savings and loans, can expand and incorporate versatile business units into their portfolios. This research aims to investigate the impact of a digital cooperative management training initiative on the development of creativity among cooperative leaders and its effects on the sustainable growth of SMEs. The research begins by developing a digital training model using both synchronous and asynchronous methods, enabling participants to access training materials at their convenience. Subsequently, participants are divided into groups to work on cooperative business development projects, applying concepts learned during the training to enhance their creativity. The study concludes by assessing the training's impact on the growth of creativity and cooperative business product development efforts. The research findings highlight the positive effects of digital-based training on enhancing creativity and promoting diverse cooperative business endeavors. With increased creativity, it is expected that cooperatives can develop a wider range of business products that support SMEs in Banjarmasin, ultimately contributing to the sustainable growth of the SME sector.

13:45-14:10

81209 | *Embracing AI at Work: Navigating the Impact of AI on Employee Need Fulfillment and Job Crafting*

Jieqiong Cao, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

Jingxian Yao, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

AI has become a revenue driver, which propels companies to invest more in AI applications. A growing body of research suggests contrasting views of AI's implication on employees, with some consider AI will augment employees' capabilities, and others regard AI will substitute employees. This study assumes the key difference lies in whether employees or AI takes control over the tasks. Based on this assumption, we use the lens of need satisfaction to posit that AI control will reduce employee autonomy and competence need, which further decrease employee approach-oriented crafting and increase employee avoidance-oriented crafting. We then examine the contingency – AI task complexity on the relationship between AI control and need satisfaction. Three studies were employed to test the hypothesized relationships. Study 1 developed a reliable and valid measure of AI control construct. The results from Studies 2 and 3 (Study 2: N = 271; Study 3: N = 113) presented how AI control influence employees' reactions. This set of studies provides evidence of the impact of AI control on employee need satisfaction and further job crafting actions, and the effect of AI task complexity, thus providing timely insights on employees' reactions to the implementation of AI in the workplace.

14:50-16:30 | Room 607

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Economic Management

Session Chair: Shengmao Cao

14:50-15:15

80221 | *The Impact of the Banking Sector's Digitalization on Vietnam's Economic Growth*
Ha Le, International Christian University, Japan

In the development of technologies, digital transformation is one of the essential factors of the fourth industrial revolution, leading to digitizing all aspects of society. While many developed countries have made significant progress in digitalization, Vietnam is still in the early stages of its digital transformation journey. After more than two years of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the way that Vietnamese people pay has drastically altered. Many digital payment systems, including chip cards, QR codes, e-wallets, etc., and mobile banking applications, have emerged and are currently used along with people's movement. The study focuses on the advantages of digitalization in the banking sector and its broader implications for economic growth in Vietnam. The paper investigates the relationship between some fintech's value and economic development by analyzing secondary data from various sources, including the Ministry of Information and Communications of Vietnam, commercial banks' annual reports, and the State Bank of Vietnam's reports. The research aims to provide insights into the necessity and efficiency of digitalization in the banking sector and its contribution to Vietnam's economic development. The findings of this study can inform the State Bank in Vietnam's policymakers and banking institutions about the role of digital transformation in shaping the future of the Vietnamese economy. On that basis, the study offers recommendations for the development of digital payments in order to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the Vietnamese financial system and strengthen the role of the State Bank of Vietnam in promoting non-cash payments.

15:15-15:40

80311 | *Quid Pro Quo, Knowledge Spillover, and Industrial Quality Upgrades: Evidence from the Chinese Auto Industry*
Shengmao Cao, Northwestern University, United States
Jie Bai, Harvard University, United States
Panle Barwick, University of Wisconsin Madison, United States
Shanjun Li, Cornell University, United States

This paper studies the impact of FDI via quid pro quo (technology for market access) in facilitating knowledge spillover and quality upgrades. Our context is the Chinese automobile industry, where foreign automakers are required to set up joint ventures (the quid) with domestic automakers in return for market access (the quo). The identification strategy exploits a unique dataset of detailed vehicle quality measures along multiple dimensions and relies on within-product quality variation across dimensions. We show that affiliated domestic automakers, compared to their nonaffiliated counterparts, adopt more similar quality strengths of their joint venture partners. Quid pro quo generates knowledge spillover to affiliated domestic automakers in addition to any industry-wide spillover. We rule out alternative explanations involving endogenous joint venture network formation, overlapping customer bases, or direct technology transfer via market transactions. Analyses leveraging additional micro datasets on worker flows and upstream suppliers demonstrate that labor mobility and supplier networks are important channels mediating knowledge spillover. Finally, we estimate an equilibrium model for the auto industry and quantify the impact of quid-pro-quo-induced quality upgrading on domestic sales and profits. Quid pro quo improved the quality of affiliated domestic models by 3.8-12.7% and raised their sales (profit) by 0.9-3.9% (1.02-3.49%) {between 2007 and 2014} relative to unrestricted FDI.

15:40-16:05

81193 | *Examining the Drivers and Barriers of Knowledge Transfer Across Quadruple Helix Collaborations in Sustainable Energy Communities: An Absorptive Capacity Perspective*
Amy Fahy, Maynooth University, Ireland
Sadhbh Crean, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
Steven McCartney, Maynooth University, Ireland
Clare Rodrigues Fanning, Dublin City University, Ireland
Na Fu, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
Fabiano Pallonetto, Maynooth University, Ireland

The Quadruple Helix framework demonstrates how the collective and shared knowledge of stakeholders within the ecosystem (i.e., academia, industry, government, and civil society) can be integrated to foster innovation that can address complex challenges faced by society (Carayannis and Campbell, 2010; González-Martinez, 2021). Sustainable energy communities (SECs) represent one stakeholder within this ecosystem (civil society). Although governments and organisations such as the European Union have promoted the development of SEC's, little is known concerning how other stakeholders within the ecosystem, specifically SEC's, can effectively acquire external knowledge and transfer such knowledge (Lombardi, 2019; Riege, 2007). This paper adopts an absorptive capacity perspective (Zahra and George, 2002) to address the following research question:

- What are the drivers and barriers to acquiring and transferring knowledge between SEC's and other quadruple helix stakeholders? Qualitative methodology was adopted. 50 quadruple helix participants completed semi structured interviews regarding knowledge/experience and perceptions of with renewable energy systems; sustainable energy communities; and quadruple helix stakeholder engagement and communication. Themes were identified per Braun & Clarke (2006) thematic analysis. The results illustrate several drivers to successful knowledge transfer between SEC's and other helix stakeholders including: policy and government regulations, funding supports, interest and engagement, and the idea of "for good" or "societal purpose". Several barriers emerged including: Access to information, power, lack of infrastructure, and their voice not being considered. This paper offers new insight into the drivers and barriers associated with knowledge transfer between SEC's and other helix members.

16:45-18:25 | Room 607

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Economic Management

Session Chair: Hadi Badri Ahmadi

16:45-17:10

78573 | *Ranking of Risks Based on Behavioural Decisions in an Information Technology Project*
Kumar Gaurav Thakur, Central European University, Austria

Risk is highest during the initiation phase of a project due to the existence of limited information and various unknown factors. And it is during this stage that the decision makers have the highest potential to influence the outcome of any project. As a result, a decision maker's behavior becomes very important in decision making at such early stage of the project development. This study focuses on the impact of behavioural decision making on ineffective risk management in a project. The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP - a multi-step decision analysis model that converts qualitative factors into quantitative measures) approach is used here to analyze the data and rank four risks in any Information Technology (IT) project setting. These risks are overoptimistic forecasts, gold plating, inefficient resource allocation, and overcautious forecasts. The set of behavioural criteria used for ranking these four risks are - bounded rationality (cognitive limitation), cognitive biases (cognitive heuristics) and lack of sensemaking (making sense of ambiguous and novel situations). This paper is trying to focus only on those risks (and not on typical risks) which could be developed because of the behavior of an individual leader when making decisions. The result of this research could help in guiding practitioners in making better decisions pertaining to handling these four risks whose foundation is laid at the very beginning of the project. There are very limited empirical studies which discuss behavioural decision making in projects and its effects, particularly considering how important project decisions are.

17:10-17:35

79381 | *Workforce Agility Matters?: Examining the Moderating Role of Workforce Agility on the Relationship Between Perceptions of Organizational Change and Turnover*

Annasya Masitah, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
Vivi Gusri Rahmadani Pohan, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
Sherry Hadiyani, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

The key to the success of achieving organizational goals is the employees. Therefore, companies try to retain employees in order to prevent the employees resign. Employees who want to stop working are called turnover intention. The condition of one group of companies in Indonesia which must continue to make changes in the organization makes turnover intention unavoidable. Several practitioners believe that building workforce agility is a solution to support companies undergoing organizational change and development. This research examines the influence of perceptions of organizational change on turnover intention with workforce agility as a moderator variable. Questionnaires were given to 272 specific health service workers in Indonesia and analyzed using a quantitative approach via SmartPLS. The research results show that there is a significant negative influence between perceptions of organizational change on turnover intention. However, workforce agility is known to weaken the influence of perceptions of organizational change on turnover intention. Having high workforce agility may be important for managerial level at specific health service workers in Indonesia considering that they are required to innovate and build new work units. Meanwhile, the staff level are not required to have high workforce agility considering that they have the responsibility to follow a series of procedures and certain work rules. The implication of the research is that it is hoped that organizations can pay attention to factors other than building workforce agility to reduce turnover intention.

17:35-18:00

79377 | *Developing an Integrated Model for Supplier Evaluation and Selection Considering Supply Chain Viability*
Hadi Badri Ahmadi, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

Supply chain viability, attained by considering sustainability, digitalization, leagility and resilience, has achieved an enhancing importance since the Covid-19 outbreak. This concept has considerably highlighted the significance of strengthening the effectiveness and productivity of supply chains. Several studies have tried to explore supply chain viability. However, studies haven't much focused on supplier evaluation considering supply chain viability practices in an emerging economy, particularly by proposing a criteria decision framework. To address this issue, this research work proposes a decision framework for investigating supplier evaluation from the perspective of supply chain viability. A combination of Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (DEMATEL), Fuzzy Best Worst Method (FBWM), Bayesian Network (BN) and Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) is applied as an integrated model in the analysis. The findings can help industrial managers and experts to better understand supply chain viability, particularly when selecting suppliers, and decide where to focus their attention during the implementation stage for improving viability in their supply chain operations and move towards sustainable development.

09:30-11:10 | Room 608

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Language, Linguistics

Session Chair: Simona Fraštková

09:30-09:55

78633 | *Investigating Prefix Diversity: A Comparative Study of Tani Languages with a Focus on Nominal Categorical Prefixes*
Normoda Doley, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Unlike Japanese, which has honorific and size prefixes, various other categories of prefixes exist in the Mising language, including classifier prefixes, body part prefixes, prefixes related to vegetables, animals, fishes, kinship prefixes, directional prefixes, weather prefixes, and more. A comparative analysis has been conducted, contrasting the Mising language, part of the Eastern branch, with the Galo, Tagin, and Apatani languages, all belonging to the western Tani group. Expanding on the frequently utilized prefixes identified by JTS Sun—specifically, a-, sa-, ta-, and pa—this research delves into how these prefixes are used with nominal categorial prefixes in the Tani language. The Tani languages, belonging to the Tibeto-Burman (Trans-Himalayan) family, lack sufficient research. This paper marks the inaugural endeavor to compare these four languages, explicitly focusing on prefixes.

09:55-10:20

79887 | *Analysis of English Article Use by Mongolian Students: On the Cases of GMIT Students*
Nomindari Byambasaikhan, German-Mongolian Institute for Resources and Technology, Mongolia
Mungunchimeg Amar, Mongolian University of Science and Technology, Mongolia
Enkhbaatar Tsedenbazar, Mongolian University of Science and Technology, Mongolia
Zolzaya Chojjin, Mongolian University of Science and Technology, Mongolia

This study addresses the challenges faced by Mongolian learners of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners trying to master the English article system, given the absence of definite and indefinite article grammar in the Mongolian language. The research utilizes Surface Structure Taxonomies (SST) to identify types, frequency, and sources of definite and indefinite article errors in essay writing. The study reveals that the predominant issue is the misapplication of the definite article "the" and frequent omission of articles, constituting 85% of total errors. L1 interference significantly influences the second language acquisition process, hindering learning. The research recommends a SST for error identification and advocates increased practical writing composition and feedback to address these challenges.

10:20-10:45

78763 | *Study of the Variation of Words in Thai Language: LINE Stickers*
Malisa Yotpradit, Hatyai University, Thailand

The study of the variation of words in Thai language LINE stickers aims to present the results of a study of the variation of words in Thai language on various sets of LINE stickers. The data were purposively selected from 132 sets of LINE stickers with Thai words that are used to call people and made available in May 2023. There are a total of 4,724 stickers. The study found that of all the stickers with Thai words used to call people, there are 8 types of variation: phrases showing feelings, words for calling relatives, words for calling people by animal names, shapes and features, transliterated words, dialects, occupations, and age. The variation type most frequently found was phrases expressing feelings on 940 stickers or 20.00 percent, words for calling relatives on 472 stickers, or 10.00 percent, and followed by transliterated words on 296 stickers, or 6.26 percent. Regarding linguistic variation, six types were found: variations of initial consonant phonemes, variations of final consonant phonemes, variations of vowel phonemes, variations of tonal phonemes, variations with the addition of consonants, and variations with the deletion of syllables. However, the format for changing words in the Thai language LINE stickers has changed according to the times. Moreover, the choice of words for calling or addressing people had to be consistent with the person, occasion, and social status of the communicators as well. The study suggests that the variation of words in Thai language LINE stickers reflects the creativity and diversity of the Thai language and culture, as well as the influence of globalization and technology on language use and communication.

10:45-11:10

79923 | *"Rainforest Alliance Logo" as a Key Element of Conspiracies in the German and Slovak Language Space*
Simona Fraštková, University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, Slovakia

The irrationality of the context in the shared content, which is often immediately noticeable, yet often unprecedented viral character... these are just some of the features that characterize conspiracy theories, hoaxes, and fake news. What is so "appealing" about them that they manage to "stay on the scene" and get under the skin of a relatively wide range of recipients? The paper will deal with the issue of conspiracy theories, hoaxes and alternative truths. In particular, the focus is on their linguistic representation, which is often accompanied by visual elements, and thus, in this case, on the aspect in question. The aim of the analysis is to pinpoint the linguistic strategies of conspiracy theories, hoaxes and alternative truths as one of the effective means to reach the widest possible audience, using the example of specific content. The analysis focuses on a specific visual and content element, namely the "Rainforest Alliance logo", and its thematization in conspiracies in German and Slovak speaking countries (especially Austria-Slovakia). Thus, at the end of the analysis, it will also be possible to outline possible differences in the use of linguistic (and visual) resources in the linguistic communities of the languages mentioned.

11:25-12:40 | Room 608

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Language, Linguistics

Session Chair: Laurence Craven

11:25-11:50

78077 | *Metacognitive Knowledge in EFL Academic Writing: Indonesian Master's Student Context*
Raniah Mardiant, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

To become more robust and independent writers, metacognitive awareness is necessary to bridge the divide between cognitive and emotional factors that make it difficult for university students to complete academic writing. However, a few university EFL learners are unfamiliar with or have never used metacognitive strategies in their academic writing learning environments. Therefore, it will be simple for them to lose interest in improving their academic writing abilities, resulting in an earlier stopping of academic writing instruction. Thus, this study investigates master students' metacognitive awareness, including metacognitive knowledge in EFL academic writing, specifically in writing research proposals. Further, this qualitative case study used interviews and document analysis to collect data. The data were analysed thematically using the framework of metacognitive knowledge proposed by Flavell (1979), Hacker et al. (2009), and Railean et al. (2017). The findings revealed that the participant used metacognitive knowledge, including procedural, conditional, and declarative knowledge, during the writing process. The participant employed several strategies, maximised her strength to overcome the weaknesses along with the challenge, and felt satisfied with the writing quality when using metacognitive knowledge. Further, it is expected that the findings of this study can be beneficial in filling the gap in the literature related to metacognitive knowledge in EFL academic writing in final-year master's students' contexts.

11:50-12:15

78839 | *The Impact of ChatGPT on Academic Writing Skills and Knowledge: An Investigation of Its Use in Argumentative Essays*
Dararat Khampusaen, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

This research examines the influence of ChatGPT on the development of academic writing skills and knowledge, specifically within the context of argumentative essays. The study was conducted with 30 undergraduate students from a university in Thailand. The researcher investigated the impact of ChatGPT on students' proficiency in crafting argumentative essays, taking into account factors such as essay quality, potential plagiarism, and students' understanding of ethical considerations and proper attribution practices. Data was collected through a Survey Questionnaire, which explored ethical considerations, plagiarism awareness, and attribution practices. In addition, an Essay Evaluation Rubric was used to assess written work based on coherence, originality, clarity of argument, and proper citation practices. The findings provided valuable insights into the impact of ChatGPT on academic writing, highlighting both challenges and benefits. The implications of this study are relevant to educators, students, and researchers, informing responsible utilization of AI tools. Recommendations are provided to help educators effectively integrate ChatGPT into academic writing curricula, with an emphasis on ethical considerations and plagiarism prevention.

12:15-12:40

77645 | *Are English Faculty Able to Detect AI-Generated Writing?*
Laurence Craven, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates
Daniel Fredrick, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

With the endless stream of media promoting ChatGPT, we can assume most university students are using ChatGPT in some way on their own, or with instructor guidance, as they study for classes, write papers, and complete assignments. Plagiarism has always been an issue and if students are forbidden from using Chat GPT to generate essays, they still may be tempted to use it to brainstorm, write and improve their essays. They may then submit this work as their own without mentioning it was modified or written by Chat GPT. Detecting plagiarism has always been an issue for university faculty, to ensure the credibility of the institution, and with the advent of ChatGPT, faculty have encountered a new problem; detecting if students are submitting work they have actually written. Thus, this study attempted to discover whether faculty are able to detect ChatGPT generated paragraphs. To that end, one group of students used ChatGPT in any way they chose to compose their essays and another group wrote their essays without using ChatGPT. The essays were then collected and random samples were distributed to 50 faculty members. By using a questionnaire we then attempted to discover if faculty were able to determine if they could distinguish between human-peer review end products compared to Chat GPT end products. Faculty were able to use AI detection software to help them and also used their own intuition. This presentation will discuss the results and how they can be used to inform teaching pedagogy.

12:55-14:35 | Room 608

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Literature/Literary Studies

Session Chair: Akiko Takei

12:55-13:45

78339 | *Embodied Sacredness of Life and Nature's Assurance in Mary Oliver's Avian Poems*
Chak-Kwan Ng, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

The poetry of Mary Oliver has long been loved and celebrated for its poignant portrayal of nature and lucidity in spiritual contemplations. Spirituality in her poems is both transcendental and embodied, finding expression through the infinite realm of nature and manifesting within the physical bodies and everyday lives of earthly beings. It is precisely because of this mutually implicated duality of nature that provides a vast well of meaning for understanding the purpose of living. In her essay "The Swan," Mary Oliver recounts the rules of poetry writing that she set years ago for herself—she determined that her poems should "have a spiritual purpose" and should possess "a pulse, a breathiness, some moment of earthly delight." Birds occupy a prominent place in Mary Oliver's works, with "Wild Geese" standing as arguably her most renowned poem. Her bird poems are exemplary of her fascination with nonhuman lives and the concept of spiritual humility, highlighting the interdependence of humans with other life forms in nature's web of life. The paper aims to explore Mary Oliver's poems that centre around birds, particularly examining their reflections on the spiritual implications of avian life and ecology. Mary Oliver's bird poems are not only aesthetic expressions of her avian imagination but evince a spiritual philosophy of nature's sacredness that connects birds and humans through our shared embodied existence, a relationship that suggests the creative significance of being.

13:45-13:45

78327 | *Indirect Speech in the Movie the Theory of Everything*
Rinta Aryani, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
Ahmad Bukhori Muslim, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

This study aims to find out the number of indirect speech acts found in Jane's utterance in a movie titled The Theory of Everything and to analyze the category for each utterance based on illocutionary acts classification. This study took the data from the utterances of The Theory of Everything movie, particularly those of the main character, Jane. Yule's (1996) theory of illocutionary acts was used for analysis. The study found 18 utterances which are categorized into indirect speech acts. Based on the classification of illocutionary acts, there are only two categories found, namely directives and assertive. The highest category found is assertive 77.78% and the lowest are categorized as directives 22.22%. This shows that indirect speech act utterances in the movie were dominated by assertive because the characters mostly use fact and question. This study explains the significance of the illocutionary act in determining the speaker's intention from what they say, whether they are stating, denying or asking.

13:45-14:10

78572 | *Nature as a General Religion: The Modes of Exchange in Wu Mingyi's Sea Breeze Club*
Ying-Tung Chau, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

In the novel *Sea Breeze Club*, authored by Wu Mingyi and published in 2023, a Taoroko village serves as a microcosm of Taiwan Island, depicting the transition from the nomadic lifestyle of indigenous tribes to the establishment of settled agriculture, the emergence of the state, and the eventual arrival of capitalism. Drawing inspiration from the works of Japanese Marxist philosopher Kojin Karatani (1941 -), particularly "The Structure of World History" and his latest publication in 2022 titled "Force and Modes of Exchange", this research examines the economic behaviors portrayed in the novel and the resulting social formation. Departing from the conventional Marxist notion of "modes of production," the analysis adopts the concept of "modes of exchange" to explore these themes. Moreover, this study critically evaluates the interlocking Capital-Nation-State system that characterizes modern global society. It argues that *Sea Breeze Club* presents possibilities for transcending the Capital-Nation-State system, with nature playing the role of a "general religion" and embodying the transformative potential referred to as "Mode D" by Kojin Karatani. While nature writing has received considerable attention in Anthropocene literature, a comprehensive understanding of its revolutionary power necessitates a simultaneous examination of economic behaviours and social formations.

14:10-14:35

80648 | *The Demise of Inherited Property, the Rise of Self-Made Gentlemen in Bleak House*
Akiko Takei, Chukyo University, Japan

Attitudes toward gentility changed significantly during the lifetime of Charles Dickens (1812-70), leading to a redefinition of what a gentleman was. Dickens keenly observed the social dynamics of the Victorian period, and his works reflected the evolving perceptions of class, morality, and social responsibility during this period. This study analyzes Dickens's descriptions of key changes in the definition of a gentleman in his novel *Bleak House* (1852-53), focusing on the backgrounds of Jarndyce, Sir Leicester Dedlock, Rouncewell, Carstone, and Woodcourt. The analysis covers changes in social mobility and industrialization, professionalism, and meritocracy, as well as the emphasis on character and morality, philanthropy and social responsibility, education and the cultivation of the mind, the decline of aristocratic privilege, and professional codes of conduct. The findings clarify that the definition of a gentleman changed significantly during the lifetime of Dickens. The sudden end of Jarndyce and Jarndyce implies the decline of hereditary property and the rise of self-made gentlemen. The contrasts between those with inherited property and self-made gentlemen in *Bleak House* reflect broader societal shifts towards valuing meritocracy, moral character, and social responsibility. Challenges to the traditional aristocratic criteria for gentility led to a more inclusive and dynamic understanding of the concept in Victorian England. The various types of gentlemen portrayed in *Bleak House* reflect and contribute to these evolving notions of what it meant to be a gentleman during this period.

14:50-16:30 | Room 608

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Literature/Literary Studies

Session Chair: Imti Watitula Longkumer

14:50-15:15

80784 | *Strategies of Writing Under/After Censorship: Aesopian Utterance and Poonachi*
Keerthi Sebastian, English and Foreign Languages University, India

A close reading of writing under/after censorship reveals that writers use many strategies to bypass the censor. These strategies are often acts of self-censorship that are employed by writers to speak to their audience in a coded language. The publication of the translation of Perumal Murugan's *Madhorubagan* triggered a scandal that forced the writer to go into a self-imposed exile. When he came back two years later, with *Poonachi*; Or the Story of a Black Goat, the difference was rather obvious. His mode of writing, his characters and their setting had completely changed. This paper would use Lev Loseff's concept of 'aesopian writing', to understand Murugan's dual strategy of concealing/displaying to escape the censor's gaze. Although Murugan does not come from the tradition of aesopian writing, his post-controversy works reveal that the tools he uses are of similar nature. Loseff discusses the presence of a screen and marker in an aesopian text that conceals and exposes it, respectively. I will be using Loseff's *On the Beneficence of Censorship: Aesopian Language in Modern Russian Literature* to determine how Murugan has used these tools in his writing. This paper would also look at *Madhorubagan* and *Poonachi* side by side to trace the evolution of Murugan's writing through the scandal. The controversial novel would be read in its context of realist fiction, while the post-controversy novel would be read as an aesopian text.

15:15-15:40

78563 | *The Question of Bodo Sub-Nationalism in the Politics of Assam and its Assertion in the Print Media Discourse of Assam*
Debashis Pratim Sarma, Tezpur University, India

The paper attempts to analyse the relevance of Bodo sub-nationalism in the politics of Assam and its assertion in the print media discourse. Bodo movement has been the loudest voice among all the ethnic movements for separation (both state and statehood). The politics of Bodoland have undergone significant changes after the signing of the Bodo Peace Accord in 2020: firstly, after fifteen years in power, the Bodoland People's Front (BPF) was defeated in the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) election by the United People's Party Liberal (UPPL) and its former ally, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP); secondly, The BJP and the UPPL joined forces for the BTR election in 2020 and the Assam Assembly Election in 2021 and thirdly, despite the wrangling history between the parties and their respective vote banks, the BPF joined forces with All India United Democratic Front (AIUDF) in the Congress-led alliance for the 2021 Assam Assembly Election. The evaluation of the political discourse on Bodoland in the print media of Assam involves the examination of two well-known regional newspapers - 'The Assam Tribune' (English newspaper) and 'Asomiya Pratidin' (Assamese newspaper) during the BTR election in 2020 and the Assam Assembly Election in 2021. The study utilises agenda setting theory to explore the topics that the media prioritises as the agenda. The study finds that the print media focused more on BPF than UPPL. It also suggests that the print media frequently highlighted the themes of peace, development, and the Bodo Peace Accord.

15:40-16:05

80283 | *On the Appropriation of Critique of Ideology by the Conspiracy Discourse*
Jan Demcisak, University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, Slovakia

Critique of ideology aims to analyse power relations and mechanisms of domination and questions the emergence and spread of ideologies within our culture. The historical background to this critical reflection includes Marx and Engels, Gramsci, Althusser, Adorno and Horkheimer or Foucault. In the present day, however, this concept has been appropriated by various conspiracy theory media. The aim of this article is to examine the way in which this criticism is constructed within the framework of the conspiracy discourse and what possibilities of deconstruction, e.g. critical discourse analysis in the sense of Foucault, can offer us. The analysis is carried out using the example of texts from the conspiracy-theoretical German-language magazine "Rubikon" from the section "Media and Ideology Criticism" from the years 2022 and 2023. The aim is to show and understand the way in which conspiracy theories attempt to conceal alternative truths through a pseudo-scientific perspective and language.

16:05-16:30

81059 | *Indigenous Aesthetics in Contemporary Literature from North-East India*
Imti Watitula Longkumer, Institute of Infrastructure, Technology, Research And Management Ahmedabad, India

Aesthetics in literary studies encompasses the artistic expression used by writers to imbue narratives with meaning, incorporating elements such as language, symbolism, and narrative structure. While aesthetic elements are commonly used by writers from diverse cultural backgrounds, Indigenous writers deploy a distinct cultural aesthetic into their works making a departure from the conventional literary forms found in mainstream writings. The aesthetic feature in contemporary Indigenous literature from North-East India lies in the writers' use of elements from oral tradition that constitutes community history, knowledge and information. These oral traditions are transposed into writing through the writers' unique stylistic elements, language choices, and narrative techniques, tailored to suit the material with which they are engaging. Postcolonial studies examine the use of oral art as literature, often focusing on how oral traditions intersect with written literature in postcolonial contexts. In line with this perspective, this essay looks at how contemporary Indigenous writers of North-East India integrate aesthetic elements into their literature, and what significance does this hold for the preservation and expression of Indigenous culture. Through a close study of the contemporary literary works, the essay will examine the themes and motifs, and study how they resonate with the distinctive cultural perspectives and experiences of Indigenous communities in the region.

16:45-18:25 | Room 608

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Literature/Literary Studies

Session Chair: Hope Yu

16:45-17:10

77428 | *Re-imagining Borders in the Northeast Borderlands of India: Yearning for the Past and Its Impossible Return*
Songayam Zimik, University of Hyderabad, India

The Northeast region of India is considered a borderland because of its conceptualisation as a liminal zone between 'South Asia' and 'Southeast Asia', and its geopolitical significance in functioning as a crossroad between India and its international neighbours. Birendra Bhattacharya's bildungsroman novel, *Yaruingam: Love in the Time of Insurgency* (1960) is set in a small town called Ukhrl in Northeast India, during the aftermath of the Second World War following the retreat of the Japanese soldiers, when the region had functioned as the eastern frontier of the British Empire, and a consequent battleground. It depicts the evolution of two contrasting political ideologies within the emerging Naga National movement, pitting the desire for the retrieval of the traditional past through violent revolutions against the acceptance of the progressive change brought by the foreign influences. This paper, however, focuses on the way two peripheral figures of society – "the migrant" and the "fallen woman" assume the role of central agents in this movement. It argues that the narrative explores the contingencies involved in creating fixed borders and insulated identities by juxtaposing the sense of nostalgia of the "Outcast" and the "Other" individual with that of the collective memory of society, where both yearn for the past 'golden age'. The construction of ethnic nationalism through the perspectives of these characters allow us to see "borderlands, like the borders that define them", as "processes, continually remade, reaffirmed, renegotiated and re-imagined". The impossibility of a return to the past thus reflects the unsustainability of rigid identities.

17:10-17:35

79440 | *(Un)grateful Migrant Domestic Workers in Brett Michael Innes' Rachel Weeping*
Chia-Chen Kuo, Tamkang University, Taiwan

This paper explores migrant domestic workers' vulnerability in Brett Michael Innes' novel, *Rachel Weeping*. The first point I will argue is that Rachel's economic migration is driven by a poverty-stricken life, leading her to enter the "global care/clean chain." Her anguish of being undervalued is not solely directed at her employers, the Jordans, but also extends to the hierarchical structure within the domestic employment sector, and further reflects the broader issues of unequal development within the global economy. Secondly, despite the Jordans refraining from employing the "part of the family" myth in their treatment of her, they still anticipate an equivalent level of emotional commitment. Drawing upon Arlie Russel Hochschild's concept of "the economy of gratitude," I argue that Rachel's detachment demonstrates that genuine emotional bonds in the micropolitics of domestic employment will never form as long as class, racial, and economic disparities continue to overshadow the employment relationship.

17:35-18:00

81005 | *History "Speaks Back": Buenaventura Rodriguez's Salilang*
Hope Yu, University of San Carlos, Philippines

Buenaventura Rodriguez is a Cebuano playwright whose works are often performed and discussed, not only of the twentieth century but more today due to the body of his work and the nature of their subjects. Given Rodriguez's habitual concerns, this is unsurprising. He wrote, in prose and in drama, works that questioned social issues, although *Salilang* is the only one which is historically related to Cebu. The matter of interest directs the question as to how the "historical" play is actualized, how it acquires meaning, and how it can show its force as a work in the present or, somehow of the present. Having the power and ability to record implies having the power and ability to make "history" or to contest it. In the play, *Salilang*, on the battle of Mactan, Rodriguez brings together distinctly different strands of culturally diverse and even unrelated cultures in his text. It will come as no surprise that, in doing so, he was appropriating the history of others. In this paper I argue that historical texts "speak back" and have an independent power to allow people to look at themselves anew, in another way, vaguely alienated from themselves and their own times.

09:30-11:10 | Room 708

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Wen Xiong

09:30-09:55

77144 | *Exploring Cultural Influences in Farzād's Persian Interpretation of Hamlet (1957)*
Mohammad Ahmadi, Waseda University, Japan

It can be argued that translating a text is a complex task that goes beyond simple word-for-word substitution. Instead, it involves interpretation, where the translator's worldview, desires, and cultural background significantly influence how themes are interpreted and emphasized within the text. Lawrence Venuti suggests that a foreign text can have various interpretations, but during the translation process, the translator consciously or unconsciously selects a particular interpretation. This choice is made to align the foreign text with the values, beliefs, and norms of the target language, a process Venuti calls "domestication," where the text becomes more familiar to the audience. In the case of the first complete Persian translation of Hamlet (1957) by Mas'ūd Farzād, the text has predominantly been interpreted through the lens of predetermination, portraying the play as deeply influenced by fate and destiny. In this translation, Hamlet and other characters seem trapped in an unavoidable predicament, powerless to change their circumstances. A close examination of this translation reveals an excessive emphasis on the theme of destiny within the play. This study aims to explore the reasons behind Farzād's focus on themes such as predetermination and fatalism in his translation. What cultural factors, norms, and ideas in the Iranian context influenced him to interpret the text this way? How did Persian cultural values and literary heritage lead him to reflect the text in this particular fashion? This research seeks to provide answers to these questions.

09:55-10:20

78773 | *A Tri-Autoethnographic Study of Transcultural Learning in the US: Journey Towards the International Scholars Development*
Qi Sun, University of Tennessee, United States
Xiaoqiao Zhang, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China
Xi Lin, East Carolina University, United States

This qualitative study aims to present three international scholars' transformative transcultural learning journey to help shed light on the complexities of international scholar development. Using an autoethnographic approach (Chawla, 2003) framed by transformative learning theory and comparative lenses, we conducted research to better understand the international academic journey and identity formation process, becoming international scholars. Transformative learning is "the process of using a prior interpretation to construe a new or a revised interpretation of the meaning of one's experience in order to guide future action" (Mezirow, 2000, p. 5), "is a process of examining, questioning, validating, and revising our perspective" (Cranton, 2006, p. 23), which is usually triggered by a disorienting dilemma, stimulating learners to critically reflect on their own presuppositions (Mezirow, 1989). Studies often present what happened and how individuals transformed from life-crisis situations to new growth (Damianaskis et al., 2020; Zanchetta et al., 2017). Yet, living and learning in a cross-cultural environment can provide a unique comparative lens to understand if the triggers of transformative learning, often indicated as disorienting dilemmas or negative life crises, can be positive and future-oriented international scholars development that is purposefully fostered by learners, such as planting a seed consciously to start the journey (Nohl, 2015)? Our study addresses these aspects. Our research findings contribute to new theoretical and practical understanding and cross-cultural learning strategies and thus can support the development of current and future international students and scholars.

10:20-10:45

77489 | *The Role of Translation in Creating Literary Creativity and Cultural Awareness -Epistemological Approach-*
Labidi Bouabdallah, Mohamed Bin Zayed University For Humanities, United Arab Emirates
Abdullah Mahmod Ahmad Ibrahim, Mohamed Bin Zayed university for Humanities, United Arab Emirates
Khalid Hassan Mohamed Abdelrahman Al Hammadi, Mohamed Bin Zayed University For Humanities, United Arab Emirates

Studies confirm that there is a relationship between scientific fields, known as inter-fields, including the subject of translation, which moves us from one linguistic system to another, whether it is general communicative language, or artistic language in poetry, novels, and literary creativity in general. In addition to the fact that translation is a means of cultural communication between peoples, which contributed to the emergence of an intellectual system that represents the cultural history of humanity. To study this topic -from an epistemological perspective- the paper attempts, with a descriptive and analytical approach, by presenting examples of literary works by translators, to show the role that translation plays in creating literary creativity, and spreading cultural awareness among members of society, through four points: 1 - Translation and linguistic communication systems. 2 - The limits of translation in the field of literature and culture. 3 - Translation and the issue of influence and influence between literary genres. 4 - Positive interaction between cultures in light of translation. The most prominent results of the paper: - Translation is not a linguistic act in communicative systems, but rather a mechanism for creating literature, culture and awareness. - The interaction that exists between literature and culture is the result of translational practices in the field of creativity and literary criticism, as confirmed by the selected models.

10:45-11:10

79921 | *Teaching Through a Case Study: Civic Service Exams in History and Modern Society in East Asia*
Wen Xiong, Winston Salem State University, United States

This presentation introduces the SoTL (Scholarship of Teaching and Learning) design in humanities courses at the college level, which involves faculty undertaking systematic inquiry about student learning, as well as helping faculty to maintain more reflection in teaching. This presentation demonstrates a case study on the influence of China's Imperial Examination system on Japan and Korea since the Tang Dynasty to engage students in understanding the historical connections between China, Korea, and Japan. It explores how language and cultural dynamics have shaped and continue to influence people's views and pertinent issues. Students will be engaging in learning the historical China's Imperial Exams and its role in shaping governance, education, and societal norms. Through a comparative analysis, the case study will highlight how Japan and Korea were influenced by China's Imperial Examination system and adapted it to their context. The presentation will draw parallels between historical imperial exams and the public service examinations in 21st-century young people's career considerations to shed light on the enduring societal impact of these examinations. This presentation aims to contribute to the discourse on teaching language and culture in historical and ongoing contact in East Asia and offer a unique perspective for students to understand the interconnectedness of language, culture, and society in the region.

11:25-12:40 | Room 708

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Sexuality and Gender in the Arts

Session Chair: Lisa Sandlos

11:25-11:50

81066 | *Reframing Modern Girls in Japan and Turkey: Desire and Self-Representation in Women Authors' Literary Works*
Aslı Kaynar, University of Queensland, Australia

In the 1920s, Modern girls emerged in both Turkey and Japan, capturing attention with their Westernised appearance and liberal lifestyles. These figures became popular subjects among authors and media outlets. However, portrayals of modern girls by male authors and in media predominantly relied on stereotypes, such as fashion icons, femmes fatales, materialistic party girls and so on. The discourse on the Japanese modern girl focuses on describing her characteristics and her role within society and mostly tends to overgeneralise her or undermine the figure by highlighting the 'passivity' that comes with being a part of the rising consumer culture in the 1920s. Most scholars use newspaper articles or advertisements as primary sources, mostly mentioning the modern girls' descriptions in literary works only briefly. My paper challenges the limited representations of modern girls by exploring themes of desire and self-representation in women authors' selected short stories and novels. In this study, I explore the literary works of Japanese authors Uno Chiyo (1897-1996) and Osaki Midori (1896-1971), as well as Turkish authors Suat Derviş (1905-1972) and Güzide Sabri (1886-1946), to illustrate the diverse desires of modern girls and contrast their portrayals with those found in works by male authors. My project supports the idea that examining the experiences of modern girls in Turkish and Japanese contexts offers valuable perspectives on the impact of Westernisation on non-Western societies. It presents an innovative approach to understanding the modern girl figure by drawing comparisons between these two cultures.

11:50-12:15

76901 | *Understanding Contemporary Korean Sexism Through Cho Nam-Joo's Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982 (2016)*
Chi Sum Garfield Lau, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

In terms of the trends on electronic products and cultural economy, Korea certainly plays a leading role in the world. It is hard to conceive that many Korean women are still living an obsolete lifestyle in such an accelerated cultural and economic environment. Written by an insider who has witnessed and experienced the deprivation of women in various Korean settings, Cho Nam-Joo's debut novel "Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982" (2016) depicts the life of a typical Korean young woman. The story of the protagonist Kim Jiyoung is narrated through events that reveal rooted gender bias and sexist discrimination during the different stages of her life. Each of the scenarios depicted mark the necessary torture imposed upon Korean women. Under such an ideological context, women's individuality is eventually prosecuted. Through this novel, this presentation aims to examine how the unfavorable cultural environment to women in Korea gives rise to the tragic rebirth of the Victorian gender codes as suggested by Coventry Patmore in his long poem "The Angel in the House" (1854). Owing to the antiquated nature of Korean gender norms, criticisms from 20th century female writers and activists who reacted against Patmore's patriarchal framework would be adopted in measuring the progress of Korean feminism in the contemporary setting.

12:15-12:40

78564 | *Exploring Diverse Perspectives on How Sexualization Impacts Youth in Competitive Dance*
Lisa Sandlos, York University, Canada

Over the past three decades, there has been a marked increase in sexualized dancing performed at competition performances and recitals across Canada and the United States. Sexualization of girl dancers is a widely recognized and debated issue in competitive dance, but more research is needed to determine how dance studio communities understand the impacts of sexualization on girls, as well as on boys and non-binary youth in dance. Drawing on data from feminist ethnographic interviews and focus groups, this paper investigates the meanings young dancers (ages 12-18), parents of dancers, instructors and choreographers assign to sexualized dance movements and whether they connect sexualization to issues of identity development, body image, self-confidence, and relationships within the social world of competitive dance.

The paper also explores diverse perspectives within dance communities about related topics including: a) current thinking about training and performance practices within competitive dance schools in response to greater recognition of the need for greater equity, diversity, and inclusion, b) how the #MeToo movement has influenced issues of consent, self-confidence, and bodily autonomy in dance for youth, and c) the role social and digital media play in constructing young dancers as sexualized bodies. Findings from the ethnographic research will be used to ascertain whether changes to existing practices of training, performance, choreography or competition are desirable or needed, and will contribute to the development of resource materials to support dance studios and schools in having productive discussions about sexualization within their communities.

12:55-14:35 | Room 708

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Difference

Session Chair: Keebom Nahm

12:55-13:45

80818 | *"This Is How I Fight": Reimagining Asian-American Masculinities in Everything Everywhere All at Once (2022)*
Ty Leung, Independent Scholar, United States

With its ability to transcend the limitations of time and space and reach large audiences around the globe, film plays an outsized role in the circulation of discourse and, as such, holds a large sway over the production and reproduction of stereotypes. Understanding meaning as both dynamic and intertextual, the circulation of these stereotypes plays an integral role in the formation and maintenance of identity, particularly for Asian-Americans in the current US socio-political landscape. Drawing heavily on Connell's (1995) work on hegemonic masculinity and Hall's (1997) conceptualization of stereotype, we look at the film *Everything Everywhere All at Once* (2022) to analyze stereotypes of subordinate masculinities within the context of Asian-American identity. A multimodal approach combining Critical Discourse Analysis and Visual Discourse Analysis reveals how the film challenges mainstream notions of hegemonic masculinity by reimagining existing stereotypes of the emasculated Asian male. Instead of locating power by appealing to current hegemonic frameworks, *Everything Everywhere All at Once* offers alternative modes of approaching existing stereotypes. By reframing representation in this way, this film presents new potentialities for developing Asian-American identities rooted in an ethics of care and compassion. Finally, we look at new possibilities for Asian-American representation in the future.

13:45-13:45

79442 | *Transformative Narratives: Examining the Influence of Feminist Therapeutic Strategies and Ethnodrama in Enhancing Empowerment Among School Girls in Sri Lanka*
Narmada Wickramaarachchi, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

This Research explores the transformative efficacy of feminist therapeutic strategies and ethnodrama in fostering empowerment among female adolescents in Sri Lanka's educational milieu. The study, encompassing 50 school girls aged 16 and above in Kandy, positions itself within the broader discourse of gender empowerment, emphasizing the need to scrutinize tailored interventions in the distinctive socio-cultural context of Sri Lanka. The research's significance lies in its elucidation of how narrative-centric methodologies can serve as linchpins in adolescent girls' empowerment. Employing a thematic analysis methodology, the study unveils nuanced narratives from participants, revealing four key themes: Identity Empowerment, Resilience Building, Interpersonal Connectivity, and Agency and Advocacy. These themes offer comprehensive insights into the intricate dynamics through which feminist therapeutic strategies and ethnodrama shape and augment empowerment among school girls. In summation, this research accentuates the transformative potential inherent in narrative-driven approaches, shedding light on their capacity to empower school girls in Sri Lanka. The identified themes establish a foundation for comprehending the intricate interplay between therapeutic interventions and the empowerment of adolescent girls within an educational framework. The implications of these findings extend to educators, therapists, and policymakers, furnishing practical insights for the formulation of targeted interventions. As society grapples with the complexities of empowering adolescent girls, this study furnishes invaluable knowledge to guide future endeavors in fortifying the well-being and agency of young women.

13:45-14:10

77809 | *The Experiences of Left-Behind Fathers: Breaking the Traditional Filipino Paternal Roles in Parenting*
Joselito Gutierrez, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Many societies, including those in the Philippines, subscribe to the traditional concept that the father's essential responsibilities are being the provider and protector of his family. This Filipino parenting culture is based on traditional gender roles, which designates the father as the provider in charge of the family's economic needs and the mother in the nurturing responsibilities. A new family setup has recently emerged as many women, particularly those migrating to work abroad, have joined the country's workforce. A mother leaving her family to find a greener pasture has created a vacuum in the family, forcing left-behind fathers to assume all the primary roles of the parents - provider, protector, and nurturer. This research paper explores Filipino fathers' experiences with a wife working abroad. Using an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA), the researcher interviewed some employed fathers to reveal how they accepted, adapted, and made sense of the family setup as they simultaneously fulfilled the roles of both the father and mother to their children. This short research paper concluded by stating its findings, how fathers embraced their roles in caring for their children, and how they made sense of their experience of fatherhood.

14:10-14:35

79922 | *Millennial Women at the Bar*
Keebom Nahm, University of Seoul, South Korea

This study explores perspectives towards bar visiting of young South Korean Millennial women. By employing in-depth interviews including 2 bartenders and 9 millennial women customers, the findings highlight the Millennial women's bar consumption behaviour: First, the bar space is distinguished from other restaurant spaces due to the nature of its composition and interactions, reflecting that the millennials actively use social media and mobile devices as digital natives to explore new spaces, and the rules already formed in the bar, resulting in the bars' spatiality, where exchanges between strangers often occur. Second, millennial women show tendencies of 'self-directed symbolic consumption'. They are independent consumers with sophisticated taste and purchasing power and try to form their own image by borrowing the image of space by sharing the experience with social media or acquaintances in the networks. Third, millennial women reveal an ambivalent desire for loose social interactions while enjoying the private space and spending time on their own at the bar. The bar reveals the desire and new consumption attitude of millennial women who have financial means to consume what they want and spend their free time, where allows women to temporarily forget the anxiety felt by women, and relieves daily tension felt in society. As Millennial women's educational level and social achievements increase, their socio-economic status will improve in the next generation.

14:50-16:30 | Room 708

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 4

First Nations and Indigenous Peoples

Session Chair: Jorisse Gumanay

14:50-15:15

80986 | *Research on Context Analysis and Interpretation for Paiwan Flute and Nose Flute Life Craft Culture of Taiwan Indigenous Peoples*
Hsuan-Kai Chen, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Wen-Shan Chang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

In the indigenous community of Taiwan, Paiwan Flute and Nose Flute craft has gradually become marginalized due to technological progress and the influence of mainstream culture, becoming a highly valuable cultural asset. Despite recent attempts at digital preservation, purely Digital Archive struggles to convey the historical and cultural significance. Challenges such as talent outflow and economic decline further exacerbate the difficulties faced in the inheritance and development of Flute and Nose Flute culture. This study adopts a Digital Humanities perspective to systematically organize extensive data and utilizes contextualized analysis for a visually presentation, enhancing the understanding of the cultural development structure. The goal is to promote and sustain the cultural heritage more effectively. By collecting literature, the study employs Historical Method to organize and create visual presentation such as a cultural context sketch and a historical development distribution map for Paiwan Flute and Nose Flute Life Craft. In-depth Interviews invites scholar and craftsman to provide revisions, presenting a comprehensive cultural context diagram. Through this research, the aim is to deepen the understanding of the cultural significance and impact on the Paiwan community conveyed by the Flute and Nose Flute, comprehensively showcasing its cultural charm. It is hoped that based on this study, future developments in digital applications for culture will elevate cultural value and economic level, contributing to sustainable development goals. The research model presented here can also serve as a reference for future researchers and developers in related fields.

15:15-15:40

78764 | *The Birth of an Island: Oral Narratives of Solferino Borinaga*
Jorisse Gumanay, University of the Philippines Cebu, Philippines

The island of Pilar in Camotes, Cebu is steeped in the folktales surrounding Solferino Borinaga, also known as "Kapitan Perong Pak-an", the flying swordsman. Only a handful of people possess knowledge about Solferino's exploits, and very little is known about the man. No records of his life survive, yet he is considered a hero through oral narratives alone. He was a fearsome leader who fought against the Moro pirates in pre-colonial Philippines. He founded a community in the early 1800s in an islet that was then called Palawan. A prodigious warrior, he was among the earliest practitioners of eskrima. Armed with a lampirong (the Visayan's barong blade), he successfully defended Palawan. His prowess encouraged inhabitants from neighboring islands to move to Palawan, turning the settlement into a town. Soon, Martin, his son, took over Palawan and renamed it after his wife. It's now called Pilar, one of the municipalities in the Camotes islands of Cebu. Today, stories and legends of Solferino's daring, strange exploits in battle continue to resound among the older islanders of Pilar, but the younger generations are unaware of the heroism that lies beneath their island's history. This paper aims to reconstruct what is known of Solferino's life—his leadership, heroism, and myth—through oral narratives, summing up a portrait of the man behind the legend. Through the cultural mapping technique, this study weaves the stories of Solferino into one coherent whole, establishing an intangible cultural heritage to give back to the people of Pilar.

15:40-16:05

78585 | *The Relevance of Resources Supporting Cultural Identity for Indigenous Children*
Maria Guadalupe Castaneda Tellez, Southern Methodist University, United States

Cultural identity, based on individual's origin, serves as the foundation of self-perception and thrives on collective knowledge. This paper highlights the critical role of illustrations in fostering a strong sense of identity for Indigenous Children. As inheritors of a rich legacy, Indigenous Peoples, possess unique cultural traditions, and social structures that differ from predominant societies. The first intentionally drawn picture, created 73,000 years ago on a rock, symbolizes the transition from survival to expressions of human culture through images. Despite a long history of images across ages, Dr. Sarah Parks' study, "Diversity in Children's Books 2018," reveals the underrepresentation of Indigenous children in illustrations, affecting not only their self-awareness but also influencing the perceptions of white children by limiting their exposure to diverse protagonists. In this cross-sectional study, systematic sampling is employed to assess the representation of Indigenous children in children's book illustrations, analyzing prevalence and potential biases. The study is examined with respect to the following factors: A) Illustrations serve as an educational resource. Their visual effects support a better understanding of concepts. However, illustrations can also perpetuate stereotypes, or prejudice. B) The potential alienation of individuals from other communities if protagonists consistently belong to a particular race. C) Readers' empathic feelings are related to the level of transportation involved. Transportation entails discernment, sentiments, and mental imagery proceeding from the story. Findings from this study contribute to the ongoing discourse on the importance of representation in children's literature

16:05-16:30

77923 | *Reflection on Tribal Cultural Experience: Shared Symbiosis of Tacit Knowledge*
Peiching Tsai, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Wen-Huei Chou, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Since 1994, Taiwan's "Total Community Construction" has advocated the concept of "going to the fields to learn about people's lives" and has been implemented for nearly 29 years. Although tribal culture is widely supported, non-Indigenous people often have little understanding of the needs of recipients of knowledge. Thereby limiting the potential for productive cross-cultural partnerships and programs and services that serve Aboriginal people and communities. To this end, this study explores tribal experiences through fieldwork and in-depth interview methods to collect the data required for the research, and analyzes it using document research methods to assist the creation, sharing and symbiosis of tribal cultural knowledge and knowledge in this research topic. The synergistic relationship between the subjects and the comparative data of the real situation are compiled as the result of this study in response to the research purpose: 1. The process of tribal experience transmission and tacit knowledge creation; 2. The implicit knowledge received by the knowledge recipients in the tribal experience. Shared and symbiotic characteristics of sexual knowledge 3. The applicability of virtual cyberspace to indigenous tribes.

16:45-18:25 | Room 708

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Religion, Spirituality

Session Chair: Andrej Kapcar

16:45-17:10

81064 | *Yanagita Kunio's views of ie in "Senzo no Hanashi"*

Rahaditya Puspa Kirana, Okayama University, Japan

Masafumi Motomura, Okayama University, Japan

"Senzo no Hanashi" or "About Our Ancestors" is a work by Yanagita Kunio written during the Second World War, in response to questions about what would happen to the spirit of young men who died on the battlefield. "Senzo no Hanashi" was later considered as representing Yanagita Kunio's thoughts regarding ancestors. "senzo no Hanashi" was also criticized for conceiving contradictory thoughts about ancestral spirits compared to several of his previous works. However, Yanagita's views on ie or family seem to have changed in "Senzo no Hanashi" as well. Consequently, to gain a better comprehension of Yanagita's view on ancestral spirits in "Senzo no Hanashi", we need to first understand his views on the continuity of ie. Ancestor worship, which is the core of Japanese belief, is widely related to the Japanese ie system. Moreover, the first part of "Senzo no Hanashi", particularly chapter 1-14, contains a discussion of the ie system. Therefore, this research aims to describe Yanagita's view regarding the continuity of ie in "Senzo no Hanashi" by examining how these views have changed from his previous works. By grasping Yanagita Kunio's view on ie in "Senzo no Hanashi", it is hoped that we will be able to gain a better understanding of the concepts of ancestral spirits that Yanagita developed in his work. The initial findings suggest that there is new meaning of the continuity of ie constructed by Yanagita Kunio in "Senzo no Hanashi".

17:10-17:35

81053 | *Introduction, Establishment, and Transformation: An Initial Exploration of the Cultural Shifts and Influence of Yi-Kuan-Tao in Malaysian Chinese Community*

Lim Pey Huan, National Cheng Chi University, Malaysia

Yi-Kuan-Tao has been developing in Malaysia for nearly 60 years. It was initially introduced from mainland China and later from Taiwan starting from the 1970s. Yi-Kuan-Tao was considered a 'new religion' for the local Chinese community in Malaysia in its early stages, as Chinese immigrants primarily practiced Taoism, Buddhism, Christianity, or Catholicism upon settling in the region. The overseas propagation and development of Yi-Kuan-Tao today primarily occur through Taiwanese temples, which began spreading abroad as early as 1949. Particularly since the 1970s, with the rapid economic growth of Taiwan, various branches of Taiwanese Yi-Kuan-Tao have gained economic strength to propagate abroad, further expanding the influence of Yi-Kuan-Tao overseas. Southeast Asia is the region out from Taiwan where the propagation and development of Yi-Kuan-Tao are fastest and most concentrated. With approximately over 6 million Chinese inhabitants, Malaysia's pursuit of traditional Chinese culture has led to a flourishing interest in Yi-Kuan-Tao, particularly its advocacy of the unity of Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, with an emphasis on promoting Confucian thought. Moreover, Taiwan's rapid economic development since the 1970s has enabled Yi-Kuan-Tao to allocate significant human and financial resources for external propagation efforts. Additionally, Malaysia's government has adopted a relatively tolerant policy towards religion since that time, further fostering the flourishing development of Yi-Kuan-Tao in Malaysia. By examining the different origins and ethnic backgrounds, it investigates how the Malaysian Chinese community has experienced different changes through the cultural baptism of religion, thus delving into the religious influence of Yi-Kuan-Tao.

17:35-18:00

80985 | *A Study of the Significance of Folk Religious Beliefs in the Ancestral Indoctrination in Penghu, Taiwan*

Che-Chung Yang, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

The Penghu Islands are situated in the middle of the Taiwan Strait and are characterized by unique climate and geographic conditions. Over the centuries, they have been governed by various Chinese dynasties and foreign regimes. During the Qing Dynasty in China, when the situation was turbulent, local scholars noticed a decline in people's morale. They established shrines (Luan Tang) and academies (Shan She) in temples to provide moral education for ancestors based on religious beliefs to promote moral enlightenment among the people. This initiative effectively stabilized people's emotions and influenced the population positively. This distinctive temple belief system is still actively shaping the mindset of Penghu islanders and influencing the island's modernization. This paper will utilize literature analysis and fieldwork to investigate the distinctive temple beliefs in the Penghu area and their educational aspects. The aim is for the findings of this study to enhance the development of Penghu's modern social environment.

18:00-18:25

80440 | *Everyday Magic: Analyzing the Esoteric Aesthetics and Narrative Within Contemporary Art and Popular Culture*

Andrej Kapcar, Masaryk University in Brno, Czech Republic

The times where esoteric practices and practitioners were exclusively bound to secrecy, clandestinely meeting in remote locations to practice their craft are long over. Reflecting the technological advancement of the past decades, in combination with social and ideological changes within the society, modern magical practices have evolved as well. In an attempt to break free from the old, hierarchical and dogmatic forms of ceremonial magic, and establishing an individualistic and pragmatic approach, visual and performance art have proven to be an important source of inspiration. Implementing esoteric aesthetics and philosophy into their work, artists created a unique, appealing amalgamation of spirituality and art. Magical practice, a part of the larger New Age movement, was slowly becoming a lifestyle for many. Its rise in popularity was not left unnoticed by one of the most dominant driving forces of modern society – popular culture. With its ability to absorb and adapt any influential trends, depictions of magical practice have become sources of entertainment. Magical worlds, supernatural powers and esoteric symbolism entered millions of households around the world through cinema, animation, or digital entertainment industry. These captivating artistic reimaginings of often genuine magical teachings subsequently found their way back into the esoteric practice. Many modern practitioners of magic apply elements from movies, animation, or video games into their rituals. This presentation, based on several chosen case studies, will focus on the interplay between the contemporary esoteric practices and popular culture, and their mutual influence on each other.

09:30-11:10 | Room 703

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Teaching and Learning

Session Chair: Chia-Chan Chang

09:30-09:55

80476 | *Teaching Implementation and Innovation of Design Practice Course with Application of ARCS-V Motivational Model*
Luo ShiChen, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Tu Jui-Che, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

In response to the changing internet era, teaching strategies must adapt. Particularly, students in design programs must not only possess creativity and practical design skills but also demonstrate social empathy and the ability to solve real-world problems. In past teaching scenarios, it has been observed that students, influenced by digital technology, often lack observation and experiential understanding of the surrounding world. This deficiency leads to a lack of empathy in the conceptual development process of design and a gradual loss of the ability to explore and analyze user needs. Therefore, this study introduces the ARCS-V motivation model into design courses, aiming to enhance students' four key abilities: "Adaptation to Learning," "Exploration of Learning," "Observation in Design," and "Application of Learning." Through methods such as pre-and post-course surveys, non-participant observation, and focus group interviews, the study evaluates students' learning outcomes. The results indicate that the ARCS-V motivation model improves students' learning motivation and the four key abilities mentioned. During interviews, students expressed that the engaging nature of the design topics significantly enhances their learning focus, increases practical design skills during the course, and is perceived as applicable in future workplaces. Eventually, the results obtained through this research, it is not only can improve students' learning initiative and learning effectiveness, but also can cultivate students' perception in the living environment, thereby solidifying the foundation of students' design practical ability. It can also be used as a reference for design practice teaching of other related design education fields and curriculum planning.

09:55-10:20

76093 | *Integrating Social Design into Design Education Pedagogy*
Derry Law, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong
Jason Cheung, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Mei-chun Cheung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Joanne Yip, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Social design focuses on using design methodologies that prioritize social issues at different levels, which can range from groups of individuals to corporates, communities and even entire societies. The rationale behind social design in design education states that students are not only trained to create aesthetically pleasing designs but also need to contribute to society by addressing social needs. This process requires collaborations across different disciplines to reframe problems, generate ideas and develop prototypes. The interdisciplinary collaborations allow for a wider range of user-centric design solutions that address social issues. Throughout the design process, human connections, user-centered designing, co-creating and empathy are highlighted. Two pilot studies are presented to provide a better understanding of the importance of incorporating social design concepts in design education. The first study involves a school in Hong Kong that specializes in teaching students with special education needs. Design students with an affinity for the performing arts worked with the school principal, a counsellor, and social worker by using a social design framework to develop a series of videos that was shown in a public exhibition. The second study involves adolescents with mild scoliosis. The goal is to improve their experience with treatment through a co-designing experience of their scoliosis brace that would enhance the visual aesthetics and therefore their engagement and compliance with treatment. The two studies shed light on the importance of integrating social design concepts as a pedagogical strategy in design education.

10:20-10:45

80646 | *In Search for 'Aesthetic Authorship': Agatha Christie and the History of British Book Design*
Yasuko Suga, Tsuda University, Japan

It is less known that Agatha Christie (1890-1976), the "Queen of Crime", had a very strong design consciousness. She was interested in reforming houses and interior decoration, learning painting and photography at art and design schools, living in modernist as well as classical buildings, collecting contemporary paintings, and above all, very careful of the visual presentation of her books. Christie not only represented the development of modern British graphic and book design, but also tried to establish what might be called 'aesthetic authorship'- to have a more control over book design as an author. The publishers she associated with were historically noteworthy as her first publisher, the Bodley Head, was one of the first in investing in the 'art for art's sake' books, and she became a very good friend of Allen Lane who started the Penguin Books which revolutionised the world of publishing as well as book design with the use of Gill Sans and modern cover graphics. Besides, she herself was continuously arguing with her publishers over her dust jacket designs for more aesthetic treatments, thus insisting a positive role of the author in producing her books as a work of art. The paper examines how Christie's book cover designs reflected her design consciousness, and how she fought with her publishers in some conflicting cases over cover design. It considers the historical significance of her commitment in 'aesthetic authorship' in the history of British design.

10:45-11:10

77807 | *Enhancing Electrical Engineering Learning through Model-Making Skills and Material Exploration Applied in Design*
Chia-Chan Chang, National Chung-Cheng University, Taiwan
Dengchuan Cai, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Training in model making and material exploration holds significant importance within design education. However, Electrical Engineering (EE) education often lacks sufficient opportunities for such experiences. While hands-on experience is equally valuable for EE students, considering the electronic performance, the availability of electronic components and materials is often limited. Nowadays, EE students rely heavily on software simulation during the design process, but it's believed that constructing physical models using various materials can further aid students in visualizing knowledge. This paper aims to share practical teaching experiences, demonstrating how model-making skills and material exploration can be integrated into EE graduate school classrooms. In the first case, students are tasked with designing electromagnetic wave stealth objects. They are encouraged to engage in self-learning to discover geometric structures that can reduce wave backscattering and then to create physical models to verify their properties. In the second case, students are challenged to design antennas using various materials. This integration allows students to develop comprehensive conceptualization and planning skills through model-making, encouraging them to unleash their full potential for imagination and creativity. Furthermore, by exploring and analyzing various materials in their daily lives, students are encouraged to break free from conventional material constraints. The process of hands-on practice translates their designs into tangible realities, yet it still requires a return to the essence of the project. The outcome must undergo scrutiny through electronic characteristic measurements. This journey is fun, engaging, and profoundly educational, cultivating EE students' professional knowledge and elevating their creative aptitude.

11:25-12:40 | Room 703

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Other Humanities

Session Chair: William Choy

11:25-11:50

81290 | *Human Flourishing for Health Quality and Equality: A Case Study on Overcoming Socioeconomic and Humanistic Burdens in Vietnam*

Diem Dao, Southern Methodist University, United States

Effective public health governance is a key factor in fulfilling human flourishing whose mission is to ensure health equity and health equality for everyone. This idea is to constitute an on-the-ground public health policy in which humans are treated equitably and equally. The feasible health policy must engage a wide range of multi-stakeholder participation from various organizations and sub-populations to create more synergy and collective action to tackle public health threats for the benefit of humankind. Viral hepatitis and liver-related diseases are really a public health threat or an endemic in Vietnam. The burdens of the disease are heavy and disproportionately impact people in underserved regions and subpopulations. This research examines human flourishing and opportunities for quality and equality through a close examination of healthcare in Vietnam. Specifically, Vietnam's centralized healthcare system with unmet needs for viral hepatitis and its socioeconomic and humanistic burdens must be transformed by effective poly-centric healthcare governance to save more lives. This research investigates the importance of poly-centric healthcare governance as an effective decentralized healthcare system to help eliminate viral hepatitis by promoting decision-making distributed across multiple stakeholders. This case study in Vietnam illuminates how poly-centric healthcare governance allows the participation of more and more people serving in healthcare service roles bringing greater competition in viral hepatitis screening, vaccination, and treatment. This engagement accelerates the reduction of diseases and health disparity to allow for human flourishing.

11:50-12:15

80906 | *Assessing Occupational Health and Safety Practices Among Healthcare Workers at Ahafo Ano North Municipal Hospital, Ghana*

Mercy Nymakye Marfo, Tepa Nursing and Midwifery College, Ghana

Belinda Adom, Central University, Ghana

Healthcare workers play a crucial role in providing services to patients worldwide, representing 18% of the global working population (WHO, 2010). However, they face numerous occupational hazards daily, posing significant risks to their health and lives. Data from DHIMS spanning 2018 to 2021 showed a steady increase in cases of occupational injuries at Ahafo Ano North Municipal Hospital. Occupational risk cases rose from 10 in 2018 to 27 in 2021 among healthcare workers. Considering this, the fundamental question is What idea do health workers have on occupational health and safety? Is there a relation between health workers attitude and occupational health and safety? The main objective of this study is to assess the knowledge, attitude, and practice of occupational health and safety among healthcare workers at the hospital Ahafo Ano North Municipal Hospital in Ghana. We adopted a cross-sectional study design, involving 100 respondents of healthcare workers. Qualitative analyses were used to assess the response level. We found that all respondents demonstrated fundamental knowledge of occupational health and safety, including awareness of biological, chemical, psychological, and physical hazards. However, We identified a significant gap in practice, with 46 respondents not consistently using personal protective equipment (PPE) during patient care. Furthermore, 39 out of the 46 respondents indicated a lack of sufficient PPE supply in the facility as the primary reason for non-compliance. The study strongly recommends that the government take proactive measures to improve working conditions for healthcare employees and ensure adequate access to PPE.

12:15-12:40

77787 | *A Study of Communication Needs in Medical Interventions Using AAC for Critical Care Recovery Patients*

Yi-Chun Li, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Wen-Huei Chou, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

This study explores the communication needs of ICU patients who have lost verbal abilities due to trauma or treatment. It proposes an Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) system to facilitate communication between patients, medical staff, and caregivers during recovery. The aim is to overcome communication barriers, enhance nursing quality, and prevent adverse hospital incidents caused by poor communication. This research fills a gap in AAC design for this specific healthcare domain, offering valuable insights for future development and testing of assistive devices. This qualitative study investigates the communication needs of critical patients, medical personnel, and family members in an ICU setting. The study found that patients have simpler communication needs, mostly related to sensation and physiological needs. However, when these needs arise, they become urgent. Overly complex communication systems can be burdensome and may be rejected by patients and caregivers. The advantages of AAC include improved communication efficiency and accuracy. Key design considerations for AAC include ease of use, simplicity, context-specific content, and language selection. A four-level AAC design prototype was proposed based on these findings, focusing on sensation expression, physiological needs, and emergency assistance. Future work will involve testing the prototype with patients, medical teams, and family members in the ICU.

