



CONFERENCE PROGRAMME & ABSTRACT BOOK

The 16th Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities (ACAH2025)

The 15th Asian Conference on Cultural Studies (ACCS2025)

The 16th Asian Conference on the Social Sciences (ACSS2025)

May 11-May 16, 2025 | Tokyo, Japan, and Online

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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Professor Sela V. Panapasa, University of Michigan, United States

Letter of Welcome



Welcome to Tokyo, and welcome to IAFOR!

IAFOR's May Conference Series is held in the late spring in Tokyo, and brings together conferences in the Arts and Humanities (ACAH2025), Social Sciences (ACSS2025) and Cultural Studies (ACCS2025), and including 570 delegates from more than 50 countries!

The International Academic Forum's events are a celebration of the international, intercultural and interdisciplinary, and made possible by the great diversity of attendance from around the world. They are unique comparative and contrastive intellectual spaces for exchange and engagement, and allow us to learn from each other in an environment of scholarly collaboration and conviviality.

I would like to thank the conference organizing committee for curating the plenary programme, and the plenary speakers for addressing many of the zeitgeist issues of our time from their own unique perspectives. I would like to thank the review committee for their work, and those who have submitted their work for presentation over the course of the academic conference, which is both rich and packed! I urge your active participation throughout the conference, so as to take advantage of this opportunity for meeting and exchange.

I look forward to seeing familiar faces, and to making new faces familiar, and to meeting you all.

Warmest regards in the expectation of a great event!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Joseph L. Haldane", with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

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 enriching personal and professional environment for academics and scholars of all ages and backgrounds to exchange and contribute to interdisciplinary and intercultural dialogue that informs and is informed by their own cultural and disciplinary background and experiences. We are able to do this thanks to our extraordinary network of individuals and institutions around the world who support our work and help shape our events globally. We particularly emphasise the nurturing and support for emerging academics from an array of different backgrounds, and aim to provide opportunities for them to seek advice, support and guidance, as well as offering mid-career and more established academics opportunities to forge working relationships beyond their traditional disciplinary ambitions.

In our current world where division and strife are often reinforced and played out 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 through dialogue. We believe that mature human interaction and academic and cultural exchange are essential to offering positive versions of the future, where cooperation happens between individuals and institutions who share a commitment to listen, to reach out and bridge divides, and to contribute to good global citizenship, and to making the world a better place.

By becoming a member of IAFOR, you will become part of an extraordinary network and a stakeholder in shaping the IAFOR mission and 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:

iafor.org/membership

ACAH/ACCS/ACSS2025

Key Statistics

Date of Creation: April 16, 2025

570 DELEGATES
FROM 51 COUNTRIES



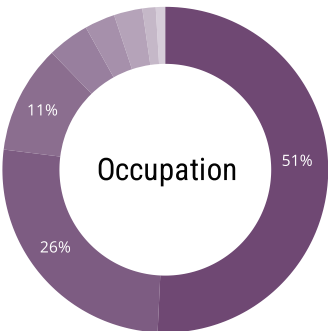
400
Onsite
Presentations



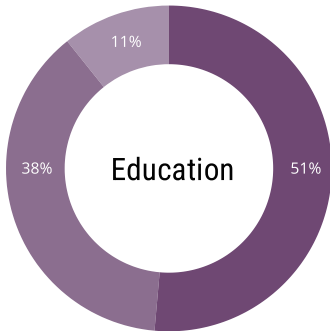
131
Online
Presentations



361
Institutions and
Organisations



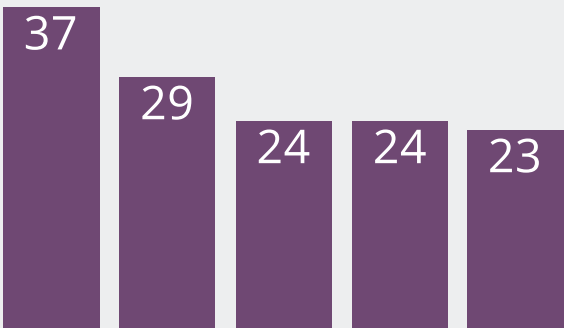
51% University Faculty
26% Doctoral Student
11% Postgraduate Student
4% Other
3% Public Sector/Practitioner
3% Postdoctoral Fellow/Instructor
1% Independent Scholar
1% Private Sector



51% Doctoral Degree
38% Masters Degree
11% Bachelors Degree

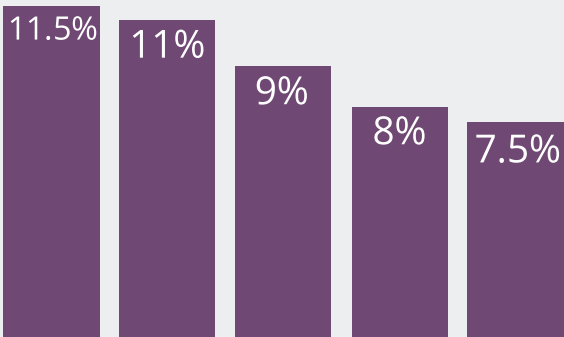
Top Streams

1. Cultural Studies Politics (37)
2. Public Policy, Law & Criminology (29)
3. Literature/Literary Studies (24)
4. Teaching and Learning (24)
5. Education and Social Welfare (23)



Top Countries by Delegate Attendance

1. Taiwan (11.5%)
2. Indonesia (11%)
3. Hong Kong (9%)
4. China (8%)
5. Thailand (7.5%)

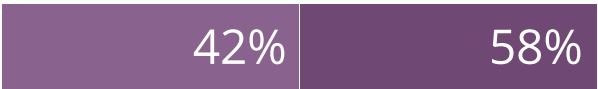


531
Total
Presentations