12:55-14:35 | Room 703

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Teaching and Learning in the Arts

Session Chair: William Hall

12:55-13:45

81316 | *A Preliminary Study of Painting as a Balancing Influence on Body and Mind*
Yun Ching Huang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

In contemporary society, people face many different pressures and are concerned about the impact on their physical and mental health. How to adjust your psychology, relieve stress, and maintain physical and mental balance is a very important issue. This article explores the impact of painting as an artistic activity on regulating the inner body and mind. This study adopted methods such as document analysis, expert interviews, and FSQCA qualitative research. The literature analysis method includes research theories on art, creative teaching, psychology, etc.; in the expert interview method, 15 academic experts are invited to conduct research questionnaire interviews, and then the research results are analyzed through FSQCA qualitative research. Drawing is beneficial to balance the body and mind, and activates the mind to balance the body and mind; drawing expresses feelings and reduces emotional depression; images visualize the soul and strengthen inner confidence and meaning. Painting is both art and therapy. It actually has beneficial effects on the body and mind, and is a direction worthy of research and development in the future.

13:45-13:45

78245 | *The Research on Sentiment Improvement of Depressing by Emotional Design Product*
Yi-Lin Lee, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Jui-che Tu, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Yi-Feng Fang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

In 2010, the World Health Organization conducted a global study on the disability caused by depression, which revealed that depression ranks second among many diseases. The factors that cause depression are different for everyone, and the pressures of people in different lifestyles are also different. The purpose of this research is to explore whether emotional design products can effectively improve the negative emotions of test subjects suffering from depression and emotions in different lifestyles. People have individual differences, and suitable emotional design products may also differ, which is the focus of this research. In the early stages of the research, an outline of expert interviews was compiled through literature discussion to better understand the design thinking of emotional design products and the feasibility of applying it to improve depression. A questionnaire was designed for distribution, and after the questionnaire was collected, it was analyzed with SPSS statistical software. This research selects emotional design products as the research direction because the reflective level only stays with our brain and mind. The sense of peace of mind in the appearance of the emotional design product and the connection in the operation can both stimulate positive experiences in the brain of the subject to achieve emotional calm. The results of the study show that although there are differences in background and preferences among people who are troubled by depression, emotional design products with wood material appearance, lighting, and interactivity can effectively improve their melancholy mood during operation experience.

13:45-14:10

78765 | *Students' Visual Narratives Beyond Adversity*
Jualim Vela, University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines
Romeleen Go-Vela, Catanduanes State University, Philippines

The study investigated how students process and translate their ideas, concepts, and emotions into visual forms, symbols, and representations utilizing visual elements, art styles, or art movements. The creative process involved channeling personal accounts, beliefs, cultural upbringing, and past or present experiences amidst the pandemic during the academic years of 2020 until early 2023. Students' visual art compositions and concepts were analyzed to unravel both the superficial and in-depth meanings behind the utilization of various images in their visual narratives. The findings indicated the students tend to incorporate specific visual art elements, design principles, and art movements in creating a visual representation of their concepts, perceptions, and experiences.

14:10-14:35

80760 | *Redefining Reality: Art Education and Student Sensibilities at the Digital Inflection Point*
William Hall, Kyoto Saga University of Arts, Japan
Yoko Iwasaki, Kyoto Saga University of Arts, Japan

The concept of 'reality' within art and design is inherently dynamic, subject to the influences of varying cultures and times, along with philosophical and technological developments. Recent advancements in virtual reality (VR) and artificial intelligence (AI)-generated art have propelled us into new, uncharted creative territory, challenging existing theoretical frameworks within the art world and presenting many unaddressed questions and uncertainties. Art education is at a pivotal moment, grappling with the integration of such technologies, the training needs of faculty, shifting modes of exhibiting work, and ethical considerations such as 'ownership', 'authenticity', and 'originality'. Parallel to these issues is the shifting perception of the very nature of 'reality' among digital-native art students, who increasingly embrace experiences in the digital realm, a transformation further accelerated by the rapid increase in digitalisation due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This ongoing collaborative research aims to map out the changing sensitivities to 'reality' among art university students, addressing the widening gap between what institutions offer and what students need, and presenting possible frameworks for future developments in art education. Through analysis of survey data on the evolving concept of 'reality' and its interplay with digital experiences, it explores the integration of technological innovations, ethical considerations, and the future of artistic careers in an increasingly digital age, offering insights into developing curricula that align with evolving artistic and educational landscapes.

14:50-16:30 | Room 703

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Teaching and Learning

Session Chair: Arifah Novia Arifin

14:50-15:15

81057 | *A Study on the Experiential Learning Process Design of the Exploration Box of Traditional Chinese Medicinal Herbs for Augmented Reality*
Zi-Ying Wu, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Wen-Shan Chang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

In 2015, the United Nations adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs, the fourth of which is "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities," a goal that aims to ensure that everyone has access to an equitable, diverse, and high-quality education. Lifelong learning is closely related to self-directed learning, and learners must use the tools for self-directed learning in order to truly realize lifelong learning. In the Information Age, where cell phones and tablets are becoming more and more popular, the age at which children are exposed to smart products is decreasing year by year. However, most of the time children spend using smart products is mostly for entertainment, and rarely for learning. Traditional Chinese herbs have been used for thousands of years and are often used for therapeutic purposes in many regions, so this study aims to increase children's understanding of traditional Chinese herbal medicine. This study aims to introduce Chinese herbal medicine to children through augmented reality presentations on tablet PCs, in order to expand children's knowledge of tablet devices beyond entertainment. The learning process design of the traditional Chinese herbal medicine exploration box for augmented reality independent learning was carried out by using the Focus Group Interviewing method to understand the needs of the augmented reality Chinese herbal medicine independent learning exploration box, and the learning process diagram was completed by the participatory design method.

15:15-15:40

80101 | *Empowering Communication and Collaboration Skills of Prospective Biology Teachers with a Global Insight Through Lesson Study*
Andi Muhammad Miftah Farid, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia
Anisa Firmandanur Sintia, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia
Herawati Susilo, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia
Ibrohim Ibrohim, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

A teacher's ability to teach Biology science concepts in English is a must. English language proficiency will make it easier for prospective biology teachers to access knowledge from various disciplines and countries. Unfortunately, several challenges in teaching Biology in English, such as student difficulties in understanding the material, inability to express oneself clearly, and lack of participation in class discussions make it difficult to achieve targets. This is relevant to the low level of communication and collaboration skills observed in classroom learning. Therefore, this action research study examined an approach that focuses on empowering prospective biology teachers' communication and collaboration skills through implementation of TPS (Think Pair Share) learning model into class. We worked with 9 prospective biology teachers in a teaching biology in English course at the biology department university in Indonesia. The method used in this research is the classroom action research method (CAR) based on lesson study activities, which consists of three cycles, namely planning, implementation, and reflection. Assessment is carried out using self-assessment and observation using Greenstein rubric. The data analysis technique used is descriptive analysis. The results suggested that the TPS (Think Pair Share) model helped prospective biology teachers to achieve better ways of communicating and collaborating during biology teaching. Communication skills in each cycle have increased, while collaboration skills still fluctuate in each cycle. We argued that grouping students should consider their previous abilities such as communication and collaboration, so that lecturers or teachers could make diagnostic tests before the learning

15:40-16:05

79827 | *Effectiveness of Implementing STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering Arts, Mathematics) Challenge-Based Learning in Changing Students' Conservation Perceptions Regarding Rare Plants*
Devi Mariya Sulfa, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia
Hadi Suwono, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia
Sofia Ery Rahayu, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia
Samudra Mutiara Hasanah, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

The current generation's reduced environmental and conservation awareness occurs in the rare plant, namely Manilkara kauki. The aim of this research is as an effort to change students' conservation perceptions regarding the importance of Manilkara Kauki, introduce local potential in learning, and integrate Arts elements in STEAM into the Challenge Based Learning learning model. The research subjects were 40 class X students. This research used a mixed-method approach with an embedded design type. Quantitative data collection uses a one-group pretest-posttest design while qualitative data collection uses reflective essays. Obtained from the results of quantitative calculations, the N-Gain Score has increased in biodiversity and biotechnology materials. The results of the descriptive analysis of the student conservation awareness questionnaire produced a percentage for the principle of protection of 81% (very strong), the principle of conservation of 65% (strong), and the principle of utilization of 66% (strong). Qualitative results from the reflective essay showed ideas for species conservation from the themes found, including students' perceptions regarding the existence of Manilkara kauki, the value of Arts, namely the philosophy found, awareness of the role of plants, and conservation efforts that can be carried out. The learning that has been provided can change students' perceptions of conservation on the principles of protection, preservation, and utilization which are one unit in conservation.

16:05-16:30

79999 | *A Hands-On Classroom Activity to Understand Organic Waste Handling with Conventional Biotechnology: Handout Nata De Orange*
Arifah Novia Arifin, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia
Utami Sri Hastuti, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia
Muri Sapta Sari, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia
Herawati Susilo, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

The application of handling organic waste that applies conventional Biotechnology concepts to students in high schools is still very low. Moreover, the concept of Biotechnology innovation is one of the difficult subjects for students. The contextuality of developing learning resources for Biotechnology innovation must be improved through students' understanding of science and hands-on activity. The aim of developing the "Nata De Orange" handout is to improve students' psychomotor skills on Biotechnology concepts. This type of research is Research and Development (R & D) using the Plomp development model with stages a) preliminary research, b) prototyping phase, and c) assessment phase. This handout contains practical activities for making nata from orange juice using *Acetobacter xylinum*, and opportunities for other materials including household organic waste. The results show that this handout is valid, practical, and effective for improving students' psychomotor skills. The students' response to the use of this handout was very positive, which is a measure of the success of implementing the Nata de Orange handout. Apart from that, this handout can be a reference for science teachers to carry out Biotechnology innovation practicums in making nata.

16:45-18:25 | Room 703

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Teaching and Learning

Session Chair: Tetyana Smotrova

16:45-17:10

80622 | *The Development of Animation Video-Based Learning Material by Combining Mobile Applications for Teaching English at the Secondary Level*

Sandhi Fattahul Rohman, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

Enhancing the teaching and learning experience is very important as teachers and students are forced to deal with any development technologies at this age. Animation video-based learning material is considered as one kind of source that can be utilized for enhancing learning experiences. This research aimed to develop an animation video-based learning material by combining some mobile applications. A Research and Development (R&D) with ADDIE model was employed as the model to create an effective animation video-based learning material. Data were sourced from 7th grade Junior High School students. Data collection involved interview with the teacher for the analysis stage, experts' validation before implementing the material in class, and questionnaire for the students in the evaluation stage. The data analysis technique used was descriptive statistical analysis. Results from the analysis revealed the learning materials were focused on the descriptive text. Since the design and development were finished, the material was rated good based on the media and content experts. In the implementation stage, the video included a discussion about hobbies, a material presentation, some examples of "How to express and ask about someone's hobbies", and a speaking exercise. In the evaluation stage, the students' perception revealed positive results, with students noting increased engagement, improved comprehension, enhanced motivation, and made them learned how to pronounce English sentences correctly. The results indicate that the development of animation video-based learning material by combining some mobile applications has the potential to significantly enhance students' language skills, understanding, and motivation in learning English.

17:10-17:35

80623 | *A Case Study on Duolingo Application in Vocabulary Learning Strategies Among EFL Students*

Safhira Auralia Rahman, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Vocabulary is an essential part of language proficiency because it provides the framework for how well students are able to speak, listen, read, and write. Nowadays, language learners do not just rely on classroom instruction; they can learn independently due to the variety of applications. Thus, a language-learning application called Duolingo offers a variety of English-learning activities for students. Therefore, this study is conducted to investigate how Duolingo assisted students in strengthening their English learning, students' vocabulary learning strategies, and users' experiences with the Duolingo application in East Borneo, Indonesia. The data were collected using a selective sampling technique through in-depth interviews with 15 EFL students. The data were analyzed by using thematic content analysis to identify the patterns of themes in an interview. The findings show that Duolingo had a beneficial effect on students' learning; increasing student enthusiasm, enhancing English abilities, and learners generally found the activity valuable and entertaining. Drawbacks for learners include a lack of reading and speaking content, as well as advertisements. Students who practice autonomous online learning are more likely to use a variety of online resources to encourage and accelerate vocabulary development. Students' strategies for learning from the application included taking notes, practicing, and accessing supplementary applications. The results show that employing the Duolingo application had benefits as well as drawbacks, which may lead students to develop their own strategies for extending their vocabulary. These insights have implications for English learning-systems in terms of developing strategies to support and increase vocabulary learning strategies.

17:35-18:00

78247 | *How Indonesian EFL Students Interpret Memes: A Critical Literacy and Relevance Theory Perspective*

Widya Nur Faradina, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Memes, a medium to share thoughts, feelings, and opinions, have been spread widely through the internet. Since it is written in English as a lingua franca, the people who access memes are from various levels, including Indonesian EFL students. Hence, using memes as a new genre promotes critical literacy and pragmatics ability, allowing EFL students to interpret the intended meaning behind what is written and shown in memes and pictures. This study aims to determine how Indonesian EFL students interpret memes linked to their critical literacy and pragmatics ability. By employing the qualitative study, using an open-ended questionnaire to gather the data, and analyzing the Relevance theory of pragmatics by Sperber & Wilson (1986) and the Resources Model of the critical literacy paradigm by Luke & Freebody (1999), the findings show that around 57.6 % of the 33 students participating in the study understand the memes. However, only about 42.4 % of students can interpret the intended meaning of memes, which leads to an assumption that their critical literacy ability still needs to improve. The revealing data is assumed to contribute to using memes as multimodal media in practising students' pragmatics and critical literacy ability.

18:00-18:25

81082 | *Speech-Gesture-Slide Interplay in Academic Oral Presentations*

Tetyana Smotrova, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Anita Toh, National University of Singapore, Singapore

The multimodal aspects of oral presentation (OP) skills have been an important focus in studies on public speech and academic communication (e.g., Hood & Forey, 2005; Morell, 2015). However, within this body of research, there has been a lack of pedagogical perspective on how to teach these multimodal aspects. Moreover, most existing studies consider either the use of gesture (e.g., Carney, 2014; Masi, 2019) or the use of slides in OPs (e.g., Dubois, 1980; Rowley-Jolivet, 2004) separately. Meanwhile, Harrison (2021) posits that it is the interplay between speech, gestures, and slides in an OP that helps to maintain the audience's attention and aid their comprehension. Building upon Harrison's work and other studies on multimodality in OPs, this pilot study analyses the speech-gesture-slide interplay in post-graduate students' OPs. In this talk, we present preliminary findings from a qualitative analysis of a small corpus of student OP videos. Our participants are post-graduate students from different disciplines taking an academic communication course at a public university in South-East Asia. Having identified the specific ways students use such functions of speech-gesture-slide interplay as "draw attention", "depict", "decompose", "disclose", and "animate", we draw on Goodwin's (1995; 2000; 2014) framework to conclude that when presenting their research, students should strive to employ the different semiotic systems in a coherent way "so that they mutually elaborate each other in a way relevant to the accomplishment of the [communicative] actions" (Goodwin, 2014, p. 238). Other pedagogical recommendations for teaching multimodal aspects of OPs will also be discussed.

09:30-11:10 | Room 704

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Spatial and Public Arts

Session Chair: Ana Clara Roberti

09:30-09:55

81061 | *Research on Interactive Graffiti Scanning Wall Design Strategies*

Yu-Shan Ding, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Wen-Shan Chang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Immersive exhibitions offer an exciting and novel way to experience art and have the potential to expand the boundaries of traditional art exhibitions. In the context of an interactive graffiti scanning wall, this immersive experience can further stimulate interaction and provide visitors with a deeper understanding of the artwork and the ideas behind it. This study provides a design framework for the immersive experience of an interactive graffiti scanning wall that is organized around five key elements: narrative, spatial integration, technology, interactivity, and feedback. By following this framework, designers can create interactive art experiences that are meaningful and engaging for users. In the era of digital transformation, this study focuses on "Design Strategies for Interactive Graffiti Scanning Walls" and explores the integration of interactive technology and graffiti art by integrating digital technology into creative works. From the perspectives of digital art and interaction design, this study systematically comprehends the design principles and practical methods of interactive graffiti, and through Case studies, explores the immersive experience that interactive graffiti brings to the audience. In addition, this study will explore how to integrate digital technologies to promote deeper interaction between graffiti art and audiences, providing theoretical and practical references for designers and audiences.

09:55-10:20

81123 | *Specular Space Expansion: Yayoi Kusama's Infinity Mirror Rooms Through Hermann Schmitz's Atmospheres*

S.Melissa Gallego Quiroz, Shanghai University, China

Since the debut of her first infinite room, "Floor Show," in 1965, Yayoi Kusama has used specular space to extend light, shapes, and the presence of the viewer, leaving a sense that the perceptual field is transformed. This article undertakes an analysis of Kusama's infinite rooms within the framework of the concrete phenomenon of Atmospheres, developed by the German philosopher Hermann Schmitz. The concept is explored within the emotional space, as part of the theory of perception, presented in Schmitz's monograph titled "The Sphere of Emotion" [Der Gefühlsraum], wherein feelings are constructed as atmospheres [der Raum der Gefühle als Atmosphären]. Schmitz views atmospheres as neutral entities, neither solely belonging to the object nor to the subject, but rather occupying an intermediate space. Employing a structural analysis of the concept, this study examines the aesthetic and perceptual dimensions of Kusama's works. The findings reveal that the infinite rooms not only extend the body within virtual space as an iterative function—an idea the author of this article extrapolates from the possibilities of self-reference in specular spaces—but also expand the body through the atmospheres of feelings and the body as islands in Schmitz's philosophy. This work aims to contribute to contemporary discussions on the phenomenology of perception, affectivity, and the theory of atmospheres, elucidating the profound ways in which the surroundings shape the sense of self and the relationship to the world.

10:20-10:45

78237 | *More than just a Corridor: A Case Study of the Spatial Transformation of the 'Artistic Gallery' Exhibition*

Po-Jo Lai, National National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Shyh-Huei Hwang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Chin-Liang Ho, Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center, Taiwan

Mei-Yen Chen, Taiwan Hakka Culture Development Center, Taiwan

This study analyzes the 'Artistic Gallery' at the Taiwan Hakka Museum, originally a 'simple' corridor designed for people to pass through while using the elevator. Leveraging the unique narrow layout of this idle space and the concept of 'art-infused space,' it has been transformed into a small, exquisite, and aesthetically pleasing exhibition space. This narrow corridor adopts the "Hakka Window" concept with multiple perspectives to present the diverse aspects of Hakka life from a cultural and artistic perspective. The study focuses on analyzing five of the exhibitions presented in the Cultural Art Gallery up to the present, serving as research cases with the following objectives: (1) Analyze the methods of cultural translation in the gallery's exhibitions to gain an in-depth understanding of how the exhibitions promote Hakka culture; (2) Analyze the forms of stylistic practices in the gallery's exhibitions to explore the role of exhibition styles in cultural exchange and understanding. The study proposes collaboration with local artists across various fields, setting diverse exhibition themes such as watercolor, Hakka poetry, indigo dyeing, pottery, and digital imaging. Combining artistic works and employing an integrative approach, a series of exhibitions infused with local "terroir" are presented, giving the corridor a fresh and meaningful identity. This enriches the essence of Hakka culture and reinforces the gallery's role as a space for cultural communication.

10:45-11:10

80457 | *A Living Gallery: Audiovisual Construction in a Cultural Co-creation Project Within a Public Space*

Ana Clara Roberti, University of Porto, Portugal

In 2023, an environmental NGO, a research centre, and two municipalities came together to build the project "Minante: Prototyping a natural and cultural experience for public space co-creation" together with the local community in a semi-rural region in northern Portugal. Based on the New European Bauhaus principles, the project aimed to experiment with new ways of contemplating and enjoying the public space in the Minante area on the Neiva River, namely along the existing trails and public paths found on both banks. Although this area has great significance for the local population – both because of its past of intense industrial activity and because of the socializing and natural scenery they once experienced there – the site was currently almost abandoned, and there was a great desire for this community and the partners involved to bring visibility and new experiences to think about the present and future of Minante. Throughout the project's development, a visual and sound recording was carried out in order to capture and accompany the team's intense fieldwork and the actions of the actors involved in the events, artistic performances, workshops, and installations that brought new life to the area. This communication focuses on this process and its results: the production of a documentary film and a photographic exhibition shown at Minante itself. To this end, the challenges, decisions on approach and style, the construction of a narrative logic, and the strategies for the final editing of these pieces will be presented.

11:25-12:40 | Room 704

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Music and Arts

Session Chair: Justin John Moniz

11:25-11:50

77925 | *Harmonising Tradition: An Ethnographic Exploration of Nanyin Pedagogy in Singapore*
Lyn Lee, Independent Scholar, Singapore

The study explores how Nanyin as a traditional Chinese music art form originating in China is taught and learned in Singapore. Educational materials and historical contexts highlight variations in ideologies, learning methods, and teaching approaches for Nanyin across regions, which can be attributed to socio-cultural differences. The practice of Nanyin is intricately tied to traditions, rituals and Confucian values that have always been part of Chinese culture. In a multi-cultural society like Singapore, its endeavour to establish a distinct and unique musical identity has led to the development of cultural policies which have shaped the practice of Nanyin in the country. This research employs an ethnographic approach to uncover the disparities between the historical, aesthetic and mythological perspectives of Nanyin to discover the driving factors behind its learning and teaching practices. In doing so, it documents the evolution of Nanyin education in Singapore, emphasising its significance as an important aspect of Chinese culture. This paper presents insights gathered from interviews with practitioners from China, Taiwan and Indonesia, providing valuable perspectives on pedagogical models. By examining these diverse approaches, it offers a framework for the continued learning and teaching of Nanyin in Singapore, contributing to the preservation and appreciation of this musical heritage.

11:50-12:15

81072 | *The Dao and Avant Garde: Understanding John Cage's "4:33" from Ji Kang's "Music Has in it Neither Grief nor Joy"*
Ling Sayuri Chen, Independent Scholar, Japan

Eastern thought had a decisive influence over the work of American composer John Cage (1912-1992). While there have been numerous studies about the connections of Cage's music with Zen and "Book of Changes". This essay proposes that an analysis of Neo-Taoism thinker and musician Ji Kang's (223-262) essay "Music Has in It Neither Grief nor Joy" (聲無哀樂論) may provide a reflection of light on Cage's ideas on music and sound. This paper shall address criticisms of Cage's compositions "4:33" supposed lack of emotivity by analyzing it through Ji Kang's Taoistic concepts of five elements. For instance, tears may come out when people laugh, cry or are exposed to smoke. Tears, thus, lack an inherent meaning, an example that illustrates the concept of music and sound as a medium which lacks any specific emotional function. In addition, Neo-Taoism categories shall be put forward to touch upon criticisms of Cage's "ambiguous" concepts about "chance" and "indeterminacy, which call to question if Cage actually addressed concepts "randomness" and "coincidence" occurrences. In that regard, Neo-Taoism's views and interpretation about the "Book of changes" may shed light regarding the underlying logic of Cage's compositions. Finally, this essay shall point out the importance of understanding Cage's notion of "harmony" with Ji Kang's ideas of "He Sheng" (和聲) by analyzing his composition "Song of Wind through Pines" through the lens of Neo-Taoist ideas of Natural Ethics.

12:15-12:40

80336 | *The Impact of Vocal Fold Lesions and Dysphonia on the Passaggi of a Commercial Music Singer*
Justin John Moniz, New York University, United States

A lack of assessment practices pertaining to perceptual variability in commercial singers has caused vocal health concerns among both singers and their vocal care teams. The long-term vocal health consequences among commercial music singers with compromised vocal function due to vocal fold lesions and/or dysphonia is of significant risk to vocal sustainability. While vocal fatigue and/or pathologies impact professional voice users in myriad ways, there is significant concern regarding a lack of vocal health education and an awareness of how the vocal apparatus functions, specifically as it relates to matters of registration in commercial singers. There is emerging evidence that supports issues in register shifts, specifically passaggi points, for singers with diagnosed with vocal fold lesions. For example, M. Echternach et al. (2017) concluded that data in their 2017 cohort study strongly suggested that "the passaggio region could be affected by vocal fold mass lesions, even if phonation outside the passaggio regions is unimpaired." This preliminary case study aimed to determine the rate of perceived vocal exertion of a commercial singer diagnosed with vocal fold lesions and dysphonia. The findings will lay the groundwork for future research examining the long-term effects of diagnosed pathologies through shifts in registration. The significance of this study will determine the impact increased vocal loading has on a commercial singer suffering from vocal fold lesions and dysphonia, particularly as it relates to overall levels of vocal health and the individual's rate of perceived vocal exertion.

12:55-14:35 | Room 704

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Media, Film Studies, Theatre, Communication

Session Chair: Thu Vân Phan

12:55-13:45

78144 | *Excavating Rostock's Palimpsest Identity: A Visual Rhetorical Analysis of the Deutsche Welle "Foreigners Out" Documentary*
Ahlam Hassan, University of Minnesota, United States

This paper analyzes the Deutsche Welle documentary "Foreigners Out," focusing on how the film excavates the haunting loss of the Sonnenblumenhaus housing complex destroyed in the 1992 Rostock riots. I argue the documentary reveals marginal stories and traumas erased in dominant historical narratives celebrating Rostock's revitalization. Drawing on Avery Gordon's framework of haunting, I show how the film attunes to the Sonnenblumenhaus' ghostly afterlife in memory, giving form to invisible collective griefs. Created amidst exclusion as a vibrant landscape of placemaking practices, the complex held vulnerable use values as sanctuary—values ruptured by the violent riots. The documentary spotlighted mundane habits of gardening, cooking, and socializing, which etched connotations of community and belonging onto the space. This quotidian placemaking contested official codings of the complex as a foreign "ghetto". However, its destruction produced enduring traumas haunting survivors. The Sonnenblumenhaus persists as spectral architecture—neither fully present nor absent. Its liminal resonance signifies marginal stories of loss excluded from Rostock's urban text. Rather than closure, the complex embodies ongoing struggles around place, memory, and belonging. Attuning to its ghostly meaning opens ethical reckonings with racism's contested legacy. The documentary empoweringly refuses presumed resolutions by excavating marginal hauntings and lost use values. Their lingering reverberations summon alternative futures beyond prescribed forgetting.

13:45-13:45

81321 | *Textual Analysis of the Most Popular South Korean Films: Value Practice of National Subjectivity Through Diverse Heroes from Humanistic Perspectives*
Ying-Ying Chen, National United University, Taiwan

South Korean dramas have seen a strong rise in popularity on OTT platforms in recent years. However, in contrast to the resurgence of the Indian and Japanese film markets post-COVID-19 pandemic, South Korean cinema has faced a box office downturn. This indicates significant shifts in the factors influencing the popularity of South Korean films, prompting exploration into the distinctive characteristics of the most popular national cinema. One of the main features is the diverse style of heroic films, which are highly favored in South Korea. This study examines the top 10 highest-grossing South Korean films through the lens of humanistic values and the theory of subjectivity in public discourse. The analysis reveals that most popular South Korean films showcase a strong emphasis on various styles of heroism, offering insights into how South Koreans define and perceive themselves. The texts demonstrate a strong atmosphere of pragmatism, exploring the nation's historical trajectory and showcasing themes of anti-Japanese-colonialism, anti-dictatorship, anti-gangs, and resistance against oppressive conglomerates, portraying the enduring struggle of South Koreans for freedom. The texts portray a resilient national character, featuring historical figures resisting Japanese occupation, brave police officers, and ordinary individuals facing challenges in realistic or fantastical settings. There's a strong emphasis on heroism, unity, and patriotism, highlighting the inherent human worth in maintaining dignity and subjectivity in the face of challenges. The central theme of heroic figures transcends various genres, with a bold level of realism and taboo-breaking themes, placing South Korean cinema at the forefront in Asia.

13:45-14:10

81280 | *Eastern Ideology in Hollywood Movie: The Cases of Inception (2010), Interstellar (2014) and Oppenheimer (2023) by Director Christopher Nolan*
Thu Van Phan, Ho Chi Minh University of Education, Vietnam

The application of Eastern thoughts (Taoism, Hinduism, Buddhism, etc.) has made impressive changes from the late 20th century to the early 21st century, through outstanding films such as *The Matrix* (1999), *Avatar* (2009), *Inception* (2010), *Interstellar* (2014), etc. Especially in recent years, Eastern ideas have been applied clearly and smoothly through films which won major awards such as *Everything Everywhere All at Once* (2022), *Avatar: The way of water* (2022), and most recently *Oppenheimer* (2023). This article studies Eastern ideology in three films *Inception* (2010), *Interstellar* (2014) and *Oppenheimer* (2023) by director Christopher Nolan in three aspects of story ideas, character inner development, sound and image symbols in the film. The article compares these three works with each other, and also compares these works with a number of films by other directors of the same period to see the progress in using Eastern ideology in the artistic creation of a Western director, as well as establishing a milestone in the convergence of Eastern and Western ideology in world cinema.

14:50-16:30 | Room 704

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Media, Film Studies, Theatre, Communication

Session Chair: Ying-Ying Chen

14:50-15:15

80677 | *Historicizing and Performing Queer Romance from China to Taiwan (1912-1964)*
Fang-chan Yang, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Focusing on the 'change of regime' and 'queer modes of life' staged by a renowned Taiwanese play, *He is My Wife, He is My Mother*, this paper invites readers' critical attention to the layered construction of the individual and the collective. It aims to re-examine the making of identity, family and history within the context of the founding of R.O.C., Cold War system, and martial law in Taiwan. I apply Raymond Williams's concept of structure of feelings and argue that the play is a project of historicization conducted by subjects of feelings that illuminates the intertextuality of culture, politics and ordinary people in the shifts of time and space. The play adapts dramatist Li Yu's short story, 'Male Mother Meng's Three Moves' written in early Qing Dynasty. I will begin by providing a comprehensive overview of the social and cultural context of the story, shedding light on the playwright and director Katherine Hui-ling Chou's attempts of reimagining it for the 21st century. I will then analyze the casting, scene setting, and the ethical dilemmas addressed in both works, emphasizing the play's inheritance from its source while spotlighting the spectacle staged by Chou's alterations. The spectacle implies the limitations and inadequacies of ethical discipline and comments on the state apparatus and cultural governance's grim absurdity. This paper concludes with retrospection about historical narratives and relationships that govern, altered, and lived, hoping to foresee a future at this critical moment in Taiwan.

15:15-15:40

78776 | *Practice of Care in Korean and Japanese Horror Cinema*
Andrew Lee, University of Pittsburgh, United States

In my presentation, I introduce the concept of "precarious heterotopia of horror" as an useful framework for analyzing not only Korean horror films but also other socially conscious films and drama series like *Parasite* and *The Glory*, containing horror-driven elements and cinematic techniques. By breaking down genre boundaries and emphasizing interconnectedness between different filmic expressions, this approach encourages a more nuanced understanding of film as a medium for exploring complex social issues. I argue that this concept becomes particularly potent in high-school horror, as the school setting often serves as a place of contestation for teenagers who are frequently marginalized and oppressed by society before they graduate to go out into the real world. In my presentation, I focus on the 1998 film *Whispering Corridors*—in which a Korean high school setting functions as a site of tension between opposing forces in society while providing a space for the subversion of power dynamics among teenagers caught in the struggle between individualism and homogenization, both at the time of their release and beyond, resonating with contemporary sociocultural issues in Korea society.

15:40-16:05

78518 | *The Meaning of the Deletion of the Black Victim in Boys Don't Cry*
Miho Morii, Otsuma Women's University, Japan

Boys Don't Cry (1999), directed by Kimberly Peirce and starring Hilary Swank, tells the story of Brandon Teena, who was born female but feels uncomfortable with his gender and tries to become a man. The film is based on the true story of Brandon Teena. He goes to a town where no one knows him and is once accepted as a man by the local young people, but he is eventually discovered to be a woman and raped and murdered by his male friends. This film is very important in that it brought the previously little-known concept of transgenderism to the public's attention. However, although only Brandon and his friend Candace, who let Brandon stay at her house, are depicted as being killed in the film, in fact, apart from Brandon and Lisa Lambert (portrayed as Candace in the film), the other individual named Phillip DeVine, a young black man who was present at Lisa's house that day, was also killed. Despite this, Phillip DeVine does not appear in *Boys Don't Cry*. Here, I will examine Aphrodite Jones' *All She Wanted* and several newspaper articles that were written based on careful coverage of the case, to find out more about Phillip DeVine, who was erased from *Boys Don't Cry*. Furthermore, by analyzing why Peirce did not include DeVine, who is black, in the film, I will also investigate Peirce's subconscious mind toward black people, which underlies the psychology behind the exclusion of DeVine.

16:05-16:30

81323 | *Narrative Imagination in Japanese Fantasy and Animation Films: A Dual Melody of the Value of Transcendence and Humanistic Resilience*
Ying-Ying Chen, National United University, Taiwan

Contrasting the struggles of various international film markets in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic, Japanese cinema has achieved remarkable success in both domestic and international box offices in recent years. This paper conducts a narrative analysis of the top 10 most popular Japanese films, revealing trends in storytelling under the dominance of fantasy backgrounds and animated film genres. The analysis unveils the following narrative trends: Japanese youth facing extreme and surreal challenges exhibit passionate pursuit and uphold the ideals of righteousness and beauty in adversity, becoming a prominent feature of Japan's most popular films. Among these, the concept of the virtue of transcendence help protagonists interact and collaborate with spirit, ghosts, divines, and animals in alien realms to beat the evil. The youthful protagonists, compared to secular adults, exhibit a more open mindset, embracing diverse backgrounds, transcending ideologies, accepting different identities and appearances, and upholding the humanistic values of compassion, dignity, goodness, and the pursuit of truth. These narratives have been touching hearts of fans in Japan and worldwide, offering storylines that comforting experiences of mishaps such as prejudices, discrimination, natural disasters, pollution, class divisions, suffering, resentment, and loneliness. These healing narratives present a unique worldview of Japan: a dual melody of the value of transcendence and humanistic resilience in rhythm.

16:45-18:25 | Room 704

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Aesthetics and Design

Session Chair: Brian R. Sinclair

16:45-17:10

77917 | *The Meaning in Contemporary Bamboo Architecture in Thailand*
Rutchanoophan Kumsingsree, Kasetsart University, Thailand
Wandee Pinijarasin, Kasetsart University, Thailand
Ornsiri Panin, Kasetsart University, Thailand
Paramas Kamhangrittirong, Kasetsart University, Thailand

In order to diminish the influence of Modern architecture which is a mechanism of "form follow function" or functionalism, Contemporary architecture has been focused on the meaning of architectural elements and forms. In the late 1970s, this situation caused in architectural forms that were more diverse approaches to design. One of the accepted approaches is the semantic system, which is a theory developed from linguistic theories within the framework of semiotics. It has spread to contemporary architectural design, including contemporary bamboo architecture. This paper aims to explore and discuss the meaning of contemporary bamboo architecture. The study applies a qualitative descriptive approach, utilizing a literature review on meaning in architecture and semiotics, four case study observations, and interviews with architects and owners. The study found that meaning in contemporary bamboo architecture is composed of 3 parts as follows: (1) the meaning of architectural elements that are related to the tropical climate and oriental living culture (2) the meaning of architectural form reveals organic conceptual design through symbol systems and a curved aerodynamic design (3) the meaning of bamboo expresses mechanical properties for construction and vision to consider using of sustainable materials. These findings contribute to the theoretical understanding of meaning in architecture which is practiced for contemporary bamboo architecture and other buildings.

17:10-17:35

79950 | *The Influence of Miniaturization of Urban Family Structure on Residential Interior Space Layout in China*
Jingwen Yang, Tsinghua University, China

The change of family structure is one of the important factors affecting the change of interior space layout of urban residences in China. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the urban family structure in China tends to be smaller, which is closely related to factors such as the acceleration of modernization, changes in traditional core family models, and long-term implementation of family planning policies. The main trends in the evolution of small-sized families structures in China are the empty nest of the elderly, the reduction of children in families, and the solitary living of young people. The interior space layout for small families differs from that of larger families. Through the comprehensive application of methods such as historical data analysis, case analysis, and comparative research, we have identified three core needs for interior spaces within these small families: leisure and livability; independence and efficiency; convenience and intelligence. Based on their needs, analyze the relationship between the room functions and floor layout of three types of small-sized families from six aspects: entrance hall; living room; bedroom; dining room; kitchen; bathroom. The analysis shows that the three types of small family structure, namely the empty nest of the elderly, the reduction of children in families, and the solitary living of young people, have different degrees of influence on the interior space layout of the residences. This study serves as a valuable supplement to research on interior design for small family structures within urban residences.

17:35-18:00

81181 | *Health and Design: Critically Reconsidering an Architecture of Well-Being from a Salutogenic Lens*
Brian R. Sinclair, University of Calgary; Sinclairstudio Inc., Canada

The built environment is a primary determinant of public health, with design affording us a potent vehicle to promote well-being. A significant amount of time, as city dwellers, is spent within designed environments. In the same way that physicians take an oath to do no harm, so too must environmental design professionals, such as architects & interior designers, ensure that buildings, landscapes, spaces and places promote rather than degrade our physical, mental and spiritual wellness. The manner in which environments are conceived and constructed have demonstrable impacts on our behavior, our physiology, and our cognitive state. The present paper explores the design of health-promoting environments through the lens of Salutogenesis. In contrast to the reactive posture of Pathogenesis, the concept of Salutogenesis fosters a more proactive, holistic and efficacious approach to nurturing health. Understanding the vital place of environments in equations for health, Salutogenesis engages architecture alongside healthcare provision in more integrated models for well-being. A senior graduate research studio in Architecture was developed and delivered, focusing on the design of a comprehensive 5000 M2 Salutogenesis Institute located in Canada. The studio, departing from a conventional pedagogical structure, included a major collaborative research component with four interrelated themes: Agile Architecture, Alternative Medicine, Resilient Design, and Systems & Cybernetics. The outcomes of this research directly informed the design of 15 schemes for the Salutogenesis Institute. The paper explores values and value that a Salutogenic orientation proffers to the design of architecture and landscapes that aim for better user health outcomes.

18:00-18:25

81182 | *Resetting Attitudes & Approaches to the Design of Built Environments: Elevating and Celebrating Lived Experience*
Brian R. Sinclair, University of Calgary & Sinclairstudio Inc., Canada

Design of our buildings, cities, spaces and places has conventionally focused on aspects such as aesthetics, form & materials. Architecture has been viewed, in the educational milieu and within practice settings, as an exercise in fine art – conceiving & crafting buildings as poetic sculptures. The present paper directly challenges this posturing, arguing that the successful design of built environments must move beyond focus on the 'container' to also elevate and celebrate the 'contained'- that is, users of our spaces and places. A shift from emphasis on formal and artistic dimensions of architecture to an embrace of people and acknowledgement of the social side of the equation prove essential at the current juncture. This paper considers aspects of a 5-year transdisciplinary, inter-sectoral and precedent-setting funded research project addressing 'Quality in Canada's Built Environment'. Moving well beyond the traditional insular approach where architects determine definitions of 'quality', the project collides diverse disciplines, such as architecture, landscape architecture, social work, medicine and sociology, to broaden our understanding of quality of design and quality of life in our cities. The research is novel in its inclusion of many seats at the table: all levels of government, many disciplines from academia, a range of professional fields, and a spectrum of community partners (e.g., homelessness, poverty reduction, sustainability, etc.). The paper outlines means & methods for innovation, including impacts on pedagogy, influence on awards programs, and reform of policy & regulatory systems. Respect for the importance of lived experience is central to the strategy.

09:30-11:10 | Room 705

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Architecture, Culture and Politics

Session Chair: Chaipat Ngambutsabongsophin

09:30-09:55

78701 | *Locating and Recalling Socialism: A Social Media Discourse Analysis of Chengdu's Industrial Heritage*
Zhongxiao Hu, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Socialist industrial heritage has been transformed in multiple ways in post-socialist China. Chengdu's Dongjiao Jiye is an example of this practice. It is a factory built in the 1950s that was transformed into a creative industrial estate at the beginning of the 21st century. This transformation is represented as a multi-subjective social media discourse at the language level. This study explores the representation of socialist memory in social media discourses about Dongjiao Jiye and the appropriation and negotiation related to it. Corpus Linguistics (CL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) are the methodologies of this study, utilising textual data obtained from Chinese social media as objects. CL can illuminate the preferences of Chengdu's industrial heritage discourse and relevant metadiscourse. Further, this study uses CDA to contextualise the outcomes of CL and some of the texts used as cases in a more nuanced way. Specifically, this study reveals strategies regarding which socialist memories are appropriated and inherited, as well as which are absent. These language practices romanticise the memory of socialism and legitimise neoliberal urbanism in contemporary China. However, there is no guarantee from the authority as to how to keep people's nostalgia under control to the proper extent.

09:55-10:20

81229 | *Government and Community Strategies in Maintaining the Existence of Yogyakarta Philosophical Axis as World Cultural Heritage*
Kurnia Kurnia, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

This study focuses on the conservation strategies for the Yogyakarta Philosophical Axis, a UNESCO-recognized world heritage site that spans from Mount Merapi to the Indian Ocean, incorporating significant landmarks such as Tugu Pal Putih, the Yogyakarta Palace (Keraton), and the Krapyak Stage. Recognized during the 45th Session of the World Heritage Committee in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in 2023, this axis symbolizes a crucial part of Indonesia's cultural heritage. Given its prestigious designation, understanding the strategies employed by both governmental and community stakeholders to preserve this heritage site is critical. The research, situated within the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), Indonesia, adopts a descriptive qualitative methodology, utilizing observation, interviews, and documentation for data collection. Through purposive sampling, the study engages representatives from the Keraton, DIY Regional Government, Yogyakarta City Government, and Bantul Regency Government who are instrumental in sectors including planning, infrastructure, culture and tourism, economic and trade, and peace and public order. Additionally, representatives from communities residing along the axis were engaged. The investigation reveals that the preservation strategies for the Yogyakarta Philosophical Axis as a world heritage site are multifaceted, involving a collaborative management framework. This framework comprises a Joint Secretariat for decision-making and policy formulation, a Site Management entity for operational oversight, a Technical Working Group for community-level engagement, and adherence to traditional governance and architectural principles (Tata Rakiting Paprentahan and Tata Rakiting Wewangunan) as dictated by the Keraton. This comprehensive approach underscores the significance of integrated management and community participation in the conservation of cultural heritage sites.

10:20-10:45

77687 | *Spatial Practice and Identity (Re)construction in Box Hill: 'Chineseness' Visually Interpreted by Immigrants Through Built Form and Design*
Donna Shu-Ting Chang, Swinburne University, Australia

Increasing Chinese immigration has seen some Australian suburbs experience rapid changes to their architectural character and urban form, yet local planning schemes and government policy suggest limited awareness of the contemporary 'Chineseness' exploding in these places. This paper focuses on how modern ethnic identity is being interpreted through design practices, contributing to various cultural and spatial developments within built environment. The paper is based on the Victorian suburb of Box Hill, with case study exemplifying the recent reshaping of the suburb through Australian-Chinese migration. Through visual analysis of notable built form and the changed urban landscape of the suburb, this paper explores the (re)constructions of ethnic image and place identity in the formation of the contemporary Chinese suburb that justify its recognition as a form distinct from traditional Chinatowns. It also examines the underpinning cultural and social factors that inform this urban transformation and which influence the sense of contemporary Chineseness. In highlighting new design characteristics and spatial patterns in comparison to current planning schemes, the paper provides analytical framework and design recommendations to influence future design and planning practices to enable the development of ethnic diversity in Australian suburbs without the negative effects of unplanned, overdevelopment.

10:45-11:10

81200 | *People's Party Never Died: The Reuse of Constitution Monuments and Rituals as Political Tools by Thai Pro-Democracy Movements in 2023*
Chaipat Ngambutsabongsophin, Swinburne University of Technology, Australia
Flavia Marcello, Swinburne University of Technology, Australia

Monuments are significant apparatuses for consolidating and advocating ideologies and integrating with rituals for constructing meanings and memories, and the Constitution monuments built in Thailand with Constitution Day ceremonies during the People's Party era are no exception. The People's Party shaped a new Thai political ideology in 1932 by introducing the Constitution and transforming the absolute monarchy regime into a constitutional monarchy. They communicated this ideology to the public by creating Constitution monuments around Thailand with rituals on 10 December as Constitution Day to illustrate and propagate this new political ideology. These became a new significant event and national monument of this era, representing a constitutionalist ideology. After the end of the People's Party and the return of monarchical power in the late 1950s, these monuments and ceremonies were forgotten and cancelled because they became obstacles to the later conservative governments. However, those monuments that remained and Constitution Day events were reused by Pro-Democracy groups in the 21st Century as pivotal symbols for commemorating meaning and memories of the People's Party's period, the fruitful Democracy period, and the Constitution. The paper investigated and traced the reuse of the People's Party's Constitution Monuments in Bangkok and provincial Thailand with Constitution Day ceremonies in 2023 by researching archival and documentary data and site observations. Researchers argued that Constitution Monuments and Constitution Day's ceremonies become political tools for pro-democracy movements, demonstrating their significance as symbolic structures for democratic ideals in the face of conservative governments attempting to remove them as obstructions.

11:25-12:40 | Room 705

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Architecture and Urban Design Studies/Design

Session Chair: Sumanatsya Voharn

11:25-11:50

77922 | *Buddhist Tree: From the Narrative in Tipitaka to the Practical Use in Landscape Design*

Onumpai Samkhuntod, Kasetsart University, Thailand

Natsiporn Sangyuan, Kasetsart University, Thailand

Tree is a type of plant frequently used in landscape design. Bodhi tree is recognized as symbolic of Buddhism and has been planted in many Buddhist places. However, there are more trees related to Buddhism and also various usage of tree in the landscape of Buddhist place. This research, therefore, seeks to explore the relation between trees mentioned in Tipitaka and their usage in the landscape aiming to identify more options of tree usage in Buddhist place. Through the document research focusing on trees related to Buddha, especially the ones providing space underneath for sitting meditation, 33 trees have been found, e.g. Bodhi tree, Sal tree, Banyan tree, Indian oak, Milky tree, and Mango tree. This finding implies the benefit of tree for meditation. Following to the observation of trees in temples in Bangkok, Thailand, along with the analysis applying landscape approach, the use of Buddhist tree can be applied in 3 aspects: spiritual, functional, and environmental aspect. For spiritual aspect, tree can be sacred and used as symbol referring to Buddha or his dharma. In terms of physical function, tree can create outdoor room for various activities, provide shade space for sitting, and serve as visual element. And for Environmental aspect, tree can absorb pollution, support site irrigation, and enhance micro climate conditions, for example. It is suggested that all 33 trees found in Tipitaka are selected to appropriately plant in Buddhist place in order to create more meaningful and functional use of Buddhist tree in landscape design.

11:50-12:15

81170 | *Modernization of Fortifications: Bastion Forts in Nineteenth-Century Vietnam, Japan, and Taiwan*

Ta-Wei Wang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

En-Yu Huang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Since the late 18th century, three East Asian countries, Vietnam, Japan, and China, have each adopted new military engineering ideas from Europe due to changes in the international situation and warfare patterns. These new concepts can be traced back to breakthroughs in military technology during the European Renaissance and early modern fortification designs. The former is attributed to gunpowder, while the latter gave rise to bastion fort with the principle of enfilade, which were also practiced in European overseas colonial outposts worldwide. The Citadel of Saigon during the Nguyễn dynasty was the earliest autonomous bastion fort in East Asia. In the 19th century, influenced by their military modernization movements, the Tokugawa shogunate built Goryokaku in Hokkaido, and the Qing dynasty built Eternal Golden Fort in Anping, Tainan, Taiwan. Meanwhile, in Europe, rapid advancements in military technology rendered bastions obsolete. However, in East Asia, due to the coincidental choices of key figures, these forts still adopted bastion concepts, with military engineering ideas mainly sourced from France. In the late 19th century, these countries systematically began to introduce new construction techniques and personnel from Europe. In summary, this study focuses on Eternal Golden Fort, Goryokaku, and the Citadel of Saigon to explore the origins of their design concepts. It seeks to clarify the commonalities of East Asian forts in the modernization process under 19th-century international exchanges and the diverse traits they represented after localization.

12:15-12:40

81173 | *Suvarnabhumi Lacquer Bridging Culture with Contemporary Design*

Sumanatsya Voharn, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

For thousands of years, lacquer sap has been of significant practical importance in East and Southeast Asia, impacting both economic and everyday life. During the late 20th century, crafts in Asia - especially lacquerware production were heavily affected by the growth of industrial manufacturing and synthetic materials, leading to a decline in the culture of traditional lacquer use. This research project aims to explore the cultural significance of lacquerware in Southeast Asia, from ancient times to the present. Focusing on Thailand, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, the study uses the A-E-I-O-U observation framework and Design Thinking to explore new potential forms of collaboration in lacquerware design. By blending traditional techniques with Eco design principles, the research aims to create ten prototype products that honor traditional technique together with new production processes which promote the sustainable use of lacquer. Ultimately, the goal is to share these design perspectives with local communities, contributing to regional economic growth through responsible local material management for the benefit of society and the environment.

12:55-14:35 | Room 705

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Media and Society

Session Chair: Chin-Feng Lin

12:55-13:45

80287 | *Content Creation and Platform Development for Making Good Society in Lakhok Community, Thailand*
Somkeit Rungruangviriya, Rangsit University, Thailand

The purpose of this paper is to study the content creation and digital platforms development effects on making a sustainability a good society. This research is qualitative research that applied content creation as a basis inspiration context and digital platforms. The samples were draw from Lakhok community area, Pathumthani province, Thailand with experience in content creation and digital platform accessed. Data was gathered by purposive sampling and in-depth interview and analysis with the key result to determine the relationship between input, output, and outcome. The results show that voluntary content is necessary input message to develop making a good society through digital platforms. Key factors are 3 groups (Volunteer, Local business, Researcher) were determined by content creation and digital platform process. People who accessed potential voluntary content and potential of digital platforms affecting people being the volunteer. The volunteer can occur the coin succeed. This research showed two factors affecting people having more coins by accessing the content through LINE Official platform which found 13,000 members accessed. People who involved the content through LINE Official got reward as a coin that can be changed to things or service from local business. As a result, long term content creation and digital platforms will be indicated to micro and macro community continually. The relationship between volunteer and local business is the success process results. Making a good society adaptation requires people in other districts in potential digital platform user to enhance sustainability good society.

13:45-13:45

78638 | *VTuber Agencies: Shaping and Exploiting the Distribution of Knowledge Between Voice Actors Behind the Avatars and Their Fans Behind the Computer Screen*
Reiji Aoyama, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

In 2022, eight of the top ten Super Chat revenue channels on YouTube belonged to Japanese VTubers, virtual entertainers who perform online concealed behind digital avatars. Having emerged at the intersection of platform capitalism and transnational fandom, this new form of entertainment dominates live streaming, mobilizes digital gift-giving, and elicits gendered emotional labor of both live streamers and their viewers. VTuber channels are a composite product that utilizes 2D/3D animated design, motion capture technology, and human actor's performance including facial expressions, hand gestures, dancing, singing, and most importantly, prompt reactions to fans' comments and digital gifts. As reported by recent studies, what makes VTuber channels more lucrative than other real-person live streamers hinges on the perceived differences by viewers between the animated avatar and the actor inside the character or naka no hito. The projected distance between the persona of the animated character and the real-person actor attenuates fans' psychological barriers, enabling them to send lyrics, songs, and money in the form of digital gifts to the characters they watch. This paper examines the elaborate ways VTuber agencies detach actors' personalities from their avatars while reattaching the same avatars to the persons of fans by eliciting their engagement and participation. In the process, commodity exchanges become transformed into personalized gift-giving. The capacity to shape and exploit the distribution of knowledge among live streamers behind the avatars and their fans behind computer screens is the key to inducing emotional investment from both sides of the screen within a global platform.

13:45-14:10

77684 | *COVID-19's Influence on User Perceptions of Binge-Watching*
Chin-Feng Lin, National Pingtung University, Taiwan

This study, based on the means-end chain theory, examines the perceptions and preferences of binge-watchers towards over-the-top video streaming services. A preliminary qualitative survey was conducted with 32 interviewees to develop the questionnaire items for data collection during both the pre-COVID-19 and COVID-19 pandemic periods. A total of 431 and 376 valid samples were used to construct the hierarchical value maps for the pre-COVID-19 period and the COVID-19 pandemic period, respectively. Compared to the hierarchical value map from the pre-COVID-19 period, this study found that binge-watchers' preferences have shifted from concrete attributes to abstract attributes during the COVID-19 pandemic period. This shift in preference may be attributed to the frequency and duration of binge-watching. Furthermore, this study utilized cluster analysis to categorize respondents into groups based on their level of attachment, constraint, and addiction. The study then constructed hierarchical value maps for different combinations of these three groups. The comparison of the hierarchical value maps for binge-watchers with high attachment, constraints, and addiction groups between both pre-COVID-19 periods and the COVID-19 pandemic period reveals differences in the importance and structures of attribute-consequence-value linkages. The findings of this study provide academia and practitioners with insightful information to develop effective strategies for product design, promotion, and customer retention.

14:10-14:35

81210 | *It Can Exist, but not in my Backyard! Discussing the Diffusion Effect of Neighbor NIMBY from the Relationship Between Community Park Green Space and Ground Floor Entrance and Exit Section*
Shu-Li Huang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Szu-Yu Tzeng, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

The aim of this study is to explore the impact of the Not In My Backyard (NIMBY) effect on the ground floor entrance and exit section and community park green space in urban design. Through the analysis of various community park cases, this study found that the diffusion of NIMBY effects has a significant impact on the design of the ground floor entrance and exit section, especially in high-density, large-scale residential redevelopment areas after urban expansion. In these areas, the territoriality and distance significantly influence the openness and comfort enhancement of the ground floor entrance and exit section, aiming to mitigate the negative impacts brought about by the NIMBY effect. Meanwhile, as part of the YIMBY system, community park green spaces also need to consider the diffusion of their informal, diverse by the NIMBY effects. This article use case analysis (environmental behavior) and semi-structured interviews (grounded theory) as research methods. Focusing on issues such as optimizing the layout and facilities configuration of the ground floor entrance and exit section and accessibility of community park green spaces. The final research contribution lies in two aspects. Firstly, it examines how the NIMBY generated by territoriality and distance influence civic awareness. Secondly, considering the structural conflict stemming from spatial imbalance and benefit distribution issues generated by community public green spaces.

14:50-16:30 | Room 705

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Media and Journalism

Session Chair: Stephen Chu

14:50-15:15

81168 | *The Intertextual Construction of Hong Kong in 21st-Century Hollywood Action Films*
Chun-Lung Ma, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

This conference paper will explore Hollywood's depiction of Hong Kong through the theoretical lens of intertextuality and globalization. It posits that intertextuality serves as a form embodying the tension between heterogenizing local and homogenizing global forces. By examining the palimpsestic and intertextual constructions of Hong Kong in recent Hollywood films, this paper aims to explore the intricate dynamics of filmic representation in an increasingly interconnected and globalized cinematic landscape, as well as to reconsider the complex interrelationships between local specificity and global influence, between cultural authenticity and globalized representation, and ultimately, between the local and the global in the cultural production of the 21st century. This paper will draw upon a range of 21st-century Hollywood action films including Brett Ratner's *Rush Hour 2* (2001), Keanu Reeves' *Man of Tai Chi* (2013), Rupert Sanders' *Ghost in the Shell* (2017) and Rawson Marshall Thurber's *Skyscraper* (2018). These films serve to illustrate the manner in which Hollywood cinema engages in an intertextual dialogue with prior representations of Hong Kong on screen, deploying them in the cinematic construction of the city as an urban setting. The aim is to explore these representations as not mere reflections of the city but also active constituents in its ongoing cultural and symbolic formation.

15:15-15:40

76587 | *"Transmedia Adaptation": A Content Analysis of Audience's Perception of Chinese Intellectual Property TV Series – "The Bad Kids" on the Douban.com*

Dashi Zhang, University of Melbourne, Australia
Jingxuan Luo, University of Melbourne, Australia

This research paper aims to explore the audience's perception of the "transmedia adaptation" of the Chinese intellectual property (IP) TV series "The Bad Kids" on the popular Chinese social media platform, Douban.com. The study utilizes a quantitative content analysis approach to examine audience comments and sentiments regarding the adaptation. The research question focuses on how audiences perceive the "transmedia adaptation" and is supported by three hypotheses. The study begins by selecting a sample of 200 comments from the top 2000 comments on Douban.com, based on the number of likes received. The comments are analyzed in three stages: the first two weeks of the TV series' broadcast, the last two weeks of the broadcast, and the two weeks after the broadcast. Additionally, sentiment words in the comments are coded and categorized as positive, neutral, or negative. The findings reveal that audiences perceive the transmedia adaptation of "The Bad Kids" as more interesting to watch compared to the original novel. The suspenseful storytelling of the TV series is also found to be satisfying to the audience. Moreover, the audience shows a significant interest in the "kids' crimes" storyline in the TV series. This research provides valuable insights into audience perceptions of "transmedia adaptation" and highlights the importance of narrative structure and engaging storytelling in successful adaptations. The study contributes to the understanding of the Chinese audience's preferences and interests in transmedia storytelling.

15:40-16:05

78473 | *Unveiling Christian Portrayals on Indonesian Television: An Audience Perspective*

Intan Fitranisa, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
Mytha Veritasia, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

The period from The New Order to The Reformation Era in Indonesia saw significant political and social changes, impacting how religious minorities, like Christians, were portrayed in cultural media. Television, a powerful cultural mirror, played a crucial role in reflecting and challenging prevailing ideologies, shaping culture and identities. Despite Christianity being Indonesia's second most practiced religion after Islam, its representation in Indonesian TV has been overlooked. Even though many major media companies in Indonesia are owned by Christians, the portrayal of Christianity is gradually disappearing. Through qualitative methods and interviews across generations and diverse backgrounds, this research aims to investigate how Christianity was portrayed on Indonesian television between the two eras and how the Christian audiences assessing their extremely limited representation in it. It is revealed that Indonesian Christians recognize a bias in how they're depicted in mainstream media, particularly on TV. This leads to minimal or absent Christian representation in TV content which later is accepted as the norm due to their awareness of being a minority group in Indonesia.

16:05-16:30

81286 | *The Comeback of Hong Kong Cinema: For a Limited Time Only*
Stephen Chu, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

It is commonly agreed among critics that the mid-1990s witnessed the drastic decline of Hong Kong film industry once known as "Hollywood of the East." Having had ups and downs in the new millennium, the influence Hong Kong cinema continued to be fading. Its characteristics were also seen as diminishing because of the rise of Mainland-Hong Kong co-productions targeting the Mainland market. Despite the unprecedented challenges since the large-scale social unrest, however, Hong Kong movie fans saw a surprising comeback of Hong Kong movies during the pandemic. Five local productions raked more than HK\$30M at the box office - an unusual feat achieved previously in 1995. While a series of small- to mid-budget "local" introspective dramas caught the audience's attention, the momentum of the "comeback" of Hong Kong cinema started waning after Hong Kong "returned to normal" by dropping most of the Covid-19 restrictions in March 2023. In this special context, this essay explores whether the surprise comeback of Hong Kong cinema is for a limited time only or not, which will help theorize the recent trend by situating the distinction and/or importance of Hong Kong cinema in the larger framework of Hong Kong Studies. There has been renewed interest in the studies of Hong Kong culture and society since the social unrest in 2019, which brought Hong Kong into the international limelight. Against this backdrop, this essay endeavors to shed light on the development of Hong Kong studies vis-à-vis the triangulation among the national, the local, and the global.

09:30-11:10 | Room 707

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Satarupa Bal

09:30-09:55

79726 | *Harvest from the Tree of Life: The Coconut in the Folk Literature of the Philippines*
Romeo Peña, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Philippines

This research delves into the intricate tapestry of Philippine folk literature, specifically focusing on the symbolic importance of the coconut tree. Methodologically, the study extensively gathers data from diverse folk forms like riddles and proverbs sourced from Damiana Eugenio's collection. Fieldwork in the primary province where coconuts originate in the Philippines which is Quezon Province supplements the study with contemporary riddles and proverbs collected from the coconut farmers through a focused interview. After a rigorous literary and cultural analysis, the riddles and proverbs unveil the coconut's multifaceted roles, spanning historical origins to everyday applications. It illuminates the coconut's profound significance in Filipino folklore, portraying it as a metaphorical embodiment of the "Tree of Life." The findings contribute to scholarly discussions on folk traditions, offering insights into the complex cultural fabric of the Philippines. By elucidating the coconut's cultural symbolism and practical significance, the research enriches understanding on how traditions shaped Filipino identity.

09:55-10:20

79427 | *An Examination of Mongolian Tribal Genealogy Based on the Records of the Jāmi' al-tawāriḫ and the Tārīx-e Waṣṣāf*
Wu Han Qi, Inner Mongolia University, China

In light of the far-reaching influence of the Mongol Yuan Dynasty during the 13th and 14th centuries, the Western sphere initiated research and investigation of the Mongols. Consequently, numerous bilingual historical resources arose that could be studied and analyzed alongside relevant Chinese documents. The three archival documents detailing the legacy of the Ilkhanate, 'Aṭā Malek Joveynī's Tārīx-e Jahānguṣāy, Raṣīduddīn's Jāmi' al-tawāriḫ, and Šarafuddn's Tārīx-e Waṣṣāf, different levels of documentation exist for the beginnings of the Mongol tribes. The Jāmi' al-tawāriḫ combined the limited view of the Mongol tribal descent with the Turkic tribal structure, integrating legends and historical facts to produce a set of Mongol tribal lineages. The Tārīx-e Waṣṣāf presents its narrative of the Mongol tribes, which is distinct from the Tārīx-e Jahānguṣāy and the Jāmi' al-tawāriḫ. These tribes were categorized into three distinct groups: the blood relations, the marital relations and the others. Most notably, the Suldus and Jalairs were part of the "marital relations" clans, reflecting the social history of a minority clan in the Ilkhanate era. In particular, the author inherited Joveynī's rudimentary concept of Mongol tribes in the Tārīx-e Jahānguṣāy, equating the Mongols with the Dada (i.e., Tatar), which matched the Yuan Dynasty's unsophisticated understanding of Mongol ethnicity. Both the Jāmi' al-tawāriḫ and Tārīx-e Waṣṣāf provide different perspectives on how the Mongol tribes evolved and merged over time. The Tārīx-e Waṣṣāf documents the categorization of Mongol tribes, revealing that the once unimaginable social hierarchy based on birth has already changed.

10:20-10:45

81332 | *Safeguarding Ancestral Souls and Spirits: Indigenous Beliefs and Cultural Practices Preserved in Guam's Taotaomona Narratives*
Clarisa G Quan, University of Guam, United States
Marilyn Salas, University of Guam, United States

In spite of over 400 years of Spanish colonization and over 100 years of American rule, Guam's indigenous Chamorros continue to preserve their belief the spirits of their ancestors – the taotaomona. Spanish colonization brought Christianity as well as over 40 percent of borrowed Spanish lexicon to Guam's indigenous language - CHamorro. Tourists and nonChamorro settlers come from Asia, Micronesia, and the Philippines. Despite Guam's multiethnic and multilingual community, the belief in taotaomonas has persevered among Chamorros perhaps because faith in them continues to reinforce traditional values that locals consider important. Analysis of over 200 context-free and context-bound taotaomona stories collected orally and in writing shows common themes and threads that show the enduring relationship between taotaomonas, humans, and the natural environment; between taotaomonas and the living; the sometimes uneasy one between taotaomonas and Christianity, between taotaomonas themselves, and the important role of the traditional curer, the suruhanu/a in dealing with Chamorros' ancestral souls and spirits. Analysis of taotaomona narratives also contributes to the emerging field of environmental linguistics and ecolinguistics.

10:45-11:10

80990 | *Archaeological Study of Harappan Burials in India, with Special Reference to Kalibangan*
Satarupa Bal, Archaeological Survey of India, India
Vasant Kumar Swarnkar, Archaeological Survey of India, India

Seven out of hundreds of Harappan sites, discovered and unearthed in the Indian subcontinent, have borne considerable burial data through excavation, on the basis of which an inference could be drawn on the socio-cultural life of the inhabitants of those times. These seven sites are located along the northern and western part of India. Primary resources, excavation, archaeological evidences, latest researches, and scientific data has made it possible to understand the demographic representation in burials, their role or place in the society, and, in the interpretation of possible ideas to understand, if not reconstruct, the societal structure, and probable cognitive and methodological ideologies connected to the disposal of the dead during the Harappan times. A brief overview of the socio-cultural complexity, through study of burials, with special reference to the burials of Kalibangan as a typical case study, and, a comparative analysis with the other Harappan sites that have produced considerable burial data, has been taken up in this research paper. Ranging from a possibility to understand interactions with other Harappa sites, to, continuity of cultural traditions, and probable disintegration of the societal structure has also been attempted. Discussion of a probable methodology, towards such a study, involving the disposal of the dead and their societal implications, has also been discussed in the paper.

11:25-12:40 | Room 707

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Buddhist Literature

Session Chair: Marc Nürnbergerl

11:25-11:50

79159 | *Unique Interpretation of the Psychological State of "Compassion" from Mahāyāna Buddhist Perspective*
Eiji Suhara, Arizona State University, United States

What exactly is the psychological state called "compassion"? Is it different from other expressions such as "empathy", "sympathy", etc.? The etymological analysis of the term provides us with the information that it is generally translated as "suffering (passion) together (com)". However, is it an absolute and universal definition applicable to any culture? Many people help others by conducting "good deeds". But why do they do these things? There are, of course, people who do it from their altruism without expecting any return. But when I try to help someone else, something is always behind my motivation that drives me to do good deeds. Even though I do not wish for some material return on the surface, I will implicitly expect mental returns. It is almost impossible for me to conduct "compassionate" acts without self-satisfaction and narcissistic feelings. In this work, I try to suggest unique interpretation of the psychological state of "compassion" from an Asian perspective while mainly using some Mahāyāna Buddhist ideologies such as the "middle way", "Buddha nature", and "non-production of evil (諸惡莫作)". As a tentative conclusion, I argue that the psychological state of "compassion" is the mentality we can't intend to be, but naturally emerges in our mind only when we have the sense of inter-connectedness of the phenomenal world including "I" and "you". At that time, our "selfish" actions become "altruistic" as they are. Only through this realization can we spontaneously conduct a compassionate act in a dimension different from intellectual thinking, mental imagination, or self-deception.

11:50-12:15

81169 | *The Buddhist Exchange Between China and Vietnam in the Late Ming and Early Qing Dynasties: Focusing on Shilian Dashan's Works*
Chunyao Li, Nanfang College, China

"Hai Wai Ji Shi" records the history of Shilian Dashan being invited to visit Vietnam and his experience there. It reflects the social development of Vietnam from one aspect. Dashan claimed to be the heir of Master Juelang. However, his trace was secret, and he was closely related to the feudal king Shang Zhixin. Therefore, many people slandered it. Dashan had a tragic fate, and his writings were quite controversial. Soon after the publication of the book (1699), some people accused him of "hurt the country and Buddhism". Finally, he was exiled and died on the road. However, his book made a relatively objective review of the development of Buddhism in Vietnam. According to the records, "all the common people there are all soldiers". In order to escape military service, people sent children to Buddhism to be monks. So, there were too many monks, but Buddhism declined. Therefore, he tried to give ordination to a large number of Vietnamese Buddhists, by doing so, he wants to revitalize Buddhism. According to the existing literature on him, it is difficult to tell whether his visit is to "chase fame and wealth" or "promote Buddhism". Judging from his account, like Chinese Buddhism at that time, Vietnamese Buddhism also fell into a trough. There may be two reasons for this phenomenon: one is that Chinese Buddhism has developed to a limit and there was no developing room; the other is that the political confrontation has caused a great impact on the development of Buddhism.

12:15-12:40

80857 | *Engaging Invisibilities Along Sudhana's Pilgrimage into the Realm of the Huayan Sutra*
Marc Nürnberger, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Germany
Jiehua Cai, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Germany

The special relation of religion toward the invisible has ever since troubled religious seekers and phenomenologists alike. The threshold between the sacred and the profane, as well as the spiritual and the material seems to be hard to cross – either way. While the struggles in the realms of the Abrahamic religions are well documented, the proposed presentation will focus on pictorial strategies of Chinese Buddhism, specifically Sudhana's pilgrimage to his 53 teachers as remembered in the Huayan Sutra. Our theoretical starting point will be the so-called "three-body" doctrine of Chinese Mahayana Buddhism, i.e., the union of the "transformation body," the "reward body," and the "dharma body" – the Buddha's eternal, indestructible, and all-pervasive thusness. After an illustration of the visual challenges this "trinity" poses, we will turn toward Sudhana's pilgrimage at the end of the Huayan Sutra. Taking the main sutra as a visual exercise in face of the apparent invisibility of the buddha lands revealed by the eye of Buddha, we will present Sudhana's entry into the inconceivable as a gradual re-formulation of this endeavor. While a soteriological contextualization of the various "invisibilities" of the sutra will help to uncover the inherent temporal structures, a final discussion of selected illustrations of the sutra will hopefully be an invitation to rethink the question of "mediations" of invisible things beyond the context of Chinese Buddhism.

12:55-14:35 | Room 707

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Cultural and National Identities

Session Chair: Yunjoo Sung

12:55-13:45

80153 | *Dorje Shugden Worship in Mongolia: Way to de-Tibetanize Mongolian Gelug Tradition*
Anudei Erdenebat, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary

This study provides an insightful exploration of Mongolia's nation-building process, emphasizing the cultural reorientation through the embrace of the Dorje Shugden practice, a departure from Tibetan Buddhist traditions. Central to this research is the analysis of how Dorje Shugden, a figure controversial within Tibetan Buddhism, becomes a cultural catalyst for Mongolia to establish a unique national and religious identity, distinct from Tibetan influences. The research probes into the complexities and ramifications of this approach within the Mongolian community. It assesses its impact on religious practices, community coherence, and the evolving relationship between Mongolian and Tibetan Buddhism. The study reveals the varied reactions and adjustments within the Mongolian Buddhist community towards the Dorje Shugden practice, illustrating a complex pattern of acceptance, opposition, and reinterpretation. This analysis underscores the multifaceted role of religious practices in shaping national and cultural identities. It highlights Mongolia's strategic use of religious figures and doctrines in redefining its cultural narrative and nation-building efforts, demonstrating its endeavor to navigate past Tibetan Buddhist connections to forge a distinctive national and cultural identity. This research significantly advances the understanding of the interplay between religion, politics, and cultural identity formation, particularly in the context of Mongolia's post-socialist cultural evolution.

13:45-13:45

78204 | *Exploring the Identity Space of the Ding Hui Community in Quanzhou, China*
Ke Liu, Tsinghua University, China

At the turn of Yuan and Ming dynasties, the Ding Huis in Quanzhou fled to Chendai to escape warfare and religious persecution. They concealed Islamic faith and Hui identity, and proactively developed a complete clan system through localization and imperial examinations, despite Islam's opposition to idolatry. In 1978, upon hearing about a national subsidy for ethnic minorities, they initiated "re-ethnicization" and received many targeted benefits. Their economy rapidly developed, and they are now considered a model of ethnic development and cultural integration. From the perspective of architectural anthropology, this paper highlights that space, as a form of capital, played a crucial role in the re-formation of the Ding Hui community. The Dings, through the possession, utilization and reproduction of spatial capital, fashioned a structure of community identity spaces characterized by "prominent ethnic space, subdued religious space, and concealed clan space". This process contributed to the shaping of their contemporary narrative, emphasizing values such as patriotism, loyalty to the Party, ethnic self-improvement, unity and friendliness, thereby contributing to their economic prowess and social standing. However, the obfuscation of religious and clan identities limits the Dings' ability to attract the agglomeration of the Huis and their spaces in a spontaneous way. The deviation between identity space and daily space reveals a misalignment of their social and cultural identity. This is closely related to the obfuscation of the Hui concept, and shifts in the state's attitudes towards ethnic development, which nowadays emphasize the separation of lineage and religious practices and the ethnic integration.

13:45-14:10

80796 | *From Obscurity to Opportunity: Beijing's Mycelial Networks and the Failure of Commons*
Pak Lei Gladys Chong, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

This study explores, first, the ways in which the Chinese authorities have mobilised the commons in its call for ecological civilisation; and, second, if and what kinds of collective and collaborative practices have been generated to claim and sustain the commons, and what the commons are and how they are represented in these practices. The Chinese authorities have been mobilising the cosmopolitan discursive term – commons – which signifies sharedness, collectiveness and collaboration to accentuate its role in the increasingly interdependent world. This is especially relevant in the political doctrines of "Community of Common Destiny for Mankind" and its call for ecological civilisation, both promote sustainable development and the inseparable relationship between mankind and nature. The 2022 Winter Olympics, like the 2008 Olympics before, offered an important venue to orchestrate its political doctrines, materialising its infrastructural and political ambitions. In view of the structural impacts brought by the mega-event, Beijing22, a curatorial long-term project, was formed to investigate the urban changes in the five years leading to the Winter Olympics. This study examines two sets of materials: the first will be the official promotion materials of the Winter Games; and the second will focus on one of the Beijing22 projects – Beijing Mushroom. In ordinary daily life, people in Beijing are baffled, or even 'indifferent' to this state-orchestrated call for the commons. This study suggests the tensions, but also possibilities, albeit its evasive and irregular presence, in engendering localised collaborative efforts in claiming and sustaining the commons.

14:10-14:35

78700 | *The Invention and Expansion of Cultural Planning in Korea Since the 1990s*
Yunjoo Sung, Korea National Open University, South Korea

Cultural planning is a term frequently used in the context of civic or regional development such as the European Capital of Culture project. This term, however, was first adopted in Korean society in 1989 by a cultural mediator Junehyuk Kang who claimed to open the era of cultural planning. Since then, the concept of cultural planning has expanded its boundary from civic or space-based projects, performances, and festivals to private-public partnership projects mainly executed in public cultural foundations. This article asks how cultural planning and the people who do this have emerged as the main actors in the Korean art scene. Cultural mediators, so-called cultural planners in Korea, not only plan events and programs but also set and manage cultural policy nowadays, which makes some cultural mediators become men of power. The main research data is qualitative interviews done with several cultural mediators who have grasped the art scene since the 1990s. By analyzing their talent, capacity, network, education, and vision for art and society, this article will answer how cultural planning has become a crucial mediating term in Korean society.

15:15-16:30 | Room 707

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Cultural Values

Session Chair: Annette Schad-Seifert

15:15-15:40

80367 | *(Self)Disciplining the Body: An Analysis of Visual Culture and Its Link to Eating Disorders in Turkey*
Zeren Sevim Sipahioğlu Arkin, Sabancı University, Turkey

Consuming the visual culture of control and discipline around the female bodily experience may develop into eating disorders or disordered eating patterns in extreme cases. Contrary to psychological studies feminist theory shifts the lens beyond the individual in recognizing the cultural influences on how women perceive their bodies, analyzing the patterns of self-hatred caused by the beauty ideals as a control mechanism of the male-dominated ideologies and breaking down the patriarchal forces that shape those ideals. It is critical to study how gender dynamics and representations affect women's relationship with their bodies through the lens of eating disorders, as they are the crystallization of the cultural norms around the female body, as Susan Bordo (2004) describes it. In this research, I aim to bring a broader understanding of eating disorders as a symptom of the gender regime and its strategies in global and Turkish media contexts since Turkish media has been significantly influenced by global marketing campaigns through the introduction of neoliberalism in Turkey in the 1980s. Through the long history of advertisements targeting the female body, I create a multi-disciplinary baseline for self-disciplining of the female body, specifically eating disorders, looking at ideologies and attitudes towards the female body and sexuality through history. I benefit from a wide range of subdisciplines, such as feminist theory and media studies in analyzing how these media messages push women to extreme measures to control and discipline their bodies to light, investigating if eating disorders are truly a self-discipline strategy for women's bodies.

15:40-16:05

78586 | *The Influence of Chinese Cultural Values on the Experiences of Family Caregivers of Adults with Intellectual Disabilities*
Alice Nga Lai Kwong, Saint Francis University, Hong Kong
Lisa P. L. Low, Saint Francis University, Hong Kong
Yue Wang, Tianjin Medical University, China

Many individuals with intellectual disabilities (ID) live with their families into adulthood, with family caregivers playing a significant role in supporting them. Part of a larger qualitative interview study that explored the experiences of 53 parents and siblings caring for an adult family member with ID, this paper primarily reports on the influences of Chinese cultural values on the caregiving experiences in Hong Kong and mainland China. The thematic analysis of data found that cultural values and beliefs had significantly influenced how Chinese caregivers' adopted different approaches to seek support. In embracing the numerous challenges when providing care, both similar and different caregiving experiences between Hong Kong and mainland China were identified. Family caregivers from both regions viewed the family as a single entity, showing a remarkable level of dedication, high involvement in caregiving, and a lifelong responsibility of self-sacrificing themselves to care for the family. The difference in the help-seeking behaviours of caregivers in mainland China were due to prevailing beliefs about ID, and therefore demonstrated more hesitancy when seeking help from non-family members. In the comparison of family caregivers from both regions, it is essential to place emphasis on providing practical implications that seek to adopt a holistic, family-centred approach to care. Health and social care professionals supporting Chinese families living with people with ID at home must broaden their practice to provide care for the family as a whole, and thereby ensuring continuous at-home support for this vulnerable group.

16:05-16:30

81249 | *Japan's Work Style Reform to Improve Egalitarian Parenting as a Measure Against the Falling Birthrate*
Annette Schad-Seifert, Heinrich Heine University Duesseldorf, Germany

As one of the fastest shrinking countries in the world, Japan has entered the phase of so-called post-demographic transition, resulting in a population structure that is far below replacement level. Obviously, the number of births has been declining faster than expected and the proportion of childless persons among the productive population has increased to the highest level ever since. Studies in demographic sociology maintain that the trend to childlessness has slowed in those Western European countries that have successfully implemented work-life balance policies and systems for egalitarian parenting. Increasing working father's parental leave rate in private companies has therefore become a crucial part of Japanese government's work style reform (hatarakikata kaikaku) as a measure against the falling birthrate. However, the work style in Japan's business world is still significantly characterized by a company culture that rewards the so called "greedy work status" against the "flexible work status" (Goldin 2021). By applying Goldin's labor economic theory to Japan's workstyle reform and subsequent political and legal work-life balance initiatives, this research will critically examine the empirical relationship between economic resources such as employment and gender norms regarding family and work.

16:45-18:25 | Room 707

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Comparative Literature and Cultural

Studies Session Chair: Tejash Kumar Singh

16:45-17:10

78142 | *White Sheiks: Orientalism in England, America, and Italy*
Patrizia Palumbo, Columbia University, United States

The oral presentation I would like to give at the ACCS2024, that will be held in Tokyo in May 23-27, 2024, is meant to analyze the extraordinary popularity that the figure of the white sheik has had in both European and American culture. My starting point will be a novel, *The Sheik*, written by Edith Hull and published in England in 1919. This novel generated a highly contagious "sheik fever," considering that the eponymous film (1921), turning the Italian Rodolfo Valentino into a global star, and countless others produced both in America and in Europe (from the 20's to the 90's) are based on this novel. Because of this exceptional proliferation of "white sheiks" in both continents, I believe it is important to examine and compare their significance and the different forms of Orientalism they express, taking into account recent theoretical works on Western Orientalism, enriching and complicating Edward Said's vision. This topic, furthermore, provides the occasion for the students to comprehend the interconnectedness of cultures and their dialogic nature. Although I have already conducted a lot of research on this subject, I would like to propose it as the content of a course taught in collaboration with colleagues from the Italian, the English, and the American Studies departments.

17:10-17:35

75250 | *The Ethos of Rationing Water Consumption According to the Prophetic Guidance, and the Role of Universities in Disseminating & Reinforcing*
Khawla Almulla, King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia

The aim of this research is to focus on the Islamic values that called for moderating consumption. The research is limited to water wastage, pollution and misuse, based on Islamic values, morals and rules that call for preserving and not polluting water, citing some, general and specific, jurisprudential, cultural and behavioural rulings covering water preservation. For this reason, this research is carried out to highlight the role of Islamic culture. Aspects of water security were highlighted, following the Sunnah of the Prophet, and the role of universities in spreading and promoting this Islamic environmental culture, especially King Faisal University, in accordance with the university's role to promote food security and environmental sustainability. This role is represented in promoting a culture of rationalizing water consumption. The university's promotion of guidance and culture of awareness, focusing on specialised scientific research that contributes culturally and scientifically to addressing some of the problems and solutions related to the scope of rationalizing water consumption. The research highlighted several results, including the value and enormity of water in Sharia law, where the use water is considered cleansing. The role of King Faisal University is to focus on this matter from different angles, within its identity, highlighting it as a major track through application and research. Recommendations emerged regarding the modernisation of systems, the intensification of research and spreading a culture of rationalizing consumption through academic research, and through various agreements.

17:35-18:00

76936 | *The Impact of Islamic Legal Theory in the Arab Language's Research: An Analytical Study*
Abdelhamid Raki, Mohamed Bin Zayed University for Humanities, United Arab Emirates

The goal of this article is to show another function of legal theory which is very important, it is the methodology of this science that appeared in other sciences, especially the Arabic language, that means that scholars of the Arabic language were influenced by the methodology of legal theory in their research. We remarked this impact in of Ibn Jinni's magnum opus *al-Kasai's* in which stated: "We have not seen any of the Basra and Kufa's scholars showed the sources of Grammar Science as the scholars of legal theory did". The tendency to write as the scholars of legal theory was not the intention of Ibn Jinni only, it had been the intention of Abu Bakr al-Sarraj in his book titled "*al-Usul fi nahw*" in which dedicated it for two things, the first is to elaborate the causes of grammar which had been considered by the Arab people, and to state the principles and rules in the Arabic language. So, what prompted the scholars of the Arabic language to adopt the methodology of scholars' legal theory in writing? And in which places this methodology appear in the books' languages? In attempting to give answers of these pivotal and central questions I will divide this article into two sections, the first will be about the methodology of Islamic legal theory as a methodological science that its method appeared in other specialties of knowledge. And the second will be about the methodological impact of Islamic legal theory in the research of language.

18:00-18:25

78702 | *Imperialistic Renderings of the Malayan Subject in Hugh Clifford's The Further Side of Silence (1916)*
Tejash Kumar Singh, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Within the British colonial administrator Hugh Clifford's collection of short stories such as *In Court and Kampung* (1897) and *The Further Side of Silence* (1916), Clifford's careful renderings of the Malayan landscape encompass its sweltering heat, immersive nature as he makes his way across the country, as well as his occasional realisations on the unchanged natural landscape. Within this expanse of unconquered land, Clifford's contemplations reign in his short stories regarding the environment's effect upon the Malayan subject: much like the languid unchanged surroundings, Clifford hypothesizes within his stories that the Malayan subject is naturally a product of his surroundings. According to Timothy Harper, Malayan bodies, when facing "external homogenizing forces" (142) resorted to "switch codes and styles" (146), instead of being defined by a singular generalised identity, a reality which Clifford recognises in his stories. Within his stories, the Malayan subjects are illustrated to be innately different from the British and Europeaners themselves, encompassing varied identities simultaneously. Lees posits that Clifford's authorial "choice to write about a rural, exotic, archaic Malaya allowed him to ignore the colony's urban, transnational population who had claimed a British identity and learned its cultural forms and vocabulary" (97). Building upon Lees' point, I further posit that it is through consistent bodily depictions of the Malaysians in Clifford's stories which nativize and normalise certain aspects of the Malayan subject to the European reader, while abjecting other unfavourable qualities.

09:30-11:10 | Room 701

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Globalisation in Arts and Social Sciences (Workshops)

09:30-10:20

78713 | *"Mi Camino" Story as Global Citizen: Mindful Global Challenge Along the IDGs*

Adela Garabal Gómez, The Hague University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands

Zunaica Phillips, The Hague University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands

Working on Global Citizenship (GC) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) pose many challenges. During this practice-based workshop, you will experience how to bring different 'faraway issues that matter' closer to your personal experience. This will be done through the BEING + KNOWING + DOING framework. Through this journey you will explore your Global Competence via the Inner Development Goals (IDGs), fostering a deeper sense of awareness, engagement and resilience. There are different models that explore Global Competence or global skills, but the big question is how to apply them. Therefore, the goal of this program has been to facilitate a hands-on inclusive co-creative environment for facilitators with students on how to tackle global "wicked issues". Starting from the students' point of view (My Inner Circles/BEING); broadening the scope to other layers and perspectives (External Circles/KNOWING), in order to make an impact in the World demos (DOING). The GC-essentials: <https://infograph.venngage.com/ps/KsDSiI9OMBE/the-essentials-of-global-citizenship>

How?: You will be moving from inner to external awareness following "My circles of awareness" and "aha-moments" through Identity. Crafting in your Global Competence way (Mi Camino).

Flow:

1. Check-in with short interactive walk-through around main framework (5 min).

2. Showcasing "Issues that Matter" & Challenges, worked out by students (5 min).

Student project video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M4Mz55BiiPI&feature=youtu.be>

3. Hands-on Identity.Crafting activity on how to approach SDGs from engagement (IDGs) and core values in order to define "My SDG-Challenge" (30 min).

4. Materials to be shared/published.

5. Q&A (10 min) & final wrap-up!

Bring your creativity and enthusiasm & feel Empowered!

10:20-11:10

81212 | *Human Condition Matters: Applying Humanities-Based Scholarship Across Cultures and Sectors for Societal Impact*

Kate Montgomery, Southern Methodist University, United States

Mary Margaret Carrillo, Southern Methodist University, United States

Is a humanities degree valued?... the age-old question by pragmatists in academe and society with exponential literature to debate the question. This workshop begins with a brief introduction of a humanities-based graduate curriculum in interdisciplinary areas (e.g., history, religion, literature, creativity, human rights, global culture, and science). The workshop then introduces material to apply humanities-based scholarship for societal impact through a new graduate course, Human-Centered Leadership Across Sectors, recently taught to doctor and master of liberal studies students in the United States. Specifically, the philosophies and demonstrations of leadership explore the intersections of humanities-based inquiry with applied scholarship related to human-centered leaders, leadership ethics, organizational culture, societal impacts, and applications for leaders and the organizations they serve. An examination of recent works includes contemporary human-centered leadership scholarship in theory and practice such as *Humanise* by Howard (2015), *Humanocracy* by Hamel and Zanini (2020), *Convergence: Technology, Business, and the Human-Centric Future* by Westphal (2021), and *The Superhumanities: Historical Precedents, Moral Objections, New Realities* by Kripal (2022). The workshop then examines humanities-based, international dissertation case studies situated in Asia, Africa, and the Americas to demonstrate novel applications of societal impact in a variety of sectors: business, government, religion, and non-profit entities within the community. To conclude, a framework adapted from Howard will provide an opportunity for attendees to examine relevant humanities-based applications academically and in practice based on their interests.

11:25-12:40 | Room 701

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Teaching and Learning the Arts (Panel)

11:25-12:40

81276 | *Creativity and Wellbeing: Theory, Practice, and Research*

Lee Friederich, Akita International University, Japan

Naeko Naganuma, Akita International University, Japan

Naoko Araki, Akita International University, Japan

Joel Friederich, Akita International University, Japan

Hiromi Sone, Tokyo University of the Arts, Japan

After observing increasing isolation, anxiety, and depression among students during the COVID-19 pandemic, a multidisciplinary team of researchers from Japan and the United States collaborated to create a course entitled "Creativity and Wellbeing" to help students address these issues. In this panel, a drama specialist, two creative writers, an artist and art therapist, and a registered positive psychology practitioner will present "Creativity and Wellbeing: Theory, Practice, and Research," based on their co-teaching and research in this course at a small liberal arts university in Northern Japan. Introducing the results of a pre- and post-course Comprehensive Inventory of Thriving survey that showed overall positive growth in wellbeing among students in the first cohort of the class, they will go on to discuss how combining positive psychology, drama, creative writing, and visual art can enhance student expression and wellbeing. The panel will discuss how providing concepts from positive psychology helps students accept negative emotions, leading to better self-expression and self-acceptance. It will share how using a drama approach can bring awareness to wellbeing on both individual and community levels. Furthermore, it will discuss the inner worlds students create through an "erasure poem" project entitled "The forest inside me." The use of creative visualization, forest bathing, and free-writing as tools for self-discovery and personal expression, as well as the sense of safety and self that contributes to wellbeing through the drawing of a personal safe space, as well as a collaborative drawing, will be discussed.

12:55-14:35 | Room 701

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Science, Environment and the Humanities (Workshop)

12:55-14:35

80136 | *Using a Free Environmental Citizen Science Smartphone Application for Research and Classroom Learning*
Evelyn Alvarez, California State University Los Angeles, United States

Leveraging the co-benefits of free environmental citizen science smartphone applications (apps) allows instructors of environmental studies to create an impactful hands-on learning opportunity for students while also introducing them to field research. With climate change continuing to pose serious environmental and public health challenges, in particular in disadvantaged communities worldwide, National Geographic's Marine Debris Tracker, makes waste data collection accessible to students and the community at large. Marine Debris Tracker allows the integration of environmental data collection with classroom pedagogy, works for both in-person class and online class formats, and is scalable to different educational levels (elementary-college). In this 3-part workshop, we will first have a tutorial to using the app as well as learning about its different waste classification categories. Secondly, we will geotag waste right outside the conference grounds in Tokyo. Thirdly, we will return to our conference room and analyze the waste we geo-tagged using the app as well as its web-interface function. Just bring your smartphones and comfortable shoes, and be ready to contribute to this citizen-science movement!

14:50-16:30 | Room 701

Saturday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Media and Film Studies (Panel)

14:50-16:30

80078 | *CinEthics: Israeli Cinema 1960s-2000s*

Sandra Meiri, The Open University of Israel, Israel

Raya Morag, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

Odeya Kohen-Raz, The Open University of Israel, Israel

This panel is concerned with the evolution of major ethical questions that emerged in Israeli cinema from the 1960s through the 2000s. Analyzing the cin[e]thics involved in cultural-cinematic representation in the aftermath of trauma, the panel deals with the impact of the Holocaust as a constitutive trauma on later Israeli identity formations: from that of the self-denied "new Jew" and the unrecognized and excluded Holocaust woman survivor, to the "new war" soldier-perpetrator. Analyzing cin[e]thics' interconnectedness between the denial of Holocaust survivors, the undermining of Zionism, and the criticism of unjust wars raises new definitions of overloaded ideological categories, such as victimhood, heroism, survival, and perpetration. Thus, the three distinct cases discussed by the panel expose fractures in the identity of the Israeli male as depicted during the 1960s and 1970s in the oeuvre of one of Israel's major auteurs, Uri Zohar (presented by Presenter #1); women's Holocaust-related sexualized trauma as it is negotiated in the retro films of the 1980s through 2000 (presented by Presenter #2); and the trauma of Israeli soldiers who suffer from moral injury due to clashes with the Palestinian civilian population, as depicted during the 2000s (presented by Presenter #3). In each of these newly theorized cases, the films' aesthetics cope with the burden of complex ethical representation of moral fissures in the national fabric; in each period they pave the way to negotiating Israeli identity transformations, attesting to Israeli cinema's goals to promote the circulation of public ethical consciousness and re-imagining much-desired social and political change.



Sunday, May 26

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 603

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Peace and Conflicts

Session Chair: Haezreena Begum Abdul Hamid

09:30-09:55

80313 | *Investigating Perspectives of (In)Security of Affected Individuals in Post-August 2021 Kabul Afghanistan: A Vernacular Security Approach*
Mohammad Mahdi Iraj, Nagoya University, Japan

This research investigates security perceptions and coping strategies among Afghan citizens having experience living in Taliban-controlled Afghanistan, employing a vernacular security approach. This approach examines how individuals construct, understand, and experience (in)security in their daily lives, offering a bottom-up perspective often overlooked in mainstream security studies. The study involves qualitative online interviews conducted through platforms like WhatsApp, initially centered on 10 individuals from Kabul. This group includes both current residents and individuals residing abroad who have experienced living in Kabul for an extended period after the Taliban's takeover in August 2021. The interviewees were recruited through purposive and snowball samplings. Preliminary Findings reveal that security is multifaceted and encompasses physical safety, preservation of personal freedoms and basic rights, and psychological well-being. Individuals navigate these challenges through strategies including relocation of residences, installing security measures, altering transportation routes, and seeking refuge abroad. The sources of insecurity are diverse, stemming from both state and non-state actors. Threats range from physical harm, such as abduction and theft, to more subtle forms of coercion and control imposed by the Taliban regime. In sum, this research highlights the significance of employing a vernacular security approach to unpack the complexities of security dynamics within authoritarian regimes like Taliban-controlled Afghanistan. By focusing on the lived experiences and narratives of non-elite ordinary individuals, the research offers an empirical contribution to security studies and enriches our understanding of security dynamics.

09:55-10:20

78719 | *Mirroring Hostile Discourse: The Construction of Hostility Between Israel and Iran*
Xiunv Xiao, Shanghai International Studies, China

Hostile discourse is an inevitable dimension in exploring the Israel-Iran antagonistic relationship. Thus, this study proposes the concept of "hostile discourse mirror" based on critical discourse theory. The hostile discourse mirror is a discourse field full of controversy. Both actors participate in and penetrate each other in the mirror around some basic discourses, trying to maintain themselves or destroy the identity and position of the other speaker. In response, the latter counterattacks with the help of similar symbols, forming a counter-discourse that deconstructs and delegitimizes the identity and representation of the other. The result is that, although the conflicting actors see themselves as fundamentally different from each other, their behavior exhibits a certain consistency and symmetry. For example, the symbolic signs initially used to construct legitimacy for an actor become a source of justification for the other side, and the actors to the conflict become, to some extent, mirror images of each other. When examining the long-standing debate in the Israel-Iran relationship, it can be observed that there are some fundamental discourses repeatedly mentioned. Taking the "Holocaust discourse" and the "Iranian nuclear discourse," which are of utmost concern to Israel and Iran, respectively, as examples, it illustrates how these two countries become trapped in the confines of a hostile discourse mirroring, leading to escalating conflictual behaviors.

10:20-10:45

81329 | *Sowing Peace Through Organic Farming for Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood in Conflict-Ridden Communities*
Grace Taruc, Mindanao State University, Philippines

This study determines the nexus between conflict, peace, food security, and sustainable livelihood. It is descriptive, qualitative research using a triangulation method such as key informant interview, focus group discussion, and participatory rural appraisal involving the Moro National Liberation Front and Moro Islamic Liberation Front rebel returnees- beneficiaries of the From Arms to Farms program in Kauswagan and neighboring communities in Lanao del Norte, Philippines. The program has a unique approach to peacebuilding and rebuilding communities in conflict from the Disarmament Demobilization Rehabilitation process due to its "no disarming" strategy and sustainable agriculture as a platform for sustainable peace and development. Thus, the program fights poverty through farms, not firearms. The institutionalization of organic farming by the local government has promoted community organizing, capacity building, peacebuilding, resource mobilization, and empowerment of local communities. Rebel returnees were provided with livelihood and support services, which resulted in improved family income and overall livelihoods. It also ensures a sufficient, nutritious food supply and available food choices for their families and community. It has encouraged continuous learning and knowledge sharing on sustainable agriculture and technology transfer. Rebel returnees were transformed into self-reliant and resilient farmer entrepreneurs and leaders by example in organic farming. The From Arms to Farms program has brought about positive transformations in the lives of rebel returnees, their families, and their communities. Food security and improved rural livelihoods in communities contribute to mitigating and preventing conflicts and securing sustainable peace and development.

10:45-11:10

79472 | *The Concept of "Terror-Trafficking" and the Continuum of Harm*
Haezreena Begum Abdul Hamid, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

The concept of 'terror-trafficking' depicts a distinct form of trafficking which encompasses the elements of trafficking for the purpose of exploiting an individual for the purpose of combat, suicide bombing, soldiering, labour, marriage, child-rearing, and other slavery-like practices. However, in Malaysia, victims of "terror-trafficking" (VTT) are not recognized as victims of trafficking (VOT), hence are not eligible for Protection Orders (PO) under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Migrant Smuggling Act 2007 (ATIPSOM). The PO provides protection, counselling, medication, and shelter for VOT. The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children 2000 (Palermo Protocol) also does not specifically include VTT in its definition of victims. Meanwhile, VTT who manage to escape from terrorist groups are at risk of being detained under the Security Offences (Special Measures) Act 2012 for a period of 28 days or more before being charged under the Malaysian Penal Code. Those who are not charged are expected to recover from their trauma and undergo the deradicalization programs sponsored by the state. For children born in terrorist-controlled areas, they may be categorized as stateless and will not be eligible to enrol in schools. To illuminate the victimization experiences faced by VTT which is akin to VOT, this research will adopt the theory of continuum of harm and conduct secondary analysis on studies carried out on former 'radicals' and victims. The research will conclude by suggesting a broader understanding of human trafficking and to include VTT in the victim protection framework in Malaysia.

11:25-12:40 | Room 603

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Cultural Demography

Session Chair: Zachary Neal

11:25-11:50

81278 | *Phenomenological Study of Private Actions in Public Transportation (Public Utility Jeepney)*
Raphael Dean Polinar, University of San Carlos, Philippines

Jeepney riding is an everyday experience of most working Filipinos. Despite being a common and ordinary occurrence, the reality of unrelated individuals coming together in a closed public vehicle is profound. Experiences with these Public Utility Jeepneys (PUJs) affect not only the individual but the whole community and the government. Issues in public transportation can be addressed not only through policies and/or actions from private or public institutions, but also through conscious actions of those using these PUJs. This paper will examine the actions of private individuals in these public spaces. The discussion is divided into three parts: Space, Senses, and Gender & Age. Under the discussion of Space is the individual's consciousness of how much one can temporarily own an area in the jeep. In Senses, the question of how much degree of sound, scent, and touch is permissible in this closed space. The consideration of surrendering one's seat to another is the main concern in final part, Gender & Age. The study hopes to reiterate that a conscious passenger brings about a better public experience.

11:50-12:15

81154 | *"I Did All I Could Do": Conceptualizing What Japanese Women Are Really Buying Through Freezing Their Eggs*
Sachiyo Yagi, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Switzerland

Egg freezing, an emerging form of assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs), allows women to postpone motherhood by freezing and preserving their oocytes. Whereas the technology has been marketed as offering women reproductive choices, it has also been criticized for its commercial narrative that sells hope and incites fear of regret. Despite such concerns, my ethnographic research suggests that egg freezers are not necessarily exploited by the fertility industries' marketing strategies but rather satisfied with their decision of undergoing egg freezing, finding it necessary and worth the cost. Based on the ethnographic accounts of egg freezers' experiences and narratives collected through interview research in Japan, this paper conceptually explores what they are buying through undergoing egg freezing. In discussing the gap between the publicly assumed role of egg freezing and how its users define and actually benefit from it, this paper aims to highlight underexplored aspect of the contemporary egg freezing experience and offer better understandings of social challenges and issues that women are facing today in negotiating their life course.

12:15-12:40

77585 | *Trends in the Prevalence of Childfree Adults in Japan by Gender, Marital Status, and Survey Question*
Zachary Neal, Michigan State University, United States
Jenna Watling Neal, Michigan State University, United States

The goal of this brief report is to estimate the prevalence of childfree adults in Japan in the 21st century. Childfree adults neither have nor want children, but it is unknown how common this family status is in Japan, or how its prevalence differs by gender, by marital status, over time, by question wording. 83 nationally representative estimates of the prevalence of childfree adults in Japan since 2000 are pooled using multi-level meta-regression to separately estimate prevalence by gender, marital status, year, and question type. The prevalence of childfree adults has increased since 2000, is higher among women and single people, and is higher when using 'expect' questions than 'want' or 'ideal' questions. Regardless of gender or marital status, being childfree has become more common in Japan, which has implications for efforts to address the country's demographic challenges.

12:55-14:35 | Room 603

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Gender

Session Chair: Mario Liong

12:55-13:20

81414 | *Meranaw Women as Mediators of Clan Feud in a Muslim Community in the Philippines*
Monalinda Doro, Mindanao State University-Main Campus, Philippines

This paper documents the role of Meranaw women of Lanao, on the island of Mindanao, Philippines in mediating conflicts. In one type of violent conflicts called rido (family or clan feud), women are able to handle more effectively and apply culturally acceptable solutions to end disputes in their own way and time, without resorting to use of legal methods to settle lethal differences. To most Meranaw, rido means violence and other forms of physical conflict. Interestingly, they consider it as a response, rather than an initiation, to violence. It is an act of vengeance carried out by members of a Meranaw family or clan to settle differences that have led to a dispute between two individuals, families or kinship group. This paper will discuss indigenous peacemaking practices of Meranaw based on the taritib agoigma (consensus and precedent). This type of law is applied to family feuds since the Shari'ah court in the Philippines does not cover criminal cases such as homicide or murder. The case-study-descriptive method will be used to demonstrate the unique and various strategies of indigenous way of resolving feuds among Meranaw women. The paper concludes that much can be learned from the role of women as pacifiers and mediators. For instance, the local government units at all levels can tap women as pacifiers of feuds as they are proven to have effectively resolved feuds.

13:20-13:45

81017 | *The Effect of Saudi Vision 2030 on Newspaper Editorial About Saudi Women: A Diachronic Multi-cultural Rhetorical Analysis*
Mashael Altamami, Princes Nourah Bony Abdulrahman University, Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia has been on the spotlight for the past decade and the position of Saudi women has gained international interest. After the announcement of Vision 2030 which drove the way to Saudi women empowerment and changed the position of Saudi women in Saudi Arabia and the world, many changes have been made in the nation policy. Did these changes influence the media perspective internationally? Media has a great influence on a nation's perspective, this study aims to investigate the views toward Saudi women from a Western and national perspective in English newspaper editorials. It is designed as a descriptive-analytic study through the lens of Contrastive Rhetoric analysis because it examines and describes differences and similarities in writing across cultures (Connor, 2003). In order to discover the changes in media content, this study will do a diachronic examination of newspapers that talk about Saudi women, by investigating articles about Saudi women pre and post the announcement of the Saudi Vision 2030. Each newspaper has their own agenda, therefore, the newspapers that will be investigated are one of the most influential newspapers in the West The New York Times and The Guardian and from a local perspective Arab News is chosen to see the difference in narrative. The aim is to discover if the views towards Saudi women has changed after all these policy changes, or they are still under scrutiny.

13:45-14:10

78546 | *Barbies on Board: Grievances in Unequal Gender Competition at Listed Companies – Evidence From China*
Anning Zhang, University of Macau, Macau
Jiwei Wu, University of Macau, Macau
Yuanyuan Zhang, University of Macau, Macau

This study investigates the experiences of female directors behind the corporate curtain, inspired by thought-provoking scenes of the boardroom in Barbie's latest film. Utilizing a socialist feminist lens, we leverage panel data spanning 2008-2018 to quantitatively assess whether reality reflects the cinematic portrayal of imbalanced board diversity. The regression analyses examine if greater gender diversity on boards ("More Barbies on Board") positively influences financial performance, while probing for subtle systemic biases against women leaders. The results suggest that the presence of female directors significantly enhances profitability and firm valuation, spotlighting women's unrecognized potential. However, women face disproportionately high education requirements despite qualifications showing no meaningful impact on outcomes. This imbalance signals lingering gender bias, even as female directors demonstrate productive contributions. By rigorously debunking assumptions and revealing obstacles, this study aims to reshape outdated perceptions of women's capabilities on and off screen.

14:10-14:35

79955 | *Sensitive Masculinity: Gendered Representation of Sensory Processing Sensitivity in Taiwan and Its Implication on Highly Sensitive Men*
Mario Liong, National Taipei University, Taiwan

In recent years, there has been much focus on the concept of "toxic masculinity" due to heightened concerns about sexism and sexual assault against women. Nevertheless, it has been shown that around 15-35% of males in the general population exhibit characteristics such as deep cognitive processing, emotional intensity, strong empathy, and sensitivity to sensory and internal stimuli. These individuals are referred to as highly sensitive males (HSM). The presence of highly sensitive features in males contradicts prevailing norms of masculinity, resulting in negative consequences such as diminished self-esteem and mental health challenges for HSM. Psychologists have observed that the high sensitivity attributes have significant value within society, as they contribute to the development of caring fathers, communicative partners, and empathetic peers. However, there has been a lack of study of the subordination and marginalization experienced by HSM. Drawing on textual analysis of online articles and discussion forums, this paper explores the understanding of sensory processing sensitivity (SPS) in Taiwanese society and its implications for HSM. The findings suggest that although there is little explicit stigma on HSM, the prevailing portrayal of SPS tends to associate it primarily with femininity. This paper discusses the possible implications of this gendered representation of highly sensitive individuals on HSM in relation to the various notions of masculinity in Taiwan.

14:50-16:30 | Room 603

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Arts Theory and Criticism

Session Chair: Victor Shin

14:50-15:15

78496 | *The Role of Museums and the Framing of "Art" During the Modernisation of Thailand*
Adulaya Hoontrakul, Tokyo University of the Arts, Japan

The curatorial practice has expanded and moved forward in many directions since the beginning of art display. Its developments have varied according to the audience, cultural discourse and political agenda. In the past 30 years, movements of decentralising art history and the curatorial have sparked different ways of seeing, one of them being through the lens of the colonised. As well as reframing local art knowledge, to decolonise current art knowledge is also a part of the growing discipline.

By looking at exhibition history through institutions such as museums, this paper aims to pinpoint the period of which the curatorial became a practice where its influence went beyond a private collection of master artwork and into the development of the social fabric. Through examples of curatorial decisions of public museums and exhibitions at its conception, the paper critically examines how both native and non-native objects and artworks are arranged within the context of the museums. The discussion is divided into sections of categorisation and separation, to concentrate on the common fundamentals found in curating and coloniality in Europe during the period of 17th to the 19th century. By exposing similarities in their conduct, it allowed for another argument to be made regarding the history of curation and thus the framing of "Art" during the modernisation of Thailand.

15:15-15:40

78548 | *Resonant Circuits: Dissecting Brutalism's Urban Politics and Aesthetics in Electroacoustic Dimensions*
Yiding Zhang, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, United Kingdom

This report delves into the intersection of brutalist architecture and electroacoustic music, revealing the urban political and aesthetic narratives embedded in these forms. Originating in the mid-20th century, brutalism is known for its raw materials, stark geometry and exposed concrete, creating a unique sensory and visual impact. Brutalism reflects not only architectural history and cultural context, but also the dynamics of urban political and social change. The report begins with an analysis of the evolution of brutalist architecture, particularly under the rise of neoliberalism and gentrification in urban areas. Because of the social value of its appearance and symbolism, Brutalism is often controversial and seen as a hotbed of social unrest and crime, while challenging traditional aesthetic norms. At the heart of the report is the interweaving of this architectural style with the field of electroacoustic music. By analyzing the works of Ryoji Ikeda, Aoki Takamasa, Zimoun and Pe Lang from the perspective of "sound-based Brutalism", we explore the electronic noise, mechanical rhythm and the originality of Sound materials in the works. Repeatability and how their adherence to minimalism resonated with the aesthetic characteristics of Brutalism. This interdisciplinary exploration aims to uncover the interplay between brutalist architecture and modern sound art, and their collective place in urban culture. Finally, the report argues that an in-depth exploration of the electroacoustic dimension can lead to a new understanding of the role of brutalism in contemporary urban politics and aesthetics, providing a new perspective on the multi-faceted interpretation of urban space.

15:40-16:05

80907 | *Cultural Politics and Arts Policy: The Case of Hong Kong's Cantonese Opera*
Victor Shin, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

This article reviews the arts policy implemented by the Hong Kong colonial government and the S.A.R. government before and after Hong Kong's retrocession to the People's Republic of China in 1997. It focuses on the government policies for Cantonese opera – a significant intangible cultural heritage (ICH) of the city. These policies have been revamped over the past two-and-a-half decades, with several earmarked subsidy schemes implemented to revive Cantonese opera in training, performance, and promotion. The paper offers a critical account of government's actions in the cultural field and examines their impact on the rejuvenation of Cantonese opera with reference to the practitioners' feedback on the art policies. The analysis draws on a theoretical framework that articulates the tensions between cultural politics and the art-versus-commerce dynamics, both of which are crucial to the effectiveness of arts policies for ICH.

09:30-11:10 | Room 604

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Teaching and Learning

Session Chair: Yun-Hsia Liang

09:30-09:55

81293 | *Experiential Learning Through Play and Science: Enhancing Science Process Skills in Early Childhood Teacher Students*
Yada Chosungnoen, Udon Thani Rajabhat University, Thailand

This study looks into the efficacy of experiential learning through play and science activities in building scientific process skills among early childhood teacher students. The research uses a four-step experiential learning model:

1. Situations/Interpretations: Engaging in play-based and science discovery activities.
2. Reflection: Asking questions to analyze activity outcomes.
3. Conceptualization: Synthesizing and solidifying knowledge of scientific process skills.
4. Application: Integrating acquired knowledge into everyday life or modifying it through repeated practice.

Specifically designed activities targeted various process skills, including observation, classification, communication, drawing conclusions, and making predictions. The results revealed positive outcomes:

- Early childhood teacher students demonstrated a good level of knowledge and understanding of scientific process skills.
- Their scientific practical fluency achieved a satisfactory level.
- This experiential learning approach proved beneficial for educators, fostering scientific curiosity and equipping them to organize effective science activities for early childhood development.

This research emphasizes the potential of play-based and science activities in equipping future educators with the necessary skills to nurture scientific exploration and discovery in young children.

09:55-10:20

75410 | *The Brain Gym Method to Enhance the Writing Skill of Elementary School Students in Indonesia*
Nuri Annisa, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
Dadang Sunendar, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
Mubiar Agustin, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Students in Indonesia experience problems in writing skills. Based on the study of PISA (2018), PIRLS (2015), TIMSS, EGRA USAID (2018), Ministry of Education and Culture (2016) shows that Indonesian students have quite low scores in writing skills so we need a method that can make students feel interested and challenged to write. Brain Gym is an intriguing technique to try out in order to develop this writing skill because it has been shown in numerous studies to be able to improve cognitive capacities, diverse skills, and motivation. The aim of this study was to compare students' writing abilities in experimental and control classes, to identify the profile of students' essay-writing abilities in primary schools, and to examine the learning process. A quasi experimental nonequivalent control group was utilized as the methodology. Two classes were the study's subjects. The results of a pretest and posttest on students' writing served as the research data collection method. The outcomes demonstrated that this approach had an impact on primary school kids' writing abilities. These results suggest that this approach should be applied to materials and lessons with longer time constraints.

10:20-10:45

77810 | *The Impact of Instructional Transition on Grade 4 Learners' Academic Engagement: Mother Tongue to English, South Africa*
Zine Njebedulana, Walter Sisulu University, South Africa
Shakespear Maliket Chiphambo, Walter Sisulu University, South Africa

This study explored the impact of English as the language of instruction on grade 4 learners' academic engagement. Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory underpinned this study. The study employed a qualitative approach guided by the case study design. Purposive sampling was used to select five learners from the cohort of 70 to participate in the semi-structured interviews and on the other hand all 70 learners were observed learning mathematics. The data were collected using semi-structured interviews and the observations. Thematic analysis was employed to analyse qualitative data. Learners were unable to: follow basic instructions in English, ask questions in English, communicate in English many used their mother tongue, discuss the task at hand using English, confidently answer mathematical questions in English, participate and engage in their small groups in English. In the classroom: the teachers mostly used code-switching, overcrowded classes, the teacher used banking method of teaching, the main resources were the chalkboard and chalk, more than two learners sharing a textbook. We, therefore, recommend: mathematics teacher to provide learners with extra language classes to prepare them for the complex mathematics concepts taught in grade 4, question papers to be set in both mother tongue and English so that learners who are not competent in English can gradually grasp the concepts and understand them better, mathematics lessons to be more practical than rote learning, learners to be given homework regularly, mathematics teacher to meet regularly and discuss how to deal with language issues in their classrooms.

10:45-11:10

79646 | *Differential Growth in Writing Quality of Students in Grade 1-2: Evidence from Longitudinal Study*
Yun-Hsia Liang, University of Taipei, Taiwan

Learning to write is an important process of children's literacy acquisition, but few studies used longitudinal designs to clarify the changes in various influencing factors on children's writing development. Therefore, this longitudinal study was to describe the changes in writing quality and the interplay among variables, and further examined the patterns of growth differences among writing development groups. Participants were 133 Taiwanese children, who took standardized tests including oral language expression, transcription, sentence construction, vocabulary size and writing performance at Grade 1 and 2. Results showed children's scores in writing production, different words, sentence complexity improved, and vocabulary size and transcription skills also increased significantly from Grade 1 to 2. However, language expression and sentence construction scores remained stable. Discriminant Analysis identified four developmental groups as good starters, explorers, slow writers, and struggling writers. ANOVA indicated good starters and explorers wrote more complex sentences with correct syntax structure than struggling and slow writers. Interestingly, there were no differences in the number of incorrect complex sentences among groups, suggesting good starters and explorers were willing to experiment with written expression and not afraid of making mistakes. Strugglers significantly suffered from the limited vocabulary size and lexical diversity. Notably, no significant differences emerged in oral language expression scores among the four groups. The correlations between oral expression and writing quality declined from Grade 1 to Grade 2. The findings may contribute to early writing instruction and discussion of developmental interplay between spoken and written language development.

11:25-12:40 | Room 604

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Virtual Reality in Social Sciences

Session Chair: Lok Fai Pun

11:25-11:50

79210 | *What You Read Is What You Learn: Following Different Types of Route Instructions*

Vanessa Joy Anacta, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

This exploratory work evaluated the type of route instruction participants find helpful during a wayfinding task in different real-world environments. Many people today depend on navigation applications to find an unfamiliar destination. However, some people may struggle when following only instructions (without the map) that contain precise information such as street names, distances, and cardinal directions like what is indicated in navigation apps, unlike human-generated instructions with more landmarks. In this study, a between-subject experiment design was conducted on adult participants unfamiliar with the study areas' routes. They were assessed for their familiarity and were randomly assigned to each site (a university campus and a park) with different spatial layouts. They received two types of instructions for a pre-defined route. One group first received the human-generated instructions and changed to machine-generated instructions in the second half of the route. After the wayfinding task, they were asked to draw a sketch map to assess their acquired knowledge. The results showed more deviations and stops when following machine-generated instructions, specifically in the park with a circular layout. The sketch maps showed what they learned along the route and revealed survey and route-like characteristics. The study suggests that the type of route instructions affects the wayfinding performance of people and what they learn in an unfamiliar environment. The paper contributes to studies that restructure machine-generated route instructions into nature-like instructions for humans to follow easily.

11:50-12:15

81261 | *UX Research on Chatbot-Guided Tours: A Case Study of the YunTech USR Exhibition*

Shi-Liang Chang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Wen-Huei Chou, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Chatbots have increasingly gained popularity in museums and exhibitions, enhancing visitors' self-guided tour experiences. Compared to traditional tours, chatbots offer more personalized interactions, providing a new version to the exhibition. This study, taking the YunTech Sustainable Expo as a case, explores whether visitors with varying levels of technological experience require more guided experiences on Chatbot-guide. Employing survey research through the Facebook Messenger platform to integrate chatbots, the sample consisted of visitors who have used Messenger and visited the exhibition. A total of 148 questionnaires were collected, analyzed descriptively, and subjected to t-tests. The reliability analysis of the questionnaire showed a Cronbach's alpha of 0.832, indicating high reliability and factor analysis revealed two main factors: satisfaction with effectiveness and interactive experience. The study found no significant difference in interactive experience and satisfaction between visitors with or without chatbot experience, indicating a consistent experience perception and no increased frustration due to lack of experience. The results also indicated that visitors were satisfied with the guided explanations and smooth operation provided by the chatbots. However, 46.5% of visitors desired more information, while 33.7% found the information to be sufficient, suggesting that information design needs to consider different versions of tour paths. It is recommended that chatbots be iteratively improved based on visitor feedback. Moreover, 33.6% of visitors preferred using chatbots, and 31.7% chose to explore the exhibition independently, indicating the need to offer diverse guiding options, making chatbots more inclusive and effective as guiding tools.

12:15-12:40

81044 | *STEAM Learning in VR for Cultural Heritage Promotion in Shek O, Hong Kong*

Lok Fai Pun, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Anthony Ying Him Fung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Chung-Shing Chan, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This research focuses on using a STEAM technique (VR website) to enhance the learning of cultural heritage in the example of Shek O, Hong Kong. This traditional Hong Kong village is culturally significant as a tourist spot and heritage site. The study involves 50 local secondary school students who played the VR website before visiting the location. The aim was to evaluate the effectiveness of the VR tool in terms of knowledge enrichment, attitudinal changes, and usability of the platform. Another 50 students only participated in the VR learning without visiting the site, acting as a control group for comparison. The two-sample t-test results show significant positive changes in the dimensions of knowledge and usability, while no significant difference was observed in attitudinal change. This finding suggests that playing VR can directly and positively impact user perception. Still, playing VR can significantly enhance the knowledge and usability of the platform through real-world practice. The study highlights the importance of practical experience in addition to virtual learning for cultural heritage and ecotourism promotion. The findings could inform future cultural heritage education and ecotourism promotion for adolescents.

12:55-14:35 | Room 604

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Technology in Teaching and Learning

Session Chair: Angeliki Kordoni

12:55-13:20

78242 | *Practice in a New Way: The Potential of Virtual Laboratory Games in Biochemistry*

Zahra Firdaus, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Jasmine Nurul Izza, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Siti Zubaidah, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Munzil Munzil, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

The use of computerized virtual simulations is increasingly common in education and training. Virtual labs provide a wide array of applications, particularly beneficial for schools lacking proper laboratory facilities. This has resulted in several Indonesian schools being unable to conduct practical experiments. As a consequence, the dissemination of biological material and students' comprehension of it have declined, especially in practical skills like testing food materials, crucial for enhancing hard skills. The introduction of a virtual laboratory serves as an effective, efficient, and cost-effective solution, leading to the creation of the 'Biochemistry Laboratory' as an online practicum game to rejuvenate technology-based learning. B-Lab was developed using the Lee and Owens (2004) methodology, including stages of assessment, design, development, implementation, and evaluation. It embraces a student-centered learning approach, illustrating concepts at different levels: symbolic level with reaction equations, macro level by showing material changes before and after reactions through interactive animations, and micro level with molecular motion animations depicting reaction processes. The media validation of B-Lab scored 95%, the material validation 100%, and the practicality test 93%. B-Lab represents a smart solution for various higher education institutions in Indonesia, aligning with the goals of the independent campus initiative.

13:20-13:45

77918 | *ICT Integration and Multiple Intelligences in PBL: English Achievement in Chinese Universities*

Jingye Luan, Malaya University, Malaysia

This study examines the integration of ICT and Multiple Intelligences theories within Project-Based Learning frameworks to address these challenges and improve English proficiency among Chinese undergraduates.

The primary research objective was to investigate the effects of integrating ICT and MI in PBL on English language achievement. The study focused on how these integrations influence student engagement, learning outcomes, and teaching methods, particularly catering to the diverse needs of Chinese university students. To achieve this, the research deployed a quasi-experimental design involving 60 undergraduates, divided into a treatment group and a control group. The treatment group experienced a 16-week online PBL intervention, tailored to their MI profiles, while the control group received regular classroom instruction. Contrary to initial hypotheses, the study found significant improvements in English language proficiency, motivation, and engagement in the treatment group. Quantitative data, collected through pre-post test observations and questionnaires, indicated that the integration of ICT and MI within PBL significantly moderated the effectiveness of PBL in enhancing English language achievement. This outcome highlights the substantial impact of ICT integration when effectively combined with MI in PBL, demonstrating a notable enhancement in language learning outcomes contrary to earlier beliefs. This study contributes to the existing literature by providing empirical evidence on the effectiveness of technology-enhanced, personalized PBL approaches in English language education. With the increasing prevalence of online education, these findings offer insights into pedagogical innovations that foster engagement, critical thinking, and language skills, responding to the diverse and evolving needs of students in the digital era.

13:45-14:10

81287 | *Enhancing Science Teacher Students' Communication Skills: The Effect of Model-Based Learning*

Chanchara Choomponla, Udon Thani Rajabhat University, Thailand

Jutharatana Klinkaewnarong, Udon Thani Rajabhat University, Thailand

Kanisorn Tonseenon, Udon Thani Rajabhat University, Thailand

Effective scientific communication plays an important role in capturing public attention and promoting scientific knowledge. Preparing future science teachers with these qualities is critical for fostering scientific understanding in their students. The purpose of this study is to study the effects of using models as a basis for organizing learning on the science communication skills of science teacher students. In this study, student science teachers participate in Model-Based Learning exercises meant to improve their communication abilities in a range of circumstances, such as communicating science concepts to varied audiences, creating engaging scientific presentations. Students' communication skills during class are evaluated. The study's findings revealed that science teacher students who used Model-Based Learning as a basis performed well in science communication. According to the findings of the scientific communication behavior observation, science teacher students demonstrate a wide range of clear, accurate, and engaging scientific communication behaviors.

14:10-14:35

80170 | *Performing in Digital Stages: Introducing Art and Tableaux Vivants in Language Classroom*

Angeliki Kordoni, Sorbonne University Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

This study is based on an action research project conducted with French foreign language students at Sorbonne University Abu Dhabi. It presents an innovative approach of language teaching, integrating art, online activities and the medium of tableaux vivants. This research is implemented to design meaningful pedagogy, to determine effectiveness of actions, to observe and collect data. The interdisciplinary theoretical framework of this presentation is based on studies focused on arts integration in classroom, informal online learning environments and collaborative media for language learning. Numerous art pieces were pre-determined and subjected to an analysis within the classroom setting. As an initial stage, students were tasked to conduct research within the university library to access pertinent literature and informational resources about the artworks and propose a brief presentation in class. They also engaged in storytelling, and crafted narratives of imaginative events that occurred before or following the scene. In the ultimate stage of the project, the students had to execute the painting in a live performance in class and to capture a video or a photo of their performance. The students disseminated their artistic creations across various social platforms such as TikTok and Instagram. The purpose of this experimental project was to improve current teaching approaches, to motivate students and to promote an engaging learning environment. The empirical results have demonstrated that the integration of art enhanced students' creativity, developed opportunities for self-expression and enabled students to improve their digital literacy and critical understanding of media consumption and production.

14:50-16:30 | Room 604

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Teacher's Capacity Development

Session Chair: Duangduen Bhanthumnavin

14:50-15:15

81283 | *Utilizing Storytelling Activities to Enhance Communication Skills and Creativity Thinking of Primary School Teacher Students*
Phongnimit Phongphinyo, Udon Thani Rajabhat University, Thailand

This study investigates the effectiveness of storytelling as a communication technique in the learning management process for primary school teacher students. It emphasizes the importance of storytelling in facilitating knowledge exchange, fostering shared understanding, and improving communication between teachers and students. The study aimed to develop and implement storytelling activities based on diverse elements like experiences, drawings, stories, and local wisdom. These activities were created through workshops that addressed effective storytelling strategies and story planning. The research used a workshop technique with a representative group of primary school teacher students. The workshops covered story planning, presentation design, and communication skills for effective storytelling. The results showed that the participants' comprehension of storytelling as a teaching tool had significantly improved. The primary school teacher students showed improved skills in creating captivating presentations and telling tales in a way that held the attention of the audience. Furthermore, the activities helped them gain confidence in delivering knowledge in an entertaining and compelling way. This study highlights the value of using storytelling exercises to give aspiring elementary school teachers the fundamental pedagogical and communication skills they need. The participants acquired useful information and useful skills to use storytelling as an effective teaching technique and to create engaging learning environments in their classrooms.

15:15-15:40

80472 | *Navigating New Norms: A Two-Year Follow-Up on Japan's Digital Native Evolution*
Daniel Mills, Ritsumeikan University, Japan
William Marshall, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

This presentation offers an updated examination of the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on educational technology adoption in Japan, building upon 2023 research. Despite Japan's perceived tech proficiency, its education sector historically lagged in digital integration. The pandemic accelerated digital transformation, challenging the slow pace of institutional change. Classes have now returned to face-to-face delivery, but technology from emergency remote teaching persists, with students increasingly bringing laptops and tablets to class, shifting from reliance on mobile phones. Though technology integration has brought benefits, challenges such as internet connectivity and software compatibility persist. To address these issues, institutions have implemented solutions such as providing students with laptops, Wi-Fi routers, and reliable Wi-Fi areas on campus. Furthermore, students now favor blended learning over face-to-face and online instruction and demonstrate improved awareness of data security and privacy issues. A quantitative survey, incorporating a modified ECAR Student Technology Survey, was administered to Japanese university students to gauge these changes. This session will present and compare survey results with prior research findings, providing insights into Japan's evolving educational technology landscape.

15:40-16:05

78115 | *Application of Lesson Study Using STAD-Infographic to Improve Learning Outcomes of Preservice Biology Teacher*
Fitrah Amalia Salim, University State of Malang, Indonesia
Rendy Francisco, State University of Malang, Indonesia
Ria Novita Ayu Komalasari, State University of Malang, Indonesia
Tri Agustina, State University of Malang, Indonesia
Ibrohim Ibrohim, State University of Malang, Indonesia
Herawati Susilo, State University of Malang, Indonesia

Learning outcomes are seen as results manifested in the form of competencies, encompassing knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes. These competencies are derived from the instructional processes and teaching methods, stemming from the content and individuals to be taught. Cognitive learning outcomes are changes obtained in the form of knowledge at the end of the learning process. One of strategy to improve learning outcomes is using a learning model and method like STAD through lesson study. Lesson study is a coaching training or the teaching profession that consists of three stages: planning (plan), implementation of learning (Do), and reflect (see). The aim of this study was to improve learning outcomes of preservice biology teachers. The research method used is Classroom Action Research combined with lesson study consisting of three cycles. The subject were 38 bachelor Students in the Department of Biology Education, Universitas Negeri Malang who took biology learning strategy course on February 2023. The research instrument were multiple choice test (pretest and posttest) and product assessment. The results of this study showed that there was an increase in learning outcomes using STAD through lesson study.

16:05-16:30

77130 | *Antecedents of Teaching Skill for Students' Psychological Enhancement in University Lecturers*
Duangduen L. Bhanthumnavin, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand
Duchduen E. Bhanthumnavin, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand

A widening gap between new academic knowledge in all areas and the habit of exploring and exploiting this precious information by students causes an alarm and need for urgent prevention. WHO's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require some objective achievements by the year 2030 and further. The responsibility has been enforced on university lecturers, in addition to ensuring higher education learning outcomes (HELO). Therefore, university instructors must be capable of inculcating important psychological characteristics and behavioral changes in the new generations. Thus, this study aimed at pinpointing the significant factors for additional teaching skills of instructors regardless of the area of study. University lecturers from various parts of Thailand with the total of 540 persons participated in this cross-sectional study. This study was based on interactionism model of behavior antecedents which covers psychological, situational factors, and their interactions. Most measuring instruments were summated rating with 10 or more items, each accompanied by a six-point rating scale. The respondents were volunteers who gave their written responses in a conference hall. By applying MRA to the data in the total sample, and in the subsamples, about 70 to 73 predictive percentages with 4 to 6 significant predictors were found. The major dependent variable was the instructor's teaching behavior for inculcating the psycho-moral strength for academic exploration and knowledge application. By performing ANOVA, three less active types of instructors of instructions were identified, together with three protective factors. Recommendations for further research and training are offered and welcomed.

09:30-11:10 | Room 605

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Comparative Sociology

Session Chair: Annie Rose Cadeliña

09:30-09:55

81345 | *Leave No Boys Left Behind: Unravelling the Determinants and Consequences of Child Marriage in Vietnam*
Nguyen Van Bao, KDI School of Public Policy and Management, South Korea

While research on child marriage has predominantly focused on females, there is a significant gap in understanding the experiences of men, particularly child grooms. This study aims to address this gap by investigating the determinants and consequences of child marriage among both genders in Vietnam. Utilising Cox proportional hazards regression models and logistic regression analyses on nationally representative data, the study examines socio-economic factors associated with child marriage and its impacts on early parenthood, attitudes towards domestic violence and HIV-infected individuals, and perceptions of life improvement. The findings highlight that higher levels of education, particularly up to upper secondary levels, significantly reduce the likelihood of child marriage for both genders. Moreover, the study underscores significant variations in child marriage prevalence among different ethnic minorities, notably the Hmong population. Notable associations between child marriage and early parenthood are observed among both boys and girls. Furthermore, child brides are more likely to hold discriminatory beliefs about domestic violence and HIV-infected individuals compared to those marrying later. In contrast, child grooms exhibit a higher likelihood of feeling ashamed when living with HIV-infected individuals. The results of this study provide political implications by suggesting comprehensive policies that account for variations. These policies can lead to more effective and targeted interventions, fostering an environment that safeguards the well-being and rights of all children.

09:55-10:20

80111 | *Life Histories of Young People Who Have Participated in Organized Crime Groups from a Sociological Perspective*
Teresa Navarrete, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico

Criminal organizations have a significant impact on economies, politics, social structures, norms, and community relationships. They infiltrate communities, even at the family level, becoming a daily occurrence for many young Mexicans. Problem: The criminal careers of youth often begin early, involving drug use and sales, although drug sales are just one facet of organized crime's illegal activities. Common crimes are linked to organized crime but are often treated as isolated incidents rather than part of a broader pattern. Background: Much research focuses on risk factors, often stigmatizing youth and pigeonholing poverty as the main cause of their involvement in organized crime. This research delves into the motivations and circumstances driving their participation, recognizing each individual's complexity. Methods: Data collection used the snowball technique, conducting 10 interviews with 7 men and 3 women. Of the men, 6 were in social reintegration, having been released from prison within 6 months, and only one had no prior prison experience. The 3 women had never been incarcerated. Qualitative data from their life stories was analyzed using Atlas.Ti software. Results: This study, using Socioanalysis Theory and a biographical retrospective approach, identified factors leading young people to join organized crime and how they were recruited, identifying gender differences. Overcoming numerous challenges, particularly in gaining access to youth participants and building trust to share their experience of illicit activities. This qualitative study contributes to understanding motivations, circumstances and factors driving organized crime involvement.

10:20-10:45

81300 | *Development and Validation of Severity of Clan Feud Scale (SAFE) Among Meranaw Women in Lanao Del Sur*
Annie Rose Cadeliña, Mindanao State University, Philippines
Josefina Tabudlong, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines

The study aimed to develop and validate a Severity of Clan Feud Scale (SAFE) to assess the intensity of rido (clan feuds) among Meranaw women. The scale comprised 31 items focusing on Significance, Aggression, Frequency, and Escalation (SAFE) dimensions. A sample of 89 Meranaw women affected by clan feuds participated, selected through snowball and purposive sampling methods. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was employed to validate the scale's reliability and validity. The final SAFE scale retained 14 items across the four dimensions, demonstrating good construct validity through CFA measures. Model-fit indices (CMIN/df, IFI, CFI, TLI, RMR, SRMR, RMSEA, PCLOSE, PNFI, and PGFI) aligned with established acceptance levels. The four-factor model exhibited a favorable fit for the data, meeting accepted thresholds. Construct reliability, evaluated via Cronbach's alpha ($\alpha > 0.70$) and composite reliabilities (CR > 0.70), exceeded the recommended levels, affirming the scale's internal consistency. Convergent validity, assessed using Average Variance Extracted (AVE), surpassed the threshold value of 0.50, ensuring the scale's coherence. Discriminant validity was confirmed through Fornell and Larcker Criterion and Heterotrait-Monotrait (HTMT) Ratio analyses. Square root AVE values exceeded inter-construct correlations, satisfying the Fornell and Larcker Criterion. Additionally, all HTMT ratios fell below the threshold of .90, supporting the scale's ability to distinguish between constructs. In summary, the developed SAFE scale for assessing clan feud severity among Meranaw women demonstrated reliability, validity, and discriminant power, thus serving as a valuable tool for researchers and practitioners in understanding and addressing this societal issue.

10:45-11:10

79920 | *Power, System, and Social Action: Reflections on Social Theory*
Cinzia Cilento, Vanvitelli University, Italy

The social actor can be located on the fringes of a system, distant from the centre and close to the boundaries that distinguish the system from the external environment or other systems, delineating a status of marginalisation. When discriminated, on the other hand, it is plausible to locate the social actor within the system as long as he is included in a sub-system, a boundary that substantiates the discriminatory action. A further dimension is embodied where a hexis formation is revealed, whereby the system deposits reference practices in the social actor's bodily nature, making the individual a nuclear part of the system through a culture somatization. If, on the other hand, the social actor is stigmatised, he is outside the system enclosing within himself "the other", and in experiencing the limits he rediscovers the doorway that distinguishes an inside from an outside. Through the proposed model, this contribution aims to investigate the possible orientations of social action within the processes of interaction between individual and system, as well as social forms and spatial structures. Moreover, the analysis aims to focus on the power relations between the actor and the system understood as a political dimension while investigating how phenomena such as stigmatization and insecurity can arise from exercises of power carried out by a state viewed as a system orientated towards the placement of the social actor in one of the four above-mentioned spatial dimensions.

11:25-12:40 | Room 605

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Psychology and Social Psychology

Session Chair: Duchduen Bhanthumnavin

11:25-11:50

78823 | *The Effectiveness of Stress Management Training Program for Mothers of Children with ADHD in Indonesia*

Iriani Indri Hapsari, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

Fitri Lestari, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

Adhissa Qonita, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. Children with ADHD have a variety of academic and social issues that impact their ability to be adaptable at home, school, and in their surroundings. Furthermore, discrimination and negative stigma against children and parents are still widely accepted, causing parents, particularly mothers, who are the primary caregivers of children at home, to feel stressed, resulting in less optimal parenting of children. Because it is still in the COVID-19 adaptation period from pandemic to endemic, this study is delivered online. This study's participants were mothers of children with ADHD, with a total of 10 mothers. The experimental research method was used, along with a nonrandomized control group pretest-posttest design. Stress management training program developed by researcher for minimize stress level in mother of children ADHD. The results revealed a p value = 0.02 (alpha value = < 0.05) difference between the experimental and control groups. As a result, the stress management training provided is effective in lowering stress levels in mothers of children with ADHD.

11:50-12:15

80171 | *Psychological Distress and Related Factors Among Parents Having Children With Cleft Lip and Palate Disorder: Evidence From Sri Lanka*

Aruni Senavirathne, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

Prasanna Jayasekara, Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka

Background: This study investigates the psychological distress (PPD) experienced by parents of children with cleft lip and palate disorders in Sri Lanka. The challenges associated with societal perceptions, medical interventions, and emotional impact on both parents and the affected child are explored. The research aims to assess PPD prevalence and associated factors, emphasizing the need for tailored support systems in the Sri Lankan context.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study was conducted at the Dental Hospital, Peradeniya, the largest dental hospital in Sri Lanka. PPD was measured using the General Health Questionnaire-30 (GHQ-30). Data on cleft site and associated disabilities were collected from clinical records. Chi-square and multivariate logistic regression were employed for data analysis.

Results: From 384 parents revealed a 34% prevalence of PPD. Chi-square analysis identified significant associations with the child's age, family income, family structure, prior knowledge on cleft lip and palate disorders (CLPD), cleft site, and associated disabilities.

Multivariate logistic regression highlighted that the child's age, family structure, cleft of the hard and soft palate, feeding difficulties, and speech problems were significant predictors of PPD.

Conclusion: This study contributes valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of PPD among parents of children with cleft lip and palate disorders in Sri Lanka, emphasizing the necessity for targeted interventions to enhance parental well-being in the face of these challenges.

12:15-12:40

77109 | *Psycho-Social Antecedents of Goal Setting and Self-Control of Thai University Students*

Duchduen Bhanthumnavin, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand

One of the most important characteristics to increase competitive ability in undergraduate students after post COVID-19 era is goal setting and self-control. This correlational study aimed to investigate the influence of psycho-social antecedents on goal setting and self-control in 550 Thai university students. Results from multiple regression analysis revealed that the important predictors of this characteristic were reasoning ability, psychological immunity, attitudes toward competition, core self-evaluation, and family nurture which yielded 54.28 predictive percentage in the total sample. Moreover, the analysis identified three at-risk groups, namely, male students, low-GPA students, and students with siblings. Discussion and implications in general and for specific purposes for the at-risk groups were offered.

12:55-14:35 | Room 605

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Mental Health and Psychology in Education

Session Chair: Alberto De Melo Albuquerque

12:55-13:20

81294 | *The Development of Student Mental Health Support System, Udonthani Rajabhat University, Thailand*
Matthaneeya Kaykeaw, Udon Thani Rajabhat University, Thailand
Achara Jinvong, Udon Thani Rajabhat University, Thailand

The mental health problem is one of the most important health problems in adolescence in Thailand. The number of mental health patients has doubled in 6 years, rising from 1.3 millions in 2015 to 2.3 millions in 2021. Data from mental health assessment of first-year students at Udonthani Rajabhat University, utilizing the MENTAL HEALTH CHECK IN questionnaire developed by the Department of Mental Health MOPH, indicated that 42.2% were in moderate to high-stress levels, 37.4% were at risk of depression, 4.8% displayed moderate depressive symptoms, and 1.3% had severe depression, 6.4% were at low risk, 2.5% at moderate risk, and 1.6% at high risk of suicidal. UDRU has established a student mental health support system. This initiative involves 1) screening and surveillance of mental health status among students 2) stakeholders and network analysis within and outside the university 3) collecting on data analysis, then used these data for planning operations. 4) Set up the mental health care center named "UDRU Care Plus" as a Consultation Center to coordinate cooperation among all faculties. 5) developed healthy public policies to address on mental health issues within the university. Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) have been signed with Mental Health Center 8 for academic collaboration and with Udon Thani Hospital to link referral systems for severe cases. The outcomes include implementing a monitoring system for the mental health of students, screening and monitoring 2,231 students, providing counseling to at-risk individuals, developing the capabilities of 30 advising professors, establishing a youth counseling network with 70 members, and a collaboration project.

13:20-13:45

80995 | *Cyber Victimization, Cognitive Reappraisal and Psychological Well-being*
Angel Nga Man Leung, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Cyberbullying can occur at any time from any location, making it seem inescapable for some victims. A recent meta-analysis indicated that between 14% and 58% of adolescents in 11 countries/regions had experienced cyber victimization (i.e., being cyberbullied; Zhu et al., 2021). Emotion regulation, a strategy through which individuals manage their emotional responses to stress (Gross, 1999), can be effective in dealing with such experiences. Cognitive reappraisal, a method of reinterpreting the emotional significance and impact of a situation, has been suggested in several studies as one of the most effective emotion regulation strategies for handling negative life events or stress. However, few studies have explored how cognitive reappraisal may mediate the effects of cyber victimization on psychological well-being. The current study aimed to address this gap. A total of 303 college students completed a questionnaire assessing their past experiences with cyber victimization, use of emotion regulation strategies, and life satisfaction (a measure of psychological well-being). The results indicated a significant negative association between past cyber victimization and cognitive reappraisal, and a significant positive association between cognitive reappraisal and life satisfaction. Additionally, cognitive reappraisal significantly mediated the relationship between past cyber victimization and life satisfaction. These findings will guide future research and interventions, highlighting the role of cognitive reappraisal as a potential method for mitigating the negative impacts of cyber victimization.

13:45-14:10

78634 | *Decoding Campus Bullying: A Systematic Analysis of Chinese Judicial Verdicts*
Feng-Shuo Chang, Guangdong University of Petrochemical Technology, China
Qingqing Yu, Guangdong University of Petrochemical Technology, China

Revealing instances of campus bullying or violence and determining legal responsibility often pose significant challenges, marked by controversy. This study employs text analysis, correlation analysis, and T-test to systematically analyze 97 Chinese judicial verdicts related to campus bullying, covering the period from November 28, 2012, to September 28, 2022. The analysis elucidates the legal intricacies of campus bullying, focusing on school supervision, bullying characteristics (including timing, location, methods), legal entity delineation, and the substantial psychological impact on victims. The research findings underscore that when such bullying cases occur within school premises during regular hours, schools are commonly considered one of the primary entities bearing responsibility, with dormitories emerging as frequent locations. In cases of persistent bullying, diversity is observed in both the locations and methods of the incidents. Furthermore, the study indicates that various means of bullying result in tangible psychological harm to victims, with verbal bullying, in particular, having profound and lasting effects. Emphasizing individual safety during extracurricular hours and in dormitory spaces is crucial. We anticipate these findings will inform effective strategies against such bullying cases, benefiting educational institutions, societal systems, and stakeholders.

14:10-14:35

81091 | *Unveiling Power: Exploring the Role of Humor in Student Bullying Across Cultures*
Alberto De Melo Albuquerque, Yamanashi Gakuin University, Japan

Bullying is a global educational concern, transcending cultural boundaries and significantly impacting student mental health. This behavior involves physical aggression and utilizes language and communication as instruments of power. The complexity of bullying is further nuanced when humor is introduced as both a weapon for bullies and a shield for victims. This presentation proposes to delve into the under-researched area of humor's role in bullying, with a specific focus on Japan and Brazil—countries with notably high incidences of bullying. The study leverages retrospective online questionnaires to gather data from Japanese university students and Brazilian high school students. It explores their personal bullying experiences and their perception of humor's role within them, set against the backdrop of their distinct sociocultural landscapes. Preliminary findings suggest significant parallels in the bullying dynamics of both nations, despite their diverse cultural frameworks. This presentation will discuss the imperative of effectively dissecting bullying through a communicative lens to disrupt its cycle. By examining the communicative underpinnings of bullying, we can move beyond mere suppression of bullying behaviors to a transformative approach that addresses the foundational communication patterns. The ultimate goal is to inform and shape interventions that cultivate an educational ethos of respect, inclusivity, and kindness, thus catering to the multifaceted needs of a diverse student population. This presentation aims to foster wide-reaching strategies for anti-bullying and educational policies.

14:50-16:30 | Room 605

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Psychology and Social Psychology

Session Chair: Samita Sharma

14:50-15:15

80542 | *Unveiling Predictors of Fear of Missing Out (FOMO) Among Emerging Adults: The Impact of Forgiveness and State Humility*

Maria Kristina S. Alfonso, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

Mary Grace B. Reyno, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

Bernadette C. Ilao, University of the Philippines-Diliman; Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

Tricia G. Yambao, San Beda University, Philippines

As the world grappled with the COVID-19 pandemic, emerging adults, who were forced to adapt and navigate the uncertain waters, faced unprecedented challenges. Understanding psychological constructs like Fear of Missing Out (FOMO) became crucial in acquiring important knowledge to aid their well-being. A study was conducted to investigate the roles of forgiveness and humility in shaping FOMO perceptions among 714 emerging adults. It utilized an online survey given to students at a local private university during the pandemic. Employing regression analysis, findings reveal that forgiveness served as a significant negative predictor ($-0.135, p = 0.004$), while state humility emerged as a significant positive predictor ($0.067, p = 0.029$) of FOMO. The model accounts for 1.8% of the variance in FOMO (R Square = 0.018), indicating a modest yet statistically significant impact. The research aimed to contribute to a broader understanding of the socio-psychological impact of forgiveness, humility, and FOMO during times of global uncertainty. The insights from this study can provide valuable implications for mental health interventions and support strategies for emerging adults facing volatile and erratic situations, such as COVID-19.

15:15-15:40

80169 | *Unraveling the Tapestry of Language: A Comprehensive Review on Primary Progressive Aphasia and Its Evolving Dimensions*

Samita Sharma, Amity University, India

Kevin Benjamin, Chandigarh University, India

Nidhi Chauhan, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, India

Akhilesh Sharma, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, India

Primary Progressive Aphasia (PPA) is a form of dementia characterized by gradual linguistic decline while preserving other cognitive functions until later stages. This review outlines PPA's distinct symptoms, diagnostic criteria, and neuroanatomical dysfunction, emphasizing its differentiation from other language disorders and neurodegenerative conditions. PPA presents in three main patterns: progressive non-fluent aphasia (PNFA), semantic dementia, and logogenic progressive aphasia (LPA). Diagnostic criteria stress a steady decline in language function over two years with intact premorbid language abilities. Neuroanatomical dysfunction primarily affects language processing areas like Broca's and Wernicke's areas, leading to symptoms such as anomia and agrammatism. For instance, a patient with semantic dementia may fluently describe a picture using rich and descriptive language, while a patient with progressive non-fluent aphasia may struggle to produce grammatically accurate sentences and may speak in short, broken phrases. PPA significantly impacts patients' quality of life and caregiver burden. Communication difficulties, social isolation, and daily functioning challenges contribute to frustration and isolation. Caregivers face complexities in support provision and managing patients' needs. Speech therapy and Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) systems, such as picture boards and speech-generating devices, helps improve interaction and autonomy. Caregiver support programs offer vital assistance, reducing burden and enhancing overall well-being for both patients and caregivers. In conclusion, understanding PPA's unique features and its impact on patients and caregivers is vital for effective care provision. Tailored interventions and support strategies can improve well-being and overall quality of life for individuals with PPA.

15:40-16:05

81019 | *Mystical Participation: An Exploration of the Metaphysical Properties of Human Emotions in the Rasa Theory of Natyashastra*

Arun Joseph Chakkalakkal, KU Leuven, Belgium

The last two decades have witnessed many scholarships on human emotions from different perspectives: scientific, philosophical, psychological, physiological, and theological etc. Nevertheless, these studies show that human emotions are challenging to comprehend and mysterious in different ways. One of the reasons for this mystical nature of emotion and incomprehensiveness is its inherent capacity to transcend oneself to a higher realm. Interestingly, the 'Rasa' theory in the 'Natyashastra' of Bharata Muni, an Indian epic of 'dramaturgy' of performing arts, clearly identifies different categories of human emotions and gives proper instructions to uplift them through performing art. 'Rasa' theory disseminates emotions from the 'ahamkara' (ego) and identifies them as channels between the 'ahamkara' and the 'atman' (true nature of self). 'Rasa' theory is not merely a manual with instructions for performing artists. It also deals with the philosophical and spiritual dimensions of emotions and shows ways to transcend them to a different realm. The goal of 'Rasa' theory is not to entertain the spectators but to transcend them by elevating the metaphysical properties of human emotions. This paper explores how 'Rasa' theory identifies the metaphysical properties of human emotions and the dynamism of transcending them to give the spectator some glimpses of bliss. A critical analysis of the 'Natyashastra' in general and the 'Rasa' Theory, in particular, will be conducted to understand the dynamism of the mystical participation of human emotions in the higher realms.

16:05-16:30

79547 | *The Role of "KENALI" (Mental Health Literacy) Board Game in Increasing Mental Health Literacy Among Adolescents in Rural Areas*

Irma Rosalindaa, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

Iriani Indri Hapsari, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

Anggi Mayangsari, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

Mental health in adolescents needs to be a concern considering that cases of mental disorders and suicide in adolescents are increasing due to the lack of mental health literacy, including in rural areas. This research aims to increase mental health literacy among teenagers in one of the villages in Indonesia by using an educational game called "Kenali (Mental Health Literacy)" Board Game. The respondents of this research were teenagers with a total of 29 respondents. This research uses the prepost within group design method. This research uses a mental health literacy scale using the Mental Health Literacy Scale (MHLS). Data analysis used the dependent sample t-test. The results of this study showed that there was no significant difference between the pre and post test, however, the average pre-test score of 98.76 increased in the post-test to 101.38 (based on the paired samples statistics table). This shows that Basically there is an increase in Get to know mental health literacy with KENALI Board Game, but the difference is not yet significant due to various factors, including the participants' still lack of knowledge, the need to increase the duration and intensity of the experiment to better understand the mental health literacy content in the board game.

09:30-11:10 | Room 607

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Teaching and Learning Experiences

Session Chair: Yun-Ting Huang

09:30-09:55

81121 | *Game-Based Learning Model Using Augmented Reality Technology to Promote Creative Problem Solving*
Naphatsanan Suwannawong, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Thailand
Sirimonpak Suwannakhun, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Thailand

Game-based Learning Model Using Augmented Reality Technology are educational approaches that help develop knowledge, stimulate interest and participation in learning to promote creative problem solving through an engaging and effective learning experience. The objectives of this research are: 1) To develop Game-based Learning Model Using Augmented Reality Technology to promote Creative Problem Solving 2) To evaluate the quality of Game-based Learning Model Using Augmented Reality Technology to promote Creative Problem Solving 3) To assess the satisfaction of the sample with Game-based Learning Model Using Augmented Reality Technology to promote Creative Problem Solving. The sample group consisted of 50 undergraduate students in the Bachelor of Science program, Applied Computer Science-Multimedia by voluntary selection method. The research tool consists of 1) Game-based Learning Model Using Augmented Reality Technology to promote Creative Problem Solving. 2) Quality assessment of Game-based Learning Model Using Augmented Reality Technology to promote Creative Problem Solving. 3) Assessment of satisfaction with Game-based Learning Model Using Augmented Reality Technology to promote Creative Problem Solving. The results of the research found that the overall quality of the media is at a very good level and satisfaction is at the highest level. This model not only imbues the learning process with elements of enjoyment and challenge but also underscores the cultivation of critical skills essential for adaptability across diverse situations. Moreover, it facilitates the development of innovation and creativity requisite in the face of a dynamically evolving world.

09:55-10:20

79653 | *Engaging Flipbook Bulletin Learning Resources for the Kidney Excretory System to Enhance Students' Cognitive Learning Outcomes and Critical Thinking Capabilities*
Megah Apriliana, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Education in Indonesia currently uses the 2013 Curriculum, which uses the Scientific Approach. A scientific approach is one in which there are activities of observing, questioning, collecting data, associating, and communicating. Curriculum 2013 emphasizes the learning process of 21st century life skills, one of which is critical thinking skills. Indicators of critical thinking refer to Greenstein (2012). The development of interactive flipbook learning media was carried out in class XI high school subjects of the excretory system using the Lee and Owens Research and Development model. The development of interactive flipbook bulletin learning media obtained validation results by media experts, who obtained a value of 87.5%, indicating that the media is included in the category as very valid and suitable for use. The results of material expert validation, obtained at a value of 91.25%, indicate that the media is very valid and feasible to use. The results of validation by field practitioners, which obtained a value of 96.67%, indicate that the media is included in the category as very valid and feasible to use. Practical results obtained a value of 92.01%. The value of effectiveness and critical thinking skills analyzed using n-gain for cognitive learning outcomes obtained a value of 0.71, including the high category, and critical thinking skills obtained a value of 0.68, including the medium category. Based on these results, the interactive flipbook bulletin learning medium can be said to be effective and can be used in the learning process.

10:20-10:45

76321 | *How Urgent is Physics Sensemaking for Indonesian High School Students? A Literature Review*
Annisa Maya Sari, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia
Endang Purwaningsih, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia
Khusaini Khusaini, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Learning physics requires sensemaking as the basis of building new knowledge and understanding the material. Teachers who emphasize students' physics sensemaking in high school influence students' interest in physics majors. This study provides a systematic literature review to analyze how physics sensemaking has become a concern anywhere, especially in Indonesia. A total of 60 journal articles and conference papers published within the last decade (2013 until 2023) in English and Indonesian were compiled with the review criteria and analyzed using Scopus, Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), Scimago Journal & Country Rank (SJR), Google Scholar, and American Institute of Physics Conference Proceedings (AIP) database. Most studies have found that physics sensemaking generates a bridge between students' understanding and explanations to resolve inconsistencies in their knowledge. However, most studies focus on physics sensemaking among university students outside Indonesia. Over the past few years, the number of enthusiasts majoring in physics at universities in Indonesia has decreased. Unfortunately, physics, one of the fundamental natural science disciplines, is a source of scientific and technological innovation. Analyzing a deeper understanding of the sensemaking process in physics among Indonesian high school students requires further research.

10:45-11:10

80383 | *Study on the Influencing Factors of Medical Students' Learning Concentration, Course Attendance, and Learning Engagement*
Yun-Ting Huang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

The significance of medical students' learning concentration, course attendance, and learning engagement in the educational milieu of medical training is paramount. Research has consistently shown that these factors significantly influence the effectiveness of medical education and the subsequent competence of healthcare professionals (Christenson et al., 2011; Dewhurst et al., 2016; Subramaniam et al., 2019). Without adequate concentration, medical students may struggle to grasp intricate concepts and apply them in clinical scenarios, potentially hindering their ability to develop proficient clinical reasoning skills (Cook et al., 2018). Also, regular attendance ensures exposure to a structured curriculum, providing students with a comprehensive foundation in medical sciences and clinical practice (Subramaniam et al., 2019). Otherwise, actively participating in discussions, asking questions, and seeking clarification contribute to a more profound engagement with the subject matter (Hwang & Kim, 2015). Despite the growing interest in the field of student's learning engagement, medical education research in this area is still fragmented. The study analyzed the data in school of medicine in C University in 2023 by qualitative methods. Participants were asked to complete the learning process interview. The results of the present study indicated that the influencing factors of medical students' learning concentration and learning engagement are "Teacher's Sense of Humor", "Course Enjoyability Level" and "Teacher's Level of Concern for Students"; the influencing factors of medical students' course attendance are "Avoiding Failure", "Course Value", "Historical Course Evaluations", and "Personal Fatigue Level". Based on the findings, the implications and suggestions for medical education and future research were discussed.

11:25-12:40 | Room 607

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Education and Teacher Development

Session Chair: Mikio Brooks

11:25-11:50

81083 | *Development of The Happy Teacher Module: Adapt to a Positive Psychological Approach In the School Context*

Cahaya Afriani Napitupulu, University of Palangka Raya, Indonesia

Elisabeth Fransisca Saragi Sitio, University of Palangka Raya, Indonesia

Rinto Alexander, University of Palangka Raya, Indonesia

Early childhood teachers have an important strategic role in developing children's golden age. Teachers with psychological well-being will be able to develop the well-being of students as well. Psychological well-being is the main function of education to maximize the growth of teachers and students. On the other side, teachers' duties and responsibilities at school cause stress easily. In this case, the "Happy Teacher" module was developed containing approaches, materials and guidelines adapted from Positive Psychology studies aimed at promoting psychological well-being in the school context. This module was developed based on literature studies and preliminary studies on the needs of early childhood education teachers in Palangka Raya, Indonesia. Module development includes preliminary studies, planning, initial product development, validation testing, revision of validation results, initial module trials, initial module revisions, field trials, final module refinement and dissemination. This research method using Research and Development approach to model ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation). The Eligibility of this module was assessed by three experts, namely content, design and language. The results of this research show the Eligible Category for module content validation (78%), as well as the Very Eligible category for design validation (87%), language validation (86%), initial module trials (80.58%), and field trials (86%). The module was also assessed by thirty teachers and obtained a percentage of 84.39% in the very Eligible Category. The "Happy Teacher" module is expected to provide practical guidance for the psychological well-being of Early Childhood Education teachers.

11:50-12:15

79549 | *Preschoolers: Behavior Problems and Their Parenting Styles Experiences*

Sansanee Sutthi, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Pataporn Sukontamarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Children possess unique temperaments, and caregivers utilize various child-rearing methods. Behavioral outcomes are in turn influenced by the adopted parenting styles. In Thailand, amidst the global trend toward livable cities, parents retain legal authority to punish their children. This study aimed to investigate the association between parenting styles and child behavior problems in Thailand, a society that persists in beliefs about punishment measures for disciplining children. The Thailand Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019 (MICS6/2019) data were used to investigate the association between parenting styles and behavioral problems in a sample of 5,345 preschool children aged 3–4. This investigation utilized a probit regression model. Separate regressions were conducted for three behavioral problems, namely Inattention, Aggression, and Inability to get along. The results indicated that children exhibited behavior problems, with the most prevalent problem being inattention and aggression. Three of five parenting styles were significantly associated with behavior problem outcomes, particularly aggression. Predicted probabilities showed a strong association between neglectful parenting styles and aggression compared to authoritative parenting style. Child and caregiver characteristics, book quantity, residential location, economic status, household structures, and ethnicity were significantly associated with two of three problems. Conclusion: The influence of parenting styles on children's behavior is substantial; children victimized by any form of violence, particularly with neglectful parenting, are associated with an escalation in aggressive problem. Prioritizing the eradication of child abuse not only addresses the issue of child behavioral problems directly but also enhances the overall well-being of children.

12:15-12:40

81256 | *Reasonable Accommodation for Students with Disabilities in Japan: A Language Program Administrator's Guide*

Mikio Brooks, Asia University, Japan

Starting in April 2024, Japan will mandate that companies offer essential services and infrastructure to support individuals with disabilities. This decree will involve implementing features like having sloped access points for wheelchairs, ensuring information accessibility, and making necessary modifications to ensure equal access to educational opportunities. The Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities was amended in May 2021. It will apply to all public organizations, private companies, and even higher education institutions, requiring these entities to provide reasonable accommodation if an individual with a disability makes a specific request. The Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) has reported a steady increase in the number of students with disabilities (SWDs) that are enrolled in tertiary institutions each year, with data from 2022 revealing that approximately 1.53% of the total student population to be SWDs while in 2006, it was listed at 0.16%. In light of this shifting paradigm, language educators and program administrators at Japanese tertiary institutions will continue to face the challenge of providing tailored support systems for these students. This paper aims to provide language practitioners—especially those in an administrative role—with a practical framework for effectively accommodating students with disabilities to meet their specific needs and provide guidance to the instructors in charge of service learning. It will explore the concept of reasonable accommodation regarding legal obligations and highlight critical areas that must be addressed to ensure adequate support to create an inclusive and accessible learning environment.

12:55-14:35 | Room 607

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Comparative Studies on Health

Session Chair: Hifni Alifahmi

12:55-13:20

80115 | *Globalization and Health: Evidence from International Trading Networks*

Ho Cheuk Yin, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Zhejun Liu, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This paper investigates the effects of globalization on health from the perspective of trading networks. The paper employs multiple regression analysis with data on bilateral trade flows for 158 countries. Estimation results show that an increase in the number of trading partners is harmful to public health. Suppose there is an increase of 10 exporter countries, there will be a decrease of 3 years of life expectancy, an increase of 31 child deaths out of 1,000 children, an increase of 2.4 deaths out of 1,000 people, and an increase of 1 HIV-infected case out of 1,000 uninfected people for the home country. This paper makes three contributions to the literature. First, unlike the literature that measures globalization using the trade share, import competition, trade policies, and the globalization index, this paper uses the number of trading partners (size of trading networks) as a new measure and then estimates its effect on health. Second, it develops a new identification strategy that exploits the panel structure of the bilateral trade data to estimate country fixed effects in the gravity model, and then uses the fixed effect estimates as a control function in a cross-sectional model relating health outcomes to the number of trading partners. Third, in contrast to the positive health effects of the trade share of GDP found in the literature, this paper shows that free trade could harm the health of the home country through the size of trading networks.

13:20-13:45

81232 | *Factors Influencing the Use of Weight Loss Products by Students, Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand*

Aree Butson, Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand

Natanit Ritsri, Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand

Siriprapa Srikoson, Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand

The purpose of this research was to study factors influencing the use of weight loss products among students at Ubon Ratchathani University. Data were collected from a sample of 147 people using a questionnaire created by the researcher between January 1, 2022, and July 31, 2022. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, which were presented using frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations, as well as median, 25th, and 75th percentiles. Inferential statistics were used to analyze the data, employing multiple logistic regression to estimate the adjusted odds ratio with a 95% confidence interval. The significance level was set at 0.05. The results indicated that two factors influenced the use of weight loss products among Ubon Ratchathani University students: body mass index and social support. It was found that students with a BMI less than 24.90 were 49.0 percent less likely to decide to use weight loss products (AOR=0.51, 95% CI=0.18–0.64). Additionally, students with low levels of support were 78 percent less likely to use weight loss products (AOR=0.22, 95% CI=0.07–0.67), as revealed by the research. These findings suggest that efforts to control the use of weight loss products among students at Ubon Ratchathani University should focus on addressing body mass index and social support.

13:45-14:10

79372 | *Tobacco Harm Reduction: How to Build Awareness of Smokers, A Case Study in Indonesia*

Kholil Kholil, Sahid University Jakarta, Indonesia

Ariyo Bimmo, Koalisi Indonesia Bebas Tar, Indonesia

Hifni Alifahmi, Sahid University Jakarta, Indonesia

Soetjahyadi Soetjahyadi, Sahid University Jakarta, Indonesia

Husen Mony, Sahid University Jakarta, Indonesia

Muhammad Ilham Karim, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

The number of smokers in Indonesia currently reached 66 million (25.09%) of the total number of smokers reaching 264 million. The government (central and local governments) have issued various rules to reduce the number of smokers, but the results are still not effective, in fact the number of smokers continues to increase every year. This study aims to determine the influence of demographics, economy, health, and the role of government on the awareness of smokers in reducing the dangers of cigarettes. Data collection was carried out through a questionnaire distributed to 255 randomly selected respondents, data analysis using SEM (structural Equation Model). There are six independent variables that will be assessed in this study: Demographics(X1), Economic(X2), Socio-cultural(X3), Health(X4), Government political will and Communication strategy; while awareness of smokers to reduce the danger of smoking as a dependent variable. The results of the analysis show that economic and socio-cultural factors do not directly affect to the awareness of reducing the dangers of cigarettes. But indirectly its influence becomes significant through intervening variables of communication strategies. Meanwhile, health factors and the government's role have a very significant influence both directly and indirectly on reducing the dangers of cigarettes. The Structural model of awareness smokers is $Y = 0.040 \times X2 - 0.11 \times X3 + 0.42 \times X4 + 0.41 \times X6 - 0.055 \times X1 + 0.20 \times X5$, $R^2 = 0.74$. Thus, the strongest factor that contribute to the awareness of the need to reduce the impacts of smoking are health (42%), communication strategy (41%), and political will (20%).

14:10-14:35

80145 | *Defining and Assessing Wellbeing in OECD Countries: Policy and Practice*

Vincent La Placa, University of Greenwich, United Kingdom

The concept of wellbeing is established as a significant policy discourse and driver across the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) as the organisation seeks a more comprehensive approach towards health and wellbeing assessment. Firstly, this conference presentation will outline the importance of the concept of wellbeing to the OECD and its uses across various countries. Secondly, it will outline McNaught's "Structured Definitional Framework of Wellbeing" which articulates the concept of wellbeing across four domains; individual; family; community and society; and delineates a holistic approach to assessing wellbeing across these domains. The model also articulates how agents define and construct wellbeing dynamically within a variety of contexts. Third, the presentation will argue that the Structured Definitional Framework of Wellbeing is an effective model and framework to assess wellbeing and to develop and formulate health and wellbeing policy across the OECD. This is primarily because it recognizes wellbeing is contested, but integrates it into a framework, which provides for organization, structure, and clarification; and because it can be applied across the variations in societies and economies in OECD countries to track progress and inform public health and health and social care policy. The presentation will conclude that use of the framework should be encouraged as a useful instrument in defining and assessing wellbeing across the OECD and as a guide to further research, policy, and practice, across public health, health and social care, and health sciences, generally.

14:50-16:30 | Room 607

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Education and Modern Skills

Session Chair: Ching Yin Ip

14:50-15:15

78630 | *Pancasila Student Profile Strengthen Project (P5) as a Forum for Developing Transferable Skills in Indonesian Vocational Secondary Schools*
Sussi Widiastuti, State University of Surabaya, Indonesia
Mustaji, State University of Surabaya, Indonesia
Andi Mariono, State University of Surabaya, Indonesia

Merdeka Curriculum is a manifestation of systemic changes in Indonesian education as a result of the learning crisis that has been going on for a long time and has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Merdeka Curriculum will be implemented starting in 2021 until it becomes the national curriculum in 2024. The government provides options based on school readiness. One of the spirits in this curriculum is co-curricular learning known as the Pancasila Student Profile Strengthen Project (P5). P5 aims to internalize the character of the Pancasila student profile which has seven themes, one of which is typical for vocational secondary school students is work. This theme facilitates students in developing an understanding of employment, job opportunities, and work readiness as transferable skills. The focus of this study is to describe P5 as a forum for developing students' transferable skills in vocational secondary schools that implement the Merdeka Curriculum in Kediri City. Questionnaires were filled in by 93 grade X Mechanical Engineering students. Quantitative descriptive data analysis techniques were used to determine the mean indicators of transferable skills, namely describing students' perspectives developed from the Indonesian National Work Competency Standards (SKKNI). The results of the study show that students' perspectives on indicators of transferable skills are leadership and responsibility (3.26), having initiative and being able to self-manage (3.20), communication (3.16), flexibility and adaptability (3.10), critical thinking and problem-solving (3.10), collaboration (3.10). P5 is the right forum for developing transferable skills in vocational secondary schools as shown by positive student responses.

15:15-15:40

78625 | *Fostering Environmental Awareness Among Students: Exploring the Impact of Civic Education in Indonesia*
Yoga Ardian Feriandi, Indonesia University of Education & Universitas PGRI Madiun, Indonesia
Dasim Budimansyah, Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia
Kokom Komalasari, Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia
Risti Aulia Ulfah, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ponorogo, Indonesia

This research examines how the implementation of Civic Education in Indonesia shapes environmentally conscious students. With a large population and expansive territory, the potential environmental issues in Indonesia are increasing. Education becomes one solution to address and prevent potential environmental damage that may arise in the future. This research relies on semi-structured interviews with 25 Civic Education teachers and field visits to 14 Madiun, East Java, Indonesia schools. Employing ecological citizenship theory and content analysis, interview data were scrutinized using an interpretative methodology. The results of the interviews indicate that teachers express commitment to shaping environmentally aware students. This commitment includes selecting teaching methods, assignments (such as the Pancasila Student Profile Strengthening Project and structured assignments in the Adiwiyata School program), and bringing in various environmental activists to inspire students. These practices form communities among students and enable them to advocate for environmental rights for themselves and others. Based on this analysis, I propose the term "Green Civic Education" to help us better understand various civic education forms oriented toward environmental sustainability.

15:40-16:05

77996 | *Promoting Equity in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Within Public Secondary Schools in Brazil*
Fernanda Yamamoto, Senac / IEA USP, Brazil

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is an educational modality aimed at preparing professionals for the labor market. However, its significance extends beyond employment, playing a crucial role in promoting not only equality of opportunities but also equity in Brazilian society. This article discusses the importance of TVET in ensuring that the constitutionally guaranteed right to education is effective for all citizens. Equality of access to education, although essential, is insufficient to ensure the full development of individuals without leaving anyone behind. Equity, in this context, presupposes that to achieve educational justice, differential treatment must be provided to the disadvantaged, both in access and progress, in order to level the outcomes of learning and personal growth. The study explores the concepts of equality and equity, with an emphasis on inclusion as a vital element. It also analyzes the laws and regulations that guide TVET in Brazil, including the Federal Constitution and the National Education Plan. It also examines the guidelines of Education Councils and government policies aimed at promoting equity in education. The methodology employed is based on documentary research and dialogue with recent literature. The study aimed to enrich public discourse by providing evidence of the role of TVET in promoting equity, especially for young Afro-Brazilian individuals and those with disabilities, while offering recommendations for the formulation of public policies in this context.

16:05-16:30

79241 | *Would Entrepreneurship Education Enhance Both Entrepreneurial Intentions and Green Entrepreneurial Intentions?*
Ching Yin Ip, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

This study evaluates the effect of entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial intentions and green entrepreneurial intentions, with an aim to extend the theory of planned behaviour. Instead of explicitly measuring the effects of attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavioural control on entrepreneurial intentions, this study identified proxies representing attitudes (i.e., altruism, intrinsic reward, and extrinsic reward) and perceived behavioural control (i.e., university support and Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs) knowledge). Through adopting the quantitative survey method and structural equation modelling, 469 valid responses from Taiwanese university students were gathered for analysis. Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to evaluate the factor structure of items before analysing the structural model. Results indicated that entrepreneurship education indirectly influences both entrepreneurial intentions and green entrepreneurial intentions, and entrepreneurship education only directly influences entrepreneurial intentions. Moreover, intrinsic reward and university support enhance both entrepreneurial intentions and green entrepreneurial intentions. Altruism and SDGs knowledge only positively influence green entrepreneurial intentions; their effects on entrepreneurial intentions are nonsignificant. Interestingly, extrinsic reward negatively influences green entrepreneurial intentions. The study concludes with implications and suggestions for educators and policymakers.

09:30-11:10 | Room 608

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Science, Environment and the Humanities

Session Chair: Gregory Crawford

09:30-09:55

79322 | *Examining Community Development and Environmental Strategies in Yunlin County with Biotope Area Factor (BAF)*

Yi-Pin Lin, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Jing-Shoung Hou, National Formosa University, Taiwan

Khoo Sean Yeoh, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Sung-Chin Chung, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Amidst the global drive towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (2030 SDGs) and the ambitious target of Net Zero Carbon Emissions by 2050, sustainability has taken center stage in societal development. This study, using Yunlin County as a focal point, delves into the impact of community planning and design on the quality of the ecological environment. Furthermore, it puts forth strategies aimed at elevating sustainability to higher levels. The research is spurred by the urgent need for environmental sustainability, with the objectives of mitigating the urban heat island effect, improving spatial energy efficiency, and fostering human-scale living spaces conducive to sustainable lifestyles. To achieve these goals, the study draws inspiration from the 1980s German concept of the Biotope Area Factor (BAF) and explores its potential application as a policy tool to reshape community planning and design paradigms. The primary objective of the research is to construct an assessment framework for the Biotope Area Factor (BAF) and propose an evaluation strategy for BAF values within communities. This framework is designed to quantitatively measure the sustainability of communities, thus promoting more robust and sustainable community development. The Biotope Area Factor serves as a tool for gauging environmental health, assigning an index to diverse land surface forms to unveil the ecological health status of a region.

09:55-10:20

78225 | *Exploring the Implementation of Graphic Narratives in Permaculture*

Yao-Fei Huang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Wen-Huei Chou, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Organic agriculture integrates the principles of ecological friendliness and resource recycling, aiming to respect the natural environment and commit to sustainable development in the future. Through participatory observation, the survey results of this design concept are presented in a graphic narratives manner, and the complex organic agriculture design principles of the farm are concretized through visual translation to assist farmers and participating volunteers in gaining a more comprehensive understanding of the operation status of the farm. The graphic narrative showcases important information such as the use of renewable energy and organic cultivation in the farm, making the design principles of organic agriculture more clear and visible. The application of translated content not only provides a deeper understanding, but also offers the possibility of future promotion and practical application in organic agriculture design.

10:20-10:45

79219 | *Design-Integrated Local Industry Revitalization Strategies: Discuss the "T22 Local Industry Revitalization via Design Project"*

Shun-Yao Chiang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Shyh-Huei Hwang, National Yunlin University of Science & Technology, Taiwan

Shu-Yan Wang, National Yunlin University of Science & Technology, Taiwan

Since 2019, the Taiwan Design Research Institute (TDRI) has been spearheading the "T22 Local Industry Revitalization via Design Project," employing design thinking and cross-domain collaboration to foster local innovation. Commencing with the "Ceramics Production Area - Yingge," followed by the "Urban Agricultural Production Area - Beitou," the "Stone Production Area - Hualien," and "Manufacturing in Changhua," TDRI is dedicated to revitalizing local industrial chains. Leveraging professional teams from both domestic and international organizations, the institute collaborates to address challenges within local industries. This study delves into the T22 strategy, focusing on the role and potential impact of TDRI within the "Design to Revitalize Local Industries Program." Recognizing design as a cross-disciplinary and integrated approach, it is deemed pivotal for the innovation and sustainable development of local industries. By examining the practical application of T22 in the industry, the study hones in on potential mechanisms driving the upliftment of local industries. The analysis reveals that: (1) Guided by design thinking, TDRI prompts local industries to reevaluate market needs, subsequently creating innovative solutions aligned with consumer expectations. (2) Fostering competitiveness among industries stimulates healthy competition and joint development, promoting diversified growth in the local economy. (3) Assisting industries in adapting to environmental changes enhances their global competitiveness. (4) Promoting innovation and sustainable development in local industries serves as a reference for government administration, facilitating collaboration between the industry and design sector through the program's success stories.

10:45-11:10

79162 | *Urban Farming in Modern Cities: Aquaponics as a Solution for Food Insecurity*

Gregory Crawford, Southern Methodist University, United States

As populations continue to grow around the world, people are congregating in urban cities. The corporate food industry is simultaneously faltering due to sustainability and supply chain issues. These circumstances are combining to exacerbate food insecurity issues in minority based low-income communities that lack access to resources and have worsening health problems. These communities need sustainable food options that can be locally sourced and training programs that allow them to grow their own nutritious foods that can also be sold for profit. Because of the impact of food injustices on race and class, food needs to be produced and distributed in accessible and affordable ways for the growing urban poor. This fact is at the heart of the rationale for urban farming techniques that, through sustainability and proximity, provide clear paths for impoverished communities of urban cities to be provided with, and to have the capability to, grow their own healthy food based on their sovereignty. Urban agriculture is being explored through the lens of community need, political policy making, and feasibility. In the current state of scholarship there are academics who have researched the history of systemic oppression in American capitalist regulation and inherit racial prejudice. Local city governments have concerns about the feasibility and application of urban farming systems. Commercial developers need to be convinced of the profitability of partnership with urban growers so their buildings can be utilized for crop growth that can be sold at farmers markets, grocery stores, and in community supported agriculture.

11:25-12:40 | Room 608

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Science, Environment and the Humanities

Session Chair: Smart Edward Amanfo

11:25-11:50

80908 | *Implications of Chinese Medicine's Perspective on "Treating the Undiseased" for the Modern Living Environment*
ShiZong Lai, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

The current condition of the environment is characterized by widespread pollution and damage, leading to escalating social, health, and economic conflicts for humanity. Environmental health is a fundamental principle in sustainable development, and the high occurrence of COVID-19 in 2021 serves as a reminder of the interconnections of human health, animal health, and environmental health, known as "One Health". The idea of "preventing illness before it occurs" has long been discussed in Chinese medicine. Sun Simiao, a famous ancient Chinese doctor, introduced this concept in his book, *Essential Prescriptions Worth a Thousand in Gold for Every Emergency* (Qian Jin Yao Fang). He emphasized the importance of addressing potential health issues before they manifest, diagnosing diseases before they become apparent, and treating illnesses before they worsen. This concept embodies the wisdom of the Tao of medicine, which encompasses traditional Chinese medicine principles such as health maintenance, the use of medicine, and influences from Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism. This paper examines the concept of "preemptive disease treatment", shifting the emphasis from "treating diseases" to "personal health", and explores its potential application in promoting the long-term sustainability of environmental health.

11:50-12:15

80005 | *Development of AR Navigation Strategies to Enhance Local Cultural Industries of Changhu Community*
Li-Hsun Peng, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Chi-Yu Pan, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Currently, local governments are increasingly prioritizing cultural development in their regions, primarily focusing on promoting community values. Changhu Community in Yunlin County faces common challenges and issues among Taiwanese communities, such as inconvenient transportation, an aging population, and youth migration. Despite these issues, it boasts a wealth of natural resources, unique local customs, and scenic landscapes worthy of emulation. With the advancement of the times, today's post-pandemic society is inseparable from technology and the online environment, with people paying more attention to their use and experience of it. Most industries are beginning to integrate with it as well. This study aims to utilize augmented reality (AR) technology to assist Changhu in developing a navigational program for the area. This program could address the community's shortage of tour guides and industrial marketing problems, with the expectation that information and communication technology will bring innovation to community development. Our research identifies the elements of the AR navigation system through literature review and analysis, the fuzzy Delphi method, and field visits. The implementation of the methodology in three phases: the first phase involves field visits and literature review to organize the elements of the AR navigation software design into a questionnaire; the second phase uses the fuzzy Delphi method to form a consensus among experts on the elements of the AR navigation program design; the third phase applies the fuzzy analytic hierarchy process to analyze the relationships between each aspect step by step, ultimately developing a strategy for enhancing the local cultural industry.

12:15-12:40

80410 | *Leveraging On the Ubuntu Philosophy to Promote Sustainable Development Goals: A Perspective*
Smart Edward Amanfo, Seiha English Academy, Japan

This article explores the potential of incorporating the Ubuntu philosophy in promoting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Ubuntu emphasizes mutual care, interconnectedness, and community solidarity, which aligns with SDGs' objectives of fostering global partnerships, addressing inequalities, and promoting environmental stewardship without leaving anyone behind. The study proposes integrating Ubuntu principles into SDG frameworks through community-driven initiatives, collaborative governance structures, and the encouragement of social, economic and ecological ethical leadership. The article emphasizes the importance of considering the cultural context when implementing sustainable development strategies and advocates for an interdisciplinary approach that combines traditional knowledge with modern sustainability paradigms. By incorporating Ubuntu's ethos into SDG initiatives, the article suggests a paradigm shift towards a more compassionate, community-focused model of global development. From this perspective, Ubuntu-inspired models have emerged as a beacon of hope, offering a holistic and empathetic pathway to achieve the SDGs.

12:55-14:35 | Room 608

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Environment and Immigration

Session Chair: JoseDeJesus Sandoval-Palomares

12:55-13:20

80517 | *Performing Transnational Citizenship and Projecting Counter – Knowledge for Decolonization*
Hiroko Hara, Prefectural University of Kumamoto, Japan

This paper presentation contains a screening of a short video produced by the researcher and seeks to delineate counter-knowledge and voices of immigrants of color living in Canada. Since the migratory movement of people has increased due to various disasters, both natural and man-made, it is increasingly important to pay attention to the complex identity (trans)formation of transnational citizens, which is not simply classified according to their race, ethnicity, and birthplace (Yuval-Davis et al., 2005). What stories are told by immigrants as transnational citizens whose identities are continuously shifting between the West/destination and the non-West/origin? This paper is based on interviews and participant observation conducted in Ottawa, Canada and introduces life stories of Cambodian people relocated there. What becomes clear from their reflections on living in the diaspora is how Cambodian residents in Canada negotiate their identities and perform their transnational citizenship; they are transnational citizens constantly transgressing national, cultural, and language borders. Applying the concept of “subaltern counterpublics” proposed by Fraser (1992), I suggest that from a combination of the video and the paper emerges a counterpublic space. Fraser (1992) indicates that such counterpublics are “... parallel discursive arenas where members of subordinated social groups invent and circulate counterdiscourses to formulate oppositional interpretations of their identities, interests, and needs” (p. 123). Hence, by depicting her/his-story, home, traveling, and dwelling of transnational citizens, this study contributes to decolonizing the normative discourse sustaining essentialization and dichotomization and hindering diversity and inclusion.

13:20-13:45

81409 | *Evolving Environmental Immigration Policies Through Technological Solutions: A Focused Analysis of Japan and Canada in the Context of COVID-19*
Ayshan Mammadzada, University of Ottawa, Canada

This investigation underscores the urgent need for reform in immigration policies within Japan and British Columbia (BC), Canada, by pinpointing the role of specific technological solutions amidst the challenges posed by climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. In Japan, the 2011 earthquake and tsunami have catalyzed the adoption of precise technological tools, such as satellite imagery for disaster assessment and mobile applications for emergency communications, highlighting the potential for these technologies to aid climate migrants through improved disaster preparedness and response mechanisms. BC's battle against annual wildfires and floods, exacerbated by global warming, calls for the integration of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for real-time disaster tracking and blockchain for secure and efficient migrant document processing. This comparative analysis reveals a critical gap: the current immigration policies in Japan and BC lack a comprehensive approach to embedding such specific technological tools to better manage the complexities of climate-induced migration and pandemic-related disruptions. For example, the potential of satellite imagery to forecast migration trends following natural disasters remains largely untapped in policy formulations. Similarly, the application of blockchain technology in streamlining immigration procedures for climate migrants has not been fully realized, despite its promise of enhancing data integrity and processing speed during crises. By advocating for the inclusion of these targeted technological interventions in the immigration strategies of Japan and BC, this study calls for a paradigm shift towards more resilient, efficient, and adaptive policy frameworks capable of addressing the multifaceted challenges of climate migration in the era of pandemics.

13:45-14:10

78530 | *Climate Change, Flood Management and Internal Displacement: Whose Responsibility?*
Sheila Ramalingam, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

Since the industrial era, economic growth has intensified, resulting in an increase in energy demand. This has led to immense accumulation of greenhouse gas emissions, causing global warming and climate change. Malaysia has not escaped the effects of climate change, with the country facing increasingly high precipitation resulting in massive floods occurring almost annually. The floods wreak havoc in terms of destruction of lives and property. Overlooked in this tragedy are those who are internally displaced through the loss of homes, property, livelihood and way of life. This article seeks to explore the legal rights of Malaysians who are internally displaced due to extreme weather, with a particular focus on floods. For the purpose of this research, a qualitative research method is adopted. The data collection method is document analysis consisting of both primary and secondary sources such as international conventions, the Federal Constitution, Federal Acts of Parliament, textbooks, journal articles, published law reports, online articles, media reports, and case law. The research found that at the moment, it would be difficult to hold the government accountable for the failure to put in place realistic and holistic mitigation and adaptation strategies as pledged internationally, as there does not appear to be sufficient legal recourse for citizens who are internally displaced.

14:10-14:35

80674 | *A Data Analysis and Interactive Visualization Approach with SPI for Initial Drought Assessment in Guanajuato, Mexico*
JoseDeJesus Sandoval-Palomares, TECN-LEON, Mexico
Oscar Manuel Rodriguez-Narvaez, CIATEC, Mexico

Droughts present a series of significant problems that affect both the environment and society. Problems arise in different intensity, scope, type of impact by region, for example water scarcity affects supply of water for human consumption, agriculture, industry and the environment. To address these problems, it is crucial to implement water management strategies and a continuous monitoring are essential to predict and mitigate the effects of droughts. The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), tells us if it has rained normally in a region during a certain time range. The SPEI allows assessing the severity of drought on different time scales. Guanajuato state, nestled in central Mexico, have a semi-arid climate, with an average annual rainfall of 650mm. This work uses data analysis techniques to conduct an initial drought assessment for state of Guanajuato. The Python informatic language was used to generate a web platform, data visualization, generating interactive maps, informative graphs, and comprehensive data tables, we used the information of 29 climate monitoring stations, and we analyzed data spanning from January 2000 to November 2023, resulting in a final dataset of 8,294 entries. Preliminary results from our ongoing work presents time series of SPI records helped visualize key characteristics such as trend, seasonality, and cyclicity. Each station's SPI is visualized by a heat map, where vibrant colors paint the picture of their values over time, across different years.

14:50-16:30 | Room 608

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Sustainability

Session Chair: Amy Fahy

14:50-15:15

78482 | *Critical Facility Experiences and the Lesson Learnt From 2011 Flood Disaster in Ayutthaya Province, Thailand*
Chutaporn Amrapala, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Tadashi Nakasu, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

In disaster management, critical facility plays a vital role in providing services and functions essential to community for minimizing damages and losses from disaster. Critical facilities include government offices, schools, hospital and place of worship. These facilities should be given special consideration when formulating disaster management plan. This research aims to determine critical facility damages and recovery from 2011 flood experiences in Bang Pa-in district, Ayutthaya, and identify the gaps for facilities in developing potential supports to flood prone communities. Narrative analysis was applied to semi-structured interviews conducted with key personnel from 34 critical facilities. The flood caused damages to public facility, assets, and impact on environmental health and food security. Flood recovery period ranged from one week to six months. Facilities indicated that teamwork, cooperation and support from stakeholders lead to prompt recovery. However, recovery was delayed due to budget, equipment and personnel limitations. Most facilities respond effectively and communicate with staff during flood. Nevertheless, many facilities should apply measures and communicate instruction to victims more beneficially. Moreover, flood-related data were not available for most of the facilities. Therefore, they need more accurate information on water level, weather forecast, warnings, shelter locations and key assisting persons. This research highlights the demand from facilities which concern immediate response, authoritative data, and effective communication and monitoring system. Strategies to improve the capability of critical facilities were discussed. Findings underscore flood experiences, responses, and reflections from critical facility that contribute to developing effective guideline for disaster management plan in flood prone community.

15:15-15:40

78768 | *Conceptualizing the 'Normalisation of Inconvenience' in the Philippines*
Marian Gongora, Far Eastern University, Philippines
Agnes Beatrice Silva, Far Eastern University, Philippines

Geography plays an important role in shaping the experiences and culture of Filipinos. Situated in the Pacific Ring of Fire, the Philippines has topped the World Risk Index (2022) report due to the risks and vulnerabilities it faces with natural occurrences such as typhoons, floods, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions wherein such frequency of events are further exacerbated by the concept of normalisation of living with such threats. International media portrays the ability of Filipinos to 'smile' even after experiencing such calamities, reflecting a romanitisation of resiliency. However, this emphasis on Filipinos' ability to immediately recover from disasters would only result to the normalization of the experience of inconveniences resulting into lack of societal demand for government accountability and mitigation measures. Thus, this paper inquires: how is inconvenience normalized in the Philippines? Through qualitative research methods, specifically semi-structured interviews, the research aim to identify the 'inconveniences' often experienced by Filipinos, as well as to understand how normalizing inconveniences affect Filipinos. At the end of the research, the concept of 'normalisation of inconvenience' based on Filipino experience will be defined. This definition of 'normalisation of inconvenience' will be the precursor to further studies in relation to natural and man-made disasters.

15:40-16:05

79243 | *Exploring the Path to Social Sustainability from Liyun Datong Pian of Liji*
Li-Yueh Chen, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan
Chen-Mei Li, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan
Chi-Lin Chang, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan
Kuo-Ying Yang, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan
Shih-Chi Chang, Weixin Shengjiao College, Taiwan

The "Liyun Datong Pian," also known as "Great Unity," is the initial section of the "Liyun" chapter in Liji (the Book of Rites), a renowned Confucian classic documenting the ceremonial practices and musical systems in China during the Zhou and Han dynasties. The classic conveys Confucianism's desire for a society characterized by profound harmony in governance, which has had a substantial influence on subsequent views and goals of social advancement over the past two thousand years. Besides Sun Yat-sen's extensive works on this aspect, Zen Master Hunyuan, the founder of Weixin Shengjiao, a contemporary religion in Taiwan, proposed relevant discussions with the aim of fostering societal stability and harmony. This study examines the "Book of Rites—Liyun Datong Pian" along with Sun Yat-sen's doctrines and Zen Master Hunyuan's discussions. It analyzes the implications of this ancient text in terms of public health, public policy, and social welfare and explores its relevance to achieving social sustainability. The findings of this study are expected to serve as a concrete reference for the sustainable development of global societies.

16:05-16:30

81266 | *Decarbonising Society: A Quadruple Helix Approach to Cocreation and Transdisciplinary Research in Energy Transition Innovation*
Amy Fahy, Maynooth University, Ireland
Sadhbh Crean, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
Fabiano Pallonetto, Maynooth University, Ireland
Steven McCartney, Maynooth University, Ireland
CarrieAnne Barry, Maynooth University, Ireland
Clare Rodrigues Fanning, Dublin City University, Ireland

This oral presentation outlines the findings so far on how our transdisciplinary team comprised of engineers, social scientists, educators, and materials scientists centred the voice of the community from the beginning of our funding application and research design through to now continuing the process of cocreation with the community through a Quadruple Helix (Carayannis & Campbell, 2009) and transdisciplinary (Wernli & Darbellay, 2016) approach. The Quadruple Helix framework attributes a robust, democratic knowledge and innovation ecosystem to the relations between Academia, Industry, State, and the media-based Public (Carayannis & Campbell, 2009). Operating at the intersection of science, society, and environmental decline, our transdisciplinary research project aims to facilitate a just transition to a decarbonised society by focusing on enhancing community voice and involvement in the introduction of energy management software through the centring of a science-society collaboration (Delina & Sovacool, 2018; Lemos et al., 2018; Pohl et al., 2021; Vienni-Baptista et al., 2022). A combination of 45 semi-structured interviews alongside interactive engagement workshops and observation were conducted with stakeholders from community groups, industry, academia, and various government bodies, following an iterative research process (Hoffman et al., 2019). The presentation outlines the key findings from the various stakeholder engagement activities that were undertaken, such as the barriers and drivers of a transition to a decarbonised energy management system. These centre around reducing energy costs, technology adoption and education, policy implementation, and empowering communities. It also reflexively illustrates the benefits that emerged from the activities themselves.

09:30-11:10 | Room 701

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Performing Arts Practices

Session Chair: Yukina Sato

09:30-09:55

79853 | *Social, Economic, and Technological Barriers of the Music Industry in Cebu Province*

Antoniette Almaden, Cebu Institute of Technology – University, Philippines

Alex Ocampo, Cebu Institute of Technology – University, Philippines

Alexander Franco A. Delantar, Cebu Institute of Technology – University, Philippines

This research scrutinized the multifaceted challenges that confronted music core groups in Cebu Province, investigating social, economic, and technological barriers through the comprehensive framework of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling management. The primary aim was to propose a forward-thinking management framework that would foster sustainable growth within the music industry. The findings, which employed a qualitative multiple-case study methodology, sheds light on the complex landscape that societal, economic, and technological challenges shape. Coping mechanisms, vital tools for resilience, are diverse and include faith, self-care, diversion, economic negotiation skills, continuous learning, and community involvement. The Amplify Cebu Music Management Framework emerges as a strategic response, grounded in the classic management functions. TechHarmony Integration, which aims to seamlessly integrate technology into the industry, serves as a complement to key components like Harmony Vision, Melodic Collaboration, Innovation Crescendo, and Rhythmic Governance. Tailored interventions encompass leadership development, modern promotion strategies, artist well-being, creative hubs, education, and government support. Recognizing limitations in role selection, the study encourages future research to explore the perspectives and challenges of various industry roles beyond creators, artists, and organizations. Implications extend to industry stakeholders, policymakers, educators, and practitioners, urging inclusive strategies that consider the diverse range of roles within the music industry. Beyond Cebu, this study provides insights applicable globally, contributing to the development of inclusive, effective frameworks. In conclusion, the research offers a comprehensive roadmap for overcoming barriers, fostering resilience, and contributing to a vibrant and sustainable music industry in Cebu, aligning the local music scene with global audiences.

09:55-10:20

78357 | *Cultural Resilience in the Digital Age: Exploring Taiwanese Indigenous Performing Arts*

Chia-Li Lin, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Li-Shu Lu, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Technology, as a key driver of human evolution, has significantly impacted our living world and exploration spaces in recent years. Notably, the mainstreaming of virtual worlds has emerged as a vital strategy for future competitiveness. These technological advancements have transformed not only human interactions but also the way cultural arts are presented and received in the physical world. In response, artists in Taiwan's indigenous music and performing arts industries are actively seeking new roles in this dynamic landscape. This study, therefore, focuses on these industries in Taiwan and employs in-depth interviews with cultural promoters, including curators, educators, and cultural organization representatives. The aim is to gain a deeper understanding of technology's role in the promotion and innovation of culture. The findings reveal that technology plays a crucial role in cultural advancement and innovation, expanding the reach of culture and providing new methods of dissemination. However, the study also underscores the importance of using technology judiciously to preserve the authenticity of culture and maintain a balance between heritage and innovation. The successful integration of traditional and modern, local and global elements is identified as a key strategy for ensuring cultural transmission and sustainability. This research offers valuable insights for artists striving to maintain cultural resilience in the digital era and highlights the need for ongoing adaptation and integration of technology in cultural practices.

10:20-10:45

80428 | *In-Between: A Portrayal of an East Asian Female Dancer in the U.S. Intersecting Dance and Technology*

Yukina Sato, Minnesota State University, United States

A Japanese-native dance artist and a Chinese-native dance scholar, premiered a multimedia dance performance, *Body Negative*, in April 2021 at Motion Lab at the Ohio State University. It transformed into another iteration "Motion of Seeing" that premiered in September 2023 at the Detroit City Dance Festival. This project intersects dance performance and technology, incorporating elements such as video projections, soundscapes, and live camera captures. Our collaborative embodiment research examines the in-between space where the stereotyped Asian-ness we encounter through living in the United States meets our cultural background and lived experience in our mother countries. At the conference, I am presenting the documentation of the performance and creative process to discuss our focus on the gaze that East Asian women experience in the United States, as well as how Asian immigrants seek their own identity by understanding the nature of multi-layered cultural hybridity. Creating a dance work that challenges the audience's perceptions, expectations, anticipations, and stereotypes about one's culture is the mission of my dance-making. It will be a significant landmark for me to present at this conference about my interdisciplinary practice, which intersects dance and technology to discuss identity politics in the U.S.

11:25-12:40 | Room 701

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Media Arts Practices

Session Chair: Andini Nur Bahri

11:25-11:50

81058 | *The Preliminary Exploration of the E-lenz Children's English Learning Device Interface Design*

Tzu-Han Lo, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Wen-Huei Chou, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

In recent years, remote learning has become prevalent in the lives of children, with numerous online learning platforms and tools entering the market. Children are compelled to adapt to digital devices for learning, making digital education a new and prominent development direction. However, some studies indicate that certain learning applications emphasize content at the expense of the crucial user experience, resulting in overly complex interface designs that pose difficulties for users and consequently impact the learning process. In order to facilitate children's comprehension and rapid adaptation to new educational systems, designing a clear, understandable, and user-friendly interface coupled with corresponding learning methods has become a necessary task. To alleviate cognitive burdens on children and enhance their ability to focus on learning, this research focuses on the "E-lenz Assistive Learning Device," primarily designed for teaching children English pronunciation. Utilizing the expert interview method and incorporating recommendations from English education professionals regarding instructional models, tablets serve as the learning tool in conjunction with interactive learning cards equipped with sensors. Through embedded instructional videos and triggered sound effects within the cards, the digital learning model is restructured. Throughout the design process, principles of child interface design are upheld to create the user interface and instructional model for the E-lenz Assistive Learning Device, addressing and minimizing interface complexity issues during children's use of learning aids. This research introduces a novel approach to English language learning.

11:50-12:15

78501 | *Efforts to Improve Learners' Creativity Through the Art Practice of Making Batik Jumputan at Elementary School*

Yawma Wulida, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Sapriya, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Basically, batik has become one of the characteristics of Indonesia. Batik is a picture or cultural expression that has symbolic meaning and high beauty value. With a very complicated manufacturing technique, batik deserves to be highly valued. The understanding of batik, especially for elementary school students, is lacking and needs special attention. There is a need for deeper knowledge and practice regarding batik making. In Indonesia, there are many types of batik according to the manufacturing technique, one of which is Batik Jumputan. Batik Jumputan is batik that is done by ikat dipping, tied with a rope and dyed with colours. This batik does not use malam but the fabric is tied or sewn and crimped using ropes. This article aims to discuss art practice in improving the creativity of elementary school students through making Jumputan Batik. The selection of this batik model is based on efficiency and ease in the learning process. The research method used is descriptive qualitative which aims to describe the activities of primary school learners in developing their creativity related to the technique of making Batik Jumputan. This activity was carried out on grade 5 elementary school students. The practice of making Batik Jumputan has a positive impact on students because in addition to the results of the batik making process which is very interesting, students will also be encouraged to create ideas and creativity in creating various kinds of jumputan batik motifs.

12:15-12:40

81055 | *Film Production: An Effort to Create Learning Resources of News Literacy for Indonesian Students*

Andini Nur Bahri, State Islamic University of North Sumatera, Indonesia

Elfi Yanti Ritonga, State Islamic University of North Sumatera, Indonesia

Irma Yusriani Simamora, State Islamic University of North Sumatera, Indonesia

Muhammad Rizky Ananda, State Islamic University of North Sumatera, Indonesia

Amar Fuad Marpaung, State Islamic University of North Sumatera, Indonesia

Fadlan Sani Nasution, State Islamic University of North Sumatera, Indonesia

In Indonesia, learning news literacy is not officially included in the curriculum for senior high school students. This study aims to create a short film as a news literacy learning resource for students. Film has long been used as a medium for learning and teaching. Many studies have shown the positive influence and the effectiveness of films, including enabling students to make connection between theory and real life situation. The methodology of the research is Research and Development (R&D). The short film is intentionally and specifically designed for teaching and learning news literacy for high school students. This short film can be used as a learning resource in the class for the subject of Civic Education or any training to develop the news literacy skills of the students. The film offers cognitive, affective and behavioural effects. This film has been tested on 100 high school students, with results showing that 59% of respondents strongly agree that the film successfully achieves its goal as a news literacy learning tool, and 41% of respondents agree with this achievement. In terms of understanding the dangers and prevention of misinformation, the film also received a strong agreement response from 44% of respondents, and 54% of respondents agreed. Furthermore, 64% of respondents agreed, and 31% strongly agreed that the film provides motivation to always fact-check news, especially in the context of online media. Additionally, 42% of respondents agreed, and 47% strongly agreed that the film motivates them to be cautious before spreading the news.

12:55-14:35 | Room 701

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Aging and Arts

Session Chair: Afra Alshiban

12:55-13:20

81099 | *Exploring the Adaptability of Older Adults to Virtual Reality (VR) Through Experiential Teaching Courses*

Cheng Jia Chuang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Chang-Franw Lee, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

As the global elderly population continues to grow, the use of technology products by older adults has become a trend. Virtual Reality (VR) technology, as an innovative tool for learning and entertainment, may present certain challenges for older adults. The purpose of this study is to explore the adaptability of older adults in operating VR games, including the problems encountered in operation, the level of understanding of game mechanics, and the experience of wearing the device. Through the design of a VR experiential teaching course for older adults, which breaks down game movements and uses props for practice, this study aims to help older adults become more familiar with and accepting of VR, thereby enhancing their interest and enjoyment in VR. This research employs methods such as literature review, participant background surveys, the AEIOU observation method, post-course group interviews, and community manager interviews to gain an in-depth understanding of older adults' specific experiences with VR in the course. The findings of this study reveal the adaptability issues older adults face when using VR for gaming and propose suitable VR instructional course designs and teaching methods for older adults, with the goal of promoting their learning and acceptance of new technologies.

13:20-13:45

81184 | *Exploring the Impact of VR Nostalgic Sandbag Game Experience on the Happiness of the Elderly*

Chen Yu-Chi, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Chang-Franw Lee, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

With the trend of aging population in China, the well-being of the elderly has become the focus of social concern, and the rapid development of digital technology has provided a new way of life for the elderly, and Barsasella et al. (2021) showed that Virtual Reality (VR) has a positive effect on the well-being of the elderly. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of elderly people's participation in VR nostalgic sandbag game experience on their well-being. Through the VR nostalgic sandbag game (ForeVR Cornhole), elderly people can revisit their childhood memories and understand the effect of nostalgic games on their well-being. In this study, we used questionnaires to collect the happiness level of the participants, and recorded the behaviors and reactions of the elderly during the experience of the VR nostalgic sandbag game through observation, and finally conducted semi-structured interviews to understand the subjective feelings and experiences of the participants on the VR nostalgic sandbag game. As a result of this study, it was found that (1) to understand the subjective feelings of the elderly when using VR and their acceptance of new technology; (2) to record the behaviors of the elderly in the VR nostalgic sandbag game through the observation method, which can enhance and satisfy the quality of life and sense of well-being of the individuals.

13:45-14:10

79623 | *Analysis of Worthiness to Invest in Nursing Homes for the Elderly: Case study in Bangkok, Thailand*

Sauwaluck Koojaroenprasit, Kasetsart University, Thailand

Sumaree Pumpinyo, Kasetsart University, Thailand

The aim of the current study is to study the financial feasibility and accomplish a sensitivity analysis for investment in nursing homes for the elderly. The primary data are from interviews of entrepreneurs of small and medium-sized nursing homes. The results showed that the main reason for putting elderly parents in nursing homes was that they are more secure than leaving their elderly family members at home alone. A study of financial feasibility found that investing in a nursing home for the elderly is a worthy investment. The case examined considered houses or villas that can accommodate 10 elderly people. The average monthly cost of the project in the first year is 51,250.20 baht. The pricing is marked up by 28-30% to an average of around 65,000 baht for nursing homes that have the same style. The project has a return of 20%. Sensitivity analysis of the project indicates that if the benefits are reduced by 10%, the total cost is increased by 10%, and the project is still worthy of investment. However, the return for a nursing home are not as much as some other businesses. This is because there are high operating costs since personnel with special expertise are required. So, if the government offers a tax exemption, the returns will increase, which will incentivize more people to invest in such businesses to accommodate the rapid increase in the elder population. For elderly people, it is important to save money for quality care when one reaches old age.

14:10-14:35

79454 | *Activity Versus Disengagement in Alfred Tennyson's "Ulysses" and "Tithonus": A Gerontological View*

Afra Alshiban, Al Imam University, Saudi Arabia

In the 1960s and 1970s, gerontologists made considerable progress in the study of old age and aging via clinical research. Their work illuminates the experience of growing old, including lifestyle issues in declining years, cognitive development and wisdom, relationships between generations, and the elderly as mythical figures. Currently, professionals from diverse fields, including the literary, also noted this neglected segment of the population and made valuable contributions to the study of old age. Writers, for example, began to create mature protagonists and to focus on gerontological issues such as Alzheimer's, loss, loneliness, fear, and faith. Literary critics likewise paid homage to senior citizens by celebrating the literary imagination of aging authors. Hence, in line with this surge of interest in the old and aging, the present study addresses the experience in two dramatic monologues by the Victorian poet Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892), "Ulysses" (1842) and "Tithonus" (1860). Both explore the issue of continued activity versus disengagement. In "Tithonus," the changes associated with growing old strongly influence the speaker; aging is a process of destruction, degradation, and deterioration. By contrast, in "Ulysses," the speaker shows little concern for his physical transformation, perceiving growing old as an opportunity for further development and growth. Both speakers face the choices of activity or inertia; their eventual decisions reveal Tennyson's remarkable insight into the psychology of old age. Tennyson's treatment of the topic transcends disciplinary divisions between literature and gerontology and deserves recognition.

14:50-16:30 | Room 701

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Food and Culture

Session Chair: Supathida Kulpavaropas

14:50-15:15

78692 | *Savouring the Essence: Exploring Cultural Codification of Food in Traditional Indian Folktales*
Niranjana Marian George, Alphonso College, India

Food in folklore often transcends its role as mere sustenance, embodying complex cultural codes, spiritual significance, and historical narratives that are deeply embedded in the traditions and values of societies, particularly evident in the diverse and rich context of Indian folklore. This paper presents an in-depth analysis of the representation of food in traditional Indian folktales, exploring how culinary elements act as cultural codes to convey a spectrum of values, beliefs, and historical contexts. The research problem focuses on dissecting the multifaceted role of food in these narratives, beyond its physical sustenance, to reveal its integral part in cultural identity, spiritual practices, and social ethos. A selection of ten Indian folktales serves as the corpus for this study. Employing Cultural Theory, Narrative Analysis, Symbolic Interactionism, and Historical Contextualization, the paper interrogates the texts to understand how food functions as a symbol and narrative device within these stories. The primary research question seeks to unravel: "How does the representation of food in traditional Indian folktales serve as a cultural code to reflect the diverse tapestry of Indian cultural values, beliefs, and historical narratives?" This exploration is crucial in understanding the intricate connection between culinary symbolism and cultural narratives, offering a nuanced perspective on the cultural and historical richness of Indian folklore. By examining these tales through the lens of various theoretical frameworks, the paper aims to contribute significantly to the field of cultural studies, shedding light on the symbolic power of food in shaping and reflecting the cultural heritage of India.

15:15-15:40

79970 | *Tasting Korean Culture: The Aesthetics of South Korean Gastronomy in a Chilean Neighbourhood*
Martina Cayul Ibarra, Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile

The presence of Korean culture in Latin America, driven by the Korean wave or hallyu, is evident, with studies exploring its implications (Gendler, 2018; Cheong, 2022; Wang, 2022). In Chile, there's a growing interest among youth in Korean pop culture, particularly in music, series, and food. This impact is institutionalized, notably in Santiago's Patronato neighborhood, where a street was renamed "Seoul." One aspect yet to be studied is the role of Korean gastronomy in bridging the culture of origin, reception, and the emerging culture in this territory. Guiding this research is the question: How is Korean gastronomic aesthetics configured in Santiago's Patronato neighborhood? For this research, 18 semi-structured interviews (Tonon, 2009) were conducted with restaurant owners, food influencers, and Korean diners, selected through convenience sampling. Additionally, a sensory ethnography (Pink, 2009) was undertaken, paying attention to all senses affected by the preparations: sight, smell, taste, touch. This was followed by an aesthetic analysis based on Perullo (2011) and Volli (2022). Perullo (2011) presents the concept of gastronomic aesthetics as the possibility of the emergence of a model that refers to the object and the food experience, which is emotional and intellectual at the same time. Volli (2022) returns to classical rhetoric and its five steps to analyse food as a discourse, which seeks to achieve certain meanings. This study not only contributes to the understanding of Korean gastronomy in a specific territory, but also provides a conceptual framework for future research on the cultural intersection of migration, gastronomy and territoriality.

15:40-16:05

81093 | *Cross-Cultural Culinary Fusion: Integrating Japanese Umami into Saudi Arabian Cuisine*
Taki Sato, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Cultural Studies explores how culture influences individual experiences and social dynamics. A key example is food culture, which impacts personal experiences. The purpose of this study is to explore ways to connect Japanese and Saudi Arabian food cultures through the Japanese food element, especially umami, one of the five basic tastes, to incorporate it into Saudi Arabian cuisine. The objective was to deepen Saudi Arabians' understanding of umami in their cuisine and to revive their traditional food tastes, which are diminishing due to contemporary food trends. The method included a workshop, interviews, and a questionnaire. Firstly, as the sole Japanese government-appointed food ambassador to Saudi Arabia, I conducted a workshop in Jeddah to educate Saudis about umami. Then I interviewed approximately 20 Saudi nationals and administered a questionnaire to 44 people living in Riyadh. Two significant findings emerged: firstly, two Saudi chefs successfully incorporated umami into their traditional recipes; secondly, some participants, including female chefs, found Japanese ingredients evoked their mothers' cooking. This suggests the possibilities of umami receiving global recognition and transcending cultural boundaries. Moreover, chefs can leverage umami to evoke cultural memories, while food companies can enhance their local and global food culture through products incorporating umami. In conclusion, this study on the blending of Japanese and Saudi Arabian food cultures highlights the potential of umami as a unifying culinary element across diverse cultures, and also emphasizes the importance of food education in the context of cultural exchange.

16:05-16:30

81008 | *Messages that Matter: How Message Framing and Variety-Seeking Tendency Influence Attitudes and Intentions Towards Plant-Based Foods*
Supathida Kulpavaropas, Mahidol University International College, Thailand

This study explores the interaction between message framing (positive vs. negative emphasis) and variety-seeking tendencies in influencing attitudes and intentions toward plant-based foods. It aims to understand how these elements impact the effectiveness of messages promoting the consumption of plant-based foods. A 2x2 between-subjects design was employed, involving 171 undergraduate students in Thailand. The results revealed that contrary to expectations, no significant differences were found between gain- and loss-framed messages in influencing attitudes or intentions towards plant-based foods. However, individuals with high variety-seeking tendencies showed more positive attitudes towards plant-based foods and stronger intentions to consume them, compared to those with low variety-seeking tendencies. A significant interaction effect was observed for consumption intentions among high variety-seekers, indicating a nuanced relationship between message framing and individual characteristics. This study highlights the complexity of using message framing to influence dietary choices, emphasizing the importance of tailoring messages to individual differences, such as variety-seeking tendencies. It also suggests that while variety-seeking influences openness to plant-based foods, the persuasive impact of message framing requires further investigation. These insights are valuable for designing more effective communication strategies to promote plant-based diets among diverse consumer segments.

09:30-11:10 | Room 703

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Teaching and Learning the Arts

Session Chair: Rizal Dapat

09:30-09:55

78762 | *A Study on Integrating Bloom's Taxonomy with AI Learning Partners to Enhance Self-Directed Learning in Visual Communication Drawing Courses*

YaYu Huang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Jui-che Tu, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

In the aftermath of technological advancements and the global pandemic, the rapid development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly impacted people's lives and learning experiences. However, post-pandemic, students' learning patterns in physical classrooms have shown noticeable differences from pre-pandemic times. Therefore, this study delves into the new challenges faced by teachers and students in a design drawing course, attempting to innovate by integrating Bloom's Educational Taxonomy Model to enhance students' self-directed learning. The research focuses on the second-year Visual Communication Drawing course in a Taiwanese design department, emphasizing the drawing of products and explanatory diagrams incorporating perspective principles. Applying Bloom's Taxonomy, the study clarifies the roles of teachers, AI, and students in the instructional environment, guiding students in selecting appropriate tools and techniques to cultivate core competencies such as "problem-solving" and "self-directed learning." In the pre-planning phase, teachers and AI learning partners provide guidance on drawing directions and guide students in problem exploration. The design verification phase includes conceptual development and verification of drawing implementation, while the effectiveness assessment phase emphasizes presenting project outcomes and cultivating students' evaluation and reflective abilities. The anticipated outcomes of this research not only include enhancing students' learning motivation and proactivity but also cultivating their awareness of the living environment. Ultimately, the research aims to strengthen students' graphic expression skills, serving as a valuable reference for design education and curriculum planning in related fields.

09:55-10:20

80987 | *Re-structuring the University Network Infrastructure for Learners' Access to Emerging Technologies Innovations for Enhanced Empowerment and Job Creations in Abia State*

Chukwudi Emmanuel Chukwudi, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Nigeria
Princewill Uchechukwu Ndubuisi, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Nigeria
Rosemary Nkechinyere Evans-obinna, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Nigeria

The study examined re-structuring university network infrastructure for learners' access to emerging technologies innovations for enhanced empowerment and job creations in Michael Okpara University of Agriculture Umudike in Abia State. Descriptive survey design was adopted. The population is made up of the seven hundred and fifty six (756) consisting of 435 boys and 321 girls' students of philosophy in the College of Education, MOUAU, Umudike in the South East of Nigeria. Sample was determined using Taro Yemane formula and a number of two hundred and sixty two (262) respondents made up of 150 boys and 112 girls was derived. Three research questions and three hypotheses guided the study. Instrument for data collection was a self-structured questionnaire titled Re-structuring the University Network Infrastructure for Learners Access to Emerging Technologies, Innovations for Enhanced Empowerments and Job Creation Questionnaire (RUNILETIEJQC). The instrument was validated by experts in test and measurement and Educational management department respectively in Michael Okpara University, Umudike. Reliability for the instrument was determined using the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient with reliability Co-efficient of 0.84. Data were analyzed using mean in answering research questions and t-test was used to test the hypotheses. The findings of this study showed that the network and infrastructures available are dilapidated, poor, no library accession, inadequate teaching aids, no lecture theatres and adequate space, poorly funded, no power supply, no sanitary measures, inadequate laboratories and teaching resources to mention a few. The study concluded that the university system requires general restructuring while recommendations were made.

10:20-10:45

78542 | *Teaching Learning Strategies for Public Funded Higher Education Institutions in Telangana – A Quality Enhancement Model*

Dasharadhi Thiruvengala Chary, Commissionerate of Collegiate Education, India
Pavan Srivasta, Vasavi College of Engineering, India

Providing quality education with more effective tools and programs is recognized worldwide as a social necessary to ensure equity and justice for the socially and economically backward students. The potential use of ICT and developing the distinctive models through modest digital learning culture plays a vital role in improving the Quality of Teaching and Learning (QTL). QTL Processes bring together technology, student capabilities and research-based instruction to create more objective oriented lesson design for greater student achievement. As most of the developed nations are moving closer to universalizing access to education, Indian institutions are also paying significant attention to reach socially and economically underprivileged sections through different means. This paper focused on issues relating to QTL practices in Public Funded Higher Educational Institutions in Telangana State with a special reference to Government Degree Colleges. This is a conceptual paper and an attempt is made to highlight various initiatives taken by the Department in improving the learners need in a modest way. In this regard, an attempt is made to analyze the Teaching Learning Practices adopted by the Public Funded Institutions of Government of Telangana by establishing certain benchmarks and evaluating the outcomes in terms of various parameters. Finally a unique 'Comprehensive Model' is suggested for imparting quality teaching practices for these students. Due to various initiatives in the form of Courses Reorganizations, Introduction of Bucket System giving more choices to the students, adopting new teaching and learning methodologies, admissions in Government Colleges has improved as well learning outcomes also improved.

10:45-11:10

76912 | *Freedom or Focus?*

Rizal Dapat, Adamson University, Philippines

This study aimed to determine the level of self-directedness in learning of college students in selected higher educational institutions in Manila City. The instrument used was adopted from the questionnaire designed by Williamson (2014). An FGD or Focus Group Discussion was also conducted to address the qualitative aspect of the study. The study was participated in by 1150 students from two higher institutions in Manila City. Results show that out of five areas of self-directedness in learning, Evaluation got the highest mean of 4.02. In terms of the level of self-directedness in learning, males got a higher score of 240 than women who got 231, although both are interpreted as "HIGH". In terms of courses, Business-related courses got the highest score of 239 compared with other courses, though all courses got a "HIGH" interpretation. As to teachers' role in the teaching-learning process, the respondents affirmed that teachers are indispensable forces in the classroom, sources of solutions to tomorrow's problems, and cradle of care and confidence. In terms of challenges/problems encountered by students in achieving self-directedness in learning, the respondents disclosed psychological noise, personal noise, and social noise. The study then concludes that students identify effective learning strategies, determine applicable learning activities, recognize operational evaluation tools, and demonstrate interpersonal skills. The study then recommends that higher institutions build a supportive and collaborative climate for learners that will fully engage learners in active learning and utilize and maximize this potential instead of dwelling on the traditional approach in terms of teaching-learning standards.

11:25-12:40 | Room 703

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Education and Pedagogy

Session Chair: Aaron Funa

11:25-11:50

79467 | *Research Trend of Vygotsky Theory in Children Education from 2013 to 2023: A Bibliometric Review and Analysis*

Mia Zultrianti Sari, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Nana Supriatna, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Disman Disman, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

This article was written to analyze research Trend of Vygotsky Theory in Children Education from 2013 to 2023. The method used is Bibliometric analysis, assisted by the VOSviewer application. The object of study is the title and abstract of 29 scientific articles from international journals indexed by journal from 200 documents in the last ten years. The data was obtained using the keyword "Creative imagination, vygotsky, creative thinking and critical thinking." The results show the network, overlay, and density between parts. The visualization results show The creative imagination contained in Vygotsky's theory is developed in creative thinking abilities and critical thinking abilities in children's learning processes. Therefore, based on the results of this bibliometric analysis, provides an overview and opportunities for carrying out future research.

11:50-12:15

80525 | *The Use of Design Thinking in Addressing The Challenges in Learning Numeracy Skills*

Olive Mancera, Bicol University, Philippines

Design thinking is a teaching approach that is significant in keeping students actively engaged in the learning process, which results in the mastery of new skills relevant to solving complex problems. This descriptive developmental study applied a quasi-experimental research design to investigate the effects of the developed lessons using design thinking on students' numeracy skills and perceptions of mathematics. The findings of this study revealed that there were fifteen identified challenges in Grade 9 mathematics, particularly in the first quarter. These challenges were addressed through the eight identified creative solutions integrated into the twenty developed lessons using a design thinking approach. Hence, this study revealed that after the implementation of the developed lessons, the implementation group showed significant change in the following: a) Knowing and Understanding with 82.01%, b) Representing and Communicating with 84.80%, and c) Conjecturing and Reasoning with 85.29%. Likewise, when the p-value was computed, the result in each numeracy skill was $p = 0.00$. These results implied that students were able to master the learning competencies in the said numeracy skills at $\alpha = 0.01$. Moreover, most of the students in the implementation group strongly agreed that the developed lessons in mathematics had a positive effect on their perceptions. They were able to appreciate and see the importance and applications of mathematics to their daily life activities and in solving complex problems. Considering the positive results of the design thinking approach in this study, teachers should use this approach in their classrooms.

12:15-12:40

80444 | *Development, Implementation, and Validation of Integrated STEM and Problem-Based Learning Module for Biology Education*

Aaron Funa, Sorsogon State University, Philippines

Problem-Based Learning (PBL) has proven to be a valuable educational approach. However, as the educational landscape continues to evolve, there is a growing need for a more comprehensive methodology. In response, the researcher developed, implemented, and validated a module that combines Integrated STEM with PBL. This module draws inspiration from the second generation 3C3R PBL problem design model and the K-16 PBL. The research employed a Type 1 developmental research design, conducted with a one-intact Grade-11 STEM class ($n = 38$). The module was implemented in the context of General Biology 1, focusing on Biomolecules, and spanned a six-week period. Using a module evaluation checklist, reviewers assessed the module against the criteria set by the Department of Education in the Philippines, as well as the principles of Integrated STEM. The assessment revealed a significant difference between pretest and posttest scores, supported by a meaningful conceptual understanding test and an effect size ($d = 0.354$) falling within the small to medium range. These findings indicate the effectiveness of the I-STEM-PBL module in enhancing students' conceptual understanding of Biology. The I-STEM-PBL module represents a valuable resource for future research and educational endeavors, serving as a basis for teaching approaches. The researcher recommends using and continually assess and refine such educational tools to meet the dynamic needs of students and align with evolving educational standards.

12:55-14:35 | Room 703

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Comparative Education

Session Chair: Mohinakhon Khamidova

12:55-13:20

79280 | *Merdeka Curriculum: The Revival of Post-War Indonesian Educational Thought*
M. Rizki Wiryawan, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

In 2022, the Minister of Education in Indonesia launched the Merdeka Curriculum, which is an evaluation of the previous curriculum, the 2013 curriculum. The Merdeka Curriculum aims to address the learning crisis faced by Indonesia and its low performance in the PISA rankings. The Merdeka Curriculum is based on the concept of Merdeka Belajar, which liberates teachers and students in determining the learning system. Merdeka Belajar aims to create an enjoyable education for students and teachers, with an emphasis on character development in line with the values of the Indonesian nation. This concept is derived from the thoughts of post-war Indonesian education figures, including Ki Hajar Dewantara, who developed the Taman Siswa educational institution. Using the Grounded Theory approach and document analysis, this research attempts to analyze the thoughts of post-war Indonesian education figures and their potential adoption in the Merdeka Curriculum. Are these thoughts still contextual to the needs of current times? The research indicates that post-war Indonesian education thoughts, rich in nationalist spirit and adaptation to local wisdom, can contribute positively to the development of the Merdeka Curriculum. However, challenges arise in adapting post-war Indonesian education thoughts into the curriculum and educational practices, as well as measuring their effectiveness for evaluation and development purposes.

13:20-13:45

80527 | *Outcome-Based Education (OBE): Mathematics' Paradigm Shift*
Dick Anthony Calleja, Legazpi City Science High School, Philippines

Outcome-based education (OBE) promotes a student-centered environment wherein the learners are responsible for learning. The researcher's main goal was to investigate the aftermath of the pandemic in this learning model in mathematics. This research integrated a mixed method to analyze the experts' evaluation of the output made by the students in terms of (a) pedagogical values and (b) level of OBE integration and to determine the interest level of the students. Results showed that the created video tutorials of the students as their OBE outputs passed all quality criteria such as content, instructional, and technical. Also, the OBE outputs achieved the desired integration level connected to its goals and students' performance, which was reflected during the focus group discussion and quarterly assessments, respectively. The study revealed that all statements have a modal score of 5 and a weighted mean of 4.78, implying that most students were highly interested in their OBE outputs. Furthermore, it notably observed that the students improved their mathematical concepts, refined processes in simple ways, were responsible for learning growth, and explored teaching approaches and methods. In conclusion, OBE is a challenging task for educators, but it assures promoting authentic learning, fosters achieving higher-order thinking skills, and manifests holistic knowledge.

13:45-14:10

79976 | *Exploring the Culinary Landscape in Children's Literature*
Mohinakhon Khamidova, Kimyo International University, Uzbekistan
Gulnoza Odilova, Kimyo International University, Uzbekistan

The relationship between children's literature and food serves as a captivating lens through which to examine cultural, social, and educational dimensions. This research delves into the rich tapestry of narratives where food takes centre stage, influencing young readers' perceptions and understanding of the world. From enchanted banquets in fairy tales to the depiction of diverse cuisines in contemporary stories, this study investigates the symbolic, cultural, and educational roles of food within the realm of children's literature. By scrutinizing a diverse range of texts, spanning picture books to middle-grade novels, our exploration seeks to uncover patterns and representations of food that contribute to the development of culinary literacy in young minds. Furthermore, we aim to unravel how these literary portrayals shape children's attitudes toward food, nutrition, and cultural diversity. This interdisciplinary research draws on theories from children's literature studies, cultural studies, and education to illuminate the multifaceted ways in which food functions as a literary device. Our findings not only contribute to the scholarly discourse on children's literature but also hold implications for educators, parents, and policymakers interested in fostering a holistic approach to childhood development. As we navigate the pages of children's literature, we embark on a sensory journey where words and flavours converge to nourish not only the characters but also the imagination of young readers. Through this exploration, we aim to deepen our understanding of the subtle yet profound impact that literary representations of food can have on shaping the palates and perspectives of the next generation.

14:10-14:35

81111 | *Bridging Tradition in to Innovation: The Role of ARCH/VES in Architectural Preservation and Education*
Joana Bastos Malheiro, University of Lisbon, Portugal
Maria Resende, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
Guilherme Maia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

The preservation of architectural documents from ancient civilizations is crucial for understanding human habitats and the evolution of the built environment. In 2022, the Lisbon School of Architecture, University of Lisbon, established the Architecture, Urbanism, and Design Archives (ARCH/VES) with the aim of identifying, collecting, processing, studying, disseminating, and safeguarding the records of Portuguese architects from the 19th century to the present day. With a collection from 64 professionals to date, ARCH/VES serves not only as a repository of historical knowledge but also as an active educational resource in the field of Architecture. Playing a multifaceted role in holistic education, ARCH/VES significantly emphasizes the importance of archival research in preparing future professionals, acting as a catalyst for innovation. Through workshops and practical experimentation, students explore the symbiotic relationship between theory and practice, challenging conventional paradigms and stimulating creativity. Inspired by renowned institutions such as the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Technical University of Munich, we advocate for a pedagogical approach that integrates archival research with design methodologies, enriching academic discourse and revitalizing professional practice. With testimonials from students, teachers, and professionals, it is evident that ARCH/VES plays a vital role in shaping a new generation of architects, enriching their understanding of architectural principles and preparing them to face the challenges of the future. In conclusion, the transformative impact of ARCH/VES transcends the boundaries between tradition and innovation in architectural preservation and education, propelling architectural discourse forward and ensuring its relevance in a constantly evolving built environment.

14:50-16:30 | Room 703

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Teaching and Learning

Session Chair: Kit Yok Chan

78057 | *Teacher Noticing: Prospects, Benefits, and Challenges*
Rahila Naseeha, United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates

The construct of "teacher noticing" has been revitalized in recent years and with the advent of recent educational reforms that emphasize 21st century and life skills. As a construct it is closely associated with student learning in mathematics, for its role in promoting student engagement, understanding, and equity in the classroom. Yet, as in the case with other constructs, several impediments to fully understand the construct have recently been documented. The purpose of this study was therefore, to offer a comprehensive overview of mathematics teachers' noticing in terms of prospects, benefits, and challenges faced by mathematics teachers when it comes to development of mathematical thinking in classrooms. The study provides a deep analysis of what it means to be able to observe, interpret, and decide on the next step. A variety of strategies for professional noticing, such as active listening, question-asking, analysis of student work, and feedback provision will be presented and discussed. Future prospects, benefits of professional noticing and challenges will also be addressed. Finally, the study concludes with a call to action for educators to prioritize professional noticing of student mathematical thinking, and to work towards developing the necessary skills and knowledge to implement this practice effectively.

15:15-15:40

80872 | *Appraising the Teaching Practicum: A Longitudinal Study on Pre-Service TESOL Teachers in Hong Kong*
Wenhui Xuan, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

Despite numerous studies on pre-service teachers' practicum experiences, few have examined the students' program evaluations that impact their well-being, particularly among TESOL practicum teachers. This study aims to fill this research gap by using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) appraisal to longitudinally assess pre-service teachers' evaluations of their teaching practicum. The study involves 16 third-year pre-service TESOL teachers in Hong Kong, currently participating in a semester-long teaching practicum at local primary schools. Data was collected from in-depth interviews, reflections, teaching plans, lesson plans, and practicum assignments. The findings indicate that pre-service teachers in Hong Kong encounter significant challenges during their initial teaching practicum. These challenges range from managing their first class and addressing classroom diversity to overcoming language barriers and dealing with SEN learners. Longitudinal data reveals that students' negative emotions and evaluations were most pronounced prior to the practicum, peaking before their first teaching session. However, a shift towards more positive emotions was observed from the midpoint until the end of their teaching practice. The study's findings will enhance understanding of the pressures and challenges TESOL pre-service teachers face, thereby informing improvements in teacher training programs in multilingual and multicultural contexts similar to Hong Kong.

15:40-16:05

79325 | *Stacking Skills for Success: Micro-Credentials in a Singapore Institute of Higher Education*
Timothy Chan, Singapore Institute of Management, Singapore

The rapid evolution of the job market demands agile skill development. Enter micro-credentials: competency-based, stackable, and transferable qualifications that empower learners to bridge critical skills gaps, enhance employability, and ignite lifelong learning. This paper explores a case study from the Centre for Micro-Credentials of a Singapore institute of higher learning, where targeted micro-credential courses are meticulously designed to:

- Boost Career Readiness: Equip graduates with in-demand skills such as data analytics, systems thinking, and project management, ensuring they hit the ground running.
- Ignite Lifelong Learning: Cultivate a passion for continuous learning, preparing graduates to adapt and thrive in a dynamic job market.
- Build Stackable Competencies: Micro-credentials stack upon each other, leading to specialized skill bundles. Beyond courses, the Centre weaves micro-credentials with a robust digital ecosystem:
- Digital Badges: Verified badges showcase acquired skills, increasing career visibility.
- Student E-portfolios: Dynamic platforms curate learning journeys and showcase micro-credentials alongside other professional and academic achievements.
- Career Development Services: Personalized skills profiling, coaching, and resume building help graduates craft their ideal career paths.

The paper explores the Institute's strategy, implementation challenges, and limitations encountered during the micro-credentialing process. The Singaporean case study offers a blueprint for how micro-credentials can reshape higher education, fostering agile and lifelong learners and revitalizing the educational landscape.

16:05-16:30

81062 | *Exploring Existing Scenarios and Best Practices of Video Conferencing Systems Using PACT Framework*
Siew Eng Ling, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
Kit Yok Chan, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
Adeline Engkamat, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
Siew Ching Ling, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

The unprecedented COVID-19 outbreak has accelerated the adoption of the only teaching strategy, reaching out to students through the virtual classroom. Amidst the use of video conferencing systems in teaching and learning, educators began to realize that the digital capabilities are beyond the digital tools. The pedagogy, course content design, behavioral, and social interaction using video conferencing systems need to be addressed. The study aimed to explore the existing scenarios and the best practices in Malaysia Higher Learning Institutions from different contexts of using video conferencing systems in teaching and learning. The objectives of the study were to identify the scenarios that work well and to identify the problems faced by the users of adopting video conferencing systems in engaging students. The PACT framework explores four elements - People (P), Activities (A), Contexts (C), and Technologies (T) - in the use of video conferencing tools for teaching and learning. The respondents included academicians, administrative staff, Information Technology (IT) support staff, and students. The data collection method enhanced focus group discussions and in-depth interview. PACT analysis was used to analyse the qualitative data. The study identified a set of problems related to using video conferencing systems in teaching and learning, including issues with technology, pedagogy, and engaging students in online classes via video conferencing systems. The output also shows the best practices of video conferencing system used for teaching and learning. The output will be used for ideation and models for developing video conferencing toolkits for teaching and learning.

09:30-11:10 | Room 704

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Higher Education in Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Jae Hyun Park

09:30-09:55

78632 | *Culturally or Socially Inspired? Examining the Influence of Cultural/Social Capital on University Students' Academic Achievement and Upward Social Mobility*

Lok Fai Pun, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Jeremy Ko, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Academic achievement of individuals is always recognized as an important indicator of their career pursuit and upward social mobility. Theoretically, cultural capital has an arguably large impact on the academic achievement of students, as several studies have analysed the link between cultural capital and academic achievement in pre-tertiary education institutes, while other factors, including the household's socio-economic status (SES) and social capitals may also vary the extent of the impact by cultural capital on students in tertiary education institutes. This research aims to examine the potential direct association between cultural and social capital and academic achievement in higher education institutions in Hong Kong by conducting a case study at the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) representing all nine government-funded universities in Hong Kong, while further considering SES and other factors. Through a face-to-face interview and survey of 119 respondents based on stratified sampling, the study suggests that students in tertiary education institutes show a limited relationship between cultural capital and academic achievement. Other factors, however, exert a greater impact on academic achievement, including perceived grade importance, academic effort, and parental social capital. The finding suggests a change of education policy direction in Hong Kong universities is needed, to shift the focus from enhancing cultural capitals (knowledge) to more social capitals (individual networking), which social capitals are significantly attributed to and rooted on the perceived grade importance, academic effort, and parental social capital.

09:55-10:20

80064 | *Cultural Educational Narratives – Creating Connections Between Cultural Stories and the Journey Towards Higher Education*

Mary Margaret Carrillo, Southern Methodist University, United States

In attempting to explore the many opportunities for global persons to understand the impact of culture in decision-making, we will navigate through collectivist and individualist cultures and spotlight a new framework to acquire knowledge—Cultural Educational Narratives. Cultural Educational Narratives, defined as stories from experiences about education within a cultural community, will highlight the emerging research methodology of Testimonio grounded in Chicana feminist epistemology and Latina/Latino critical theory and originating in Latin American countries and how emerged data can be used to understand decision-making in an individual's educational pursuit. We will explore the connections between cultural studies and what lies ahead when the power of educational narratives is captured for future research in an international setting. Researchers may investigate the opportunities cultural educational narratives serve in various geographic areas, socioeconomic communities, and immigrant populations.

10:20-10:45

78241 | *Seeking the Social Spaces for Students in High-Rise Vertical University Campuses of Bangladesh: An Emerging Need in Higher Education*

Khandoker Swagota Rownak, BUET, Bangladesh

In recent times, with constrained land scenarios, the university campuses have been designed as high-rise vertical buildings under private governance in Bangladesh. The essential educational functions are tightly arranged within the high-rise building while the social spaces often remain inconsiderate. Buildings' circulation spaces like lift lobbies, stair or corridors are used as interaction spaces by the students. In the rented campus, the students are merely allowed to stay in these spaces after class hours. Although social interaction among students in the higher education sector influences lifelong learning. Professional architects try to design internal open space or plaza as the social spaces in the high-rise universities. However, this research tries to find a pattern of social spaces integrated within the whole building system. Student interview and observation methods are used in two case studies to find the existing social spaces, designed or modified within the campus. The space syntax method is used to find the spatial structure of these social spaces within the building system. The case studies represent different architectural characters, which helps to explore the common pattern of social spaces. It is found that the spatially most integrated and well-connected spaces of a vertical university are chosen as social spaces by the students. Findings also reveal that, there is a need of social space for the students staying in the upper floor classrooms. Hence, students functionally modify provided spaces as their comfortable social space.

10:45-11:10

80173 | *Multimodal Metaphoric Creativity and Recontextualization in Education Discourse: College Advertisements in South Korea*

Ebru Turker, Arizona State University, United States

Jae Hyun Park, Sangmyung University, South Korea

The need to obtain the most desirable education in South Korea's competitive society has resulted in discursive convergence of creative metaphoric expressions on education on a variety of platforms. One way of exploring novel metaphors concerning education is to examine advertisement posters promoting college admission, because these posters offer unique perspectives on the creative operation of cognitive mechanisms in images and texts conveying conceptual metaphors presented visually as well as verbally. The study aims to explore (i) how metaphoric creativity in multimodal metaphors is manifested in South Korean college advertising posters; (ii) what metaphorical patterns arise in the interaction of different modes and contexts; and (iii) what social perspectives, values, ideologies, and cultural underpinnings of Korean education discourse are conveyed from the discursive point of view. From the conceptual perspective, our study demonstrates two major mechanisms, one related to the multilevel frame view of metaphors (Cameron, Low, and Maslen, 2010; Musolff, 2006; Semino, Demjén, and Demmen, 2018), and the other related to the dissemination of mapping relations with respect to visual and verbal modes (Forceville, 2009). From the discursive perspective of cognitive linguistics (Charteris-Black, 2004; Hart, 2015; Musolff, 2016), our study demonstrates that discourse stances displayed in the posters regarding the perception, purpose, progress, and process of education are constructed based on embodied experiences. The study discusses discursive views related to self-growth, national and global competitiveness, the national identity of Koreanness, and the idea of building human capital and facilitating employment in South Korea.

11:25-12:40 | Room 704

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Culture, Education and Pedagogy

Session Chair: Teresa Chen

11:25-11:50

78946 | *An Ethnographic Study on Literacy Culture in the Teras Baca Ile Napo Community, Solor Island*
Virginia Rosa da Silva, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia

The increase in the number of literacy communities in Indonesia continues to occur every year. Teras Baca Ile Napo is a literacy community in Solor Island, East Nusa Tenggara Regency. Looking at the details, Solor is located to the east of Flores Island, with a population of 36,358 people. The reason for establishing this community is existing educational disparities, especially related to limited access to relevant learning resources, so the existing literacy culture is important to study. This research aims to find out the learning problems of children on Solor Island, the literacy practices, and the role of literacy within the community. The ethnographic approach used in this study is participant observation and interviews. Findings in this research are first, the learning problem found in school-age children on Solor Island is the difficulty of accessing relevant learning resources and interesting literacy activities to increase their ability in education. Therefore, this community actively creates community branches in several remote areas of Solor, providing free books and libraries for the community and local schools. Second, to increase students' willingness to learn, various interesting activities are carried out. In contrast, Literacy in this community actively provides education related to cultural literacy and environmental literacy which is linked to local marine conservation. On the other hand, what they learn in formal schools will be studied more contextually in the community. The increase in problem-solving abilities and creativity produced by children is proof that this non-formal education community helps improve the quality of education.

11:50-12:15

78231 | *Enriching Multicultural Awareness of Young Children Through Children's Literature and Art Activities*
Gioelle Ariane Mondano, Integrated School For Young Children, Philippines

With the rise of globalization and the age of technology, society has become more diverse. Current literature recognizes awareness of diversity, particularly Multicultural Awareness, as an important asset for an individual to adjust, build relationships, and ultimately thrive in our globalized society. However, despite being identified as a learning competency in the K-12 curriculum of the Department of Education in the Philippines, there appears to be a significant lack of literature regarding implementing or integrating multicultural awareness in the education sector. With this in mind, this capstone project has produced a set of instructional modules to be facilitated by teachers, aiming to develop multicultural awareness among Kindergarten students through a familiar and exciting medium for young children: Children's literature and Art Activities. This project consists of 10 modules that cover children's literature and art activities that aim to instill multicultural awareness among Filipino children. In particular, the modules follow the framework and definition established by the Department of Education as it aims to introduce the different cultural dimensions to Kindergarten students. The children's literature and art activities included in this project would allow young Filipino children to explore and be immersed in different cultures from around the world.

12:15-12:40

79129 | *Incorporating Artificial Intelligence Literacy into the Curriculum*
Teresa Chen, California State University-Long Beach, United States

With the recent popularity of generative artificial intelligence (AI), educational communities have been vigorously engaged in discussion regarding its applications and have revisited relevant academic policies and practices. Among the topics under discussion is the urgent need to cultivate students' AI literacy, which refers to the ability to understand, evaluate, and apply AI concepts and technologies to thrive successfully in the new era, marked by ever-changing transformative technologies. This presentation will share the process and results of an instructional design project that aimed to incorporate AI literacy into a college-level critical thinking course based on findings from a synthesis of recent research on effective pedagogies and AI in education. This project followed the ADDIE model and included the following five phases of the systematic instructional design process: Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation. The analyses of students' characteristics, the instructional context, research on AI literacy, and emerging AI applications altogether informed the design and development of the educational experience. The design blueprint, which was built on university curriculum guidelines and the aforementioned analyses, refined the learning objectives, activities, and assessments, and provided a roadmap for the development phase. The prototype, developed in alignment with the design blueprint, garnered favorable feedback overall in the implementation and evaluation phases. More specifically, this presentation will showcase the prototype accessible through a learning management system, placing a focus on learning activities concerning AI literacy, report on the outcomes of the evaluation highlighting areas for improvement and conclude with recommendations for future instruction and research.

12:55-14:35 | Room 704

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Literary and Media Studies

Session Chair: Hope Yu

12:55-13:20

80033 | *Emily's Rose: Symbol of Her Transcendence to Traditional South*
Peishan Cai, Sichuan University, China

The title of William Faulkner's "A Rose for Emily", particularly the symbolic meaning of the rose has been discussed for years. Four major ideas towards the rose are summarized as love, lament, secrecy and an ambiguous ghostly feature. Though the previous interpretations all provide some connection with the rose, they fail to connect the meaning with the protagonist Emily and the whole story and discover a definite meaning most related to the theme. Emily is a Southern woman who afflicts from a patriarchal father and Puritan moral code of virginity. The rose for her, therefore, should be an opportunity to transcend the traditional South. The love story between Emily and Homer is her first try. And the rebellion converts to be a secret through Emily's maintenance of Homer's dead body. The symbolic rose, thus being a presence-absence, lives forever in the narration of "we" and memorizes by the readers. The high-profile love affair with Homer Barron is her first attempt to resist the pain she suffers from her dominant father and the Southern womanhood. Her rebellious action transforms to be in secret when she faces with the prevention from her relatives and other Southerners. Her brave kill of her lover, which is revealed at the end of the story, successfully remains her transcendence. Ultimately, the presence-absence "rose" safely conceals in Emily's pretense to be traditional. And Faulkner succeeds in A Rose for Emily as well, by representing his humane concern towards Southern ladies like Emily.

13:20-13:45

79323 | *No Parties, No Shorts, No Boys: Identity and Belonging in Post-Cold War Young Adult South-Asian Diasporic Fiction*
Vibha, Birla Institute of Technology and Science-Pilani, India

South Asian authors have written from across the world including Asia, Africa, Australia, Canada, Europe and USA. These populations have migrated due to a range of reasons from colonialism to globalization. The diasporic writings from USA and UK remain one of the most widely researched but the musico-literary narrative patterns of the young adult novel remains understudied. A range of style and content was combined with the artistic sensibilities of the Generation X in a post-cold war world. Popular themes of nostalgia and identity associated with the "home country" was repurposed to showcase youth cultures in light of disillusionment, abrupt expressionism and media frenzy of a global world. New fashion styles, aesthetics and modes of expression drove sensibilities of a whole generation to alter this corset of literature. This shift came naturally to authors owing to their feasible geographic location(s). A street-based, colloquial style laden with experience of everyday life was also brought to forefront. The cultural values of diaspora, hence, got assimilated with the alternative artistic practices of the movement. Authors such as Kavita Daswani, Marina Budhos, Sabina Khan and Bali Rai expressed the plurality of identities vis-a-vis rejecting and contradicting present attitudes. The present study, therefore, attempts to map expressions of memory and identity in post-cold war South-Asian diasporic fiction through a close reading of select young adult novels.

13:45-14:10

78341 | *Refunctioing the Fantaserye: A Postmodern Reading of GMA 7's Encantadia*
Ralph Edward Sekito, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

The fantaserye or the telefantasya was an emerging televisual form in the Philippines in the early 2000s, which combines folkloric elements of myth, magic, and enchantment infused with realistic elements in its storytelling. In 2005, one of the biggest media conglomerates at the time, GMA 7, released its biggest fantaserye, Encantadia. It is a fairy world where beings and creatures co-exist harmoniously in its four realms of Adamyra, Sapiro, Hathoria, and Lireo. The paper aims to explore the fantaserye as a postmodern epic by reinterpreting folklore to resonate with contemporary audiences. Additionally, the study will examine how the fantaserye embodies postmodernity by adapting conventional literary attributes for television viewership. Employing Peter Brooker's concept of refunctioing in popular culture, the study scrutinizes the series' episodes to map out the reinterpreted ideas within the series. The paper was able to flesh out the refunctioing of folkloric elements such as the Diwata (epic hero) and the epic hero. Through this analysis, the paper seeks to shed light on the evolution of Philippine television series and its cultural impact during this period.

14:10-14:35

81006 | *A Panorama of Fools in Philippine Theatre*
Hope Yu, University of San Carlos, Philippines

Studies devoted solely to methods of characterization in Philippine dramatic plays have been relatively few. In addition to language, the playwright Piux Kabahar presents odd characters, those with offbeat thoughts and behaviors. A reading of Kabahar's comic plays will yield a surprisingly large number where one finds the character of the fool. The fool is not an artificial creation as he is found in real life. Culturally, the fool may be seen as a laughingstock and as somebody divinely inspired, as a mentally or physically deformed human being, but also one with insights not given to other people. Every fool part, no matter how minor it may be, has a contribution to make towards the audience's understanding of the play, or the point of view on which one bases their final interpretation. In the areas of life where one is prone to idiocy, Kabahar provides several examples: mockeries which have the power to teach and Kabahar makes use of the fool so that the audience may be educated. This paper discusses Kabahar's several fools: the tagabukid or probinsiyano (country bumpkin) like Posoy in Seguro ang Pansit; the siaw nga sulugoon (comic servant) like Karyo in Ontoy; the gupon such as the character of Tolindoy in Mutya (Jewel, 1929); the buang, specifically the buang sa gugma such as Liyoy in Buang (Fool), and the pilosopo such as Menes in Bungang Ginadili (Forbidden Fruit, 1932).

14:50-16:30 | Room 704

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Culture in Language Education

Session Chair: Gregory Paul Glasgow

14:50-15:15

78251 | *On the Vitality of Matter in Second Language Education: A Diffractive Review of Current Research*

Francis Bangou, University of Ottawa, Canada

Cameron Smith, University of Ottawa, Canada

In recent years, an increasing number of scholars in the field of second language (L2) education have turned to sociomaterial and new materialist perspectives to reimagine and perform various aspects of language learning and teaching and the associated research differently. As such, this presentation aims to explore how researchers in L2 education have experimented with the potential of sociomaterial and new materialist perspectives to produce new lines of thoughts and practices for L2 education and research. More precisely, the research question that guided this diffractive review was: So far, what have sociomaterial and new materialist thoughts co-produced in L2 education research? With this question in mind, we combined elements of qualitative metasynthesis and diffractive literature review to map the concepts, issues, methods and ideas addressed in these writings and illustrate what might be produced when the vitality of matter is taken into account in L2 education. The data will highlight new territories and insights produced by sociomaterial and new materialist perspectives in L2 education as well as challenges, issues, and opportunities for such scholarship in L2 education.

15:15-15:40

78334 | *Politeness Strategies in an Indonesian Graduate EFL Classroom*

Destiyana Destiyana, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Ahmad Bukhori Muslim, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

In teaching English as a foreign language, politeness has become a major issue. It is regarded as one way to maintain effective classroom interaction. This study investigates the politeness strategies, both positive and negative, used by Indonesian EFL students in a classroom context. This descriptive qualitative research design involved some EFL students enrolled in a postgraduate program of Language in Use course at one public university in Bandung, Indonesia. Data was collected through observation, note-taking, and recording and analysed by the framework of politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson (1987). The study identifies four positive types of politeness strategies used by the students in EFL classrooms which include the use of in-group identity marker, assert or presupposing speaker knowledge of and concern for hearer's wants, seek agreement/safe topics, and joke. Meanwhile, the study only found a negative type of politeness strategy used by the students in EFL classrooms, that is, apologizing. It can be concluded that the EFL students used several of Brown and Levinson's theory (1987) politeness strategies in their presentation and discussion of both positive and negative politeness. The study suggests that teachers and students use this finding as a reference to develop effective classroom communication.

15:40-16:05

79943 | *Non-English Major Undergraduate Students' Perception of How Speaking Anxiety Interacts with Socio-Cultural Factors*

Adisty Vanalestari, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Speaking is a crucial component of human language. Language learning and acquisition allow individuals to engage, share knowledge, and communicate with one another. Until now, using English as a second or foreign language every day might be difficult. Uneasy feelings, nervousness, or a sense of fear caused by a person's perception of learning or using a second language is known as language anxiety. A few anxiety students have indicated certain sociocultural factors, among other factors, could be responsible for students' foreign language speaking anxiety (Lo, 2017; Yan & Horwitz, 2008). This study aims to investigate the social-cultural factors causing English-speaking anxiety in non-English major undergraduate students. This study used a case study qualitative approach. In-depth semi-structured interviews were utilized as a data collection tool. The data was collected from one non-English major undergraduate student in East Java. The data revealed several social-cultural related sources of speaking anxiety including students' geographic background, communicative apprehension, gender, social and cultural environment, social status and self-identity, gender, and dialect. The results of this research are expected to offer helpful recommendations to enable English teachers or lecturers to react to their students' speaking anxiety and to assist teachers of lecturers in arranging their classes in a way that may reduce their students' speaking anxiety and promote students' speaking skills.

16:05-16:30

79456 | *Exploring 'Teaching English While Black' in Japan: Black YouTubers as Cultural Brokers in the Digital Diaspora*

Gregory Paul Glasgow, Kanda University of International Studies, Japan

Digital discourse and community-building have significantly shaped how global citizens share and exchange ideas. This is particularly true for an increasing number of individuals of African descent exploring opportunities to travel, live, and work abroad. However, many remain wary about how ideologies of historical racialization might affect their future travel and employment experiences, especially in the context of English Language Teaching (ELT), in which the concept of native-speakerism (Holliday, 2006; Houghton & Rivers, 2013) suggests a preference for English teachers with a certain appearance and accent. Despite such potential challenges, many still pursue these opportunities. This presentation examines the crucial role of Black YouTubers who share their experiences of 'teaching while Black' in Japan, acting as 'cultural brokers' to their digital diasporic audiences in Web 2.0 spaces. Utilizing Black social theories like W. E. B. Du Bois' notion of double consciousness (Du Bois, 1903), and Shelby Steele's concept of the 'anti-self' (Steele, 1990), I explore how these YouTubers act as intermediaries. They offer candid and multi-layered insights into life as a Black person in Japan and Asia, aiding their audience in navigating their own subjectivities. I conclude that the liminal spaces fostered by digital discourse facilitate increased cultural engagement, particularly among continental and diasporic Africans considering ELT in Asia as a potential work and travel destination.

09:30-11:10 | Room 705

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Comparative Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Dasim Budimansyah

09:30-09:55

80128 | *Yi Duo Bu Fen Theory in Chinese Culture Course Design*
Haiying Ma, Shanghai Sihe Culture Co, China

The concept of YI DUO BU FEN (Indivisibility of One and Many) was first proposed by Tang Junyi, a scholar of the Republic of China, and then further elaborated and interpreted by the contemporary American scholar Roger T. Ames. The characteristic of Indivisibility of One and Many is reflected in all aspects of Chinese thought and culture. In Chinese, it is reflected in the unity of sound, form and meaning; in the content of Chinese teaching, it is reflected in the wholeness of curriculum standards, teaching materials and courses; in the process of Chinese teaching, each link is also an inseparable whole; and the teaching activities have a bearing on the students' interest in and motivation for Chinese language learning, the cultivation of learning habits, the mastery of learning methods, and even the direction of the students' lives and careers. Similarly, the changes and development of students will also have an impact on the professional development of Chinese language teachers. When teachers are aware of this and incorporate Indivisibility of One and Many into their understanding of Chinese language and Chinese language education, it will help students, teachers and the international Chinese language education profession to develop, which will not only promote Chinese language learners' understanding of Chinese culture, but also minimize misunderstandings and prejudices caused by cultural differences.

09:55-10:20

80068 | *How Do You Define and Express Filial Piety? Understanding Chinese Intergenerational Relationships*
Shuangyue Zhang, Sam Houston State University, United States

Filial piety (Xiao) is one of the most important concepts to understand Chinese intergenerational relationships. The current study examined the definitions and expressions of filial piety, as well differences between gender, generations, and only-child young adults and those with siblings. A total of 260 college students from one medium-sized university in Eastern China participated in the study. Participants responded to three open-ended questions: How do you define filial piety in your own words? What do you do or say to express your filial piety? Are there any differences between generations in understanding and expressing filial piety? Open-ended responses to the questions were coded using analytic induction method by a research team consisting of a Chinese American professor and three exchange students from China. A series of Chi-Square analyses were conducted to compare the differences between gender, generations, and participants with and without siblings. Reciprocating love to parents, pleasing parents, communication, sharing parents' burden, self-achievement, and taking care of parents were the most common definitions and expressions of filial piety. Female participants were more likely to list reciprocating parents love, pleasing parents, helping with housework, taking care of parents, and improving parents' living conditions than did male participants. Young adults believed the older generation focused more on material support, were more obedient and more filial, while the younger generation considered more on the emotional need of their parents. Only-child participants were more likely to list communication with parents as filial piety. Limitations and implications of the study were discussed.

10:20-10:45

80931 | *Guidelines for Teaching Thai Literature to Non-native Speakers: Learning of Thai Lifestyle, Society, and Culture through the Valuable Cultural Heritage.*
Kittipong Phumpuang, Naresuan University, Thailand
Patcharin Buranakorn, Huachiew Chalermprakiet University, Thailand

This research aims to find efficient guidelines for teaching Thai literature to non-native speakers. The research methodology is focus groups, including ten lecturers teaching Thai to non-native learners over five years discussing and sharing ideas of teaching Thai literature to non-native speakers. Research device is five guideline questions discussed in the focus groups. The researchers gather lessons learned from the focus groups and report them as a descriptive analysis. Research findings are as the following. 1) Teaching Thai literature to non-native speakers aims to convey Thai lives; society; and culture to learners, so choosing titles to teach is important. It is suggested that Thai classic literature with interesting plots and characters, like Sung-tong; Pra-ar-pai-ma-nee; Khun-Chang-Khun-pan, for example are recommended. 2) For efficient learning, multi-media like cartoons; dramas; films; photos; pictures; and so on should be applied. 3) Teaching materials of exercises focusing on enhancing critical thinking about Thai lives in the stories studied are useful and recommended in order to encourage learners to associate the learned contents to their lives, which is the core of learning literature. In conclusion, the three guidelines would effectively guide non-native speakers to comprehend Thai ways of life better.

10:45-11:10

78620 | *Navigating Ethics in a Corrupt Culture: Perspectives of Indonesian Student Beliefs*
Dasim Budimansyah, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
Yus Hermansyah, Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Sabili Bandung, Indonesia
Restu Adi Nugraha, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
Parman Tarya, Universitas Pasundan Bandung, Indonesia

This research explores the perceptions of Indonesian students regarding the interplay between religious beliefs and ethical behavior in a nation characterized by both devoutness and corruption. Given Indonesia's deeply ingrained religiosity juxtaposed with a prevalent corruption culture, understanding the ethical mind-set of students becomes crucial, particularly in the context of their future professional roles. The study conducted semi-structured interviews with 50 students holding focus on ethical considerations in formal settings. Employing Aretaic ethics theory and content analysis, the interview data were scrutinized using an interpretive methodology to extract and categorize responses into distinct themes. The findings highlight three ways through which religiousness can impact students' ethical conduct: a firm belief in religious tenets, an awareness of religious prescriptions and virtues, and a dedication to religious practices and rituals. However, the study reveals a paradoxical scenario where religious influence on ethical behavior is not always consistent. The pervasive corruption, deeply embedded as a cultural norm in contemporary Indonesia, emerges as a counterforce. This suggests an intricate interrelationship between religious and cultural environments, shaping the ethical conduct of students. The novelty of this research lies in its revelation that while religious background can potentially foster ethical conduct, the omnipresent cultural norm of corruption can act as a mediating factor, leading students with strong religious affiliations to engage in unethical behavior in a cultural climate where corruption prevails.

11:25-12:40 | Room 705

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Gender in Literature

Session Chair: Kyung Lee Gagum

11:25-11:50

78696 | *Care Politics and the Costs of Hegemonic Masculinity: An Examination Through Laura Florand's Transformative Popular Romance Narratives*

Aswathi Prakash, Indian Institute of Technology, India

This paper explores the nuanced portrayal of masculinity in Laura Florand's romance novels, utilizing what Karla Elliott calls "Caring Masculinities" as a foundational lens. Florand's narratives provide compelling examples of kinships and friendships to analyze gender performance within and between masculinities and femininities, navigating the interplay of tradition, personal transformation, and the challenges of a rapidly changing world. Aligning with postfeminist notions that recognize the contextual nature of gendered experiences, the study investigates how Florand's protagonists navigate the pitfalls of hegemonic masculinity— violence against others and self, emotional isolation, guilt, high-risk behavior, lack of self-care, poor health, and impoverished relationships— addressing the human vulnerability intrinsic to the 'Liquid Modern' times posited by Zygmunt Bauman. By examining the integration of values of care, such as interdependence and relationality, into masculine identities within narrative resolutions, the paper raises broader questions of what is deemed pleasurable and fulfilling in contemporary popular romance. Finally, it explores how Florand's works respond to Janice Radway's criticism of the genre, specifically addressing the challenge of nurturing gentleness in men within family dynamics that repress such capacities, reinforcing tenderness as a perceived weakness.

11:50-12:15

81009 | *Audience's (Un-)Enjoyment of Boys' Love in Chinese Xianxia Drama: An Opinion Mining-based Analysis on The Untamed (陈情令)*

Yue Chen, Yonsei University, South Korea

Over the last few years, despite the strict censorship of the state government, boys' love drama has been surging in Chinese media in an implicit or explicit way. Compared with modern queer drama, boys' love stories find fertile soil in the genre of Xianxia drama, which features ancient settings and the cultivation of immortality. To figure out the reason behind the popularity of boys' love narratives, especially in Xianxia drama, this research observes one of the most successful dramas *The Untamed* (陈情令, 2019) adapted from the popular webnovel *Grandmaster of Demonic Cultivation*. The author starts with the audience's review in a Chinese scoring platform Douban to avoid intentional selection of the audience's feedback and subjective interpretation. This paper argues that boys' love narratives are justified by being incorporated into the broader national aesthetic norms propagated by the government.

12:15-12:40

77002 | *Deconstructing Goethe's Faust and Faustine in a Manga*

Kyung Lee Gagum, Midwestern State University Texas, United States

Manga addressing a wide assortment of assigned gender topoi appear in the manga genre to challenge not only assigned conventional gender-role, but also to offer a space for critical reflection. In this paper, I argue that Kore Yamazaki's *Frau Faust* (2017) serves as a transmodern fairy tale retelling of the Faustian legend that challenges and engages in a critical gender roles and gender boundaries dialogue. Rather than taking a feminist approach of empowering female protagonist or writer and disrupting traditional patriarchy, I argue that queer theory offers a new perspective to deconstruct the essentialist male-female binary opposition. Yamazaki's female Faust in her five-volume manga series lends itself to an analysis applying through a queer theory lens because her version challenges and stands at odds to the legitimacy and the dominant male Faustian legend. Yamazaki's Faust displays fluid gender possibilities, which is best analyzed and understood by applying Diane Richard's (2009) argument that queer theory is "a fluid, mobile, non-specific zone of inquiry that is resistant to being 'fixed'" (p.20). Especially considering the queer theorist Julie Nagoshi's (2010) argument that once the male sex is feminized, all men can be feminized, thus breaking the hierarchy of the traditionally clear distinction between the superior male and the inferior female. Thus, Yamazaki's Faust is neither the legendary male Faust, who seeks self-fulfillment for his search for knowledge nor the transfigured Gretchen, who teaches Faust to atone his sins for forgiveness, but a polyvalent subject of queer theory surpassing societal mandated gender positions.

12:55-14:35 | Room 705

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Culture in Politics & Politics in Culture

Session Chair: Yasuko Suga

12:55-13:20

80576 | *Revolution, Reform, and Modernity: The Creation of a Tradition of Anti-Tradition*

Haoguang Li, Keio University, Japan

Songqi Han, The University of Tokyo, Japan

After the industrialization and globalization conducted by European countries in recent centuries, the European model of capitalism began to prevail around the globe, marking a transition widely considered as the onset of the modern era. With the spread of globalization, numerous countries and their populations began to embrace what was termed "modernity" through various avenues, primarily through revolution or reform. People were influenced by the ideas of modernity in various ways, leading to the initiation of numerous movements or campaigns aimed at challenging traditional elements. However, this article argues that humanities have never truly entered the modern era, contending that the concept of modernity is paradoxical, as it simultaneously establishes a tradition of anti-tradition. This article conducts in-depth examinations of multiple revolutions and reforms from the past two centuries, including the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) in China, the Meiji Restoration in Japan, and the Reform and Opening Up in China. The article explores the transition of people's lifestyles and political ideologies towards progressive movements initiated by authorities and the defined traditional elements. This article demonstrates that the practices of anti-tradition in pursuit of modernity inevitably give rise to a "new" tradition, which discards all so-called "old" traditions as defined by authorities through political rhetoric. The article also argues that this paradoxical aspect of modernity is a commonality between revolution and reform in the so-called "modern era", as both political movements are portrayed as creating something new by abandoning the old.

13:20-13:45

79740 | *A Qualitative Study on the Passive Response to #MeToo Movement in Thailand*

Anjana Warren, Mahidol University International College, Thailand

Thitaporn Tieancharoen, Independent Researcher, Thailand

The hashtag #MeToo became viral on social media in 2017 as an opportunity for the public to raise awareness about sexual harassment. It created a ripple effect and became a global phenomenon through which women revealed their experiences with sexual harassment. However, the movement has not gained much traction in Thailand. Through this qualitative study, the authors explore and analyze the reasons behind Thai women's lack of response to the #MeToo movement from data collected through semi-structured in-depth interviews with Thai women aged 21 years and above. Based on Hofstede's cultural dimensions framework, this paper probes into the influence of social and cultural factors leading to the passive response to this movement in Thailand and identifies the themes -Victim blaming, Patriarchy and Rape culture.

13:45-14:10

80859 | *Hong Kong's Visual Citizenship: The Depiction of Sadness and Despair in the 2019 Protests*

Martyn Coutts, University of Melbourne, Australia

In Hong Kong in 2019 large-scale protests began in opposition to an Extradition Law Amendment Bill (ELAB) due to be introduced into the Legislative Council. This social movement brought millions of people onto the streets across the city in protest. In addition to the embodied public resistance, there were thousands of creative works made in support of the movement. Perhaps the most striking form of protest art was the work that circulated online in digital form. This presentation will look to further the thinking around image gestures that are simultaneously local and yet globalised through connections to popular culture and regional media flows. These media objects travel between cultures over the network, creating questions about efficacy, control and affordances across platforms of transmission. This presentation will examine a selection of digital protest art that was created by the Anti-ELAB movement in Hong Kong in 2019-2020. The case studies chosen are artworks that depict Hong Kong citizens crying. The human vulnerability seen in these images is not envisaged as a weakness, but instead as a display of authenticity. This paper argues for an affective 'visual citizenship' in Hong Kong that is brought about from protest artworks created "by the movement" (Khatib, 2012). This presentation examines how layers of visual meaning are encoded within digital protest artworks and how Hong Kong citizens decode these latent meanings and bind themselves to the movement via complex emotional identification.

14:10-14:35

80922 | *Reassessing National Projection Through Design: "Cool Britannia" and Terence Conran*

Yasuko Suga, Tsuda University, Japan

A quarter of a century has passed since the launch of the "Cool Britannia" campaign in Britain by the new Labour Government from the late 1990s to spotlight creative industries from food to fashion. It was hoped to redefine Britain as a "cultural powerhouse" that generates jobs and wealth for the country as John Newbigin, then a government special advisor on culture, put it. A leading figure to literally set the table for the campaign was Sir Terence Conran (1931-2020), a designer and entrepreneur who ran the Conran Shops around the world, stimulated the British food-service industry by his restaurants, and founded the Design Museum in London. His restaurants physically became a sphere for political entertainments (Blair and Chirac dined in the interior designed by him), and his cultural influence was buttressed by the establishment of the Design Museum which institutionalized the modern design he himself represented. The paper aims to analyze how Britain was projected through design and what global impact it had with a special reference to Japan (it inaugurated "Cool Japan" strategy in 2013), and whether the fact that Sir Terence was an international "design guru" affected the development of "Cool Britannia" campaign both in positive and negative ways. Is it symbolic that he passed away in the year of Brexit?

14:50-16:30 | Room 705

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Gender Studies and Feminism

Session Chair: Shu Yang

14:50-15:15

78582 | *Humor as 'Resistance' and 'Symbiosis' in Women's Zines: An Analysis of 'Ona · Erosu' and 'Jyuso'*
Nan Zhao, Doshisha University, Japan

Humor reflects power relations between its creators and recipients, perpetuating social structures. Gender normativity heavily influences humor, historically leading women to be viewed as humor's audience or the butt of the joke. Humorous expressions often reinforce cultural texts and stereotypes, particularly those surrounding race and gender. Meanwhile, humor possesses the potential to subvert established structures. With the emergence of feminist humor perspectives, women have gained increased visibility in humor practices. However, this visibility remains confined to those women who are already able to make their voices heard, such as female comedians. This study aims to examine the utilization of humor in women's zines as a means of expressing resistance in the context of Japan. To evaluate zines from a feminist humor perspective, I compared "Ona · Erosu", originally published during the women's liberation movement, and "Jyuso", a zine first published in 2016. By tracing the history of women's publishing practices and conducting a textual analysis, I investigate these humorous expressions using the perspectives of "resistance" and "symbiosis". Reviewing the historical context of feminist humor, I characterize this humor through zines as "expressive humor" rather than "performance humor". In conclusion, I argue that the humor of zines can form a foundation for creating a sense of solidarity.

15:15-15:40

80921 | *Laughter, Pregnancy, and Subjectivity: A Corporeal Feminist Interpretation of Ali Wong's Standup Comedy*
Honghui Liu, Sichuan University, China

This paper focuses on the standup comedian Ali Wong and her three Netflix specials, *Baby Cobra*, *Hard Knock Wife*, and *Don Wong*. Taking a corporeal feminist approach, this paper sets out to analyze pregnancy, the central topic in Wong's comedy, and its relation to her subjectivity. It is argued that pregnancy, as an authentic female experience alongside childbirth and breastfeeding, enables Wong to challenge and thereby subvert the prevalent narratives of motherhood and sexuality, articulating a female autonomous voice. From the disciplinary body in *Baby Cobra* to the misshapen body in *Hard Knock Wife* to the sexualized body in *Don Wong*, the three comedy specials both witness and reveal a gradual and subtle enhancement of her subjectivity. With this regard, pregnancy as a unique female experience does not deprive her sense of self but fuels it.

15:40-16:05

78249 | *K-pop Cover Dance Performance in Turkey: Gender Politics of Dancing Body*
Ferruh Mutlu Binark, Hacettepe University, Turkey
Alptekin Keskin, Independent Scholar, Turkey

K-pop cover dancing has become a community-building activity all over the world. In Turkey, it is performed in public spaces such as parks, squares and the busiest streets of metropolitan cities and shared on social media platforms. This body performance is different from other K-pop fan events because it involves an embedded physical performance and requires a new type of capital (Bourdieu, 1984): performance capital (Miller, 2017; Gruzd & Hodson, 2021). We observe that preparing for a K-pop cover dance performance is a laborious and emotional process that requires time, investment in costumes, and obtaining official permissions to shoot videos in public spaces. Most groups rely on their digital skills to produce and upload their videos. As dancers lip sync to the song and perform original choreography, they convey cultural and social values by using their bodies as a space/material for gender politics (Khiun, 2013). As part of the field research, 20 K-pop cover dancers were interviewed in 2022. Male and female youth dancing together in public spaces contributes to their well-being and also builds group identity. The performance of K-pop cover dancing in Turkey has both a global and local meaning through the revitalization of the dance. In social media, under the hashtag "K-pop in public space", they become a part of the global flow of content. On the other hand, in local context, through their dancing bodies, they performed gender politics at the public sphere.

16:05-16:30

78374 | *An Emotional Illness? The Freudian Hysteria Discourse in Republican China*
Shu Yang, Western Michigan University, United States

From the year 2020, with widespread eruptions of viruses, vengeance, and violence, the term *xiesidili* (a Chinese transliteration of "hysteria") experienced an upswelling of popularity in Chinese-speaking societies. As such, the present provides an ideal backdrop for revisiting the historical moment when this neologism was first imported to Republican China from the West. This paper addresses this understudied topic and asks three fundamental questions: As the Western world heatedly discussed hysteria in the early decades of the twentieth century, how did Chinese thinkers react to this trend? Whether and how did the disease/discourse of hysteria function to bridge China's traditional medical epistemology with Western categories of medicine, science, and the body/mind? How, in an extensive sense, did hysteria become a cultural emotional symptom of modern China that formed and fashioned artistic articulations of fin-de-siècle anxieties and fantasies? This paper starts from an overview of translations of Freud's ideas on hysteria by Japanese and Chinese intellectuals in the early twentieth century. By focusing on the well-received psychologist Zhu Guangqian (1897-1986) and the controversial sexologist Zhang Jingsheng (1888-1970), I analyze how the translation of hysteria as an "emotional illness" (*qinggan bing*) reshapes the current epistemology of emotionality, desire, and sexuality that intersected with the May Fourth gendered discourse. The paper then closely reads how this theoretical reformulation inspires the images of the new (wo)man who collectively suffer from classic hysteria, being either paralyzed, muted, or object, in literature of the Creation Society (*chuangzao she*) and even some new cultural canons.

09:30-11:10 | Room 707

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 1

History/Historiography

Session Chair: Ngoc Thuy Vi Pham

09:30-09:55

80989 | *Study of Trade Route Connections in Light of Seals and Sealings from Excavations at Purana Qila (Indraprastha), New Delhi*

Vasant Kumar Swarnkar, Archaeological Survey of India, India

Satarupa Bal, Archaeological Survey of India, India

The ancient literatures of India give an astounding overview of the country's rich cultural heritage, technological advancement, trade and commerce, developed transportation routes, trade routes, etc. This paper is an attempt to understand the role of the seals and sealings that have been excavated recently from the archaeological mound of Purana Qila in New Delhi, India which is identified as the ancient city of Indraprastha. This ancient city has been mentioned time and again in the Mahabharata, a text that has upheld an account of the richness of this ancient civilization, encompassing the period of Indian Civilization, about which, much more remains to be studied and explored. Now, apart from understanding the importance of the seals and sealings, this paper attempts to stimulate an understanding of two additional and important subject matters, related to trade connections, and, trade routes. Therefore, these seals and sealings, apart from being significant archaeological finds, also brings to light, prominence of the Uttarāpatha (the northern trade route), and the bifurcation of this route, a fact that makes ancient trade, a significant part of the society in those times. These seals and sealings are embossed with the ancient Brāhmī script and motifs, the language being Sanskrit. References have been drawn with contemporary sites to understand a comprehensive picture of the prevalent trade route of the ancient times. A concise attempt has also been made to understand the importance of this trade route in the context of development of the Silk Route as well.

09:55-10:20

80624 | *Martin R. Delany: America's Unacknowledged Pioneer Black Conservative*

Tunde Adeleke, Iowa State University, United States

Juxtaposing Conservatism and Martin Delany (1812-1885) creates tension in modern Black Nationalist discourse. The two seem existentially irreconcilable. Delany is remembered and celebrated as an uncompromisingly militant and anti-establishment black nationalist. This is the dominant, all-encompassing theme in Delany historiography. However, Delany evinced complexity and nuance. He was as much a conservative as he was radical. At times, he opted for utilitarianism and pragmatism that allowed for straddling of different and often conflicting dispositions. As he once declared, "I care little for precedent, and therefore, discard the frivolous rules of formality... conforming always to principle, suggested by conscience, and guided by the light of reason". This declaration prioritized conscience and reason over loyalty to party or dogma. This conscience-driven philosophy birthed the conservatism of his thought, which complicated the "radicalism" that infused his Black Nationalist discourses. Acknowledging this conservatism is vital to understanding the ambivalences of Delany's life and thought. He was a complex and politically savvy person; and certainly, much more pragmatic than the radical personality glamorized in Black American History. Paradoxically, Delany's conservative ideas could have inspired Booker T. Washington, widely acclaimed, and highly respected Black conservative. There was so much of Delany's ideas in Booker T. Washington's conservatism. This paper will explore how Delany's 19th century conservative ideas influenced Booker T. Washington's 20th century conservatism.

10:20-10:45

80373 | *Rethinking Exile Tibetan Democracy: Insights from Early Exile Political Manifestos*

Ugyan Choedup, Pennsylvania State University, United States

Today, a broad consensus has emerged among exiled Tibetans and scholars working on Tibet regarding the history of the democratization process in exile. Democracy, we are told, was first introduced by the Dalai Lama in exile as his gift to the Tibetans. In this narrative, like Kant's unenlightened subjects, exiled Tibetans are presented as reluctant participants, refusing to emerge from their self-inflicted immaturity. Furthermore, given the continued public role of religion and the unelected position of the Dalai Lama until recently in the Tibetan Government-in-exile, most scholarships on exiled Tibetan democracy have characterized it as a deviation that could be best described as "not yet fully democratic" or at worst as "sham," or, "scripted." By discussing some previously unknown political manifestoes by 'ordinary' Tibetans from the late 1950s to early 1960s, my paper aims to complicate the narrative of the top-down democratization process in exile. I will discuss how, on the eve of exile, before the Dalai Lama formally announced the democracy, some form of consensus had already emerged among Tibetans, at least among political and intellectual elites, that democracy was a necessary way forward if they wanted to "catch up" with the world. Moreover, by discussing these early political manifestoes, this presentation will show how this pursuit of democracy among exiled Tibetans was not just instrumental, led by few traditional political elites, but was both anti-colonial and anti-aristocratic in nature—inspired a vision of 'new Tibet.'

10:45-11:10

80954 | *Role and Function of "Sài Gòn Giải Phóng News" During the Resistance Against Foreign Invasions*

Ngoc Thuy Vi Pham, University of Social Science and Humanities & Vietnam National University Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Currently, "Sài Gòn Giải Phóng News" or "Liberated Saigon" (西貢解放日報 in Chinese and Sài Gòn Giải Phóng in Vietnamese) is owned by the Vietnamese Communist Party and published in Vietnamese, Chinese and English. It is the only Chinese language newspaper in Vietnam and serves as the propaganda organ of the Vietnamese Communist Party. "Sài Gòn Giải Phóng News" originates from the "Cong Nhan News", the first Chinese language newspaper in Saigon in 1965. Under the control of the Ngo Dinh Diem regime, "Cong Nhan newspaper" was secretly published. By 1968, "Cong Nhan News" changed its name to "Giai Phong News". Throughout the resistance against the foreign invasion, Liberated Saigon played a crucial role in propagating the principles of the Vietnamese Communist Party. It condemned the imperialist war waged by the foreign invaders in Vietnam. It simultaneously educated and enlightened the ethnic Chinese people to support the Vietnamese revolution and to participate in the nationwide resistance of the Vietnamese people. This paper focuses on the following main issues: (1) The participation of the ethnic Chinese in Saigon in the resistance against foreign invasions; (2) The establishment and development of "Liberated Saigon"; (3) The role and function of "Liberated Saigon" in the Chinese community in Saigon during the period of resistance against the foreign invasions.

11:25-12:40 | Room 707

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Media, Film Studies, Theatre, Communication

Session Chair: Rebecca Lind

11:25-11:50

78413 | *Human Embodiment of Technology and "The Uncanny Valley Effect" on Humanoids: A Reading of Android Kunjappan Version 5.25*
Shemin Kannian, Farook College, India
Ameer Salman O M, Farook College, India

Movies often serve as powerful mediums to portray plausible implementations of theories in hyperlocal contexts, effectively bridging the gap between academic knowledge and real-life situations. The 2019 Malayalam science fiction film *Android Kunjappan Version 5.25*, directed by Ratheesh Balakrishnan Poduval, offers such a plausible illustration of Masahiro Mori's theory of the Uncanny Valley placing the advanced humanoid robotic technology in a hyperlocal context. Even though a profound preoccupation and fascination prevail with the development of humanoids, Mori postulates that as robots approach a high degree of human likeness, human beings develop a kind of eerie feeling instead of the expected affinity or familiarity. This paper analyses the qualitative discourses in the movie *Android Kunjappan Version 5.25* to explore the relevance of the human embodiment of the technology as well as how the uncanny valley performs in a social context.

11:50-12:15

79508 | *Missed of Lacking: The Uncanny Opened by the 'Failure' of Artwork Serves as a Origin for Artistic Creation*
Zhi Han, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

This research delves into the pre-ontological aspect of 'The Uncanny' and investigates the possibility of its opening up in artistic practice through 'The Failure,' aiming to offer a fresh perspective on the origins of contemporary art creation. It attempts to develop a framework from Lacan's psychoanalysis and Heidegger's existential analysis. This framework aims to explore the non-experience that occurs in the eternal gap between the viewing subject and the material object (the Real or das Ding) and seeks to address two questions: how to establish a step to trace the origin of the non-experience occurrence beyond ontology in the confrontation between the subject and the real, and how to open up the perceptual existence of non-experience as a 'Missed Lacking' in artistic practice. Uncanny is a missed of the lack, the lack is exposed during the re-encounter of the subject with the real, distinct from Freud's definition. This study attempts to establish a form of thinking about the step inspired by Derrida's aporia and the unconscious's relation to *vorstellungrepräsentanz*. This allows it to cross or slip past attempts to anchor it in an ontological position. Moreover, 'The Uncanny's' pre-ontological position implies the anti-methodological and deconstructionist inclinations. 'The Failure' serves as a pivotal step in elucidating 'The Uncanny' through practice. The Failure of the Object Gaze and the Subject Gaze are two perspectives to explain how the artwork opens up the existence of missed lacking in the viewer's perspective by manipulating the gap between subject and object.

12:15-12:40

78078 | *Life in the Interstices: Structure, Agency, and More in the Digital World*
Rebecca Lind, University of Illinois at Chicago, United States

Rukeyser's (1968) claim that "The universe is made up of stories, not of atoms" coexists nicely with Berger and Luckmann's (1967/1966) theorizing on the social construction of reality. Without doubt, our universe – digital and physical – is socially-constructed. More than a half century after the late 1960s, we could argue that courtesy of new/digital/social media these stories are increasingly of our own creation. But can we? To what extent do our stories represent our unbridled expression and the full measure of our creativity? Are we free to create, share, and receive the stories we desire? This paper explores some of the tensions generated in the interstices, the spaces enabled by the confluence of the formerly disparate activities of producing and consuming media. Our universe – digital and physical – although socially-constructed, remains socially-constricted. This paper reviews literature relevant to understanding the interstitial spaces lying between freedom and control, between self and other, between exploration and inhibition, between the production and use of media. Multiple theories – some still emerging – can intersect and shine a light into the spaces between what previously had been neatly-separated and discrete components of media systems. The goal of this paper is to review varied relevant literatures to support and encourage new ways to think about how society navigates life in the digital interstices.

12:55-14:35 | Room 707

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Media Arts Practices

Session Chair: Kuei-Yuan Chang

12:55-13:20

81063 | *Design Principles for Integrating Mindfulness Meditation into Immersive Virtual Reality Experiences*

Nian-Hao Chen, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Wen-Shan Chang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

In today's society, people across borders face numerous life stressors, leading to difficulties in emotion regulation and the accumulation of negative emotions. Meditation is an effective way to enhance the mind and attention, helping to alleviate emotional stress and increase happiness. However, traditional meditation methods have certain limitations. This study aims to explore the integration of immersive virtual reality (VR) technology into the meditation experience and proposes design principles for a virtual reality-assisted meditation system. This research utilizes a literature review to assess the current applications of meditation and virtual reality in the fields of healing and psychological health, and semi-structured interviews to understand experts' practical views on the applications. The results indicate that VR technology significantly enhances the immersive experience of meditation, and combining VR technology with traditional meditation has great potential. Based on the analysis, this study proposes five design principles for a virtual reality-assisted meditation system: the focus guidance principle, the context design principle, the interactive feedback principle, the progressive principle, and the personalization principle. These principles aim to maximize the supportive role of virtual reality in the meditation experience and provide principles and recommendations for system development and design applications in the field. The research hopes to promote innovative VR meditation solutions, helping people alleviate emotional stress, cultivate emotion regulation abilities, and promote overall psychological well-being.

13:20-13:45

80905 | *Measuring Immersion in Virtual Reality: Leveraging Linkography for Evaluation*

Chang Huei Ge, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Virtual Reality (VR) technology, distinct from traditional flat-screen filmmaking, offers a unique narrative aesthetic within immersive environments. Achieving viewer immersion is a primary goal for directors and creators. Immersion involves creating a psychological state where individuals feel immersed in the environment, surrounded by spatial scenes, and experiencing emotional flow. VR aims to evoke a sense of presence and engagement, allowing users to perceive, think, and act in a Virtual Environment (VE). This study used Linkography to measure immersion in VR. Linkography, typically used in collaborative design analysis, encompasses various methods for analyzing links. This research utilizes entropy calculation within Linkography for evaluation and compares results with previous studies to determine its suitability as a tool for assessing VR immersion. Drawing parallels to existing literature, this paper proposes an approach for evaluating immersion in VE using Linkography. Empirical studies confirm the effectiveness of the proposed approach, demonstrating its ability to adjust immersive levels based on Linkography characteristics.

13:45-14:10

81132 | *Emotional Fluctuation Expression of Participants in Virtual Interactive Environments Color Composition and Harmony*

Lin Chia Hung, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Chang Wen Shan, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

In today's fast-paced society, individuals often grapple with immense work stress and a high-pressure lifestyle, making it harder to alleviate anxiety. This not only affects work efficiency and life quality but also may delay seeking timely medical assistance. Many struggle to understand and analyze their emotions, finding traditional emotional scales complex and confusing. Consequently, most people tend to ignore their emotional issues, with only a few seeking psychological or medical help. This study introduces an innovative method using an Arduino connected to a Galvanic Skin Response (GSR) sensor. This device analyzes participants' resistance fluctuations, indicative of emotional intensity. High skin resistance signals significant emotional changes. These are then visually interpreted and represented in a virtual interactive space using TouchDesigner, transforming emotions into visual elements like colors, shapes, and waveforms for effective categorization. Additionally, the CIEL*a*b* color space can be matched to Russell's circumplex model of affect. This approach enables participants to intuitively perceive and comprehend their emotional shifts, simplifying the complexity of conventional scales. It offers a rapid self-assessment tool, providing others insights into the participant's emotional state. The study has successfully developed a prototype for simple emotional fluctuation analysis, allowing real-time monitoring and regulation of emotions. This tool represents a significant advancement in emotional analysis and adjustment in our high-pressure society, facilitating better emotional understanding and management.

14:10-14:35

79529 | *Designing Virtual Restorative Environment with Generative AI: Hardware and Design Considerations*

Kuei-Yuan Chang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Chang-Franw Lee, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

In today's fast-paced world, effective relaxation strategies are crucial for alleviating psychological stress and enhancing productivity. The theory of restorative environments is gaining acceptance, yet many, like those in high-stress jobs or with mobility issues, find it challenging to implement. To address the issue of accessibility, Virtual Reality Exposure Therapy (VRET) has been developed. This study identifies that current VRET applications, despite utilizing immersive technology to achieve virtualization and remote accessibility, still struggle with issues like unidirectional content and lack of personalization. To fill this gap, this study focuses on the capabilities of Generative AI, particularly in personalization, diversity, engagement, and inclusivity, showing significant potential in addressing cultural and aesthetic variety. Based on the foundation of Virtual Reality Exposure Therapy (VRET) and Restorative Environment Theory, this study aims to incorporate insights from experts and developers to establish the prerequisites, effectiveness, and design strategies for integrating generative AI in virtual restorative environments. The anticipated outcome is to fulfill more personalized psychological needs and create well-being for a broader audience.

14:50-16:30 | Room 707

Sunday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Interdisciplinary Arts and Humanities

Session Chair: Jiehua Cai

14:50-15:15

78695 | *Photographing Japan in the Japan-Russo War Period: H. G. Ponting's Expression of Japan*
Yuki Shimizu, Tsuda University, Japan

Herbert George Ponting (1870-1935) was born in Britain and became active as a photographer in Britain and the United States. Not only does he take pictures, he writes illustrated articles to magazines. He is famous for his works taken at the Terra Nova Expedition's Antarctic winter camp in 1911 because of his cinematography and the uniqueness of the place. Before he went to the Antarctic, he had traveled Asia including China, Korea, and Japan between 1901 and 1906 and published two photo albums; *Fuji-San* (1905) and *Japanese Studies* (1906). Four years after he returned to Europe, he combined the two albums and added photographs and produced a travelogue *In Lotus-Land Japan* (1910). It is worthy of note that he recorded his journey in many ways; photo albums, individual photographs, cinemagraphs, and travelogues. Ponting expresses the journey differently. For example, he does not explain what he took except for an introduction in *Fuji-San*, while he described the travel in *In Lotus-Land Japan* which has almost 400 pages. This variation of record indicates there was a demand for information about Japan, and he provided it from various stances. Therefore, comparing these works would illuminate what readers want to see about Japan and how Ponting met their demands. This paper discusses what object Ponting adopted for his works and how they are explained with words to discuss his strategy to create images of the country at the period during Japan-Rosso war.

15:15-15:40

81164 | *The Rediscovery of Traditions and Trans-cultural Dialogues: Chen Shizeng's Innovation in Painted Poetry in 1912*
Zi Wang, Beijing Foreign Studies University, China

At the turn of the 20th century, Chinese classical poems act as a cross-cultural emblem in East Asia, often finding visual expression through painted poetry. Meanwhile, both Chinese scholarly painting and Japanese southern painting faced substantial criticism due to their unprecedented decline. Chen Shizeng (1876-1923), renowned as a trailblazer in modern Chinese art, aimed to rejuvenate scholarly painting through his inventive approach to painted poetry. In 1912, Chen introduced a novel style of painted poetry known as "manbi". This form of monochromatic ink painting was created spontaneously, using abbreviated brushwork, and was featured in the influential Shanghai newspaper, *The Pacific Times*. Chen's approach marked a significant collaboration between modern artists and print media, highlighting the dynamic shifts across various art forms in early twentieth-century China. These transformations encompassed ink painting, colotype printing, and woodblock printing. Drawing upon foreign artistic influences, manbi intertwines the refined brushwork and poetic significance of scholarly painting with elements from popular culture, art and craft design, and the complexities of social realities. Chen's efforts transformed the painted poetry from a rigid, isolated practice into a dynamic form with practical relevance in the real world.

15:40-16:05


78576 | *Revolution and Creation: Gao Jianfu's Experiments in Chinese Painting in the 20th Century*
Bianca Yin-ki Cheung, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

This study explores the innovative contributions of Gao Jianfu 高劍父 (1879-1951), the central figure of the Lingnan School of Painting 嶺南畫派, to traditional Chinese art in the early 20th Century. Gao's early artistic development, including traditional Chinese painting training under Ju Lian 居廉, significantly influenced his subsequent artistry. Gao proposed "New National Painting" by synthesizing the essence from all over the world, including China, the West, Japan, and Southeast Asia. He emphasized realism and added new motifs, such as airplanes, in his works. Gao's involvement in the revolutionary movement spearheaded by Sun Yat-sen 孫中山 is of significant note. His political engagements deeply informed his artistic philosophy, particularly in the way he conceptualized "uniqueness" and "change" in art as a dynamic interplay with his political experiences. My research methodology involves an in-depth examination of specific paintings by Gao (such as *Flames on the Eastern Battlefield* 東戰場的烈焰 (1932), *The Himalayas* 喜馬拉雅山 (1933)), and a detailed analysis of his unique blending of global artistic influences. The purpose of this study is to highlight Gao Jianfu's significant role in modern Chinese painting history, focusing on his creative techniques and their impact on his work. The expected outcome of this research is a comprehensive understanding of Gao's unique artistic style and his broad influence in the field of Chinese painting, in particular the "New National Painting" and the Lingnan School of Painting.

16:05-16:30

80856 | *East Asian Metapainting? Revisiting Literati Painting in China and Beyond*
Jiehua Cai, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Germany

Chinese traditional art does apparently not constitute an exception to André Chastel's theorem that art itself has an "invincible tendency" to represent its own making within the "bosom" of that very art. On the contrary, Chinese pictorial art seems to fit neatly into the line of his argumentation and proves once more Chastel's breadth of vision. The proposed presentation will thus re-think Chastel's insights within the framework of Chinese traditional art theory and then re-visit selected literati paintings from the Chinese, Korean and Japanese tradition to probe into an East-Asian concept of "pictures-within-pictures." As will be shown, the various techniques and topics for the visual expression of self-reflectivity cannot be understood without taking the religious influences on the art discourse into account. In a first step, we will therefore re-discuss the social function of displaying art and the artificial display of the prominent "mountain-and-water" (landscape) paintings within paintings. A closer look at the requirements for painting in the new literati painting style and for savoring their artwork, as witnessed in the theoretical writings of their time, will help to phrase the terminological basis for discussing the origins of East Asian "metapainting". A guided tour through a handful of literati works will finally trace the reflective capacities of ink paintings beyond the Chinese horizon that has been at the center of the seminal works of Wu Hung, Craig Clunas and others.



Monday, May 27

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.

09:40-11:20 | Room A (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 1

Teaching and Learning Experiences

Session Chair: Yousra Ferchichi

09:40-10:05

81535 | *Navigating New Frontiers: Unveiling Student Insights on the Integration of AI-Language Models in Writing Instruction*
Yasmine Telwana, Minnesota State University, United States

This study investigates the underexplored area of students' personal experiences with AI language models in academic writing. Despite the growing integration of AI tools in education, the focus has mainly centered on their broader impacts from educators and policymakers, overlooking the student perspective. The research involved 23 writing students enrolled in a first-year rhetoric and composition course, ENG 101, at Minnesota State University, Mankato, encompassing both mainstream and multicultural community students. Employing qualitative methods, the study collected and analyzed reflections from students regarding their utilization of AI for assignments. This was achieved through reflective writing tasks, and individual and group conferences integral to course projects like Rhetorical Analysis and Research Field Project. The research revealed students' perceptions of AI benefits such as content simplification, idea generation, structural support, and writing enhancement, alongside concerns over authenticity, plagiarism, and dependency. Students appreciated AI's ability to distill complex texts into understandable summaries and its assistance in brainstorming and structuring writing projects. They also valued AI for improving vocabulary, grammar, and overall writing quality. However, concerns were raised about the potential loss of personal voice and originality, ethical dilemmas around plagiarism, and the risk of becoming overly reliant on AI, potentially diminishing critical thinking skills. Based on the research outcomes, the study advocates for creating dynamic learning environments that respect ethical boundaries and uphold academic integrity. Furthermore, the study underscores the need for collaboration among educators, students, and policymakers to integrate student feedback into guidelines that support authentic AI interactions while minimizing its risks.

10:05-10:30

77589 | *Path Analysis Model of Self-Discipline Behavior in Undergraduate Students*
Shuttawee Sitsira-at, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Duchduen E. Bhanthumnavin, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand

One of the critical skills for the 21st century from the school to work for undergraduate students is self-discipline. This study, based on the interactionism model, investigated the influences of psychological and situational factors on self-discipline behaviors (health, study, finance, and social). The samples were 632 undergraduate students. The results indicated that self-discipline was directly affected by psychological state (attitudes, psychological capital, and self-management skill; $\rho = 0.371$), flowed by situational factors (social norm, role model, social support; $\rho = 0.312$), and psychological traits (psycho-moral strength, psychological immunity, and adversity quotient; $\rho = 0.193$). All of these antecedents yielded the amount of variance explained (R^2) of 0.703. Implications and suggestions for improving self-discipline in undergraduate students are discussed.

10:30-10:55

79370 | *Development of Web-Based Interactive Learning Videos to Create Self Regulated Learning Students at SMKN 1 Pasuruan*
Ragil Sugeng Dewantoro, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
Rusijono -, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
Miftakhul Jannah, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
Ririn Diyanita Sasanti, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
Novi Rahayu Arianti, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

Learning videos have become an important part of education, learning videos provide an important means of delivering learning content and are widely used in both flipped, blended and online classes. Based on an initial survey conducted by the author of 20 teachers at SMKN 1 Pasuruan who have a YouTube channel containing learning videos, it is known that the average Average Percentage Viewed (AVP) or duration of students accessing these videos is less than 50% of the video duration. These teachers are of the opinion that one of the low AVPs is because the existing videos are less interesting and unidirectional. The use of interactive learning videos has grown based on learner needs and new technologies. Advances in technology, make it possible to provide opportunities for users to exercise greater choice and control over how learning content is presented to them. Interactive videos can be added to menus or functions that are in accordance with learning independence theory, namely in the form of functions or menus that support active student attention or involvement. The aim of this research is to develop web-based interactive learning videos to create self regulated learning. The interactive video was developed to maximize student engagement with the video. The trial results received feedback with a score of 86.23% in the very feasible category and validation results of IT media experts for 1) Image, graphic and writing quality, 2) Sound quality, and 3) Interaction quality received an average score of 87.22% with a very decent category.

10:55-11:20

78398 | *Empowering Academia Through Self-Narratives for Professional Development in Synthetic and Human Generated Podcasts*
Yousra Ferchichi, MUST University, Tunisia

Social and emotional learning are defining characteristics for mapping identities not only in personal schemata but also professionally speaking. Diversity, equity, and inclusion are driving principles for students as well as teachers. A person who is heard, understood, and included will bring forth the best possible outcomes for one's community. In this paper, advancing inclusive leadership and leveraging self-narratives through AI will be tackled through the means of podcasting both in real-life narratives with global contributions and a sample synthetic podcast series of interviews. The presenter will juxtapose and demonstrate the difference between a human-conducted and an AI-generated podcast. On the same scale, in this session, the presenter will showcase the importance of articulating the voices of English Language teachers (ELT) and global leadership not only in Tunisia as a case study but also in a global stance. Light will be shed on the "Ikigai", which is a borrowing from a Japanese concept that means the purpose of life, for each guest in the podcast series. During these interviews, interviewees imparted their personal and professional narratives by relating their "Kaizen", which is a theory of continuous improvement, to teaching and leadership development in the education field. All these transformations have been endorsed and enhanced through AI-powered content from generating AI music, videos, and generic voice creation through open AI and AI Labs. Proportionally, podcasting has been adapted as an active learning experience and a growth mindset opportunity to leverage the competencies of Engineering students to fit into the CDIO standards.

11:30-13:10 | Room A (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 2

Education and Social Welfare

Session Chair: Jon McFarland

11:30-11:55

81126 | *Teachers' Voice in Implementing Quality Education for All in Primary Education: A Case Study of a Chinese Public School*
Tong Lin, Wenzhou-Kean University, China

Teachers' professional development is vital for promoting inclusive education and addressing the diverse needs of students. However, many educators are dissatisfied with training programs due to their varied backgrounds and the inadequacy of most professional development initiatives to meet their specific needs. This study explores the challenges elementary school teachers encounter in a rural public school in China as they strive to implement quality education for all students. Through focus group discussions involving teachers and school leaders, the research highlights the barriers posed by administrative burdens, limitations of workshop-style lesson planning sessions, mandatory PD programs deemed inadequate in meeting individual needs, and a lack of familiarity with inclusive pedagogy. The findings underscore the necessity of tailored professional development programs that address these practical challenges and the potential of university-school partnerships in providing comprehensive support. Successful strategies for mitigating teacher shortages, such as university volunteer programs, are also identified. This study contributes to the discourse on inclusive education by proposing a holistic approach to teacher's professional development grounded in collaborative partnerships and addressing the practical needs of educators in their classroom settings.

11:55-12:20

81451 | *Exploring Perspectives and Practices: Formative Instruction in Hawai'i Classrooms*
Patricia Grillet, University of Hawaii, United States
Stacy Potes, University of Hawaii, United States

In the aftermath of the COVID pandemic, there is value in examining the insights gained by the Hawai'i education system through the various adaptations required to navigate the crisis. In this context, it is crucial to inquire about teachers' perspectives on the strategies implemented in the plan to maximize the utilization of the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) fund. This study delves into mixed-methods research. The primary goal of this study is to gain insights into teachers' experiences with formative instruction practices. It seeks to cast light on how teachers perceive formative instruction, how it is implemented within Hawai'i classrooms, and identify potential areas to support the teachers. Qualitative and quantitative data were collected together through an embedded mixed methods approach so that each could inform the other. Teachers' responses are representations of their lived experience, which was used as a means to construct meanings together with the related literature. This study aimed to validate its results by seeking triangulation among different sources of information: A focused literature review, a document analysis and a survey. Combining the results of each of those methods, it was possible to reach conclusions that not only reflect the state of the implementation of formative assessment practices in the public schools of Hawai'i, but are also displayed in relation to other academic efforts published about this topic, and to the guidelines that the Hawai'i Department of Education has set in the framework of effective academic practices.

12:20-12:45

80106 | *The Effectiveness, Problems and Suggestions of Promoting Adaptive Transfer in Taiwan's Higher Secondary Schools*
Chia-Yu Chang, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan
Chien-Ming Lin, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

In recent years, the number of high school students in Taiwan refusing to go to school (Japan: futoko) is nearly 22,000 per year, of which 50% are the main reason for lack of interest. To help maladjusted students find their way back to school, Taiwan's Ministry of Education promotes the "Adaptive Transfer Program" for 12-year Basic Education, which provides adaptive transfer opportunities in the spirit of not giving up on any student. The purpose of this study was to investigate the system and effectiveness of transferring high school students to other schools due to academic maladaptation in Taiwan. Twelve high school vocational schools in Yilan County, Taiwan, were selected to track and analyze the situation of transferring students to other schools due to academic maladjustment. This study used a mixed research method to conduct a questionnaire survey and qualitative research on 249 high school students who applied for adaptive transfers due to misadjustment each year from 2014 to 2022. The results of the study were as follows: 1. Adaptive transfer helped maladjusted students change the runway. 2. Successful students had a high level of satisfaction. 3. Most of the students performed well in school after transfer. 4. Most of the students performed well at graduation and further education after transfer.

The conclusion of this study is that transferring to another school through appropriate counseling helps students to solve the problem of incompatibility between students' interests and effectively helps students' academic performance and further education, and achieves each child's potential.

12:45-13:10

80887 | *Creating Safe Spaces for Gender Diversity in the Classroom Through a Culture of CARE*
Jon McFarland, California State University, Stanislaus, United States
Heidi Kuehn, Condor High School; Oxnard Union High School District, United States

In this article, we consider how gender identity emerges in our teaching and research. We offer ways to encourage all educational partners to disrupt binary expectations of gender in educational spaces. We explain the importance of a caring environment for all gender-diverse individuals, founded upon the conceptual framework of a Culture of CARE (Compassion, Awareness, Respect, and Empathy). CARE transforms the school culture to promote equitable school experiences for youth and all other school partners, particularly the LGBTQ+ community. The authors' ethnographic perspective provides details for the framework, offering actionable steps that educators can implement to provide culturally relevant support for LGBTQ+ youth, faculty, and staff in K-20 schools.

13:20-15:00 | Room A (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 3

Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Adinarayanane Ramamurthy

13:20-13:45

79634 | *Voices from Within: Perspectives of Ordinary Tujia Individuals in Cultural Heritage Space*
Jiahui Xing, University of Sydney, Australia

This paper examines how ordinary Tujia individuals navigate their cultural authenticity and ethnic identity in the evolving cultural heritage space, seeking to address gaps in heritage studies and Tujia-related research that overlooks the perspective of ordinary people. Tujia, a highly Sinicised ethnic group in China, has experienced a revival of their culture under government involvement and commercialisation, thus serving a distinct case to unpack the complexities of the heritagisation process in China. Cultural heritage space is conceptualised as a hybrid space encompassing areas intentionally planned by the government for the conservation and (re)construction of heritage and unplanned areas lacking such official initiatives, and as heritagisation progresses, residents become more or less aware of their culture. Methodologically, fieldwork and 14 interviews were conducted over a week in July 2021 in Yongshun County, a less-researched region with consistent Tujia lineage and diverse experiences of heritagisation. Sampling was based on generational divisions and demographic factors. Findings reveal that cultural heritage space allows individuals to perceive their ethnicity beyond tangible elements, with identity and belonging beyond physical attributes. Despite criticisms of Tujia culture's inauthenticity, most individuals exhibit indifference, regarding heritagisation as an income source. Their self-identity is predominantly shaped by authorised heritage discourse and tourism interests. Some individuals, however, have a critical and non-linear understanding of cultural authenticity and identity, drawing from personal experiences and self-awareness. By illuminating the bottom-to-top discourse, this study underscores the importance of recognising and amplifying the voices of ordinary people in heritage research, offering valuable insights for future investigations.

13:45-14:10

81042 | *The Nexus Between Archaeological Exploration and Heritage Contestation: Perspectives from Pizaga, Upper West Region of Ghana*
Jonathan Ampofo Manu, University of Ghana, Ghana
Samuel Nkumbaan, University of Ghana, Ghana

This research is centered on an ancient cultural landscape called Pizaga located in the Upper West Region of Ghana. The landscape is endowed with adequate traces of past human existence. It comprises a flat land and intriguing rock formations within which are a series of rock shelters. It is characterized by several surface configurations of potsherds, house mounds, mass of iron slag, and other archaeological features. However, the landscape is endangered by several destructive mechanisms. Currently, it is impacted by several indigenous agricultural practices, such as the felling of trees for domestic uses and grazing of animals. In an attempt to explore the landscape through an archaeological exploration as a means of salvaging its archaeological heritage from destruction, a conflict erupted between two communities (Kolon-Yiri and Tabiesi) over its ownership. However, to avoid escalated conflicts among the parties involved, the community-based research model aided a mitigation process that allowed for the conduct of the research. As a research anchored on a multi-disciplinary approach, other methods were employed. These included the collection of oral accounts, preliminary archaeological investigations, and the use of ethnographic research tools and techniques including photography. Using these methods helped to obtain both qualitative and quantitative data for the research analyses. Through the archaeological exploration, the research helped to foster historical relationships and a greater understanding of shared ownership models that engender peaceful co-existence as well as positions the site at Pizaga in a temporal context, and this makes the study critical.

14:10-14:35

80970 | *Unique Multisensory Atmosphere and Intangible Heritage Perceptions of Hobart's Salamanca Markets: Results from a Pilot Study*
Murray Parker, Charles Sturt University, Australia
Dirk Spennemann, Charles Sturt University, Australia
Jennifer Bond, Charles Sturt University, Australia

One of the biggest challenges faced by cultural heritage managers is the professional evaluation of aesthetic values, with past heritage assessments and research primarily touching on visual aspects. There is a current paucity of research investigating integrated multisensory components (i.e. sound, visual, tactile etc.) at cultural sites, and how this may present as a form of intangible heritage through ascribed cultural significance. To explore heritage potential of multisensory-rich cultural sites, we undertook pilot study research at Salamanca Market (Hobart, Australia) over the 2023 winter period, using on-site semi-structured interviews and field observations/measurements to uniquely obtain both quantitative and qualitative data. Interviews (n=9) and a survey (n=16) considered visitors (local and non-local), stallholders and volunteers, investigating sensory experience and perceptions, authenticity relationships, and ascribed values of sensory and multisensory heritage. In addition, field methods included sensory walks (i.e. soundwalks, smellwalks, tactile walks), alongside binaural measurements, photographic/video documentation, mapping and narrative descriptions, which documented the individual sensory components as experienced on-site. We found high potential for a unique multisensory atmosphere as experienced at Salamanca Market, particularly regarding the visual, aural and olfactory components. However, notions of sensory heritage were best reflected in responses by local visitors and stallholders, showing that heritage attribution and potential are not similarly impactful across all market users. This research is innovative, advances heritage theory and can provide impetus for future heritage exploration and management processes.

14:35-15:00

81025 | *Geospatial Approach for Flood Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping: A Case of Chennai City, Tamil Nadu, India*
Adinarayanane Ramamurthy, Ministry of Education, India
Faiz Ahmed Chundeli, Ministry of Education, India

Recent years have shown a significant increase in the occurrence of floods globally, with an impact on habitation and different sectors of the economy. This, in turn, necessitates the use of different flood mitigation strategies, wherein flood vulnerability assessment plays a significant role. Flood risk increases due to a variety of factors, including rising sea levels, stronger storms, and altered precipitation patterns. Most people in India reside in areas that are extremely vulnerable to severe hydro-meteorological disasters. Chennai, a coastal city in Southern India, has been selected as study region for further detailed investigation. In recent years, Chennai experienced devastating floods, notably in 2015. The natural ability of the environment to absorb and manage floods has been diminished due to rapid urbanization, which induces climate to change. As a result, the study region now faces a greater risk of flooding due to increased frequency and intensity of rainfall in the system. The spatial variation of hazard inducing factors and population statistics were analysed using Geospatial Technology. The social vulnerability of the region was analysed using the GIS Multi-criteria decision analysis approach (MCDA), with criteria weights to incorporate the interests of different stakeholders. IPCC vulnerability assessment framework has been adopted, which is a function of exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. Based on the findings, by identification of vulnerable hotspots, assessment of the vulnerability to flood, to have efficient flood management in local self-government was demonstrated in this study to improve flood resilience in the study region.

15:10-16:50 | Room A (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 4

Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Suchandra Ghosh

15:10-15:35

77962 | *Critical Analysis of the Contribution of Power for Making Temples a Significant Aspect of Cultural History: A Case Study of Badrinath Temple in Colonial India-1815-1941*

Tania Sharma, University of Hyderabad, India

This paper is designed to study rural space, especially the religious spaces connected to social and cultural life. The perception of this rural space has a lot in common with the historical perspective which has often been dominated by the colonial narrative of progress and development. However, from the present perspective, the works of anthropologists, ethnologists, and other sociologists have largely contributed to the understanding of rural space and folk cultural practices. Once the focus shifted from the colonial perspective toward rural areas and people, the public landscape of the region started to become visible. The cultural history of a region captures both the popular and official perspectives. In order to get an understanding of this process, the focus of this paper is on the religious architecture of Uttarakhand and depends on the temple structure, the place where the temple is situated, and the ways these structures are interpreted. The Uttarakhand region is one of the best examples of a land where the public space is culturally permeable. The presence of many sacred spaces like Badrinath are the main culprits of the region, which compel the people to visit these places and worship. Thus, the region of Uttarakhand is a place where the popular and official expressions of culture co-exist. When we look at the temples of Uttarakhand. It reflects the influence the importance of power in making the Temple an important part of the region. In this paper, I tried to analysis the same.

15:35-16:00

79631 | *Conceptual Analysis of Personal God Portrayed in Rabindranath Tagore's Song and Poetry*

Sanhita Ghosh, Lalbaba College; University of Calcutta, India

The worshipping of personal God is a traditional religious practice in India since medieval period. The devotees use poetry, song dedicated to her/his God to worship the Almighty instead of the sacred Vedic hymns. This tradition was seen in songs (Bhajan) written by Mirabai, Tulsidas, Surdas and many more. This tradition was later carried on by various other Indian poet, lyricists and musicians. The great poet Rabindranath Tagore in his songs and poetries also followed the tradition of portrayal of his own personal concept of God. In this paper I would like to analyze Tagore's idea of personal God by analyzing the songs and poetries. Then I would like to do a comparative analysis between Tagore's idea of personal God and the concept of Brahman in Upanisads. In order to do so I would refer to the poems written in Gitanjali and some of the songs from Gitabitan written by Tagore and refer to some of the Shlokas (hymns) from Brihadaranyaka Upanisad, Kathopanisad and Chandogya Upanisad. In the conclusion I would try to show how Upanisadic Brahman has evolved into Tagore's personal God.

16:00-16:25

81158 | *Marriage, Plurality and Secularism: Sociological Exploration of Civil Marriage Law in India*

Suchandra Ghosh, Rani Indira Debi Government Girls' College, India

Interfaith marriages, though sanctioned and protected under the legal warranty of the Special Marriage Act 1954, couples choosing to solemnise and register their marriage under the religion-neutral personal law are subjected to informal societal sanctions and punished by the state and its apparatus. Unlike the traditional trauma theory that focuses on the individualist psychological experiences of violence and its aftermath, the postcolonial trauma studies mark a paradigm shift, mapping the experiences of those suffering within the sociopolitical context of their occurrence. The experience of trauma induced by a violent event is thus perceived as much of the survivor as it is of the structure foregrounding the violence. The newly formed civil code that applies uniformly to all citizens, inspite of its promise of warranting justice to all withstand the social stigma and societal pressures, thereby jeopardizing the Constitutional mandate of choosing one's partner for marriage. Drawing on field notes, the secondary studies on jurisprudential and quotidian practices, and reading of a select list of the already concluded Supreme Court and High Court judgments, the research promises to tread through the social troubles that interfaith couples face. The research engaging with the questions of identity and liberty, and the debates on the secularisation of marriage practices vis-à-vis the findings on gender, kinship, and the dynamics of individuals with community in a pluralist secular democracy will contribute to sociology.

09:40-11:20 | Room B (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 1

Comparative Gender Studies

Session Chair: Nga Nguyen

09:40-10:05

80991 | *Never Ending Voices of Chinese Women: Me Too Movement in and Since the Year 2018*
Sugyeong Son, Seoul National University, South Korea

The year 2018 witnessed the beginning of Chinese Me Too Movement in that young feminist activists in China began to raise their voices to fight against sexual misconduct on women, and they further tried to raise public awareness about issues of sexual misconduct, sexism, and gender inequality in Chinese society. This paper aims to trace back to the very beginning of Me Too Movement at the year of 2018 in China, and find an answer to the following questions: how Chinese Me Too Movement has spread and who Xianzi (a pioneer of Chinese Me Too Movement) is. It then explores three distinct characteristics of Me Too Movement in China: (1) use of WeChat poll, (2) active use of hashtag, and (3) tactic of camouflage. This study also adopts three primary types of data collection: (1) literature review, (2) in-depth interviews, and (3) observation and analysis of online contents, while conducting a continuous observation to follow up patterns of Me Too Movement and the latest events, campaigns, and trends as well. Chinese Me Too Movement has provided Chinese women with a new channel for them to break silence, even though it has met a wide range of challenges against their activism such as sociopolitical pressure, media censorship and control, and marginalized women's voices. This study will enable us to imagine a positive possibility that Me Too Movement, along with Chinese young feminist activism, will bring about a huger wave of changes and revolutions for women in China.

10:05-10:30

77660 | *Safe Spaces? Spaces and Supporting Diverse Queer Folk in Chiang Mai*
Joseph Black, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

This paper explores the construction of spaces and how they directly or indirectly support or oppress diverse queer folk in Chiang Mai - from digital nomads originally from the Middle East, to gender diverse Lao folk originally from Thailand. While several places have emerged which directly and indirectly support diverse queer folk - inclusive nightclubs to HIV clinics to cafes - there remain spaces that are not as queer-friendly. The paper explores why these spaces emerge, how queer folk resist oppressive environments, and what the environment may look like in future. The paper introduces a model, partly drawing on L Knopp's sexuality and space studies, to bolster inclusion for the Chiang Mai context. Chiang Mai is chosen given its status as a top (queer-friendly) city in contemporary Thailand. There is additionally limited extant research on queer modernities in Chiang Mai.

10:30-10:55

80512 | *Queer Narratives in Hong Kong Literature: Deconstructing Masculinity, Sexuality, and Animality in Lillian Lee's "Green Snake"*
Jiayin Song, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

This abstract explores the complex interplay of sexual and political identities within the unique socio-cultural landscape of Hong Kong, particularly during the transformative 1980s leading up to the 1997 handover to China. By examining Lillian Lee's novel "Green Snake" and an ongoing exhibition at the Hong Kong Tai Kwun museum, this study delves into the extraterritorial nature of queer narratives in Hong Kong literature, highlighting their resistance to heteronormative and mainland ideological authority. The analysis focuses on how Lee's novel challenges binary notions of masculinity, sexuality, and animality within a hybrid cultural context. It investigates the portrayal of masculinity beyond traditional Western narratives, emphasizing the enduring prominence of the scholarly male archetype in Hong Kong literature. Through the character of Xu Xian, Lee reorients Chinese masculinity, suggesting that it may transcend fixed binary standards, thereby challenging perceptions of feminization. Regarding sexuality, the narrative navigates non-normative sexual behaviors through symbolic representations, negotiating moral panic and societal acceptance. By employing Esposito's immunological logic, the text strategically includes and excludes elements of queer desire, maintaining a delicate balance to preserve harmony within the narrative. Furthermore, the novel explores the intersection of queerness and animality, relocating homosexual desire onto non-human objects to challenge conventional interpretations of 'natural law.' Through the lens of queer ecology, the study examines how interspecies romantic relationships disrupt hegemonic heteronormativity. Ultimately, this research aims to unravel the appropriation of queer identities for destabilizing normative structures, providing insights into the complexities of queer narratives in non-Western contexts like Hong Kong literature.

10:55-11:20

78800 | *Discourse on Homosexual People in Gameshow "Who Is Single" in Multi-Platform TV Landscape in Vietnam*
Nga Nguyen, Vinh University, Vietnam

Communication on sexual issues in Vietnam is still cautious in the past due to the influence of social prejudices about homosexual people. However, in recent years, movies and gameshows about the third gender have been represented quite openly in the media. There are a number of studies on the LGBT community in Vietnam, but from a media and cultural perspective, there is still a gap. Using the method of library, observation and discourse analysis, this article explains the appeal of the game show "Who is single" on multi-platform television in the journey to overcome social prejudices of the LGBT community in Vietnam. The research results show that constructing discourse by positioning homosexuals as equal to other genders through a symbolic system and program structure has brought a different view of LGBT in a such society witnessing a lot of stigma against them as Vietnam.

11:30-13:10 | Room B (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 2

Social, Political and Community Agendas in the Arts

Session Chair: Qian Cui

11:30-11:55

78568 | *Social Expectations in the Artist's Image Construction and Art Interpretation in Ming and Qing China*
Yuqing Sun, Charles University, Czech Republic

Some renowned literati artists in Chinese art history possess distinctive images. As stated by Otto Kurz and Ernst Kris, it was society's attitude toward the artist, the comments and views of contemporaries and posterity, that constructed the artist's image. This is especially noticeable in the anecdotes included in artists' biographies. Since Chinese literati, who were the authors of the writings that constructed the image of the traditional Chinese artist, dominated art and social discourse, they were able to mold artists' images to meet their social expectations developed in different eras by leveraging their words. These social expectations would also be reflected in subsequent art creations. Therefore, my focus lies on analyzing the social contexts of the artist's image construction and art development.

In this presentation, I will explore the social expectations surrounding the construction and remolding of an artist's image in different times, with Ni Zan 倪瓚 (1301-1374) and Tang Yin 唐寅 (1470-1523) as representative examples. These artists are known for their widely circulated anecdotal images. My hope is that this study will not only provide one explanation for the gradual construction of artists' images and their role in the analysis of actual artistic creations, but will also suggest insights into Chinese culture and history.

11:55-12:20

80892 | *The Craft of Clay Doll Industry and Socio-Economic Scenario: A Case Study of Artisan Community-West Bengal, India*
Sangita Das, Alliance University, Bangalore, India

The practice of art and craftsmanship serves as a means of cultural expression and plays a crucial role in community identity formation. In West Bengal, India, the artisan community of Ghurni in Krishnanagar has a long-standing tradition of creating handmade clay idols, a craft deeply embedded in the region's cultural heritage since the 19th century. Despite its global recognition for quality and uniqueness, this community faces numerous challenges, including limited market access, insufficient financial support, and competition from mass-produced goods. This paper aims to investigate the current economic status of the Ghurni artisan community and propose solutions to revitalize its declining industry. Through a descriptive research approach, this study utilizes structured questionnaires, interviews, random sampling, and data collection from various media sources. The research findings reveal that artisans within this community often lack formal education and awareness of their rights and are susceptible to exploitation by traders. However, the rapid advancement of technology and e-commerce has further marginalized these artisans, contributing to the gradual decline of their craft over the past three decades. The research advocates for immediate government intervention to support the development of the Ghurni artisan community. By addressing issues such as market access, financial support, and technological literacy, policymakers can help sustain the livelihoods of these artisans and preserve this invaluable aspect of Indian culture. The findings of this study underscore the urgent need for collaborative efforts to safeguard and promote traditional crafts, ensuring their continued existence for future generations.

12:20-12:45

78495 | *Exploring Land and Identity of a First-Generation Chinese-American Immigrant Educator: An Arts-Based Autoethnography*
Peng Nelson, University of Minnesota Twin Cities, United States
Betsy Maloney Leaf, University of Minnesota Twin Cities, United States

This arts-based autoethnography pioneers a methodology integrating Chinese calligraphic expression and interpretive visual analysis to elucidate a Chinese-American immigrant scholar's identity negotiations within the settler colonial terrain the author inhabits. The core innovation demonstrates how diasporic artistic practices can reveal complex cross-cultural positionality and obligations toward Indigenous land and custodianship obscured in prevailing scholarly discourses. Integrating Indigenous and Asian diasporic perspectives, this autoethnography responds to scholarly calls for further insight into Asian Americans' encounters with settler colonialism (Lowe, 2015; Tuck & Yang, 2012). The theoretical framework interweaves Indigenous land-based paradigms (Wildcat et al., 2014), Asian Critical Theory (Iftikar & Museus, 2018), and arts-based methodologies (Barone & Eisner, 2011; Mulvihill & Swaminathan, 2022). Two original Chinese calligraphic artworks created over three years capture critical moments in the researcher's identity negotiations and meaning-making journey. Interpretive analysis of linguistic, symbolic, and aesthetic elements reveals how themes of identity entangle with land and obligations to both land and water, suggesting ecological connectivity functions as a nexus for healing potential. This empirical autoethnography combining visual art and autoethnography provides rare insight into an Asian American immigrant educator's navigation of settler terrain (Yoon-Remirez & Rameriz, 2021). Findings respond to under-examined issues in the literature regarding complex cross-cultural positionalities, indigeneity, and identity-specific creative practices. Ultimately, through recursive artistic interpretation and self-interrogation, the research signifies one educator's testament to ongoing dialogue with the land's histories and custodians—underscoring a journey of ethical self-positioning and healing.

12:45-13:10

81384 | *Beyond the 'China Dream': Re-Imagining Communities in Contemporary Chinese Art and Poetry on the Russo-Ukrainian War*
Qian Cui, University of St. Gallen, Switzerland
Daria Berg, University of St. Gallen, Switzerland

This study proposes to revisit the debate about nationalism and 'imagined communities' in Chinese visual art and literary narratives about the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022. Since Sun Yat-sen led China into the age of 'modernity' in 1912, the concepts of nation (minzu), nationalism (minzu zhuyi) and patriotism (aiguo zhuyi) have been playing important roles in China's official discourse as tools to stabilize the political leadership. Investigating China as an 'invented nation', Harrison (2001) has described the ideology of nationalism as 'a vital ingredient' in the political situation of the PRC. In 2012, Xi Jinping declared the 'China Dream' as the motto of his rule, sparking new narratives about processes of identity formation and 'imagined communities' (Anderson, 1983) of the nation-state. This paper addresses the urgent need to examine the intensifying discourse on nationalism under Xi Jinping. After Russia's invasion of Ukraine China's official media amplified Russian propaganda while boosting public discourses on nationalism. Alongside the official narrative, China's mediasphere has become a dynamic site for intellectual contemplations and artistic representations of the war from different perspectives. This paper examines poetry on the Russo-Ukrainian war by Liao Weitang, Liu Weicheng and Tang Ying, and artworks by Xu Weixin to investigate how nationalism feeds into Chinese narratives constructing and deconstructing imagined communities beyond the nation-state. Such reimagined communities map out visions challenging the official narrative of a unified 'China Dream'.

13:20-15:00 | Room B (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 3

Political Science

Session Chair: Iris Magne

13:20-13:45

81248 | *The 2020 Election in Myanmar: the NLD Supporters and Facebook*
Khin Nway Nway Hlaing, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

This article explored how the National League for Democracy (NLD) supporters used Facebook to conduct their campaigns in the 2020 election. I argue that the NLD supporters used Facebook to excite people's sentiment to support the NLD and to resent the Union the Solidarity and Development Party (USDP), backed by the Myanmar military Tatmadaw. I employ securitization to examine the issue. The theory of securitization shapes the NLD supporters as a securitizing actor and people in Myanmar as audience. Through Facebook, the NLD supporters securitized political development in Myanmar, which was handled by the military junta for over 30 years, triggering the USDP supporters' pushback. I examined the data on Facebook throughout the election campaign period from September to November 2020. I used Facebook's own CrowdTangle system to collect the digital data and conducted online interviews to collect first-hand data. This research found that the NLD supporters' digital modus operandi created an echo chamber, making constructive conversations between different political supporters strenuous and political polarization intensified.

13:45-14:10

80137 | *A Study on Fact-Checking and Challenges to Combat Disinformation While AI is Threatening to Media in Bangladesh*
Kamruzzaman Kamrul, Birmingham City University, United Kingdom

The spread of disinformation, misinformation, and fake news has increased due to the widespread use of social media. Recently, artificial intelligence (AI)-generated disinformation and deepfake have added new threats to society. Anyone who has little knowledge about technology can produce deepfake or fake contents and spread them online with the help of AI tools. As a result, the risk of publishing false information in the media has increased, which has triggered the importance of fact-checking. In this situation, the purpose of this study is to explore the fact-checking practices of media houses and the challenges to combating disinformation in Bangladesh. Using the qualitative research method and the in-depth interview, this study analysed the data obtained from senior journalists on fact-checking practices and the challenges for moving forward with this practice. The result of this study suggested that media organisations are not ready to combat disinformation and deepfake at this level. Official fact-checking activity is still untouched in the media industry of Bangladesh. Journalists have not witnessed any serious impact of AI-generated disinformation so far due to its early-stage development. But they think that advanced technical support, standard education, training, and good governance will be needed to combat disinformation in the coming days, which is crucial for fair and objective journalism. This study explored some challenges related to fact-checking that will help authorities take action to overcome the challenges. Moreover, the study will open new windows for future media research.

14:10-14:35

78611 | *When the Dictator Steps In: Assessing the Effectiveness of Vladimir Putin's Pension Reform Address*
Krzysztof Kruk, King's College London, United Kingdom

The announcement of an imminent retirement age hike by Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev in 2018 resulted in a wave of street protests and a plunge in the approval ratings of Russian political leaders, including President Vladimir Putin. The head of state eventually delivered a televised address to the nation, outlining a rationale for the reform and offering a list of concessions. This paper focuses on this direct intervention by a non-democratic ruler, whose personal popularity is systemically important for the regime. Its purpose is to (1) determine if Vladimir Putin's intervention was effective in restoring public confidence in the leader and (2) leverage the results to theorise about the risks associated with personal interventions by popular autocrats in regimes where political power is concentrated in the hands of a single individual. The empirical research question is addressed through a quantitative analysis of public opinion data collected by VTsIOM. Using logistic regression as the estimation strategy, I demonstrate that Putin's intervention failed to promote a recovery in his approval rating, while the age cohort for which the reform was arguably most salient may have played an important role in creating a drag on the aggregate support for the leader. Building on these findings, I discuss possible reasons behind Putin's failure. The insights from this single-case study can shed light on the weaknesses of Russia's highly personalised political system as well as the operation of reasonably similar systems elsewhere.

14:35-15:00

78297 | *COVID-19 Vaccines, a 'New Currency in Soft Power?': A Comparative Study of Soviet and Russian Vaccine Diplomacies*
Iris Magne, King's College London, United Kingdom

This paper examines the instrumentalization of vaccines as soft power tools by authoritarian states. By investigating Soviet and Russian vaccine diplomacies, this study explores the similarities and differences in these soft power tools used during previous and current pandemics. Vaccine diplomacy has been approached using the theory of soft power only since the Covid-19 pandemic. There is therefore a lack of historical perspectives on vaccines as authoritarian soft power tools used by states such as the USSR or The Russian Federation (hereafter Russia). Soft power theory in International Relations (IR) has to be refined to include previous (polio) and current (Covid-19) authoritarian vaccine diplomacies. In line with this theoretical framework, this paper is guided by a mixed-method approach. Vaccine exports will be analysed thanks to descriptive statistics, and vaccine propaganda, through narrative analysis. Results indicate that Soviet and Russian vaccine diplomacies followed a similar pattern. Vaccines were mainly ordered by authoritarian regimes ideologically aligned with the USSR and Russia. Furthermore, Soviet and Russian vaccine propagandas were used to promote Moscow's foreign policies by either discrediting their "enemies" or promoting local governments. These findings shed light on the characteristics of authoritarian vaccine diplomacy. Learning from the lessons of the Covid-19 pandemic, these findings could enable the World Health Organization (WHO) to develop efficient tools to counter authoritarian vaccine diplomacy and promote equitable vaccine distribution. This research is consequently one of the first steps to strengthen pandemic preparedness in the field of vaccine distribution.

15:10-16:50 | Room B (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 4

Environment and the Humanities

Session Chair: Kalpanee Jayatilake

15:10-15:35

77926 | *Ecological Reflections in the Roman World: Unveiling Nature's Dialogue Between Art and Literature*
Catarina Dos Santos Madeira, University of Lisbon, Portugal

In contemporary society, the concern for humanity's impact on Planet Earth has gained unprecedented significance in government policies and our daily lives. Ecological awareness is by no means a modern phenomenon, and although is a modern concept, and somewhat anachronical when we talk about the ancient world. In the ancient world, looking into the Roman era, we can identify some early seeds of ecological thinking, uniquely framed within the context of human-divine relationships and the cosmos. To discuss the existence of an ecological thought in the ancient world is to delve into theology and the interconnectedness of life. This proposal aims to facilitate a compelling dialogue between the visual manifestations of nature in Roman frescoes and the written works on nature by Pliny the Elder. By doing so, we intend to unravel what "ecological awareness" might have resembled in the Roman world and how it initially manifested itself in literature and subsequently in art. This exploration is set to shed light on the intricate relationship between these two mediums and offer a dynamic perspective on what we can consider ancient ecological thought. Our academic endeavor seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of ecology within ancient Roman thinking and its artistic representations, particularly in frescoes. By fostering this interdisciplinary dialogue, we aim to enrich our comprehension of how ancient cultures perceived and interacted with the natural world, offering valuable insights into the timeless connection between humans, nature, and the divine.

15:35-16:00

78771 | *Landscapes, Stories and Relationalities: An Ecocritical Reading of Lepcha Oral Narratives*
Manashi Bhattacharya, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

In the midst of an ecologically precarious world unprecedentedly altered by globalisation and capitalism, Indigenous cosmologies articulate intrinsic human and more-than-human relationalities that do not operate on the colonising binaries of nature and culture. These relationalities and intersubjectivities form the life-place which is integral to a community's worldview and cosmology. The Lepchas believe that their home, Dzongu, in the mountains of north Sikkim, is a sacred land that bears witness to their ancestral history and mythology. It is an interconnected landscape of mountains, lakes, rivers, sacred forests, humans and more-than-humans beings. This paper attempts to understand the relationalities that form the Lepcha life-place through an ecocritical reading of their folklore and explore how stories ensure survival in the landscape. It further explores how these relationalities manifest in their deep attachment to their life-place, translating into their resilient fight against hydropower projects that ecologically threaten their landscape. In the face of this direct ecological threat to their life-place and the planetary ecological crisis, the Lepcha relationality that believes the earth to be a living being enchanted by their ancestors and deities shows the possibility of a sustainable future of coexistence.

16:00-16:25

78769 | *Cinema in the Context of the 'Everyday' and Wellbeing: Colombo on a Motorcycle*
Kalpanee Jayatilake, University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
Koen Steemers, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
François Penz, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Cinema inhabits urban culture and can represent and narrate urban space through visual multi-dimensionality. This paper argues that the notion of the 'Everyday' connects cinema, urbanity, and Wellbeing. As a holistic parameter of health that captures both psychological, ('feeling good'- hedonic) and physiological, ('functioning well' – eudemonic) aspects, wellbeing can be understood as an everyday construct. An individual's wellbeing can be influenced by circumstantial factors, activities, and practices, and the paper asserts that these can be supported or inhibited by the built environment. However, it is indicated that understanding Wellbeing presents a challenge due to its multi-dimensionality. The argument that 'everydayness' links Wellbeing and cinema is used to suggest films as a potential medium to understand Wellbeing as it is related to urban space. The paper traverses the psychogeography of cinema and its ability to produce semantic knowledge; (the spectator's interpretation), and cinematic intelligence; (a further interpretation of the spectator's interpretation), to derive comprehensions of Wellbeing as it is represented in the cinematic urban space. This reveals a set of cannons for the observer to apply in cinematic wellbeing analysis, positing a specific form of cinematic intelligence to comprehend the reality of Wellbeing in cities. Thus, the paper delves into the ability of cinema to direct the voyageur's gaze meaningfully to comprehend Wellbeing as a cinematic representation of reality. The exploration of the selected film; 'Motorbicycle', where the representative city is Colombo, Sri Lanka, reveals the usefulness of cinema in deducing how the built environment supports or inhibits Wellbeing.

09:40-11:20 | Room C (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 1

Special Topics and Concerns in the Community

Session Chair: Sheetal Kumari

09:40-10:05

79320 | *Wrestling as a Queer Performative Spectacle: Contextualising Heterotopia, Hyperreality, and Other Liminal Spaces Within South Asian Diasporic Filmic Representations*

Saher Bano, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India

Through an analysis of Jennifer Reeder's *Signature Move* (2017), this paper examines select South Asian filmic representations of wrestling as a staged spectacle, a performance, a metaphor of 'liminal' space, a deconstructive site, and an alternate 'other' space (heterotopia). The paper understands wrestling as an in-ring queer performance of spectacle, a subversive narrative, and a counter-cinema in contention with the normative meta-cinematic representations/narratives. The hyperreal digital heterotopias contextualise the South Asian queer filmic representations, which devise new norms and transgressive politics through digital activism, theatricality, and performative spectacle. The paper problematises essentialist, homogenized and socio-constructionist understandings of the global South Asian queer community spaces. Through referring to postmodern concepts, such as Judith Butler's 'gender performativity', Michel Foucault's 'heterotopia', Jean Baudrillard's 'hyperreality', and Guy Debord's 'spectacle', the study explores non-conforming queer wrestling performances and their filmic representations, which defy totality of meta-cinematic narratives in reclaiming and recreating the rhizomatic hybrid identity, and makes space for a 'polysemic' postmodern queer self. The queer (heterotopia) subjectivities mentioned in *Signature Move* are decentred and 'deterritorialized' (South Asian diasporic) identities (Zaynab, and her mother, Parveen), who embrace their sense of 'in-betweenness' and revel in (un)belongingness, alterity, and defiance. The paper foregrounds the non-conforming, non-binary in-ring (wrestling) heterotopias that perform a 'play of differences' through their counter gaze, cinema, and narratives; and deliberately rupture the socio-constructionist notions of authority. These performative spectacles and hyperreal (representations) that are in a constant state of flux, amplify a leap into the future possibilities of transgression, 'genderblur', and alternative 'coalitions'.

10:05-10:30

79880 | *Handheld Fan's Gender Association: The Power of Social Prejudices in Imperial China (960-1911)*

Jingxian Shi, Smithsonian-National Museum of Asian Art, United States

For centuries before the Song dynasty, handheld fans were presumably used for their functionality as seasonal utensils for refreshment, without particular regard for their aesthetics or gender associations. However, with the flourishing of literati culture and Emperor Huizong's promotion of the arts since the eleventh century, handheld fans began to evolve into platforms for scholarly and artistic expression. This shift in the identity of handheld fans, moving away from their original practicality, hints at their intimate relationship with their owners. Such close connections, both physical and emotional, between the objects and their users underscore the rising representational and monetary value of handheld fans. A market for high-end fans as scholarly collectibles gradually emerged. During the Ming Dynasty, often considered the golden age of Chinese romantic novels, the stark contrasts in gender portrayals in Chinese romantic novels catalyzed gender association by using handheld fans. The association of folding fans with men and rigid round fans with women became more pronounced facilitated by the socio-cultural and political context of the time. Such a trend was accentuated in the Qing Dynasty when folding fans sublimed into epitomes of male presence in portraits of beautiful women and paintings without male figures. By situating the handheld fans' adaptations within contexts of economic trends, political ideology, and social prejudice on gender distinctions, this paper showcases preliminary research exploring the evolving identities of handheld fans being functional utensils, decorative belongings, scholarly offerings, status indicators, and iconography of genders in imperial China.

10:30-10:55

79163 | *Navigating the Dark World of Child Sex Trafficking: Violence and Trauma in Anita Nair's Chain of Custody*

Sheetal Kumari, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India

Through reading Anita Nair's *Chain of Custody*, this paper attempts to contextualise the collective trauma of children trapped in the dark and disturbing world of prostitution in India through their individual experiences. Nair's work involves child prostitution, sexual violence and trauma. Her narrative traces the economic status, caste and gender of the victims of sexual violence, which plays an essential part in setting the premise of trauma. The trauma of child victims can take on more substantial societal forms when it transcends its subjectivity at symbolic or ideal levels, such as intensive interaction among the victims and collective mobilisation of the marginalised wounded group. Also, the trauma of sexual violence, which affects a group with definable membership, is necessarily associated with that group's shared identity, i.e., prostitutes. This entails investigating how the trauma of sexually abused individuals could be conflated and articulated as a collective experience. The notions of trauma produce undefined meanings of painful experiences through language where the victims are associated with each other's trauma. Such associations of lived individual experiences make collective trauma more specific. The paper consults trauma theorists to establish the arguments and to analyse the discussions around collective trauma and the experiences of characters portrayed in Nair's narrative. The analysis leads us to think about how cultural traumas induced by distressing settings and frightening, unfair, and unsuitable events emerge as complex collective atmospheres and are characterised by a variety of collective emotions and orientations.

11:30-13:10 | Room C (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 2

Literature/Literary Studies

Session Chair: Yi-Chin Shih

11:30-11:55

81211 | *Translating Early-Twentieth Century Populism and the Global Imaginary Through "The Bitter Student"*
James McDougall, Wenzhou-Kean University, China

The source materials for this paper comes from a Wenzhou-Kean University research group's attempt to create the first published translations of early literary representations of North America, and Overseas Chinese by Qing-dynasty authors. This paper looks at the challenges of translating late-Qing fiction with a focus on the anonymous novel, *The Bitter Student* (Ku Xuesheng), and its relevance to the 1905 Chinese Boycott of US goods, the renewal of the US Chinese Exclusion Act, and the reform movement in China during the first decade of the twentieth century. *Ku Xuesheng* represents an early iteration of populist literature written using vernacular language before the May Fourth Movement and provides a political allegory to motivate readers to participate in the reform movement. It is a novel about an Overseas Chinese private student who while in the US struggles against racism as well as the Qing dynasty officials. The paper looks at the challenge of translating the novel into modern English both in terms of finding correspondences for a highly contextual vocabulary as well as while preserving allegorical meanings. The paper argues that the translation of this novel is important for American Studies scholars to better understand the global dimensions of national literatures. This paper contributes to the studies of late-Qing literature, globalization of the novel, constructions of the vernacular in literature, and cultures of the transpacific in the early twentieth century. This project is in conjunction with a SPF Grant at Wenzhou University on Exclusion Act Literature.

11:55-12:20

78777 | *Beyond the Silk: A Comparative Analysis of Female Imagery Based on the Torige Ritsujo No Byobu (鳥毛立女屏風)*
Jinglin Li, Arizona State University, United States

This paper presents an in-depth comparative analysis of female representations in Chinese and Japanese paintings, centering on the iconic "Torige Ritsujo no Byobu" screen from Japan's Shosoin repository. The study delves into the portrayal of women in art during the Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD), a period marked by significant cultural and artistic exchange between China and Japan. The research employs a multidisciplinary approach, combining art historical methodologies with cultural/historical analysis, to examine the evolution of female imagery in early Chinese tomb murals and Japanese screen paintings. It identifies a distinct transition in portraying women - from divine and mythological figures to more humanized, aristocratic characters. This shift is not merely artistic but reflects more profound societal changes and gender perceptions within the respective cultures. The paper further explores how these representations in tomb art and screen paintings signify women's changing roles and statuses, highlighting their journey from peripheral figures in narratives to protagonists in visual storytelling. The study also delves into the intricate details of the screen, such as the use of color, composition, and symbolism, to unravel the complexities of female representation in this era. By examining these aspects, the paper contributes to a deeper understanding of early Chinese and Japanese societies' artistic, cultural, and social dynamics and how they are intricately woven into the fabric of their art history.

12:20-12:45

78076 | *Reading 'Difference' in Literature: An Ethical Reflection*
Chinmay Pandharipande, Mount Carmel College, India

There is no literature if there is no reader. And if each reading is unique, then it is because each reader is also unique. Proceeding from this, we can understand difference as an ontological condition of human experience: we are always an 'other' to another self simply because of the fundamental fact that we exist in the world together, and at once. Our existence then broadly presupposes two relations: a relation with the world, and a relation with other selves. Literature provides for us a site where one can encounter difference. What is in the text can be another culture or another perception of the world. This paper proposes an existential identification (not definition) of literature, namely, the textual practices of reading and writing, and submits an ethical framework of reading difference and otherness in literature, one that is adopted by the discipline of comparative literature. What follows is an inquiry of the ontological status of otherness, different conceptualisations of otherness, and finally, the paper puts forward a philosophy of dialogue. Informed by Merleau-Ponty's and Sartre's writings on the perception of the other, Martin Buber's "I-Thou" relation, and R. D. Laing's emphasis on 'experience', the ethics of engaging with the other presupposes a plural, intersubjective universe. What becomes clear is that the other in the text and the other in the world can be viewed from a similar philosophical understanding of the self, the other, and the world. Such a lens gains radical status in the face of hegemonic forces.

12:45-13:10

79112 | *The Device of the Play Within the Play in Suzan-Lori Parks's Venus*
Yi-Chin Shih, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Centering on the real historical African woman Saartjie Baartman (c.1789-1815), whose stage name is Black Venus, Venus (1996) earns Suzan-Lori Parks (1963-) an OBIE Award for Playwriting for a marvelous representation of a black woman who is silenced and marginalized in history. This paper aims to discuss the device of the play within the play to explore the challenge of representation through three images of Venus in the play. The inner play of Venus is *For the Love of the Venus*, which is based on the French vaudeville *The Hottentot Venus*, or *The Hatred of French Women* (1814). The first part of the paper analyzes this French comedy to examine how Venus is stereotyped as a grotesque freak. Then the paper turns to the inner play of Venus and focuses on the pain of a French woman who disguises herself as Venus to win her husband's love. The third part of the paper delves into a discussion on the frame play of Venus, which depicts Venus's journey through Africa, England, and France, based on historical materials such as newspapers and medical reports. Thus, three representations of Venus are presented. Saartjie Baartman is accordingly represented by three different kinds of imaginations. In an attempt to represent Baartman, more interpretations are created, but the authentic Baartman is lost amidst the many versions. The device of the play within the play, therefore, highlights the significance and limitations of representation.

13:20-15:00 | Room C (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 3

Teaching and Learning

Session Chair: Ayumi Nagase

13:20-13:45

80220 | *Teaching Ethical Decision-Making Using Frameworks and Interactive Case Studies*

Chien Ching Lee, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

Lee Keng Ng, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

Yee Fun Emily Woo, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

Yin Kai Ng, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

University curriculum often does not intentionally teach students how to make ethical decisions in the workplace. Thus, this study aimed to explore if ethical frameworks and interactive case videos could be utilized to fill this gap, i.e., teach ethical decision-making in a classroom setting. The videos that involved choice-making were uniquely developed by the research team based on actual ethical scenarios at the workplace. A total of 111 hospitality business students (in the midst of their internship) attended a three-hour on-site workshop, watched the videos, and then participated in a survey. The workshop content and the survey items were pivoted on the conceptual frameworks of Kallet as well as Sherfield and Moody. The quantitative survey questions gathered students' opinions regarding the helpfulness of the frameworks and the videos in helping them make ethical decisions. The open-ended questions collected further comments on how the lesson on ethical decision-making could be improved. The results revealed that students' primary considerations in decision-making were the factors of conscience, law, and fairness. While a large majority of students found both the frameworks and the videos to be at least moderately useful, they preferred pedagogical designs that offered even more complexity, realism, and engagement. The key recommendation from this study is that while frameworks and videos may be useful, the teaching of ethical decision-making could be enhanced by incorporating more multifaceted and complex scenarios from students' internship workplaces to facilitate deeper discussions, possibly through the use of role-play.

13:45-14:10

79450 | *An Open Perspective on Open Schooling: An Application of Amartya Sen's Capability Approach*

Heena Kapoor, Sri Sathya Sai University for Human Excellence, India

In the year 1980 renowned Indian economist and philosopher Amartya Sen introduced one of the most imperative ideas in the field of human development i.e., capability approach. The focus of capability approach is that every individual has a right to be happy and happiness is a function of his/her capability. Thus, rather than placing sole emphasis on the availability of means to a good life, identifying, developing and utilising an individual's capability to build a life that they value should be the focal point. Thus, in this paper I attempt to correlate Sen's capability approach with the rapidly evolving significance of open schooling and remote schooling in India. In this study, I contrast the freedom, autonomy, and choices experienced by the students in traditional classrooms vis a vis in open learning environments and online learning platforms. I assert that the flexibility offered by virtual schools and online schools helps the students in enhancing their capability thereby living a life of choice and not of compulsion as proposed by Sen in his theory of capability approach. This paper also talks about the significance of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) in India which offers immense flexibility to the students regarding the selection of the subjects and the pace of study. Academicians and parents frequently contest the efficacy of open and virtual schooling. In this context, one of the paper's most significant conclusions is to urge parents and students to be open-minded about online and virtual learning environment.

14:10-14:35

81410 | *Effect of Neurofeedback Intervention Training Module (NITM) on Impulsivity and Aggression in Juvenile Offenders*

Proshanto Kr Saha, Rajiv Gandhi University, India

Juvenile offenders have been the subject of grave concern in the last few decades due to rapid increase in heinous crime in various states of India. Once the child below the age of 18 years is found to be at conflict with law, he/she is shifted to an observation home for the trial to be initiated in the court. Some of those children are either convicted for their crimes or are released once the trial is over. However, during this period of judicial remand in observation homes, the cognitive growth of the juvenile remains at jeopardy. Several studies have reported deficits in executive function attention, working memory, brain function and structure. However, much is still unknown about the precise neurobiological mechanisms underlying antisocial behaviour involving response inhibition, aggression and impulsivity. In the current endeavour clinical tools were utilized to measure impulsivity and aggression in 180 juveniles both boys and girls in the age range of 12 to 18 years both pre and post session spanned across 6 months duration. Screened participants performed SMR and or Alpha/Theta Neurofeedback based protocol during the study. Basic descriptive methods, ANOVA, χ^2 test were used to investigate the baseline data. The treatment effects were investigated using a general linear model (GLM) for repeated measures. Neurofeedback improved attention span, response inhibition and lowered impulsivity symptoms in juveniles who were at conflict with law. Findings from this study support previous suggestions that NFB could be utilized in combination with other treatments controlling the externalized behaviours among juveniles.

14:35-15:00

81401 | *Physical Activity, Screen Time and Technology Use Among Preschool-Aged Children During the COVID-19 Pandemic in the U.S.*

Yajuan Xiang, Sonoma State University, United States

Ayumi Nagase, Sonoma State University, United States

Rapid technology advancement is one of the determinants of increased inactivity and prevalent sedentary lifestyle among young children. The Covid-19 pandemic exacerbated such concerns among children, due to stay-at-home orders, shifts in learning modalities and growing parental dependence on digital technology to juggle childcare at home. Existing literature indicated the adverse effects of physical inactivity with prolonged screen time on children's physical and psychological well-being. Although past studies suggested that daily activity levels, screen time and access to technology may differ across socio-demographic characteristics among school-aged children, it is unknown that similar differences exist in the preschool-aged group. To address this gap, we surveyed 3,867 caregivers of preschool-aged children in Northern California to explore children's time spent indoors/outdoors, level of physical activities, screen time, types and purpose of technology usage and potential differences across the caregivers' education, income, and ethnicity. Although families reported similarity in the amount of time spent indoors/outdoors and on physical activities, differences in the availability of technology and its use, screen time, and parental supervision based on caregivers' ethnicity were evident. Latinx families reported that they were impacted more by COVID-19 in the way technology was used at home than other groups. While the rise in screen time and lack of physical activity may be unavoidable in modern life, it is imperative to understand the trends and distributions across different demographic variables to help develop an adapted family routine that could leverage screen time and sedentary activities for their strengths while limiting their known risks.

14:30-15:45 | Room C (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 4

Interdisciplinary in the Arts

Session Chair: Chih-Yung Aaron Chiu

15:10-15:35

80125 | *Screen Sculpture: A New Type of Digital Art*
Zihang Zhou, The University of Auckland, New Zealand

In its brief digital arts history, screen-dominated visual art has been a popular domain, continually collaborating with other fine art disciplines. Current art practicals in this new study area indicate that sculpture often employs screens to enrich display methods and enhance interactivity in artistic practice. However, academia has provided scant definitions and introductions to this practice, indicating a need for a more theoretical foundation for screenbased digital sculpture research. This article begins by identifying research gaps through the lens of specific theories in digital art and media archaeology, subsequently investigating the difference, development, and media issues of screen digital sculpture. By addressing these issues, the hope is to inspire more sculptors to utilise digital means to create a more excellent array of sculptural works.

15:35-16:00

81390 | *Utilizing the Aesthetic Properties of Felt Fabric as an Experimental Methodology to Enrich Students' Skills in the Fashion Accessories Course*
Rehab Hassaan, University of Nizwa, Oman

The study aims to develop the students' skills in the Fashion Accessories Course by recruiting the various aesthetic properties of felt fabric. Innovative designs were created with different inspiration themes to produce a variety of fashion accessories, including necklaces, handbags, hats, and slippers. The study follows the experimental development method, the study identifies the felt fabric: its manufacture and properties, extracting the aesthetics and technical methods of felt. The experiment was conducted on a sample of female students in the Fashion Design Program at the University of Nizwa, Fall semester 23/2024. Through the study, the students applied four different topics, for example designing a women's handbag inspired by a modern art painting, and contemporary necklaces inspired by Omani traditional motifs, the designs adopted an unconventional style. The products of the experiment' students are analyzed in terms of achieving the aesthetic values through the design elements and principles, in addition achieving the utilitarian function. The students' opinions are measured after the experiment ends. The significance of the study is to enable students to develop their mental and handcraft skills to implement products with remarkable designs with precise techniques that can be produced and marketed widely as entrepreneurship projects. The study recommends investing in college courses, specially design programs, in enriching students' innovative thinking to produce functional artistic products that meet the needs of the labor market, and conducting more innovative developmental experiments for students in the Fashion Design Program at the University of Nizwa.

16:00-16:25

79329 | *Virtual Platform for Real Experience: A New Materialist Perspective of Audience Perception Toward Virtual Exhibition*
Chih-Yung Aaron Chiu, Tsing Hua University Taiwan, Taiwan

As digital technology improves rapidly, the digital visual culture has become an essential element in the social, cultural, artistic, and economic dimensions. Christiane Paul once noted that the challenge of digital art is mostly based on "immateriality" in digital art forms: digital art operates largely on software, systems, and computer networks. Art forms that are driven by the process of displaying, collecting, and preserving in organizations and mechanisms have triggered conceptual, philosophical, and substantive issues. This situation not only has a direct impact on the creation, presentation, and reception of art, but also changes the role each participant plays in it. More importantly, it also results in a new materialist perspective toward audience's viewing experience. New Materialism is an objecthood, a networked digital technology that embeds, processes, and reflects back on human and environmental data, or highlights its own "coded materiality", and the way digital processes the world. Through the proclamation of "re-considering information as a new material civilization", this research attempts to highlight a new state of view of contemporary visualism, and how spectators see the world through digital technology, discusses how virtual technology is embedded in other objects, images and structures, while also redefining spectator's perception of the subjectivity, and thinks about philosophical themes such as "the swing between digital technology and various materials", "how its swing changes the relationship between spectators and these substances" and "how we perceive ourselves as subjects"?

09:40-11:20 | Room D (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 1

Comparative Literature Studies

Session Chair: Alexandre Avdulov

09:40-10:05

77921 | *Writing Depression: Li Lanni's Nobody in the Wilderness*
Daniela Licandro, University of Milan, Italy

Nobody in the Wilderness: A Mental Health Record of a Patient with Depression (2008) is the first of a number of memoirs that contemporary Chinese writer Li Lanni (1956-) has composed to document her fight against the depression that hit her in 2003, after being cured of thyroid cancer. The memoir brings together Li's diary entries from different moments of her life, excerpts from her (semi-) autobiographical literary production since the 1980s, memories of life during the Cultural Revolution, medical reports, extracts from scientific studies of mental illness, Bible citations, accounts of the SARS epidemic, and much more. This stratified narrative, where different genres, discourses, and temporalities intersect, encourages a new reflection on depression, its embodiment, and its meanings in a cross-cultural perspective. Drawing on literary and anthropological understandings of embodiment and illness and gender approaches, this paper examines Li Lanni's articulation of depression to shed light on the potential of writing as a therapeutic tool and a form of intervention in discourses of depression inside and outside China. Li's memoir enables new perspectives on the relation between mental illness, physical illness, and epidemic crisis, as well as between personal, national, and international history. It stages an innovative dialogue that lends itself to comparative analysis with representations of illness by other contemporary writers of illness/disability inside and outside China.

10:05-10:30

78691 | *Appropriated and Assimilated: Ravana in Popular Culture*
Ruchika Jain, Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, India

Ramayana is one of the oldest narratives that has been molded into every possible form of storytelling. Stretched and contracted, the narrative was fitted into multiple modalities and diverse (or contradictory) ethics for generations. However, in the past few decades it has been employed as a tool to assert dominance; often reduced to simplistic binaries of good versus evil, self versus the other, and thus Rama, the hero versus Ravana, the villainous monster. This paper studies such narrativization of the concept of evil/other by studying variants of Ravana across examples of popular culture in present times—as readily available in twenty first century novels and cinema as they are in political rallies and festival fairs. However, the paper argues that the character of Ravana also serves as a platform for expressing dissent and hence in creating (or sustaining) counter-narratives. These narratives can be traced from ancient texts like *Paumacariyam* to various examples of contemporary popular culture. They can even be located amongst communities (in regions like Katol, Gondh, and Bisrakh) where Ravana has been assimilated as a symbol of resistance against prevailing forms of domination. By studying diverse appropriations and assimilations of Ravana within different cultural contexts, the paper highlights the power of Ravana's ambiguous nature in exploring intricate dynamics of power, resistance, and identity construction. Self-reflectively, the paper also questions the inherent binarization within the Ramayana tradition into "hegemonic" narratives and "alternative" counter-narratives, as evident through discourses of scholars like Paula Richman, Sheldon Pollock, and Romila Thapar.

10:30-10:55

78579 | *Written on the Clouds: Poetic Names in Chanoyu*
Alexandre Avdulov, Saint Mary's University, Canada

Object reverence has always been an important part of Japanese culture throughout the centuries. Mono or objects in a traditional Japanese society were viewed in a cosmocentric perspective, therefore the world of objects has been mythologized and poeticized. Though inanimate by nature, objects may be treated as if they are alive, even sacred, and they can be given poetic names. The world of tea created the perfect environment for mono providing the stage for the objects to perform. Chanoyu, commonly known as the Japanese tea ceremony, is an interdisciplinary complex, a synthesis of arts, crafts and multiple cultural elements brought together in the ritual of preparing, making and sharing a bowl of tea. Tea epitomizes the Japanese penchant for elevating seemingly ordinary objects to the level of art. Their participation in a tea gathering is of supreme importance as the utensils are communicating with people in a non-verbal way. Often, they are given poetic names and their lineages are documented. These names – "poetic names" – play the central role in crafting of the narrative of a tea gathering – tea performance. They bridge non-verbal and verbal elements and give a voice to otherwise silent objects. Based on the study and the analysis of the official records of the tea gatherings, I will identify the role the poetic names play in the Chanoyu narrative, provide classification of the poetic names, and determine the criteria for the selection of objects based on their names.

11:30-13:10 | Room D (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 2

Immigration, Refugee, Race, Nation

Session Chair: Mark Beeman

11:30-11:55

81156 | *Strains of Migration: The Thirdspace of Transient Migrant Musicking in Singapore*
Benjamin Harris, Independent Scholar, Singapore

This paper explores musicking in public spaces among transient migrant in Singapore. Musicking, as defined by the music scholar Christopher Smalls, can refer to both social activities that allow for music to be made. Transient migrant workers are low-wage workers from countries like Bangladesh, Thailand and China. Working in the marine, construction, and processing industries in Singapore, their labour is said to be underlied by precarity. This paper builds upon this contextual backdrop by investigating how transient migrant musicking in Singaporean public spaces to engender placemaking; placemaking that serves to contest the policing that their racialised bodies face in Singapore. This paper draws on a rich ethnography of transient migrant musicking and Edward Soja's concept of the Thirdspace. In doing so, I imagine the ways in which spatial justice and the Lefebvrian "right of the city" can be achieved.

11:55-12:20

81180 | *Recreating the Homeland in the Host Country: Glocal Homemaking of Orthodox Migrants in Japan*
Aleksandra Sechko, HSE University, Russia

In Orthodoxy, due to the church-nation link in Orthodox nation-states, religion is considered emblematic of national particularism. When Orthodox migrants from these nation-states settle in the host countries with Orthodox minority, membership in local parishes links them with their homelands. To analyze this process of 'homemaking' in transnational contexts, researchers use the concept of glocal religion, which refers to the blending of religious universalism with national particularism. This paper aims at tracing this process of glocal homemaking at the grassroots level by examining the individual religious practices of Russian-speaking Orthodox migrants in Tokyo. The study is based on a series of in-depth interviews conducted during online ethnographic fieldwork in January–October 2023. The study reveals the process of migrants recreating their homeland in the host country. The Orthodox Church in Tokyo is perceived by them as part of Russian culture, and church practices are interpreted in national terms through the categories of 'Japaneseness' and 'Russianness'. Analyzing both the religious activism of migrants and their individual church practices helps to identify the role of religion in life experience migrants in the host country.

12:20-12:45

77270 | *Black-Iraqis: From a Forgotten History to Contemporary Racial Discrimination*
Sara Al Khashlok, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

In the annals of history, the Arab Slave Trade, which dates to the 5th century, has languished in the shadows, earning it the title "the forgotten slave trade" (Koigi, 2019). During the Abbasid Caliphate (750–1258 AD), Iraq served as the epicentre of the Arab Slave Trade and Basra as a pivotal port for importing enslaved Africans. In the present day, the legacy of this sombre past continues to affect approximately 1.5 million Black-Iraqis. This paper examines the understudied impact of the Arabs Slave Trade on the relationship of race and racism in the Middle East. Despite a growing body of literature on the history of the Transatlantic Slave Trade on contemporary racism, scholars largely neglect the ramifications of the Arab Slave Trade on Black-Arabs. The study uses original qualitative data collected from 20 Black-Iraqis interviews and a lay expert to examine whether Iraq's anti-discrimination policies, under its 2005 Constitution, protect the rights of Black communities. Through the social constructivist approach, the paper explores the lived experience of Black Iraqis, as well as cultural narratives of exclusion and belonging. Developing upon Du Bois (1929), it contextualizes race in relation to Arabism and Sectarianism to research racism in Iraq through anti-blackness as a distinct "colour-line". However, the study of structural racism in a failed-state creates obstacles in outlining linear differential treatment between Black-Iraqis and other minority groups. This research calls for the expansive investigation of race and the application of specific contextual histories when examining contemporary racism.

12:45-13:10

81411 | *The Ban on Mexican American Studies in Arizona: Scapegoating Education*
Mark Beeman, Northern Arizona University, United States

In 2010 the Arizona State Legislature passed legislation effectively banning the Tucson Unified School District's Mexican American Studies Program. State officials charged that the critical pedagogy program was divisive, immoral, hate-based, and seditious. Seven years later the courts overturned the ban finding that it was politically motivated. The ban was the first of several recent attempts to eliminate various aspects of diversity education in the United States. This paper analyzes the Arizona ban as a case study to advance ethnic scapegoating theory. The psychological focus of contemporary scapegoating theory is designed to explain individual acts of aggression, but it is not equipped to incorporate historical and structural factors that sociologists find necessary for understanding social problems. Case study methodology provides two important analytical strengths of central concern to the present study. First, it allows for historical and structural factors to be incorporated into the research, thus complying with the sociological imagination approach. Second, the case study provides empirical evidence independent from prior research making it effective in theory building, especially in developing new theoretical frameworks. The present case study historically contextualizes the Arizona ban by examining educational policy, audits, court records, legislative records, and media reports. The documents indicate that effective educational practices faced sustained organized political opposition in Arizona. Analysis of the empirical evidence shows that the scapegoating process involves normative and structural arrangements that lie outside the explanatory purview of existing psychologically grounded scapegoating theory. The findings provide a foundation for developing a structural-normative framework for scapegoating theory.

13:20-15:00 | Room D (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 3

Ethnicity and Identity

Session Chair: Yuki Yokohama

13:20-13:45

81041 | *Afghan Microsocieties in the Context of East-West Clashes (1977-1983): Discourses and Representations in the Kabul Times*
Yuri Alan Maciel Tesch, Federal University of Juiz de Fora, Brazil

The production of discourses and representations, by the media, about Afghanistan tends to spread stereotypes that ignore the complexities of Afghan microsocieties, these understood as ethnic groups, relatively autonomous capable of rivaling nation projects with the central power, according to Amin Saikal. Understanding this Asian country is necessary for comprehending the interests in disputes of the great economic and military powers during the period of the East-West clashes, between the years 1977 to 1983, especially the United States and the Soviet Union, and also to break with Orientalism as formulated by Said. In this sense, the research is proposed to approach not only the armed conflicts that involved the Soviet Invasion in Afghanistan, but above all, in the representations and the ideological disputes of narratives disseminated by the periodical *The Kabul Times*. This research aims to break with reductionist conceptions of passivity of microsocieties in the face of the coups and countercoups that followed the fall of Zahir Shah's reign, demonstrating its fundamental role in cultural, social, political and economic resistance. Discourse analysis techniques were used, through the theoretical-methodological contributions of Chartier, Bourdieu and Charaudeau. The Afghan people contested the hegemonic state discourses, by opposing the Agrarian and Educational Reform in the Taraki government, as they contradict their interests and traditions, action also verified in the massacre of Herat where the microsocieties joined the local garrisons. The participation of microsocieties can also be seen in the organizations of resistance and national liberation groups, the mujahideen, who opposed the Soviet invasion.

13:45-14:10

79941 | *Understanding the Notion of Punjabiyyat Through Qissa: An Alternative Approach to the Rising Cultural Nationalism*
Divyanshi Bhardwaj, Banaras Hindu University, India

Punjabiyyat as a term has been defined as a sentiment/notion of belonging or attachment to Punjab or the foundations of a shared, cross-religious, cross-caste and cross class culture. The modern times have witnessed consolidation of identity in mutually exclusive terms and homogenization of history. For example, identity based on religious affiliation is constructed in alignment with the dominant group of the region and history of that particular region is associated with the religion of that dominant group. Punjab in India, witnesses this case of an emergence of a regional nationalism which draws its identity from an individual (Sikh) religion. The official Sikh historiography completely undermines the role that Hinduism and Sufism play in shaping Sikh beliefs and practices and instead establishes that Sikhs were delivered from the bondage of these un-Sikh beliefs by the intervention of the late nineteenth century Singh Sabha Movement. This paper tries to study *Qissa Heer Ranjha* and *Sassi Punnu* and analyze these two texts on the parameters of Punjabiyyat reflected in them. Through the analysis of these texts, the paper tries to counter the concept of Cultural/Sub Nationalism which constructs the identity of a region in relation to an individual religion with the notion of Punjabiyyat which is an all-inclusive Punjabi Identity and offers an alternative reading against the existing framework of presenting a discourse that is framed around lamenting the fragments of diversity.

14:10-14:35

80146 | *The Present and Future of the Chinese Clan Associations*
Yuki Yokohama, Kanto Gakuin University, Japan

Historically, the main role of Chinese clan associations, hometown organizations of overseas Chinese in Chinatowns around the world, has been to provide mutual assistance to immigrants, including livelihood and welfare support. Following the Second World War, Southeast Asian countries with overseas Chinese associations gained independence from their sovereign states. As these countries achieved economic development, the activities of overseas Chinese associations evolved from traditional mutual assistance to the transmission of Chinese culture and traditions, as well as the preservation of dialects and cultural activities of members. To assess the importance of overseas Chinese associations in modern society, this study conducted semi-structured interviews with the managers of two such associations in Singapore. The interviews focused on the history and activities of the associations. The results showed that the Chinese clan associations have maintained cultural links with China in their areas of origin and have supported the livelihoods of local overseas Chinese. The study revealed that the Huaqiao-Kaikan's activities do not focus on the pre-existing networks of overseas Chinese in different parts of the world, but rather on their individual activities both domestically and internationally. Therefore, future research on overseas Chinese and Chinese people should take this into consideration. 1) the overseas Chinese policy of the country of affiliation; 2) the position of overseas Chinese associations in the society of the country of affiliation; 3) the external network status of overseas Chinese associations; 4) the network status of individuals who use overseas Chinese associations; 5) the status of the networks of individuals who use overseas Chinese associations.

14:30-15:45 | Room D (Live-Stream)

Monday Online Parallel Session 4

Subculture Politics

Session Chair: Mario Rodriguez

15:10-15:35

78211 | *Between Arborescence and Rhizome: A Deleuzian Analysis of Fandom Culture*

Sapphire Mahmood Ahmed, University of Calicut, India

K. Rizwana Sultana, University of Calicut, India

Deleuze and Guattari's (1980) ideas of abhorecence and rhizomes have captivated the interest of contemporary posthuman philosophers. The attribution of these ideas, however, to the field of fandom culture remains relatively unexplored. It is intriguing to look at how fans interact with mainstream media to negotiate the power dynamics in fan spaces. Offering insights into the diversity and fluidity of fan communities, this paper examines the interplay between the abhorescent nature and rhizomatic thinking in fandom culture. Fandom culture, in general, has a dynamics that defies the traditional hierarchical structures, which places the author or creator of any text in a superior position, and forms horizontal connections among fans. This makes them suitable to be subjected to a study on rhizomatic thinking. The abhorescent concept proposed by Deleuze could shed light on the forces at play within these cultural spaces. The paper concludes on the note that, despite its birth having abhorescent roots, the fandom culture tends to employ rhizomatic thinking for its further development through participatory culture.

Key Words: Fandom, Deleuze, Rhizomatic Thinking, Abhorecence, Participatory Culture.

15:35-16:00

81141 | *Analyzing the Creative Expression of Virtual Characters in Cosplay Subculture*

Rui Bao, University of Dundee, United Kingdom

This study aims to explore how cosplay communities enhance the intrinsic creativity within the group from a perspective of creativity. Despite often being overlooked in cosplay subculture, creativity is nevertheless a vital component within the group. To delve deeper into this phenomenon, the author undertook offline ecological observations of UK cosplay events and observed cosplayer influencers on Instagram, specifically focusing on how contemporary cosplayers shape virtual character images through artistic expression. Additionally, the author systematically categorized performance roles within the cosplay subculture through data collection and analysis and compared different role categories to reveal the core of creativity within the cosplay community. Drawing upon Jenkins' theory, the discussion examines how fans foster community creativity through self-expression, further delving into the significance of cosplayer creativity within the cosplay subculture. Through highlighting the importance of intrinsic creativity within cosplay communities, the author aims to stimulate scholarly interest in the creativity of the cosplay subculture, thus offering insights into the cosplay subculture from various perspectives.

16:00-16:25

80976 | *Understanding Memes as Remix Materials in Media Prosumers' Political Satire Videos*

Kuan-Lun Su, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

One genre of media prosumers on YouTube in Taiwan with a huge fan base, produce political satire videos by consuming news broadcast video clips and remixing news clips with memes as aid narrative materials, which might be images or video segments grabbed from animations or soap opera scenes. In this study, we aimed to understand the intertextuality and effects of irony from meme usage. Therefore, we designed an experiment with 3 published videos produced by Catino Crazy News, a well-known entertaining program on YouTube in Taiwan, including modifying these video contents by decoding the used memes and replacing them with semantic-similar materials as the comparison group. The result indicated either memes or semantic-similar materials make participants/audience perceive that the reporting of the political event becomes exaggerated. Even though the participants/audience sensed the ironic tones from both the experimental group and control group, the effects of irony did not show a significant difference. However, the analyzed result also showed a positive correlation between familiarity and the level of feeling funny, referred that remixing with popular memes could be a better strategy for media prosumers during production.

16:25-16:50

81335 | *Cosplay as Postmodern Parody: Finnish Youth, Animecon & Cultural Liminality*

Mario Rodriguez, American University in the Emirates, United Arab Emirates

Animecon is one of Scandinavia's premiere anime conventions. Originating in 1999 as an offshoot of the science fiction convention Finncon, today it annually greets thousands of attendees. This study reflects on the emergence of cosplay in Finland and its relationship to the postmodern. Based on personal interviews and first-hand observations during the summer of 2008, when the convention was achieving critical mass, the paper examines how the adoption of anime culture and cosplay among Finnish youth mirrors Finland's political, geographic, and cultural liminality, then and now. The "manga" medium from which anime emerged has a history of satire, and cosplay is arguably postmodern parody, perhaps even blank parody reflecting the broader geopolitical context for Finland. How has the thread of cosplay in Finland in the 21st century been woven into the nation's recent history and the postmodern concept of "blank parody"?

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ACAH2024 Virtual Poster Presentations

Visual Arts Practices

77683 | *The Meaningful Pixel and Texture: Exploring Digital Vision and Art Practice Based on Chinese Cosmotechnics*

Xingdu Wang, Lancaster University, China Gere Charlie, Lancaster University, United Kingdom Emma Rose, Lancaster University, United Kingdom Yuxuan Zhao, Lancaster University, United Kingdom

The study introduces a fresh perspective on the digital realm through an examination of the Chinese concept of Xiang, elucidating how it can build an understanding of pixels and textures on screens as digital trigrams. This concept attempts to offer an outlook on the intersection of digital technology and the natural world, thereby contributing to discussions about the harmonious relationship between humans and technology. Xiang, the basement of Chinese visual art, is rooted in ancient Chinese philosophy and connected to the eight trigrams. The discussion of Xiang connects art, philosophy, and technology. This paper connects the meaning of Xiang with the 'truth appearing' philosophically through the analysis of the concepts of phenomenon and noumenon and the unique Chinese way of observing. Hereafter, the historical interconnection between ancient painting and writing in China emphasizes their relationship between technical craftsmanship and artistic expression. In digital, the paper blurs the traditional boundaries between images and text on digital screens in theory. Lastly, this study identified an ensemble concept relating to pixels and textures in computer vision, drawing inspiration from AI image recognition in Chinese paintings. In art practice, by presenting a fluid visual experience in the form of pixels, which mimics the flow of lines in traditional calligraphy and painting, it is hoped that the viewer will be brought back to the process of the truth appearing as defined by the 'Xiang'.

ACCS2024 Virtual Poster Presentations

Education / Pedagogy

80973 | *School Engagement of High School Students in an Arab Country Through an Everchanging Era*
Rasha M. Khodor, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain Isabel Alvarez, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain

This study investigates the degree of student engagement in schools in an Arab country. Its aim is to measure the various aspects of student engagement that are reflected in a score range. The study's purpose is to advocate for a culture of security, support, and engagement in schools to exert the expected change in an era that witnesses different changes. The investigation adopts quantitative methodology. The data is collected by administering the already validated questionnaire "Student Engagement Instrument" (SEI) (Appleton et al., 2006). The sample (N=600) is from students who are registered in low high school. Findings reflected through bivariate results reveal significant data in all engagement subfactors ordered as follows: 1) Future Aspirations & Goals with seven variables, 2) Peer Support for Learning with six variables, 3) Teacher-Student Relationship with five variables, 4) Control and Relevance of School Work with five variables, 5) Extrinsic Motivation with four variables and 6) Family Support for Learning with 2 variables. The variable that showed more consistency across all subfactors was the school type and least variable was Mother's job sector. The reflected perceptions of student engagement assert the importance and role of such school engagement in promoting the personal and social change that the continuously changing world demands; hence, it shows the impact of schools in the personal and social change and development in an Arab country through an everchanging era.

Gender studies / Feminist Theory

81142 | *Women Going Their Own Way: An Investigation on Chinese Female-Oriented Game Players' Game-Playing and (Post)feminism Practice*
Wenxiang Zeng, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

With the rise of popular feminism, young women are increasingly building solidarity among the female community as a response to the rising popular misogyny and resurging patriarchy. As a result, an intimate same-sex relationship among female members is formed within some all-female communities to enable them to empower and voice for themselves from sisterhood (e.g., the female Korean pop fandom). Such communities are considered as "queer" even though the members do not necessarily identify themselves as homosexuals. Insufficient attention has been given to the queerness manifested by all-women communities made up of non-homosexual women. Thus, I conduct a case study on Chinese female-oriented game players to investigate how this "queer" community articulates feminism that includes women and fictional men while excluding other men. Two questions will be explored: 1) How do the players perceive their relationship with other women within the fan community, such as fans, and cosplayers who dress up as fictional male characters and provide dating appointment services for them? 2) How do the players perceive and make sense of men within the fan community, such as the fictional male characters, and male cosplayers who provide audio performances? I hope to provide fresh ideas about how queerness among heterosexual women is arranged as a form of women empowerment, how exclusivism against men is articulated and practiced, and how the production and negotiation of the female gaze advance players' understanding and articulation of feminism in China.

Geology/Earth Sciences/Social Geography

78577 | *An Earthquake Risk Assessment and the Imperative of Conserving Archaeological Sites in Gujarat, India*
Haritha Kadapa, Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, India

The proximity to the convergent boundary of the Indian and Eurasian tectonic plates makes Gujarat, a seismically active region in India. It is divided into four earthquake zones called II, III, IV, and V, with V being the most active. Though earthquakes are highly devastating to archaeological sites, among the numerous measures implemented to minimize the impact of earthquakes, they are often overlooked. Earthquakes collapse the fragile stone and brick structures, and the ruptures displace the fragile stratigraphy of subsurface sites. Therefore, for effective heritage management, it is crucial to assess the risk of earthquakes before a disaster. In this study, an earthquake risk assessment was carried out for 508 archaeological sites in Gujarat, associated with the Indus civilization and its contemporary Chalcolithic cultures. A quantitative risk assessment requires assigning scores to the three factors of risk, viz, hazard, value, and vulnerability. Hazard is the source of harm; value is the significance being lost; and vulnerability is the internal weakness. Here, the earthquake potential was measured using the magnitude and intensity of earthquakes in the last 70 years. The value of archaeological sites was estimated based on the physical structure and tourism potential. The vulnerability was assessed using the climate change indicators – exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. The earthquake zones, the state of preservation of the sites, and the protected status of sites served as the parameters for the vulnerability indicators, respectively. With this, this study attempts to provide a framework for risk assessment of archaeological sites in India.

Linguistics, Language and Cultural Studies

81039 | *Teaching and Learning of Second Languages: The Invisible Elements that Promote the Process Beyond the Theories – Novel Perspectives*
Chinomso Dozie, Federal University of Technology, Owerri, Nigeria Adaeze Regis-Onuoha, Federal University of Technology, Owerri, Nigeria

This article reports on findings from qualitative and empirical research on second language (L2) teaching and learning based largely on second language teaching theories, methods and approaches which are generally believed to contribute immensely to second language learning. The goal of the study was to ascertain the extent to which these theories when applied to actual second language teaching and learning situation translate to effective/positive feedback. Oral interviews and informal interactions were used to elicit information from 4000 students who gave consent and were randomly selected from a pool of students after the objective of the study was explained. In addition, key Person Interviews (KPIs) were used to confirm, enhance and supplement the information obtained from the oral and informal interactions. The results showed that beyond the basic theoretical matters and their applications in second language teaching and learning, the study subjects as well as KPIs were more inclined to believe that factors such as motivation, interest, commitment, willingness, and determination were crucial to language teaching and learning and which ultimately accounts for competence and performance in the target language. The study concludes that second language teaching/learning involves the mutual action and participation of two parties – teacher and learner for optimum feedback. Further research can be done to explore the perception of second language learners in the early secondary school years to be able ascertain the exact point of disconnect in the process.

ACSS2024 Virtual Poster Presentations

Cognitive and Behavioral Sciences

79929 | *Changes in Age Retirement Plans After the COVID-19 Pandemic Among Israeli Older Workers*
Shosh Shahrabani, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley College, Israel

The workforce of older workers was significantly affected during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, only a few studies have examined the impact of the pandemic on older workers' preferences regarding their retirement age. The current study explores whether and how older workers have altered their retirement plans after the pandemic crisis has concluded. Additionally, the study investigates whether the intention to change retirement age preferences correlates with early or late retirement compared to on-time retirement. An online survey was conducted among 419 Jewish older adults in Israel at a pre-retirement age after the pandemic had ended. The results reveal that 35% of the sample reported their intention to change their preferred retirement age following the pandemic and economic crisis. Furthermore, 47% prefer late retirement, 27% prefer early retirement, and 26% prefer to retire on time. The analysis results indicate that lower income, working in the public or nonprofit sector, feeling higher pressure at work, and being involved in more social activities were associated with higher odds for a strong intention to change retirement age plans. Additionally, the odds for preferring late retirement vs. on-time retirement were higher for those with lower income, a higher level of satisfaction from current employment, and more positive attitudes toward employment after the formal retirement age. Understanding these factors may help design policy steps to support older workers after the pandemic and extend their engagement in the workforce.

Education and Social Welfare

80583 | *Examining Emotional, Cognitive, and Social Engagement of Public School Teachers in Conflict Settings*
Cesar Fernando Vega Barrero, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain Isabel Alvarez, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain

This study investigates the teaching climate and teachers' engagement in public secondary schools situated within armed conflict zones. Specifically, it explores how these teachers develop their commitment and connection to the school in various aspects, including their perceived role, relationships with colleagues, access to opportunities, and emotional well-being. The methodology was quantitative, with a descriptive and confirmatory factorial analysis of cognitive and emotional engagement to measure the fit of the data with the theoretical model. The questionnaire used was the "Teacher Engagement Instrument" (Klassen, Yerdelen & Durksen, 2013). The sample consisted of 112 teachers from 50 of the 92 official educational institutions (IEO), with a participation rate of 75.2%. The majority of the teachers were between 41 and 51 years old. The results showed that the factors with significant differences were in the following: Emotional Engagement with three variables: Subject (0.016), Course (0.001), Type of appointment (0.037). Cognitive Engagement, with two variables: Course (0.028) and Subject (0.025). Social Engagement: Students with two variables: Course (0.048), Type of appointment (0.015) and Social Engagement: Colleagues with one variable: Course (0.033). Our analysis of engagement among teachers in 50 in conflict-affected schools suggests that Emotional Engagement is the most valuable aspect of their daily work, receiving the highest ratings compared to Social Engagement with colleagues. This highlights the need for interventions that specifically address and support teachers' emotional well-being in conflict zones.

81412 | *Subjective Norm, Perceived Behavioral Control and Entrepreneurial Intention: Three Factors for Implementing Entrepreneurial Education*
Rasha M. Khodor, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain Isabel Alvarez, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain

This research delves into the potential of integrating entrepreneurship education into secondary school curriculums within the Middle East region. While traditional theoretical approaches may pose challenges for some students, leading to disengagement and higher dropout rates, entrepreneurship education offers a promising alternative. This study specifically examines how students perceive entrepreneurship as a viable path towards achieving their future aspirations. Quantitative methodology is used, and the instrument is a self-report Entrepreneurial Intention Questionnaire (EIQ) (Linan & Chen 2011) with a sample of 400 students. The confirmatory descriptive and factorial analysis of the collected data attempts to measure the data fit to the adopted theoretical model. Data analysis, reflected through bivariate results, reveals findings showing statistical significance in three out of four subfactors as follows: 1) Subjective Norm with seven variables: Gender (< 0.029), Grade (0.032), Age (< 0.029) and Nationality (0.001), Governorate (< 0.001), Mother's Job (< 0.035), and Father's Sector (0.043); 2) Perceived Behavioral Control with two variables: Age (0.014), Nationality (0.017); 3) Entrepreneurial Intention with one variable: Grade (0.025); Finally, 4) Personal Attitude with none of the variables. The results suggest a paradigm shift in teaching, moving towards an entrepreneurial approach as early as high school. This would empower students to explore diverse future options by developing critical problem-solving, collaboration, and risk-taking skills, often neglected in traditional curriculums.

80889 | *Children and Media in Crisis: Exploring Parental Coping Mechanisms During War*
Asnat Dor, Max Stern Academic College of Emek Yezreel, Israel

This qualitative study examines how parents navigate their children's media exposure during wartime, focusing on the unique challenges presented by war-related content. In the context of Israel (2023-4), the study identifies risks such as traumatic exposure, misinformation, and heightened stress, impacting children's mental health. Balancing awareness with shielding becomes a parental dilemma. War disrupts routines, causing instability, and prolonged exposure may desensitize children to violence. Addressing these challenges requires media literacy, open communication, and psychological support. The research, distinct in its focus on wartime media impact, aims to answer questions about parental perceptions, navigation of children's inquiries, and primary concerns during wartime exposure. Research questions: (1) To what extent do parents perceive their ability to control and manage their children's media exposure? (2) How do parents navigate and address their children's inquiries regarding the content they encounter? (3) What are the primary worries of parents concerning their children's extensive exposure to media amidst wartime conditions? The study involves 24 parents (14 mothers, 10 fathers) with children aged 5-12. Semi-structured interviews gather insights into parental perspectives on media exposure. Ethical considerations, including confidentiality and consent, are prioritized. Findings reveal four prevalent parental approaches: Regulating exposure, Joint media consumption, Avoiding media at home, and Expressing uncertainty about television content management. Conclusively, managing children's exposure to war-related media proves challenging for parents amidst the complexities of wartime contexts. Acknowledging the independent navigation parents undertake, the study emphasizes the importance of educational authorities addressing these challenges and providing effective tools to support parents.

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Environmental and Health Sciences

77777 | *Preventive Health Habits and the Forgotten Lessons Post COVID-19 Pandemic*

Julia Wong, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore Jade Soh, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore Priscilla Koh, Independent Scholar, Singapore Hua Beng Lim, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many of us practised preventive health habits such as using hand sanitisers and staying at home when unwell. This study examined (1) whether Singapore residents currently practise preventive health habits and their reasons for doing so or not and (2) whether they do so out of civic consciousness to protect others or to protect themselves. 300 residents (aged 21 and above) were surveyed via convenience sampling. The survey assessed participants' self-reported likelihood of undertaking health preventive habits and their expectations of others in undertaking health preventive habits. Statistical tests were used to examine the results against their demographic profiles (e.g., sex, prior COVID-19 infections, whether they live with vulnerable population). Five focus group discussions were conducted and thematically analysed to further explore reasons for their beliefs. Females were more likely to use hand sanitisers and to clean common spaces before use as they still perceived COVID-19 as a 'threat' to health. Disturbingly, living with medically vulnerable individuals such as the elderly or children and one's past COVID-19 infections did not make one practise more preventive health habits. Interestingly, youth participants who were currently undertaking a healthcare degree were not more civic conscious than those who were not undertaking a healthcare degree. This study is limited by its sample size. Elderly residents who could not speak English were excluded. Future phases could include more participants such as children, and to administer the survey in other languages to inform outreach policies targeted at these medically vulnerable groups.

78393 | *Work-Related Musculoskeletal Disorders Among Commercial Motorcyclists in Central Jakarta, Indonesia*

Kuan-Han Lin, Asia University, Taiwan Nadia Sylvano, Manna Clinic, Indonesia

This study aimed to investigate the prevalence of work-related musculoskeletal disorders and factors associated with work-related musculoskeletal disorders in commercial motorcyclists in Indonesia. An anonymous, cross-sectional survey incorporating the Indonesian Version of the Nordic Musculoskeletal Questionnaire, occupational driving posture questionnaire, and occupational factor-related questions was distributed to commercial motorcyclists in four shelters located in Central Jakarta, Indonesia in September of 2021. Descriptive statistics, chi-square test, student's t-test, and multivariate logistic regression analysis were utilized. A total of 322 commercial motorcyclists completed the questionnaire. The result showed that 40% of participants were having work-related musculoskeletal disorders. According to body part, the highest prevalence was found in the waist and thigh (40.3%), followed by neck (37.2%) and shoulder (36.4%). A logistic regression model indicated that after adjusting for all possible risk factors, older age, overweight body mass index, obese body mass index, no regular physical activity, longer driving duration, longer seniority, and poor driving posture were significant risk factors for work-related musculoskeletal disorders in commercial motorcyclists. In Indonesia, a significant number of commercial motorcyclists suffered from work-related musculoskeletal disorders, especially in the body parts of waist and thigh. Age, body mass index, regular physical activity, driving duration, seniority, and posture were factors significantly associated with work-related musculoskeletal disorders. Based on the risk factors identified in this study, development of preventive strategies among commercial motorcyclists is warranted.

80473 | *Smoking Cigarette Behavior of People in Semi-Urban Community in Ubon Ratchathani Province, Thailand*

Sirisup Sihawong, Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand Kitti Loasupap, Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand

Smoking increases the risk of chronic non-communicable diseases, which are the number one health problem in the world. This research aims to study the smoking behavior of cigarettes among people living in semi-urban communities in Thailand. This research was a descriptive study. The research area was Ubon Ratchathani Province, Thailand. The sample consisted of 276 people. The tools used in this research were questionnaires on smoking cigarette behavior. It had Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.75. Data analysis used statistics to find the number of values, percentage frequency, mean score, and standard deviation. The majority of the sample was 80.43% male, with an average age of 45.45 years (S.D.= 13.36). 48.92% were paid workers. 53.98% of the sample were smokers. Most of them first started smoking when they were 19-21 years old (24.64 %). The youngest age who started smoking was less than or equal to 12 years (0.36 %). Most of them smoked 3-5 cigarettes per day (16.30 %) and had seen smokers in public places (96.38 %). Smoking is now a global issue. Reducing the number of smokers is also an essential issue in Thailand. This study analyzed smoking behavior and its context among smokers in the semi-urban Community in Thailand. The results showed that smoking is more prevalent in semi-urban areas. The Thai government and stakeholders must implement smoking control measures in semi-urban communities to control and prevent future smoking.

ACSS2024 Virtual Poster Presentations

Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology

78379 | *Perinatal Malpractice Litigation and Midwives' Responses: Risk Management and Legal Analysis*
Yumiko Yamazaki, Kawasaki City College of Nursing, Japan

Childbirth presents a variety of risks, such as sequelae or death of mother and child. Quality care by healthcare professionals is necessary to minimize child birth associated risk. Diagnosis errors, delays, and poor communication are considered childbirth malpractice; patients usually take legal action in these cases. This study explored medical errors and their prevention, focusing on midwives. The study collected and analyzed cases of malpractice from 2019 to 2023 using the Pm SHELL model. In a legal database search for "medical case law" and "midwives" from April to September 2023 found 19 cases, three cases in which the midwife's actions and circumstances were described were identified and selected. A "delay in reporting from the midwife to the doctor" was considered as a common factor in all three cases. In Case-1, the report was made; however, important information was missing. In Case-2, incorrect decisions were made due to inappropriate cardiocotogram (CTG) placement. In Case-3, the problem occurred at the time of reporting, wherein one of the two midwives interrupted the report to the doctor and said that "the care for the patient is finished, so no further advice is needed. Following which, the doctor did not check the patient. In Case-1, education and training is needed to improve the midwife's judgment and their understanding of protocols as following them can reduce judgment errors. In Case-2, real-time monitoring with CTG by multiple healthcare providers is required to ensure a rapid response system. In Case-3, midwife-physician communication and collaboration should be standardized.

Psychology & Social Psychology

81194 | *Would You Consult Psychological Professionals About Your Own Problems? Part 9: Analysis of the Questions Posted in the "Concern About School" Category on a Community Q&A Website*
Kai Sawada, Konan University, Japan Yoshikazu Fukui, Konan University, Japan

In Japan, few people seek help from psychologists for their problems. One factor may be the proliferation of social resources that allow easy and anonymous consultations on the internet. We employed text mining to examine questions posted in multiple categories on a representative community Q&A site where consultations with psychologists are appropriate or possible. The results revealed that in almost all categories, numerous serious problems were submitted for which consultation with a psychologist should be recommended. In this study, we used text mining to examine the content of consultations posted in the same site's "concern about school" category. We used 34,767 questions from the "concern about school" category of Yahoo! Chiebukuro data (3rd edition). Co-occurrence network analysis identified 10 co-occurrence networks: (1) concerns about disagreements with friends, (2) searches for solutions for refusal to attend school, (3) disclosure of difficulties at school and daily life, (4) concerns about disagreements with teachers and study methods, (5) hesitation and negative feelings about attending school and concerns regarding career choices, (6) concerns about club activities, (7) concerns about poverty, (8) concerns about homework, (9) concerns about lack of sleep, and (10) concerns about disagreements with family. This study clarifies that in this category, a variety of issues related to relationships inside and outside of the school and home environment were posted. Moreover, a certain number of problems were identified for which consultation by a psychologist should be recommended, although the proportion and severity of these problems were smaller than in the other categories.

Research Methodologies, Quantitative and Qualitative

81263 | *Autoethnography of a Female Researcher: My Reflections on a Research Journey of Interacting with Police Officers from Different Cultural Backgrounds*
Masefako Gumani, University of South Africa, South Africa

Research contexts pose different challenges during research processes, especially when interacting with police participants from different cultural backgrounds, as such may affect the credibility of study findings. Documenting research that encourages cultural understanding, incites dialogue and awareness, and informs social change of self and others is crucial. Reflection on my experience as a female Sepedi-speaking researcher when conducting a PhD qualitative, grounded theory study with male and female South African Police Service officers from the Venda and Tsonga cultural backgrounds and my journey of navigating cultural challenges and devising solutions is presented. A reflexive autoethnographic research design was used to analyze, reflect on, and document my experiences that required cultural immersion. I purposively looked at myself as the subject of inquiry and analyzed my reflexive journal and field notes using introspection and cultural analysis to document my daily experiences on the journey. The results show the researcher-participant ambivalences I encountered when engaging with the participants. These further reveal various directed/reflective research actions that I adopted during the research process to navigate the influence of participants' ethnic cultures and police cultures. The results have implications for rigorous and ethical research practice regarding researcher acquaintances with participants' culture(s), including police shared culture; contextual understanding of the culture(s); importance of displaying cultural sensitivity; and affording participants proper respect while thriving in the research process as a researcher. This adds to knowledge concerning research training and practice among postgraduate students and emerging researchers, especially in the era of acknowledging indigenous knowledge systems and decoloniality.

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ACAH2024 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Arts - Arts Theory and Criticism

81068 | *Space Producing and Time: Spatiotemporal Concepts in Linear and Cavalier Perspectives*
Nuo Cheng, University of Dundee, United Kingdom

Linear perspective was invented in the European Renaissance for creating and organizing three-dimensional space geometrically in painting and architecture. However, the cavalier perspective in traditional Chinese art – which reverses the foreshortening of linear perspective space and presents space in a two-dimensional planar form via orthographic projection and panoramic composition – departs from the science-based linear perspective. During the Renaissance, a striking divergence of notions of spatial perception derived from linear perspective appeared between Chinese and European art. Closely linked with space producing, the process of managing different perspectives not only represents diverse spatial perceptions but also is concerned with the correlation between space and time. The cognition of “time” and “space” plays an important role in culture formatting. The applications of linear and cavalier perspectives appear as the epitomes of the spatiotemporal conceptions in the Eastern and Western cultural contexts. This paper compares the spatiotemporal conceptions conducting to the formation of linear and cavalier perspectives in European Renaissance art and traditional Chinese painting. Exploring both the cultural-historical origin of the different spatiotemporal concepts in the East and West as well as the overlap between them. It discusses the roles linear, cyclical, and spiral temporal conceptions play in the European and Chinese ways of perceiving and producing perspectival space, as influenced by cosmological, religious, epistemological, and scientific factors. This particular focus will additionally extend to the Western and Chinese linguistic structures that contribute to their different cognitions of time and space.

81311 | *The Study of the Relation Between Interpretation and Existence: Understanding How Spaces Transform into Places Through Experience and Perception*
July Hidayat, University of Pelita Harapan, Indonesia

When experiencing a space, different appreciators can have different experiences, perceptions, and interpretations of meaning. Why is that so? What factors make a space meaningful for certain people, and what factors influence the perception and experience of space so that space changes into a place? A case study is the space in installation art. Space is generally understood in a limited way as physical space formed by space elements, such as four walls, floor, and ceiling. However, imaginary space, space sensation, and space formed by non-solid elements, such as space formed by installation art, have not been widely studied. Chiharu Shiota's installation art space is chosen as a case study because Shiota gives shape to human consciousness and non-physical experience to represent personal struggles, social and cultural identity through art. The analytical method used is a case study with existentialism theory. The results of this research provide an understanding that the interpretation of space is a process of contextualization, recontextualization, and decontextualization of meaning conveyed by the artist, a process influenced by the existential nature of the reader's background.

Arts - Arts Policy, Management and Advocacy

78484 | *Biopower of Artists: Traditional and Contemporary Training Logics of Cantonese Opera in Hong Kong*
Isabella S. W. Yun, The HKU School of Professional and Continuing Education (HKU SPACE), Hong Kong

We live, according to Foucauldian theorists, in a power relations, where we understand our opportunities and our limitations as such an insightful way to open up the problem of government, with which to afford people in constant struggling positions with knowledge. Is a new knowledge of cultural management in heritage performing art taking shape for sustainable development? In what way artists are being trained to differentiate mission and market, or precisely put it the difference between market-oriented mission and mission-driven market? With what consequences for performing art knowledge of artistic life today? These questions set a framework of analysis in the traditional master-disciple relationship of Cantonese Opera in Hong Kong, and its current institutional changes to teacher-student relationship in tertiary education as a new herding power. Along with the development of Foucauldian studies, Nikolas Rose attempts to analysis power relationship in a way to revitalize the creative and active life by “governing at a distance”. This paper will go beyond it with the concept of “governing an ordered chaos” for the 21st century.

History/Historiography

80983 | *Between Hope and Regulations: The Struggle of Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP) Treatment in China*
Shuyang Shi, University of Pittsburgh, United States

Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP) has been a death sentence for cats until the advent of GS-441524 (referred to as 441), a groundbreaking treatment that remains prohibited in China. This paper investigates the multifaceted efforts by Chinese cat owners to secure 441 through overseas shopping and the clandestine measures veterinarians and pet hospitals undertake to administer this vital medication amidst stringent regulations. It provides a detailed examination of the history of 441's procurement and its illicit distribution within the veterinary community, offering a unique lens through which the intersecting dynamics of governmental medical regulations, the impassioned determination of pet owners, and the adaptive strategies of veterinary professionals are explored. This narrative not only highlights the conflict between regulatory policies and grassroots movements for animal welfare but also underscores the significant contributions of these collective actions to the history of veterinary medicine in China. By analyzing veterinary literature, personal accounts, and regulatory documents, this study delineates the complex interplay between the Chinese government's prohibition of 441 and the persistent endeavors to transcend these barriers, reflecting a broader discourse on the evolution of veterinary medicine, regulatory oversight, and the societal value placed on animal life in China. This paper significantly advances our understanding of veterinary medicine's development by connecting governmental medical regulations with the desires of pet owners and the operational realities of veterinarians and pet hospitals, marking a pivotal moment in the ongoing narrative of animal healthcare in China.

ACAH2024 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Language, Linguistics

81187 | *Language for Change: Unravelling Social Narratives in Advertisements on India's Sustainable Development Goals*
Manvi Goel, Indian Institute of Technology, India Vinay Sharma, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India

This investigation rigorously explores the linguistic representation of societal issues within social advertisements, employing the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) theory as its analytical framework. In the context of India's dynamic growth and its pledge towards accomplishing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), marketers stand at the intersection of societal responsibility and brand communication. Through a meticulous examination of 84 commercials that address a spectrum of social concerns, this study seeks to identify and illuminate the prevailing societal issues that necessitate attention. In navigating this inquiry, we intricately unravel the complexities woven into the linguistic fabric of these advertisements by employing text analysis. The prominence of themes such as "Good Health and Well-being" and "Gender Equality" underscores their significance in the discourse. Additionally, the distinct linguistic patterns between different SDG themes shed light on the nuanced communication strategies employed to the social communication. This academic exploration contributes valuable insights into the intersection of marketing, societal responsibility, and the linguistic strategies employed in addressing critical issues.

Literature/Literary Studies

77789 | *Applying Vladimir Propp's Morphology of the Folktale to Nicholas Sparks' "The Guardian"*
Doaa Aldihaymawee, Jabir Ibn Hayyan Medical University, Iraq Yousif Ali Yousif Salman, Diyala University, Iraq

According to narratologists, Vladimir Propp's "Morphology of the Folktale" is generally recognized as one of the most inspiring contributions to "the understanding of plot structure" (Sundari, 2014, p.1). Therefore, Propp's theory was initially found to analyze Russian folktales. However, some researchers apply it to fairytales, such as Sundari (2014), who used it in "Sleeping Beauty," and Nursantia (2003), who used it in Joseph Conrad's novel "Heart of Darkness." Salmah (2004) applied Propp's theory to Charles Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend" in his thesis. Thus, the lack of using Propp's "Morphology of the Folktale" in novels in general and modern text in specific inspires the researcher to fulfill this gap in the study by using Propp's theory in the contemporary book, "The Guardian" by Nicholas Sparks (2003). This study tries to address the following research questions: 1. Is it possible to apply Vladimir Propp's Morphology of the Folktale (1927) to Nicholas Spark's novel "The Guardian"? 2. What are the good and bad morals portrayed by the main characters in "The Guardian"? 3. How many features of Propp's thirty-one features can be found in Nickola Spark's "The Guardian"?

78524 | *The Italian Translations of Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra*
Valentina Rossi, eCampus University of Novedrate, Italy

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra boasts a peculiar typographical and editorial history. Despite the fact that the version contained in the so-called First Folio is "the only authoritative" (Ridley 1954: VII), several variations differentiate the text published in 1623 from the copies that were printed in the seventeenth and eighteenth century. On the one hand, such redactions consisted in the correction of some graphical errors or the adjustment of the lines of the script in order to 'fit the page' before printing the book. On the other one, the Shakespearean text was altered following the aesthetic taste of the editors rather than a philological or exegetical reflection. Nevertheless, such copies ineluctably affected the English contemporary editions as well the Italian translations of the selected Roman play that were published from the nineteenth century onwards. The present paper aims to reconstruct the history of both the English and the Italian editions of Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra, in order to understand how the evolution of both the translation theories and the editorial tendencies have shaped the structure as well the stylistic features of the tragedy, consequently affecting its reception.

79435 | *Comparative Analysis of Paranoia in Shakespeare's Macbeth and Miyazaki's Chihiro*
Sanjukta Chakraborty, Amity University, India Varun Gulati, University of Delhi, India Deepali Sharma, Amity University, India

This article examines paranoia in Miyazaki's Chihiro from 'Spirited Away' and in Shakespeare's Macbeth from 'Macbeth' through the lens of Foucault's Psychoanalytic theories as described by Kelly (2020). Foucault's exploration of paranoia and fear's dominion as a function of identity provides a nuanced lens through which to dissect the trajectories of Macbeth and Chihiro in the realms of the respective texts. The interplay between paranoia, identity, and agency unfolds as a salient thematic thread that underscores the dichotomous ways in which fear can shape destinies. While Macbeth's tragic spiral illustrates the perilous consequences of unchecked paranoia, Chihiro's liberation through confrontation demonstrates the potential for fear to serve as a transformative force, fostering personal growth and emancipation from its stifling grasp. By unpacking the nuanced dynamics of anxiety in the lives of these characters, this study contributes to the scholarship on character development, psychology, and literary analysis. The article underscores the significance of Foucault's psychoanalytic perspective in elucidating the transformative potential and destructive consequences of paranoia in narrative fiction.

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79755 | *The Suicidal Reading of Sylvia Plath's Selected Works Under the Theoretical Frame Work of Durkheim's Suicide Theory*
Josit Mariya, Indian Institute of Information Technology, India

This study delves into a sociological analysis of Sylvia Plath's selected works, through the theoretical framework of Émile Durkheim's Suicide theory. Durkheim, a renowned French sociologist, proposed that suicide is influenced by social factors, with varying rates attributed to differences in social solidarity. Plath, an iconic American poet, is known for her confessional style, vividly expressing her struggles with mental illness, depression, and suicidal tendencies. Examining Durkheim's three types of suicide—egoistic, altruistic, and anomic—the study identifies Plath's suicidal tendencies as egoistic. Plath's introspective poetries, reflects a sense of detachment and alienation, of isolation, disillusionment with societal norms, and a desire for escape. The analysis incorporates Durkheim's theories on social disruption leading to suicide, emphasizing the impact of societal changes on individual well-being. The research contextualizes Plath's life, including her tumultuous marriage, family breakdown, and mental health challenges, as contributing factors to her egoistic suicide tendencies. Plath's poignant portrayal of her struggles in her poetry serves as a lens to understand the disintegration of social bonds, as theorized by Durkheim. In conclusion, this study offers a comprehensive examination of Sylvia Plath's selected works within the framework of Durkheim's Suicide theory, shedding light on the sociological dimensions of her struggles and the underlying societal factors influencing her egoistic suicide tendencies. The research contributes to the interdisciplinary understanding of literature and sociology, unravelling the intricate interplay between individual experiences and societal structures.

80399 | *Marking the 10th Anniversary of the Sewol Disaster: Writings on a National Trauma and Impossible Mourning*
Lucie Angheben, University of New Caledonia, New Caledonia

On April 16th, 2014, South Korea was struck by the shocking sinking of the MV Sewol, displayed minute by minute on all the tv channels of the country. Among the victims were more than 250 high school students on a field trip. Not only was the loss of so many young lives terrible to face for the bereaved families and the Korean people, but in the aftermaths of the disaster, the darkest sides of the Korean society (among which the lack of interest for citizen's safety) were gradually revealed to the public, eventually leading to the impeachment of former President Park. Even if time has gone, the scars of this dramatic event are still deep and far from being healed. Beyond the constant presence of yellow ribbons and establishment of memorials, this can be felt in a lot of the writings (often literary) dealing with the disaster and published during the last 10 years in Korea. This paper aims at (1) introducing the Sewol Literature (4.16 문학) which was born from the disaster and the various genres (poetry, fiction and non-fiction) that can be gathered inside in an attempt to tell about this event as thoroughly as possible ; and (2) looking back on the impact of those works in both the understanding of the phenomenon for the readers (as a whole and in details) and the possibility of healing the collective trauma through the creation of a community of grief when gathering around works sharing similar emotions.

80556 | *The Phenomenon of Murder as a Symbolic Archetype in the Albanian Oral Narrative*
Valbona Kalo, Alexander Xhuvani University, Albania

The research of the oral narrative, based on a methodological and historical framework of interpretation, focuses on the phenomenon of murder, present in a significant part of the creativity of the Albanian people. In search of the messages that the collective unconscious conveys through these symbolic archetypes, this article aims to highlight the ways in which the murders, in all their fanciful variety in folkloric heritage, shed light on the essential nature of this people and have served as healing long-term of its national-social construct. Based on this central idea, we will argue how the various scenarios that arise as invariants of the theme of murder, whether as sacrifice, fatality or matricide, abhorrence and fratricide, etc., have served as transmitters with legal status of values that should remain stable, despite everything, as the only way to fulfill the final vision, that of Albanian permanence. Through the polysemic nature of the narrative, these myths have been addressed to the collective unconscious in the conditions of an emergency where the fundamental substratum of the social structures of the Albanian people was endangered. From here, the individual consciousness explodes precisely in these mythic and legendary archetypes as equally symbolic appeals to a people aspiring to pass from the unconscious anonymity of the collectivity to the shaping of a national construct.

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

81394 | *Speaking Truth to Power: Parrhesia and Perceptions of the Russo-Ukrainian War in Chinese Online Poetry and Visual Narratives, 2022-Present*
Daria Berg, University of St.Gallen, Switzerland Qian Cui, University of St.Gallen, Switzerland

When Russia launched its invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, Putin felt confident in Xi Jinping's support, cemented by pledges of a 'no-limits friendship'. While the world looked to China for a resolution to the crisis, China's official media touted Russian propaganda in their coverage of the war while censoring Ukrainian news and pro-Ukrainian perspectives. Despite the risks, Chinese artists, poets and netizens have been exploring the new social media as alternative avenues for creativity to express their views, posting visual art and literature such as poetry, painting and photography in support of Ukraine. This talk will analyse selected works to discover how they 'speak truth to power'. The Euripidean concept of parrhesia, 'speaking truth to power'—or literally 'saying everything one has in mind'—denotes freedom of expression, transparency, duty, idle talk and gossip. Foucault (1983) has pointed out that truth-tellers face risk or danger but feel bound by duty to muster the courage and 'speak truth to power'. Here I argue that China's vernacular culture draws on its indigenous tradition of parrhesia, celebrating freedom of expression in visual or literary narratives, fuelled by the storytellers' sense of duty to their country to 'speak truth to power'. In the time-honoured tradition of the xiaoshuo—originally meaning small talk or gossip—the new artists and authors brave the risks to use social media as vehicles of expression for their indirect yet scathing critiques of power.

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Media, Film Studies, Theatre, Communication

79533 | *Youth Attitudes Towards the Effects of Social Media Addiction: A Study on College Students in the United Arab Emirates*
Fawzia Alali, University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

Social media platforms have become an integral part of the daily lives of youth worldwide. While these platforms offer numerous benefits, concerns have arisen about the potential negative consequences of excessive social media use on adolescent's health and physical activity, including addiction. This study aimed at understanding youth attitudes toward the effects of social media usage and its risk factors. By investigating the perceptions and behaviors of young individuals, this research seeks to contribute to our knowledge of the impact of social media addiction on the well-being, quality of life, and mental health among individuals actively using social media networks. This study will investigate the effect of social media addiction on sleep problems in college students, and the chain mediating effects in this relationship of fear of missing out and nocturnal social media use. We conducted a survey of 327 college students using the Social Media Addiction Scale, the Fear of Missing Out Scale, the Nocturnal Social Media Use Scale, and the Pittsburgh Sleep Index Scale. Results showed that social media addiction significantly and positively predicted poor sleep quality, and that fear of missing out and nocturnal social media use had a chain mediating effect in this relationship. Reducing social media addiction and nocturnal social media use and developing education-guided measures aimed at reducing fear of missing out will be beneficial to improving the sleep quality of college students.

79852 | *Ethical and Transformative Dimensions in 'Kumaré' and Participatory Documentary Filmmaking*
Sharvaree Sawant, Michigan Technological University, United States

This paper conducts an in-depth analysis of the documentary film "Kumaré" within the framework of the participatory mode of documentary filmmaking, as theorized by Bill Nichols. This paper attempts to surface the ethical implications that the provocative methods of the participatory mode of the documentary film may have on subjects unaware of the fictionalization or constructed characterization of the filmmaker's identity in the film. This paper also analyzes the documentary voice as the overall disposition of the filmmaker in the film, and how it may be subject to change as the film progresses. This analysis of the documentary also draws attention to the narrative and visual techniques employed by filmmaker Vikram Gandhi to construct an agnostic voice for the documentary that, as the film progresses, transforms into a spiritual experience. The paper aims to assess narrative techniques and their effectiveness in presenting spiritual transformation through the documentary modality and voice, while also underlining the ethical implications arising out of the fabricative nature of first-person documentary films.

81387 | *Confronting the Ephemeral: Exploring the Present Moment in Hong Sang-soo's Films*
Viraporn Kitikunkamjorn, Bangkok University, Thailand

Hong Sang-soo's minimalist films, known for their non-linearity, slow pace, and everyday settings, delve into the complexities of memory, time, and mortality. For this paper, I would like to explore how Hong Sang-soo articulates the elusive concept of the present moment in his films, focusing on three recent works: *In Front of Your Face* (2021), *In Water* (2023), and *In Our Day* (2023). Drawing on Gilles Deleuze's concept of the "crystal-image", this paper will analyze how Hong Sang-soo's stylistic choices, including long takes, static framing, and fragmented narratives, create a cinematic experience that confronts the audience with the present moment. Through these techniques, Hong constructs a cinematic space where multiple temporalities coexist, fracturing the linear flow of time. By engaging with Deleuze's ideas, this paper argues that these films offer a unique experience of the present, not as a singular point, but as a multifaceted and dynamic encounter with the interplay of past, present, and possibility, to wit: past memories, fleeting encounters, and the uncertainty of the future. Through this analysis, we gain a deeper understanding of Hong Sang-soo's artistic vision and his ability to invite viewers into a contemplative engagement with the immediacy of existence.

Other Humanities

79596 | *Of Miracles, Healings, and Protection: A Folkloric Study on the Use of Habak in the Tri-City of Cebu, Philippines*
Dave Pregoner, Cebu Normal University, Philippines

This qualitative study investigates the uses of habak (amulet) in the Tri-City of Metro Cebu, Philippines. Anchored on Malinowski's Functionalist Theory and supported by Dorson's National Folklore Theory, this study specifically looks into Miracles, Healings, and Protection as reoccurring themes in Philippine folkloric culture. This study utilizes nondirective interviews to investigate the experiences of nine respondents who were born natives of their respective cities. Upon analysis, the research results show that: (1) Three out of nine respondents from the Tri-City of Cebu have experienced miraculous events from using habak and such events are powered by their belief; (2) Two of the respondents revealed how habak healed their illnesses after it is used by the mananambal (local healers) as one of its traditional healing practices; and, (3) Four respondents shared similar accounts on how habak protected them from danger and evil spirits. Based on the findings, the paper concludes that the locals from the Tri-City of Cebu use habak for miracles, healings, and protection and that they believe that it plays a significant role in preserving their folkloric traditions and shaping their sense of identity as Cebuanos, as Filipinos from the region.

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80371 | *Leaning on Culture: An Original Design Experiment in Post-Earthquake Architecture Studio Education*

Gözde Kırılı Özer, Bursa Uludag University, Turkey Bengisu Özkılavuz, Bursa Uludag University, Turkey Gün Işık, Bursa Uludag University, Turkey

On February 6, 2023, two earthquakes with magnitudes of 7.8 and 7.5 Mw occurred in Kahramanmaraş. These earthquakes caused devastation in modern and historical environments in an area of 35000 km². Such great destruction and deaths affect the whole geography where they are located and the people living there, as well as the whole of humanity with the lost built heritage. It is thought that the inclusion of this impact in the education of professions such as architecture and urban planners, who are responsible for the production and protection of living spaces, will allow students to reduce the effects of trauma by taking refuge in their professions while contributing to the profession from different perspectives. This study describes a studio experiment to allow architecture students to transform emotional turmoil into design by leaning on our built culture. The students were asked to add real or utopian/dystopian functions to partially destroyed historical buildings with real or utopian/dystopian functions that they thought would help them feel better. It was observed that the students designed real functions where they could do their hobbies, as well as transitional structures that would allow them to go to other worlds or time zones and science spaces that would allow them to improve life. This study supported students' creativity by enabling them to think utopian, guided them to get themselves out of a negative emotional state, and contributed to gaining the awareness that the solution to the destruction experienced is to do their profession well.

Performing Arts Practices: Theater, Dance, Music

76845 | *The Uncanny in the Film Score of The Truman Show*

Niamh Gibbs, University of West London, United Kingdom

'The Uncanny' as an artistic concept has rarely been visited as a topic of musicological research. This paper will postulate an artistic and musical definition of 'the uncanny', firstly by exploring it in relation to its German delineation 'The Unheimlich' through Nineteenth Century art, music and psychoanalysis. Secondly, by engaging with modern definitions of 'the uncanny' in relation to social, political and psychological themes and thirdly, by using these findings to evaluate how 'the uncanny' can be evoked through film score. The musical score to Peter Weir's *The Truman Show* (1998) will be examined through a variety of elements including instrumentation, musical characteristics, sound, space, time and dialogue through the film music analysis method of Neoformalism (formulated by Audissino 2017). These elements will all be considered through key themes connected to 'the uncanny' such as autonomy, disembodiment, fear, desire, the unknown and more, to present an argument for the ways in which musical score is able to trigger 'the uncanny' as a psychological and artistic experience in film. In doing so, this paper will provide a unique, reframed definition of 'the uncanny' as a musical concept as well as a foundation for understanding 'the uncanny' through film score.

78384 | *An Analysis of Compound Scales and Expanded Tonality in Chick Corea's Children Song No.10*

Ganesan Balakrishnan, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia

This study focuses on Chick Corea's tonal expansion method using the theory of polymodal chromaticism by Bela Bartok. Children Song no.10 from the collection of Children Songs, 1984 by Corea is analyzed in this research. Despite the significance of this piece, there exists a scarcity of musical analyses examining the use of polymodal chromaticism as a composition tool in jazz music, indicating a need for further research in this area. This study reveals the compositional method and style that Corea uses in applying the theory of polymodal chromaticism. A qualitative framework with a combination of method of music analysis and quasi-Schenkerian music analysis were applied to highlight modal and compound scales, ostinatos, harmonic progression, and compositional techniques Corea uses to expand tonality in the selected piece. The study led to detailed insights into the compositional techniques used to achieve tonal expansion, as well as the discovery of unique compound scales and combinations of scales that led to total chromaticism. The methods of tonal expansion using the theory of polymodal chromaticism are detailed in this study, allowing further exploration of the theory in other areas of jazz and contemporary music.

Religion, Spirituality

79321 | *Religious (Digital) Activism in the Philippines: A Discourse Analysis of #ChurchInAction*

Willard Enrique Macaraan, De La Salle University, Philippines

In a predominantly Christian nation like the Philippines where the critique of the long-standing religious-normative ideals and traditions has expanded to the digital space, the church hierarchy and its faithful have not shied away from making their claims and defenses known through a subtle but effective digital strategy of hashtag activism. This paper seeks to explore how the Philippine Catholic church has defended itself from the proliferation of fake news, particularly during the height of the global pandemic, to discredit its social posture and agency with the utilization of the hashtag #ChurchInAction. The paper collects and gathers postings from social networking sites (SNSs) like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram among others that incorporate the said hashtag and a cursory discourse analysis will be employed to draw out intentions, meanings, and ideologies. With this, it attempts to contribute to the scholarship of digital activism that is uniquely ecclesial and religious in nature and character.

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Science, Environment and the Humanities

81397 | *Navigating Well-Being and Academic Success: Insights from University Dormitory Life*

Ngoc-Quang Phan, Thai Binh University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Vietnam Bao-Ngoc Dang, Vin University, Vietnam The-Diep Nguyen, Thai Binh University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Vietnam Trung-Kien Nguyen, Thai Binh University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Vietnam Tuan-Dat Pham, Thai Binh University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Vietnam Hoang-Nam Tran, Tokushima University, Japan

University dormitories provide a supportive environment, yet students encounter challenges impacting academic performance and well-being. In 2024, a web survey targeted 288 undergraduates residing in campus dorms in Vietnam. Assessing participants' characteristics, physical attributes, lifestyle patterns, and mental health status (DASS-21) revealed key insights. The findings unveiled an average of 2.9 roommates (SD = 1.41), with an average sleep duration of 6.9 hours (SD = 1.43) and a bedtime around 11:58 PM (SD = 1.29). Handheld device usage averaged 6.4 hours (SD = 3.47), and self-study hours averaged 2.9 (SD = 2.06). Self-prepared meals and out-campus breakfast were prevalent. The majority abstained from alcohol (62.4%) and tobacco (96.2%). GPA correlated with age, a smaller number of roommates, and self-study hours, with older students and those engaging in more independent study exhibiting higher GPAs. Additionally, students majoring in medicine and those in higher grades tended to have higher GPAs. Understanding dormitory challenges, including social dynamics and adjustment issues, is crucial for effective student support. These findings provide valuable insights into lifestyle, academic behaviors, and mental health, informing potential interventions aimed at enhancing student well-being and academic success.

Sexuality, Gender, Families

78494 | *Sexual Self-Concept and its Relationships with Self-Esteem and Life Satisfaction: Gender Difference as a Moderator*

Hoi Nga Ng, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong Kam Weng Boey, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Emerging adults are in a stage of active sexual exploration and in a process of forming their sexual identity. This study examined the sexual self-concept (SSC) of emerging adulthood and its relationship with self-esteem and life satisfaction. Methods: Measuring scales were identified for the assessment of SSC among emerging adulthood. These scales include: Positive SSC (sexual self-esteem, sexual self-efficacy, and sexual satisfaction), Negative SSC (sexual anxiety, sexual depression, and sexual fear), and situational SSC (sexual motivation and sexual consciousness). A questionnaire (with items of sociodemographic characteristics and the SSC (scales) was designed to collect data from a convenience sample of emerging adults (N = 735, 99% never married, 64% were females). Participation was voluntary and anonymous. In general, emerging adults exhibited relatively low levels of sexual motivation and sexual consciousness. They were poor in Positive SSC but were generally healthy in Negative SSC. Males scored higher on Positive SSC while females reported greater sexual fear and lower level of both sexual motivation and sexual consciousness. Relationship of SSC with self-esteem and life satisfaction was found. However, the relationship was moderated by gender difference. Significant relationships were found among males, but not obvious among females. Nonetheless, females showed higher levels of life satisfaction and their self-esteem was not lower than males. Males' self-esteem and life satisfaction were significantly influenced by SSC which is intrapersonal. Females (who were considered to be more oriented toward interpersonal relationships) were less affected by the intrapersonal SSC.

Social, Political and Community Agendas in the Arts

79624 | *Negotiation of Authorized Heritage Discourse in the Short-Form Video: A Multimodal Discourse Analysis of Official Intangible Culture Heritage (ICH) Account*

Ruoxi Liu, Nanyang Technology University, Singapore Haoran Qiu, Nanyang Technology University, Singapore

Authorized Heritage Discourse (AHD) refers to a hegemonic discourse constructed by power relations in cultural heritage interpretation and management, which is prevalent in traditional offline intangible cultural heritage (ICH) promotion by official institutes. The AHD has been critiqued for years due to its over-emphasis on mainstream perspectives, while neglecting others. However, China's state media have increasingly promoted ICH through short-form videos nowadays, conveying a more inclusive attitudes that significantly differs from traditional channels. Currently, there is insufficient research on how heritage discourse is encoded and represented in official short-form videos promoting ICH. Specifically, there is a notable gap in understanding the characteristics and connotations of AHD in this emerging media, particularly in terms of videography, narrative, and visual elements. To address these gaps, we conducted a multimodal discourse analysis of 479 video clips published on "Intangible Culture Heritage is Coming" ("非遗来了"; ID: feiyitv), a nationally representative official TikTok channel managed by Shanghai Radio. Our preliminary findings indicate that, AHD is progressively being softened in the ICH promotion through short-form videos, showing a negotiation and integration with various subaltern discourse. This evolution is evident in three key aspects of media production: (1) interactive and engaging videography, (2) grassroots and artisan-centered narratives, (3) the inclusion of traditionalized and nationalized visual elements. This process has fostered an inclusive, diverse, and harmonious discourse environment that blends national identity and ideologies with the ICH values of different localities and ethnic groups in China, revealing a symbiotic and inseparable relationship between the two. Based on these findings, practical and theoretical insights were discussed.

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81004 | *A Case Study of Eco Criticism in the Visual Arts: The Work of Mabe Bethônico*
Marcela Canadas, Hangar Artistic Research Center, Portugal

The visual arts have always been catalysts for debates related to the society in which it was incorporated and its particular conflicts. It has always started conversations given visibility to pertinent issues and conflicts and pioneered the necessary and inevitable debates. At the current moment, when our society is beginning to look at the effects of the Anthropocene and the need for urgent changes in all sectors to avoid a possible disaster, it could not be any different, arts, again, incorporate these questions and reflections into its poetics. In this way, this panel intended to reflect on how visual arts incorporate sustainability and ecology debates in contemporary work and how it does so, for example, through research, inventory, and reflection on contemporary ways of doing things. The aim is to explore the concept of Eco-critical art and how it develops in the visual arts. This reflection takes place through the exhibit and analysis of the work of Brazilian artist Mabe Bethônico, whose work focuses particularly on the history of mining and its environmental and social impacts. Her projects explore the cultural, economic and political transformations caused by extractive activities, using archives and field documentation in her artistic practice.

Teaching and Learning

79288 | *Engineering Students' Practices and Behaviors During Mechanics Problem-Solving at the University of Rwanda: Exploring the Usage of Multiple Representations*

Theogene Niyomufasha, University of Rwanda-College of Education, Rwanda Celestin Ntivuguruzwa, University of Rwanda-College of Education, Rwanda Leon Mugabo, University of Rwanda-College of Education, Rwanda

This paper presents the outcomes of a University of Rwanda study evaluating the problem-solving practices and behaviors of engineering students in mechanics, with a specific focus on their utilization of multiple representations. Because of its abstract character, mechanics problem-solving, a critical component of physics, frequently presents difficulties. Multiple representations, including diagrams, graphs, and mathematical equations, have been shown to improve conceptual understanding and problem-solving in physics. The study dives into the mechanics of problem-solving practices and behaviors of University of Rwanda College of Science and Technology engineering students using a mixed-methods approach that includes questionnaires, interviews, and observations. A purposive sample of 99 students was chosen, with 20 students and three instructors chosen at random for interviews. Findings reveal that students heavily rely on algebraic equations, neglecting visual representations in mechanics problem-solving. Challenges identified include limited familiarity with alternative representations, difficulties transitioning between them, and a constrained understanding of their interrelationships. Recognizing these practices and challenges informs the design of more effective pedagogical interventions. Incorporating multiple representations in physics education stands as a potential avenue to bolster problem-solving skills and deepen comprehension of mechanics concepts among students.

80228 | *Impact of Embedding Cultural and Wellbeing Activities in English for Academic Purposes (EAP) Courses*
Branka Visnjic, Aston University, United Kingdom

What happens when international students, especially from the Middle and Far East backgrounds, join an English for Academic Purposes programme in the UK? This paper discusses the impact of embedding cultural field trips and themes such as arts, history, and social life, well-being discussions, reflections, and focus groups in Academic English courses. The study is based on teaching two small (6) undergraduate and two medium-sized (15-20) master's classes. In the author's view, depending on the type of activities, the following skills and mindsets were improved: communication, cultural intelligence, decision-making, empathy, financial intelligence, growth mindset, networking, problem-solving, resilience, self-confidence, self-awareness, sense of belongingness and social integration, teamwork and to a lesser degree leadership. The undergraduates found the activities mostly helped them develop cultural awareness, self-confidence, and resilience; it also reduced the sense of burnout and homesickness through self-awareness and peers' empathy. On the other hand, the postgraduate students had a sense of developing networking skills, problem-solving, communication, cultural intelligence, and a growth mindset. Being more mature, PG students were more interested in cultural awareness, intercultural competence, networking, communication and problem-solving, whereas the UG students were focussing on culture shock, nostalgia and burnout or developing decision-making skills related to financial self-management. Further research needs to be developed on the systematic integration of the related speaking, note-taking, and listening activities in lesson plans, and inclusion of the related themes in reading, reflective writing, and case studies.

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Teaching and Learning the Arts

79308 | *Exploring the Pedagogical Value of Intangible Cultural Heritage: Interlinking Traditional Knowledge of a Craft-form and Dance-form for Curriculum Development*

Rutuja Sahasrabudhe, The Vishwas and Anuradha Memorial Foundation, India

Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) holds profound cultural, historical, and social importance within the heritage sector, representing a dynamic and living entity shaped by the communities that create it. As these communities evolve across generations, their cultural expressions adapt to changing environments, highlighting the dynamic nature of culture with its myriad variations (Lenzerini, 2011). Despite its significance, India's rapid industrialization threatens the Traditional Knowledge Systems (TKS) and skills inherent in cultural practices, leading to their gradual undervaluation. Consequently, nurturing an appreciation for these practices becomes imperative, particularly among the younger generation (Shukla, 2020). This study aims to advocate for the establishment of a repository showcasing TKS of ICH, through digital technology by emphasizing the potential of intertwining two intangible elements, specifically craft-form and dance-form, to bring-in diverse disciplines in school curriculum i.e science, mathematics and social sciences, serving as crucial pedagogical tools. To achieve this, the chosen craft-form for pedagogy is Tambat Ali, the traditional craft of making copper utensils in Pune, Maharashtra. This craft-form is linked with the art-form of Bharatnatyam, a classical dance style. The research proposes the integration of these cultural elements into educational settings with the help of digital technologies, one key opportunity industrialization has provided in order to instill a deeper appreciation for traditional practices, nurturing a generation that not only values but comprehends the significance of these cultural legacies. By sensitizing students to traditional art forms within schools, this initiative seeks to safeguard and promote India's rich heritage, fostering a holistic educational approach that seamlessly integrates cultural knowledge with academic disciplines.

79318 | *Investigating the Impact of Digital Game-Based Learning on Musical Education*

Chun Qian, New York University, United States Mingke Jiang, New York University, United States

Digital game-based learning (DGBL) has been proven its potential and benefits in educational fields, including musical education. Yet, there remains a paucity of robust quantitative evidence on the effects of DGBL on enhancing students' piano performance, particularly in Chinese tertiary levels. Therefore, this current research aims to conduct a quasi-experimental design to investigate the impact of DGBL on Chinese university students' piano performance. Participants were recruited in a southern Chinese university with 30 intermediate-level piano major students. Whilst the experimental group received the DGBL during classes, the control one used the traditional method to learn piano. Quantitative findings showed that the posttest of the experimental group students was higher than their prettest. Moreover, students from the experimental group performed better than the control group. This study may shed some light on implicational practices for teachers and educators with regard to using DGBL to teach students piano.

Visual Arts Practices

80397 | *Digital Technology and Display Applications of Dunhuang Murals – A Case Study of Dunhuang Animation Cartoon*

Lu Cheng, Cardiff University, United Kingdom Xu Gao, Taiyuan University of Technology, China Xin Tian, Taiyuan Institute of Technology, China

With the development of digital technology, the outstanding artworks and rich Buddhist culture in Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes are being presented in a unique form. Among them, the creative method of condensing mural elements and artistic styles and applying them to animation cartoon works has attracted wide attention. This kind of animation cartoon technology can not only restore the mural heritage of Mogao Grottoes more vividly, but also greatly innovate the presentation of mural art. It is a new platform and an important medium for displaying and disseminating Dunhuang art heritage to the world. The differences between the animated presentations of Dunhuang murals typically reflect the advantage of animation cartoon technology. Therefore, through the comparative analysis of the original murals of the traditional Dunhuang mural "Nine Color Deer (Bensheng)" and "Sacrificing Himself to Feed Tigers" and their corresponding animation cartoon works, this paper explores the differences in the animation cartoon creation mode, technical means, and artistic expression effect of the two. At the same time, to extend with this background, this paper reviews the current development status of mural animation cartoon creation in China and puts forward feasible suggestions, which provide new ideas for the scalability of future creation. Finally, this paper proposes a vision for the digital inheritance of mural paintings and other heritage protection.

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Architecture and Urban Studies/Design

80400 | *Learning from Tibetan Buddhism Landscape: Integrating Architecture Within Surrounding Landscape*
Ping Xu, University of Colorado, United States

Roughly 180 years ago, architecture and landscape design were divided into two practices. Since then, contemporary architecture has often appeared in isolation from the landscape. The lack of integration between the two fields is problematic in education and practice. Isolated perspectives create gaps between design fields, impacting the site selection process and design solutions. In contrast, historical design masterpieces appear as an integrative entirety. Demonstrating ancient system thoughts, the Tibetan cosmic model of the mandala integrates architecture within its landscape. Weaving in social and cultural values and adapting to the natural environment, the mandala model has shaped Tibetan Buddhism's cultural landscapes, where architecture and landscape design are not separated. Architectural design can instill social and cultural attributes into people's perceptions of the landscape. The landscape, serving as a matrix, imbues architecture with meanings of time and space. In a cultural landscape, architecture is not only included but is a crucial element in generating meanings. The two design fields of architecture and landscape design share common principles, particularly in the design process. Using this ancient model as a case study and elaborating research on environmental issues, this paper explores a synthesis model of environmental design, the so-called "ENVD mandala." The ENVD mandala provides a framework to integrate landscape planning, urban design, architecture, landscape design, and interior design from large to small scales and from natural to the built environment. Practicing the ENVD mandala model in teaching helps students develop their systems thinking, a fundamental worldview for the contemporary world.

Area Studies

78485 | *Purchase Intention Toward Apartments in a Metropolitan Area in Vietnam: The Mediating Role of Attitude Toward Behavior*
Diep Nguyen Ngoc, Duy Tan University, Vietnam Han Pham Dinh, Duy Tan University, Vietnam Giang Ha Hai, Duy Tan University, Vietnam

The objective of this study is to examine the inclination to acquire an apartment in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the current state of the real estate market in a bustling city such as Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The theory of planned behavior (TPB) is expanded to identify eight constructs, and eight hypotheses are formulated. A survey was administered to individuals purchasing apartments, resulting in a total of 517 replies. These responses were then analyzed using the structural equation model (SEM) described in Bloemer and Kasper's (1995) study. Hence, this analysis was conducted to confirm the hypotheses put forth in the study. The study's findings indicated that subjective norms and perceived behavioral control are the two most important determinants after attitude toward behavior (ATB). Furthermore, the presence of project facilities, location, environmental issues, as well as pricing and credit aspects, have positive impacts on the attitude towards behavior (ATB) and indirectly influence behavioral intention through ATB. However, there is no substantial correlation between physical quality and ATB. Therefore, ATB plays a crucial role in increasing the consumer's intention to buy an apartment at this particular stage. The study's conclusions have significant ramifications for the government and real estate developers in order to fulfill consumer needs. In addition, practical initiatives might improve the real estate sector's sustainability and competitiveness in Vietnam.

Cultural Studies

79226 | *The Plastic Rose Phenomenon in Jhumpa Lahiri's The Namesake and Its Resolution in Manindra Gupta's Akshay Mulberry*
Alok Deb Nath Sagar, Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh

Human beings from the ancient ages, in the course of making a world view and forming a cultural identity tend to normalize the inheritor's views and tendencies. In the presence of the new entity of cognition the practicing heritage and chain of lifeline might be cut off or relinquished. Factually enough for a newborn identity, does the embodiment create any dysfunctions? From the cultural and genetic picturesque of that identity-making it is a matter of quest that, if the natural instinct of an individual is arbitrary enough, then why does it to be followed by an order of cultural realm and its proper orientation? By depicting the reality of a cultural identity along with a comparative psychic view of the central character Gogol from Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake* (2003), the motive of the paper is to show the natural opulence of life from the Autobiographical memoir Akshay Mulberry (2009) of modern-day Bengali poet Manindra Gupta. The synthetical magnitude which is coined as the Plastic Rose phenomenon is the bone of contention of this paper.

ACCS2024 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

79458 | *Harmonizing Classrooms: Exploring Multicultural Education Through the Rich Tapestry of ASEAN Culture and Arts*
Adelfa Silor, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines Faith Stephanny Silor, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines Miguelito Emfimo, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, Philippines

This study aimed to understand how adding ASEAN culture and arts to multicultural education affected a large class of 124 students in the teacher education program. I chose participants using purposive sampling. I asked specific questions during interviews to get information. I used thematic analysis to find patterns and insights in the data. The findings show that ASEAN culture and arts positively affect students. They help increase understanding, tolerance, and appreciation among people with different backgrounds. The interviews captured how cultural elements and the educational environment interact, showing the richness of ASEAN's culture. This research highlights the potential to blend ASEAN culture and arts into educational frameworks, creating classroom harmony. The study affirms that adding diverse cultural elements improves the academic experience, promoting unity and inclusivity. The interdisciplinary pedagogical approach emerges as a critical aspect, emphasizing the need for a holistic integration of culture and arts in education. The transformative power of ASEAN culture and arts extends beyond theory, becoming evident in observable changes in student behaviors, attitudes, and academic performance. The study shows improvements in critical thinking, creativity, cultural sensitivity, and increased engagement with coursework. Detailed case studies illustrate how students apply insights from ASEAN Arts in practical contexts, demonstrating real-world impact. Valuable strategies for reinforcing intercultural awareness in educational settings are integrated, including recommendations for curriculum adjustments, incorporating diverse perspectives in teaching materials, and implementing experiential learning opportunities alongside ASEAN Arts.

Education / Pedagogy

76787 | *Pedagogical Practices, Curriculum Design and Implementation in Rwanda a Case of Advanced General Nursing Diploma Program at Kibogora Polytechnic School, Rwanda*
Tuyishimire Olivier, Mount Kenya University, Rwanda

In the field of modern curriculum development and implementation, the use of effective pedagogical methods plays a crucial role in promoting positive teaching and learning outcomes. This study engages in an investigation of pedagogical practices and associated factors influencing curriculum design and implementation in the context of the Advanced General Nursing Diploma Program at Kibogora Polytechnic School, Rwanda. To conduct this research, a comprehensive approach combining both quantitative and qualitative research methods was used. The research included analyzing documents, distributing questionnaires, group discussions, and conducting data collection interviews to ensure a diverse understanding of compliance at different levels. Five faculty members, 38 clinical supervisors, and 60 students participated in the study. The research findings highlighted the fact that the General Nursing Diploma curriculum was implemented with a strong focus on a variety of disciplines, with the overall goal of producing competent and confident healthcare professionals who are able to work seamlessly in interdisciplinary teams. In addition, the study found that curriculum developers and educators carefully adhered to key curriculum principles in both the design and implementation phases. In particular, student-centered approaches were predominant in the teaching and learning processes. In addition, practical training and strategic approaches were instrumental in providing students with important clinical skills and competencies.

77812 | *Shifting Mindsets: Approaches for Broadening Understandings and Sparking Change*
Kate Scarborough, Samford University, United States Jane Cobia, Samford University, United States

Educators worldwide are faced with the task of meeting the needs of ever-changing populations. In the current climate of politicizing and polarizing, the task is even more challenging. As the front line to sparking change in the next generation, educators must prepare to model acceptance and promote civil discourse. To effectively do so, educators must look inward and to their own classrooms. This session will explore how educators can expand their own understandings and create communities where children and families of diverse backgrounds can feel safe and valued. Join us as we listen to the voices of those we serve and understand more about building communities of acceptance. Participants will explore challenges to establishing strong communities, analyze data to identify shifts in understanding, and evaluate effectiveness of strategies for shifting understandings and changing outcomes.

80919 | *The Restrictions of School Youth Voices in Comprehensive Sexuality Education Classrooms*
Omphile Madiba, North-West University, South Africa

Literature depicts how the imposed restrictions within sexuality education hinder youths' ability to contribute with their input during lessons. The dominance of adult-teacher authority and advancements of conservative values within sexuality education are shown to be attributes of the restriction of school youth voices. Studies have shown how sexuality education lessons are usually turned into moral lessons, where youth's voices, inputs and overviews are denied and victimised. Which accounts for the silencing of sexuality education matters. The study sought to explore the restriction of school youth voices in comprehensive sexuality education through an empirical investigation using a qualitative research approach and participatory action research design. Data was collected through arts-based research tools, using photovoice. The study was conducted in Mafikeng, the Northwest Province, South Africa. 30 grade 11 learners in 3 secondary schools were selected using purposive sampling method. Transformative learning theory was used to build an understanding of the position of school youth in sexuality education. Arts-based research tool was used to collect data using photovoice, followed by unstructured group interviews. Data showed communication disconnection between teachers and the youth to have been the major contributor to the restriction there is in the youth participating in their sexuality education content lessons. Thus, youth's voices remain restricted, and unrepresented within sexuality education classrooms. It is apparent that teachers still function under conservative values which restricts the teaching and learning of comprehensive sexuality education.

ACCS2024 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Linguistics, Language and Cultural Studies

79983 | *Gender-Differences in the Use of Communication Strategies in Romantic Relationships*

Chin-Hui Chen, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan Yong-Jen Chen, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan Wan-Yi Zhou, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan Yu-Jing Chen, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan Chang-En Wu, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan Yi-Zhen Zhu, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, taiwan

This research explores gender differences in communication within romantic relationships, focusing on university students due to a literature gap in this demographic. The study investigates four communication scenarios: expressing liking, handling conflicts, indicating forgiveness, and conveying intentions of break-up. Online questionnaires were distributed over three months, with 200 Taiwanese university students participating in this survey. Using independent-sample t-tests, the results suggested that men exhibited significantly greater use of romantic communication styles to express love, including a willingness to sacrifice. Women tended to adopt indirect fighting strategies during conflicts, while men favored the 'Minimization Strategy' for showing forgiveness. Gendered differences were also observed in break-up communication, with men showing a higher inclination towards 'Genuine de-escalation.' The study emphasizes recognizing and accepting these gendered differences in communication strategies to enhance mutual satisfaction in romantic relationships. Practical suggestions include adapting communication styles to accommodate these nuances. The findings underscore the pivotal role of communication in shaping romantic relationships and highlight the importance of understanding and adjusting communication strategies for improved relational dynamics.

81037 | *A Longitudinal Study of the Impacts of Chinese Cultural Values on the Learning Experiences of Chinese International Students in UK*
Mengxing Zhou, Cardiff University, United Kingdom

This research explored the impact of Chinese international students' cultural values on their study in the UK, especially when they used English as a tool to learn in the higher education institutions. It was designed to reveal patterns in the challenges and experiences encountered by Chinese international students as they adapted to the English-speaking academic environment in the UK over time; and look into the relationships between these experiences and their Chinese cultural values. This longitudinal study was an academic-year-long investigation of academic experiences of the Chinese international students studying postgraduate taught programs across three different Schools in a UK university, from three months after their arrival in January 2022 until August 2022, when they approached the end of their study. Both qualitative and quantitative research were conducted at two data collection periods, including two rounds of semi-structured questionnaires with Likert scales and open-ended questions; and in-depth semi-structured interviews of 14 selected survey participants. The findings of this study unveiled the distinctive features characterizing the academic experiences of Chinese international students in the UK. Meanwhile, the ensuing discussions and analyses based on the findings delved into the influence of Chinese cultural values on their thinking processes and individuals' position within groups during their study in the UK. These influences, often unnoticed by both UK educators and the Chinese students themselves, are encapsulated as the metaphorical "invisible cocoon", which frequently led to mutual misunderstandings between educators and Chinese international students in the UK.

Martial Studies/Martial Arts

79891 | *How to Become a Mobile Milieus (虛): A Deleuzian Reading of the Subjectivity of Taichi (太極拳)*

Shan-ni Sunny Tsai, Academia Sinica, Taiwan

How can the embodied subject be recreated as a chaotic, mobile, and creative space? In *A Thousand Plateaus*, Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari propose intermediary "milieus" between rigid forms to be where creative chaos and transversal communication may happen. The question is: How can the already formed subjects like us become milieus? Taichi offers a way to further develop the relation between subjectivity and the mobile milieus in Deleuze and Guattari's philosophy. This paper analyzes the verb "shu" (虛) in the practice of Taichi, translates it into "mobile milieus" in dialogue with Deleuze and Guattari, and explores the subjective practice inherent in it. While "shu" in Daoism means an empty space full of potential, in Taichi, it refers to the practice of "mobile milieus" that creates internal space for mobility by the shifting of weight between two feet. This verb describes not only "not bearing weight" but also "the space that is open to feel and move." In the varied process of shifting the body's weight from one sole to the other, the whole body constantly, fluidly, and molecularly reorganizes its structure in relation to gravity and recreates the space within it. This changing space is not any fixed forms but endless, numberless milieus. These mobile milieus in the body enable sensitive communication between parts of the body in relation to gravity. Such a practice redefines subjectivity as what is able to be sensitive to relations between forms and become mobile spaces by constantly transforming its own structure.

ACCS2024 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Media Studies

79281 | *Consideration Focused on the Polish-up and Authenticity of Regional Culture Tourism Resources Triggered by the TV Drama*
Hirofumi Takeuchi, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Japan

This study is to conduct a consideration of cultural-tourism focused authenticity of regional tourism resources triggered by the TV drama. Cultural-tourism aimed at deepening understanding of the culture through experiences and other activities related to cultural resources. The case study of this study is a support project for reconstruction by the Japan Tourism Agency in 2021. The Noto Peninsula Tourism Association in Ishikawa Prefecture applied for the project and was selected as the main organization. The reason for applying was due to the presence of the traditional Noto culture of "Hanayome-noren". It has also been made into a TV drama. The method adopted in the project was that they created promotional movies collaborating a location of a TV drama, and tourists visit the spot can enjoy to the movies. The reshoot was done by the team that produced the drama and same location. According to Wang (1999), the complicated natures of authenticity in tourism can be classified into objective authenticity, constructive authenticity and existential authenticity. It was used as a framework for the analysis. Then, interviews with relevant stakeholders and considered based on the questionnaire survey of participants in the monitor tour. As a result, it was revealed that positive feelings were created and good effects were brought about even among those who didn't watch the drama by their visiting and seeing firsthand the scenes where the drama was shot. This study revealed that the presence of drama footage and photographs is more effective for cultural-tourism.

80854 | *Globalizing Indonesian Artists: Western Audiences' Perceived Coolness for Breaking into the Global Popular Music Market*
Adis Maulidina, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

The surge in music streaming numbers from urban Southeast Asian and Latin American users in 2019, known as the "trigger cities" phenomenon, has catapulted emerging artists, predominantly distributed from the West, into global recognition. This study investigates the power dynamics of global popular music, once dominated by Western influences, using cultural hybridity as the approach to grasp how Indonesian artists can maintain their representation on global media with local-driven popular music. It seeks to examine the omnivorous music taste in the hybrid popular music, where 'coolness' attracts consumers in a social context to agree on something or someone cool, and Western audiences' perceptions of artists from a trigger-city country, Indonesia. Through an experiment involving 240 young adults from the U.S. and U.K., the study evaluates one of two Indonesian artists' songs and images using a 2 x 2 between-subjects design. Results underscore the significance of an artist's presence on U.S. music media, particularly Billboard Music in this experiment, in shaping perceptions of cool, contrasting with the impact of viral TikTok exposure. This research advocates for non-Western artists to leverage the global influence of U.S. music media to shape their image, offering valuable insights into trigger-city dynamics for Western audiences. It emphasizes the importance of challenging Western hegemony in popular music, enriching the global music landscape with diverse cultural representations, and addresses specific aspects and criteria for measuring perceived coolness in the context of Indonesian artists' songs and images.

Orientalism

81175 | *The Orientalist Aesthetic in Amadeo Preziosi's Oeuvre*
Rachel Abdilla, University of Malta, Malta

This paper discusses Amadeo Preziosi's Orientalist representations within the socio-political and cultural contexts of nineteenth century Ottoman Empire. Adopting the theoretical lens of Orientalism, this paper will show how Preziosi's oeuvre is interlaced with the lexicon of Eurocentric exoticisation of the Middle East, where the space and people are transformed into objects of aestheticism. The nineteenth century artist (Count) Amadeo Preziosi (1816-1882) is often known for the representation of the Ottoman city, Istanbul, where he based most of his career. However, to understand Preziosi's broader context within the fabric of Orientalist discourse, the paradoxicality and hybridity of the artist's own national context as a Maltese citizen has to be taken in consideration. Amadeo Preziosi was the first-born son of Gio Francesco Preziosi and Margareta nee Raynaud. The Preziosi family had Italiophile origin with strong ties with the Order of Saint John and later with the British colony. Despite his nobility and lineage to central Europe, Preziosi's Maltese nationality made him a British subject. In this light, the aim of this research has been to place him within the theoretical framework of Orientalism. This is done by questioning the notions of authenticity in his representations and deeply analysing the narratives at play. For this reason, he will be mainly discussed within the representation of Istanbul, and Malta, and based on the several socio-cultural dynamics of the period.

ACCS2024 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Politics/ political Studies/ Political Sciences

78529 | *Exploring Foreigner Perspectives on Contested Place Names in Okinawa*
John Guy Perrem, Muroran Institute of Technology, Japan

As the global landscape becomes increasingly interconnected, understanding how individuals from diverse backgrounds perceive and approach complex geo-political matters, such as contested place names, is crucial. Taking account of this, this presentation will share results from research that examined the perspectives of foreigners on contested place names in Okinawa, a region marked by territorial naming disputes. Employing a survey-based approach, the study sought to gain comprehensive insights from both foreign residents and tourists. Through on-site survey fieldwork in areas with a high density of foreigners, data was collected to identify trends and patterns in respondents' viewpoints. The significance of this research lies in its potential to enhance cross-cultural understanding and navigate cultural sensitivities related to place names. Insights from foreign perspectives can inform decision-makers about the implications of territorial differences on relations, leading to more informed and culturally aware decisions. Additionally, understanding foreign viewpoints contributes to gauging public opinion both domestically and internationally from a geo-political standpoint.

Visual Culture

81227 | *Knotted: I n(weave)– My Autoethnographic Inquiry into Practice*
Reshma Maharajh, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

The "Knotted" video series served as a reflective exploration of my identity as an artist, researcher, and educator amidst a dynamically evolving social and cultural landscape series that embodies an autoethnographic, practice-led research approach. The aim is driven by understanding the intricate interplay between my South African Indian womanhood and the broader socio-cultural landscape. I navigate the complex intersections between the rational and emotional self, both influenced and filtered through the nuances of memory. Engaging in performance art practice provides a methodological foundation for unravelling insights into the construction of my narrative and subject formation. Working within the conceptual space between potential occurrences and impossibilities allows for the redefinition of my dual roles as an artist and researcher. The theoretical framework guiding this exploration draws inspiration from the Indian aesthetic theory of *rasa* and Csikszentmihályi concept of flow aiming to uncover the transformative potential inherent in performance art practice. The immersive process of "arting" connects embodied states during a performance, to what I term transcendental emotional moment (TEM). Thus, aligning the philosophy of performance in motion with the transformative potential of *rasa* contributing to the making of culture and well-being. This practice becomes a meditative journey facilitating the reforming and becoming of my emergent self. "Knotted" leaves traces in lived bodily interactions, captured in muscle memory and kinaesthetic contact, contributing to my identity formation and resilience. The series emphasizes the aesthetic versus anaesthetic embodied experience, revealing traces through movement in written records and lived encounters between bodies and art.

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Anthropology, Archaeology, Cultural Studies and Humanities

78505 | *A Comparative Article on Ottoman and Chinese Intellectuals on the Issues of Progress, Science and Modernity (1860s-1910s)*
Cahit Atıl Öder, Bogazici University, Turkey

The article explores the complex interactions between tradition and modernity in the intellectual landscapes of the Ottoman Empire and China during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The author investigates the concept of modernity and its implications on the intellectuals, questioning whether it is achievable solely through Western techniques or if there is room for adaptation with traditional values. The historical context of the "sick man" narratives and "saving the empire" rhetoric in both the Ottoman Empire and China was discussed in the 19th century, highlighting the Tanzimat Reforms in the Ottoman Empire and the Self-Strengthening Movement in China. The article focuses on key figures such as radical intellectuals like Chen Duxiu and Beşir Fuad (an Ottoman radical materialist essayist), and relatively conservatist figures like politicians and essayists like Kang Youwei and Namık Kemal who grappled with the dichotomy of tradition and modernity. The intellectual discourse in both regions reflects a nuanced approach, with some advocating for the incorporation of Western ideas to some extent while others sought radical reforms, influenced by experiences in Japan and the West. The article, looking at the writings of these figures, argues that even seemingly radical figures exhibited a nuanced stance, acknowledging certain traditional values while advocating for modernization, like Yin-Yang. The opposite of this phenomena is valid for the conservatist figures. That means, tradition and modernity does not always create a dichotomy but creates an amalgamation in the non-European world.

Cultural and Media Studies

78477 | *Sercher La Femme, Sercher L'autre: An Irigarayan Feminist Metaphysical Reading of the Novel and Netflix's TV Series the Mess You*
Joaquin Lopez-Mugica, Wenzhou Kean University, China

This paper critically examines the evolution of metaphysical detective narratives in the Spanish-speaking world, specifically focusing on the emergence of rural metaphysical Galician noir. The article explores Carlos Montero's *El Desorden que Dejas* (2016), also known as *The Mess You Leave Behind*, and its Netflix adaptation TV series. This literary work undertakes the labyrinth of metafiction practices, which unleashes an amateur female detective who is transformed into an unwavering seeker amidst a mysterious disappearance and shows how she is becoming ensnared in her spatial consciousness. This quest goes beyond detective work, intertwining themes of postmodern intertextuality, geographic intricacies, gender identity politics, and evolving virtual technologies. Montero's narrative, grounded in feminist discourse, echoes Luce Irigaray's metaphysical femininity (2011) in her attempt to pursue an ecocriticism, linking the female's body and nature. This Irigarayan philosophy of 'coexistence in difference' enables a traversal of intervals between the female unwavering seeker across diverse landscapes—urban, rural, and cyberspace—, establishing a dialogue of voices in crime writing. Furthermore, through the critical textual analysis of chosen excerpts and scenes from Montero's work, an alternative symbolic system emerges, transforming the crime into a narrative of interconnectedness and intertextuality. As a result, the paper argues that this postmodern feminist metaphysical detective plot exposes concealed and corrupted narratives within Spanish male-dominated spaces entwined with gender-based violence, contributing with afresh nuances of gender and identity to the postmodern detective Iberian novel.

79240 | *The Specter of Civil War Through the Zombie Movies*
Lorraine Klein, Medipol University, Turkey

As early as 1955, Philip K. Dick wrote that « all responsible writers, to some degree, have become involuntary criers of doom because doom is in the wind.» (Dick & Sutin, 1995). In an age where polarization within society seems to be inescapable, an age of violent discourses against immigration, where alarmist discourses regarding the future of our planet are legion yet blatantly ignored by politics, the zombie has become a significant part of pop culture. As apocalyptic and dystopian scenarios dominate the Science Fiction cinema landscape nowadays, the zombies are the convenient Other, haunting our once glorious cities in an uncontrolled mass, revealing one of our contemporary anxieties: civil war. Once slow, the now fast and hungry zombie figure seems to catch up with our time's frenetic pace. Through analysis of *World War Z*, *28 Days Later*, and *Train to Busan*, this paper aims to prove that recent zombie films best represent modern civil war and offer insights into the dangers of extreme global polarization. First, we examine the recent changes in the figure of the zombie. Then, we move on to the outbreaks and their similarity to any civil war modus operandi. We go on with the significance of the urban environment and the loss of individual identity in favor of group identity.

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Demography, Human Geography & Population Studies

80294 | *Brainpower Process: Understanding Chinese Talent Flow Between China and Australia*
Denis Leonov, Curtin University, Australia

Despite extensive research on Chinese talent flow between the home and host countries, little is known about the talent flow between China and Australia. This research addresses a gap in the existing body of knowledge regarding the flow of Chinese talent between these two countries. Scholars describe the flow of talent through several prominent "brain" concepts such as brain drain, brain circulation, and, most recently, brain linkage. This study aims to investigate the characteristics of talent flow between China and Australia. The study conducted 22 semi-structured interviews with Chinese talent who moved to Australia as Chinese international students. After they graduated from Australian universities, most participants remained and gained work experiences in knowledge-based industries before becoming entrepreneurs in Australia. Some returned to China, however most decided to stay in Australia. The research sheds light on the complex interplay of factors influencing Chinese talent flow, its dynamics and contingency on various factors and individual decisions. The push-and-pull theory serves as a framework to explore the factors shaping talent flow. Notably, this study has found that Chinese talent combine Australia's work-life balance with China's economic opportunities, benefiting both individuals and the two nations. The research highlights the temporal nature of talent decisions, with participants often delaying their return to China until favourable prospects emerge, such as improved business opportunities or familial responsibilities. Overall, the study argues that integrating brain concepts and the push-and-pull theory provides valuable insights into the current dynamics of talent flow.

Economics and Management

81298 | *Factors Affecting the Welfare of Coastal Communities in Karawang District, Indonesia*
Yeni Sari Wulandari, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia Ali Fahmi Syahputra, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia Grisela Nurinda Abdi, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia

Cilamaya District is one of the areas of Karawang Regency located on the coast of Java Sea, which directly borders the sea. This region has marine potential, a diversity of fishery resources and water or coastal tourism objects that can be developed. This potential has economic value for the welfare of coastal communities. However, despite this diverse potential, welfare levels in coastal areas are still minimal due to poverty. In general, coastal communities are marginalized not only geographically but also in the internal aspects of the community itself. Therefore, given various social phenomena, development and empowerment are required in the region. The development of the maritime sector in national economic development has always been a marginalized position (peripheral sector). The aim of this research is to analyze the simultaneous and partial influence of the variables employment, household expenditure, income and wealth on welfare. Using the survey method, a sample of 174 people was drawn and a questionnaire was used as a data collection instrument. This research uses primary data and secondary data. The data analysis used is multiple linear regression analysis. The results of the study show that at the same time the variables employment, household expenditure, income and property have a significant influence on the variable welfare. In some cases, the variables income and wealth have a positive and significant effect on welfare. Meanwhile, the household expenditure variable is positive but has no significant impact on welfare. The variable employment is negative and has no significant influence on welfare.

Education and Social Welfare

79242 | *Stress Among College Students: How Social Capital, Locus of Control, and Isolation Shapes College Student Well-Being*
Hisako Matsuo, Saint Louis University, United States Pooja Ramankutty, Saint Louis University, United States Mohammed Alnawman, Saint Louis University, United States Elizabeth Salley, Saint Louis University, United States Yuchen Bao, Saint Louis University, United States Anita Devoin, Saint Louis University, United States Mathieu Sze, Saint Louis University, United States Tanyathorn Hauwadhanasuk, Saint Louis University, United States

University life represents one of the most thrilling chapters in one's personal and professional life but also introduces a host of difficulties with the potential to intensify stress. When unattended, stress can worsen and impede academic accomplishments, emotional health, and social well-being. Objectives: This study aims to explore the relationship between stress, feelings of isolation, social capital, and locus of control among students at a midwestern U.S. university. Methods: We used an online survey method for data collection, using Qualtrics software. The survey was distributed through the deans of several schools/colleges, yielding 408 responses. Results were analyzed with descriptive statistics and regression analysis. Additionally, the survey included two open-ended questions that were analyzed for common themes. Results: In addition to having higher social capital in general, undergraduate students indicated higher routine contact with their social network and a greater ability to rely on their social network for help than graduate students. Undergraduate students also indicated having a higher internal locus of control than graduate students. Finally, female students indicated higher levels of stress but a higher reliability on their social network than male students. Conclusions: The implications of this study are relevant for stakeholders at universities that are responsible for student care, services, and engagement. We recommend further qualitative study on the context of stress and replicating the survey at other universities and with faculty and staff.

ACSS2024 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

79884 | *Is It Possible? Culturally Responsive Teaching in the Online Classroom*
Heather Dean, California State University Stanislaus, United States

Gloria Ladson-Billings (1995) articulated and defined culturally relevant pedagogy as being comprised of three components: (a) Student Learning - The students' intellectual growth and moral development, but also their ability to problem solve and reason; (b) Cultural Competence - Skills that support students to affirm and appreciate their culture of origin while developing fluency in at least one other culture; (c) Critical Consciousness - The ability to identify, analyze, and solve real-world problems, especially those that result in societal inequalities. Geneva Gay (2010), a professor of education at the University of Washington, defines culturally responsive teaching as "using cultural knowledge, prior experiences, frames of reference, and performance styles of ethnically diverse students to make learning encounters more relevant and effective for them. It teaches to and through the strengths of these students." Essentially, both of these definitions provide directional support for educators in empowering their students. While effective educators intuitively understand that relationships are at the heart of creating a pathway to learning, culturally responsive teaching (CRT) helps to define the necessity of this for underserved populations of students and begins to support teachers in understanding how to penetrate existing barriers in order to propel all students forward. Within this context, culturally responsive teaching needs to continue to be defined for all educators, but also redefined in light of the impact of COVID. Educators need to be given a toolbox to support them in understanding best practices, methods for implementation and time for reflection on their evolving CRT pedagogy.

Environmental and Health Sciences

81351 | *Is There Conservation of Biodiversity Amongst Grassroots Communities of Chobe District in Northern Botswana? If Not, Why, and Why Not Yes?*
Bothepha Mosetlhi, University of Botswana, Botswana

The importance of the input of local communities in conservation of biodiversity and the drive towards sustainability of natural ecosystems cannot be overemphasized. Using a cross-sectional design and triangulation, this study explored the types of, and motives for, conservation behaviors amongst three comparative communities living adjacent the biodiversity well-endowed Chobe National Park in Botswana. The purpose is to draw attention to factors underlying the conservation behaviors, hence establish a point of departure for sustainable solutions to environmentally adverse behaviors and enhancement of the positive ones. A total of 473 household surveys and twelve key informant interviews were conducted through, respectively, systematic random sampling and purposive selection. Both quantitative and qualitative data analysis techniques were used including frequencies, ANOVA, framework analysis and data displays. Findings indicate that conservation behaviors are mainly positive amongst the locals – a state largely precipitated by, among others, the fear of penalties of non-compliance, and reduced focus on environmental resources due to alternative livelihood activities, mainly government employment. On the other hand, determinants of negative behaviors include frustrations emanating from resource deprivation, wildlife damages and poor compensation. For sustainability, this paper concludes that the use of punitive policy measures to motivate conservation should be paralleled by more people-oriented ways or self-motivating factors. Further, there is need to document the role played by households' attainment of incentives like conservation benefits in shaping conservation behaviors since it is at this level where decisions about the use or conservation of the environment are practical for rural communities.

Immigration, Refugees, Race, Nation

77656 | *Effective Immigration Policy and Societal Transformation: The Benefits and Challenges of a Rapidly Growing Multicultural Population in Canada*
Nathaniel Edwards, Yamaguchi National University, Japan

This paper presents the complex historical context and development of immigration policy in Canada and examines the rapid and profound changes and trends in Canadian society which are occurring due to new record levels of immigration. The benefits and challenges of a rapidly growing multicultural population and the evolving relation between immigration and national identity are examined. The continuing transformation of Canadian society through immigration and the impact of immigration on culture, education, business, politics, and international relations are addressed. Immigration policy and outcomes in Canada are compared and contrasted with immigration policies in other countries. The current Canadian immigration policy is highly effective at promoting economic growth and may be an appropriate model for other countries with rapidly ageing workforces and declining populations (Harrap, B., Hawthorne, L., Holland, M., McDonald, J. T., & Scott, A., 2022). As the populations of many countries continue to decline and record numbers of workers enter retirement, the population and workforce in Canada are growing at an accelerating annual rate due to unprecedented levels of immigration. Canadian economic growth, boosted by a steady influx of highly skilled immigrant workers, is currently stronger than that of many other advanced countries. Predictions are made regarding the future direction of immigration policy, diversity, and economic growth in Canada and in other advanced countries based on current and historical data and global trends.

ACSS2024 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

International Relations & Human Rights

81026 | *Multi-year Impact of Health Obstructions on COVID-19 Fatalities in Post-coup Myanmar*
Rachel Set Aung, Columbia University, United States

Myanmar's coup d'état of February 2021 deposed the democratically elected civilian administration with a military dictatorship, destabilizing the region with internal conflict and undue political imprisonments in the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, the sudden overthrow of the government revealed the fatal implications of politicizing public health crises and serves as a prominent modern representation of an unjust seizure of power and bio-weaponization. However, existing literature has relied predominantly on qualitative data to describe the unsettling humanitarian crisis in Myanmar, insufficiently highlighting a fraction of a multifaceted campaign against human rights. To address this large gap in understanding, the current work departs from the qualitative focus of existing work on regions like the Kashmir Valley, Palestine, and Syria, and instead leverages quantitative methodology to draw relationships between socio-political factors, healthcare obstruction (e.g., 'Health Workers Killed', 'Forceful Entry into Health Facility') and multi-year COVID-19 fatalities in Myanmar (2020 - 2023). Multivariate regression analysis results show significant associations between healthcare obstruction, vaccination uptake, testing, new cases, and COVID-19 fatalities, signaling that every additional incident of either healthcare obstruction, new COVID-19 case, or recorded testing incident is related with a staggering increase in COVID-19 fatalities. My findings emphasize the urgent need to address the weaponization of pandemics through political and public health interventions by authoritarian powers. And more, this study highlights yet another large-scale humanitarian crisis in Myanmar and sparks a debate on the fundamental constitution of preventing the effects of disease weaponization and bio-warfare at the national- and international-level.

Linguistics

79648 | *Correlation of Factors Influencing Japanese Proficiency Among Undergraduates at Two Sites in Vietnam*
Hoang-Nam Tran, Tokushima University, Japan Ngoc-Quang Phan, Thai Binh University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Vietnam Tuan-Dat Pham, Thai Binh University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Vietnam Quang-Huy Le, Ho Chi Minh City University of Foreign Languages and Information Technology, Vietnam Thi-Phuong-Thu Nguyen, Ho Chi Minh City University of Foreign Languages and Information Technology, Vietnam

The global popularity of the Japanese language has underscored the challenges associated with attaining proficiency in diverse linguistic contexts. This cross-sectional study, conducted in 2023, involved 142 undergraduate students across two sites in Vietnam. The investigation aimed to elucidate the factors influencing Japanese language skills, with a particular emphasis on perceived proficiency, study motives, demographic variables, academic factors, self-esteem, and family dynamics. Employing correlation analysis, key determinants linked to Japanese language proficiency were identified, including academic major, age, grade, duration of Japanese language study, English proficiency, and local student status. Notably, listening and speaking skills were reported as the least developed among the four language skills, followed by writing and reading. Motives significantly associated with perceived Japanese proficiency encompassed the aspiration to work using Japanese language and the intention to teach Japanese. Furthermore, motives correlated with perceived speaking and listening skills included interest in manga and anime, communication with people, travel experiences, and a fondness for the Japanese language. These findings provide insights into the factors influencing Japanese proficiency among the targeted students. The implications suggest a need for tailored educational approaches to optimize language learning outcomes, particularly regarding the enhancement of speaking and listening skills.

Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology

80071 | *Compliance with WHO Standards in Monitoring and Evaluating the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Philippines and Vietnam*
Le Ha Ninh Bui, Centro Escolar University, Philippines

This article is concerned with the compliance of the Philippines and Vietnam with regard to World Health Organization (WHO) standards in the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the COVID-19 policies. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were used in gathering the data. Methods included a survey conducted among 33 respondents involved in M&E activities in both countries as well as document analysis. The compliance levels in the Philippines is perceived to be moderately high to high. Respondents in Vietnam rated compliance at a very high level. However, the two countries still have gaps in their M&E systems and COVID-19 preventive activities to implement the set of ten standards from the WHO. Notably, frontline workers face challenges in the M&E of COVID-19 implementation. Recommendations are then proposed for the enhancement of the M&E of the COVID-19 policies and compliance with WHO.

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Psychology & Social Psychology

80086 | *Implementing Art Therapy to Reduce Depression in Late Adolescent Women Who Have Experienced Bullying*

Gayatri Aisyah Ardhinindya, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia Monty P. Satiadarma, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia Naomi Soetikno, Tarumanagara University, Indonesia

Depression is the most common mental disorder experienced today. One of the causes of depression is bullying. It is an Interpersonal Aggressive behavior that is usually happened verbally or non-verbally. Bullying generally occurs in the school environment, which harms the victims and can grow into symptoms of depression over time. Therefore, it is necessary to treat symptoms of depression for victims of bullying, which in this study were women aged 19-20 years (late adolescents). Late adolescence is the transitional age from adolescence to adulthood. It is usually faced with many changes in oneself physically, cognitively, and emotionally. These changes have more of an impact on women as things go hormonally, so they feel discomfort due to changes in puberty under the circumstances of emotional turmoil. There are kinds of therapies we can use to reduce symptoms of depression, but art therapy is the easiest and the most fun to apply to women who are depressed due to the experience of bullying in their late teens. The method used in this study is a quasi-experimental design with one group pretest-posttest. The measuring instrument used in this research is the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II) questionnaire. After processing and analyzing the data, the mean pre-test was 6.43, whereas the mean post-test was 0.62. It indicates a decrease in all score points with a mean difference of 5.81. The results showed that all participants experienced a significant reduction in depressive symptoms after undergoing a series of Ganim art therapy sessions. Changes in the color, shape, line, and texture of the painting of the participants are the benchmark of depression reduction.

80590 | *Investigating the Impact of User-Friendly Video Guides on Emotional States During Hospital Navigation*

Ponnapa Musikapun, Naresuan University, Thailand Nichakorn Noipan, Naresuan University, Thailand Atcharapon Kankian, Naresuan University, Thailand Manita Wongkaew, Naresuan University, Thailand Rattanawadee Yayong, Naresuan University, Thailand Witchayaphorn Khamsing, Naresuan University, Thailand

Feeling lost in a hospital is common, especially for first-timers. Confusing layouts, countless departments, and sheer size can lead to wasted time, missed appointments, and stress. Our research seeks to ease this experience by developing a user-friendly video guide that helps patients navigate effortlessly. Designed with User Experience (UX) and User Interface (UI) principles in mind, the video offers an intuitive and informative journey. To gauge its effectiveness, we compared fifty participants' willingness to use our video guide against traditional 2D maps. The results will illuminate whether the video approach provides a more efficient and positive experience. Additionally, we developed an algorithm to analyze emotional responses during their exploration with both methods. Interestingly, participants using the video guide displayed more positive emotions overall. We focused on emotions like interest, boredom, anxiety, calm, happiness, sadness, disappointment, trustworthiness, and neutrality. Notably, a strong correlation emerged between interest and positive emotions like calm, happiness, and trust. Finally, we analyzed significant emotional differences between the video and map groups. The emotions of calm, happiness, and trust showed statistically significant differences, suggesting the video guide has a positive impact on emotional well-being during navigation.

Social Work

77661 | *How Adoption Disclosure Impact on Identity and Family Relationship*

Tsung Chieh Ma, Soochow University, Taiwan I-Ling Chen, Children Welfare League Foundation, Taiwan

Adoption disclosure are encouraged by the Taiwanese government. However, many adoptive parents are still hesitant to do so, as they are afraid it may harm the parent-child relationship. This qualitative examined the adoption disclosure experience of adoptees. The aims of this study are to understand the adoptees' experience of adoption disclosure, their feelings after learning disclosure, and the impact of on the parent-child relationship and their adoption identity. The thematic analysis was used to create higher order themes and sub-themes, and the higher order themes of this research are : timing of disclosure, adoptees' reaction, parent-child relationship, adoption identity and suggestion to adoption agency. A total 40 interview invitations were extended, 6 participants accepted. Among the other 34, 18 were unreachable, 7 had not yet disclosure, and 9 refused. Findings are centered around the experience of disclosure, the process of disclosure and finally the impact of disclosure on identity and parent-child relationship. All 6 participants were disclosure around preschool and school age, who perceive disclosure as an on going process rather than a single event. They prefer early disclosure and wish to understand the reason for their adoption. One participant was experience delayed disclosure and discovered it accidentally, thus impeded her pursuit of adoption identity. Regardless of early or delayed disclosure, all participants believed that as long as the foundation of parent-child relationship is sufficiently stable, disclosure will not affect the relationship.

79647 | *Resilience in the Shadow of Shame: A Qualitative Analysis of Children with Incarcerated Parents in South Korea*

Jisun Lee, Ewha Womans University, South Korea Jung Hee Lee, Fort Hays State University, United States Ryeona Choi, Ewha Womans University, South Korea Gimyeong Han, Korea's Disabled People's Development Institute, South Korea

This study explored the resilience of children with incarcerated parents in South Korea, a context where parental incarceration is highly stigmatized and under-researched. We conducted semi-structured interviews with 14 adolescents who had experienced parental incarceration, and analyzed their narratives using thematic analysis. We identified four main themes of resilience: coping strategies, social support, positive making sense for personal growth and future orientation. We will discuss how they were influenced by the cultural and institutional factors in South Korea, as well as by their individual and family characteristics. We will also suggest some implications for policy change and social work practice to better support this vulnerable population.

ACSS2024 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Sociology

77988 | *Beyond the Ordinary: Toward a Sociology of the Everyday in Brunei Darussalam*
Paul Carnegie, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei

This paper outlines a sociology of the everyday approach and its utility for developing from the ground level up our understanding of the ways in which people and communities in contemporary Brunei Darussalam perceive, interpret and negotiate their day-to-day lives and identities. Drawing on several distinct qualitative case studies on aspects of contemporary everyday life from a range of sites across Brunei spanning about the last 10 years, it considers the new angles of vision and scale that such an approach may offer compared to more mainstream inquiry. The paper further details findings on how major concerns of sociology play out in the very episodes of everyday life and seeks to stimulate reflection on the ways in which we approach the social science study of contemporary Brunei.

79499 | *The Sociology of Nursing the 'Troubles'*
Megan Kelly, Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom

In the aftermath of the Northern Ireland conflict, nurses emerged as crucial societal pillars, alleviating its repercussions. The COVID-19 pandemic added challenges to recognizing their invaluable contributions. This paper delves into the intricate relationship between nursing and sociology, emphasizing the vital role of nurses amidst the conflict's turbulence. Employing oral history, the study explores the emotional costs borne by acute nurses, often overlooked in societal narratives. Qualitative interviews in Belfast's principal hospitals uncover emotional labour nuances, shedding light on the interplay between nursing practices and sociological dynamics, including the impact of occupational culture. The research aims to unveil the complexities of nursing within a conflict zone, offering insights into emotional tolls from both nursing and sociological perspectives. By amplifying nurses' narratives, the study contributes to a more comprehensive understanding and fosters inclusivity in UK nursing education, recognizing the inherent sociological dimensions of their crucial role.

80496 | *The Edtech Technologies and Their Impact on the School Performance in Romania*
Iulia Mihaela Gheorghe, West University Timisoara, Romania

The use of technology and social networks have opened up new possibilities for learning. The data provided by datareportal.com, in 2023 shows that there were 17.82 million internet users in Romania. Also the median mobile internet connection speed in Romania increased by 21.8 % in the twelve months to the start of 2023. Covid-19 and the educational technological development has impacted the Romanian educational sector. One of the educational technologies (Edtech) used is Edu.ro, an educational platform that offers a wide range of online courses and tools for students, teachers, and parents. ScoalaOnline.ro, an online learning platform, offers interactive courses and tutorials from kindergarten to high school. As part of my PhD research paper the qualitative interviews and questionnaires can provide detailed information regarding digital native students' interaction with technology on a daily basis, it can provide understanding of various factors that influence digital native students' school performance, their study habits, time management skills, motivation levels, access to resources and support. One of the most significant challenges is the digital divide. Rural areas, in particular, lack infrastructure and resources necessary for effective Edtech implementation. I recommend a continuous exploration and data research in schools so that we can observe and track the long-term impact of Edtech companies on Romanian schools and on other countries.

81150 | *Autodidactic City: Skopje's Socio-Urban Palimpsest in the Early Twentieth-Century*
Ivan Mirkovski, University American College Skopje, Macedonia

The built environment profoundly reflects and influences the processes of human society, serving as a mirror to the sociological dynamics and discourses that shape urban life. Exploring 'social morphology'—the study of how societal structures are embodied in urban forms—this research reveals the dynamic interplay between physical spaces and societal norms. It highlights how cities do not simply evolve; they transgress, reflecting complex interactions with their environment through various anthropological and geographical stages, and leaving indelible traces on the social fabric. Skopje, an eclectic amalgam of twentieth-century socio-urban ideologies, stands as a compelling case study. The transformative period following the 1963 Earthquake, notably shaped by Kenzo Tange's metabolist reconstruction, provides a unique perspective on the manifestations of social morphology within existing urban spaces. The analytical framework, rooted in the convergence of interdisciplinary methodologies from urban sociology, architectural theory, and historical context analysis, delves into how urban planning and societal shifts interact. Skopje's distinctive journey of reconstruction and evolution in the face of socio-political turmoil in the 20th century epitomizes the 'Autodidactic City.' It is a city that learns, adapts, and reshapes its urban and sociological landscapes in response to an archipelago of urban planning paradigms. This research underscores Skopje's role as a repository of urban planning theories from modernism and metabolism to socialist and neoliberal strategies. In this analytical context, Skopje not only emerges as a city marked by resilience and adaptability but also as a vibrant urban planning think-tank.

ACSS2024 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Teaching and Learning

81239 | *Human Resource Management as it Relates to Teachers' Global Competitiveness*
Jonaidah Hadji Said, Mindanao State University, Philippines

This paper examines the impact of human resource management on teachers' global competitiveness. It explores demographics; practices of the principals in terms of recruitment and selection, performance appraisal, remuneration, training and development, and employee safety and health; skills of teachers in terms of 21st century learning skills, 21st century innovation skills, 21st century life and career skills, and 21st century information, media, and technology skills ; and, the challenges faced such socio-cultural factors, technology factors, economic factors, and political factors in achieving this competitiveness. The study found that both teachers and school principals possess the necessary qualities for their roles, with principals practicing human resource management and teachers being enthusiastic about implementing 21st-century skills for global competitiveness. However, there were some issues related to socio-economic, technological, economic, and political factors. There was a significant relationship between the human resource management practices of school principals and the 21st-century global competitiveness of teachers. Recommendations include establishing a foundation for career goals, reinforcing duties and responsibilities, ensuring proper placement, implementing monthly seminars and training programs, attending international seminars, providing proper compensation and reward, and providing welfare training and recreational programs. Teachers should prepare for the rapid progress of innovation and media-driven environments, design and implement programs to develop and improve their skills, and evaluate and improve education curriculums every five years to meet societal changes and demands. Principals must be prepared to combat external factors in education and focus their attention and commitment to achieving global competitiveness.

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The 15th Asian Conference on the Social Sciences (ACSS2024)

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June 13-17, 2024

The 3rd Paris Conference on Education (PCE2024)
The 3rd Paris Conference on Arts & Humanities (PCAH2024)

London

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The 12th European Conference on Education (ECE2024)
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The 12th European Conference on Arts & Humanities (ECAH2024)
The 4th European Conference on Aging & Gerontology (EGen2024)

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October 15-19, 2024

The 15th Asian Conference on Media, Communication & Film (MediAsia2024)
The 5th Kyoto Conference on Arts, Media & Culture (KAMC2024)

Incheon

October 28-November 01, 2024

The Korean Conference on Education (KCE2024)
The Korean Conference on Arts & Humanities (KCAH2024)

Barcelona

November 12-16, 2024

The 5th Barcelona Conference on Education (BCE2024)
The 5th Barcelona Conference on Arts, Media & Culture (BAMC2024)

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November 26-29, 2024

The 16th Asian Conference on Education (ACE2024)

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The 10th IAFOR International Conference on Education in Hawaii (IICE2025)
The 5th IAFOR International Conference on Arts & Humanities in Hawaii (IICAH2025)

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February 21-25, 2025

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March 25-29, 2025

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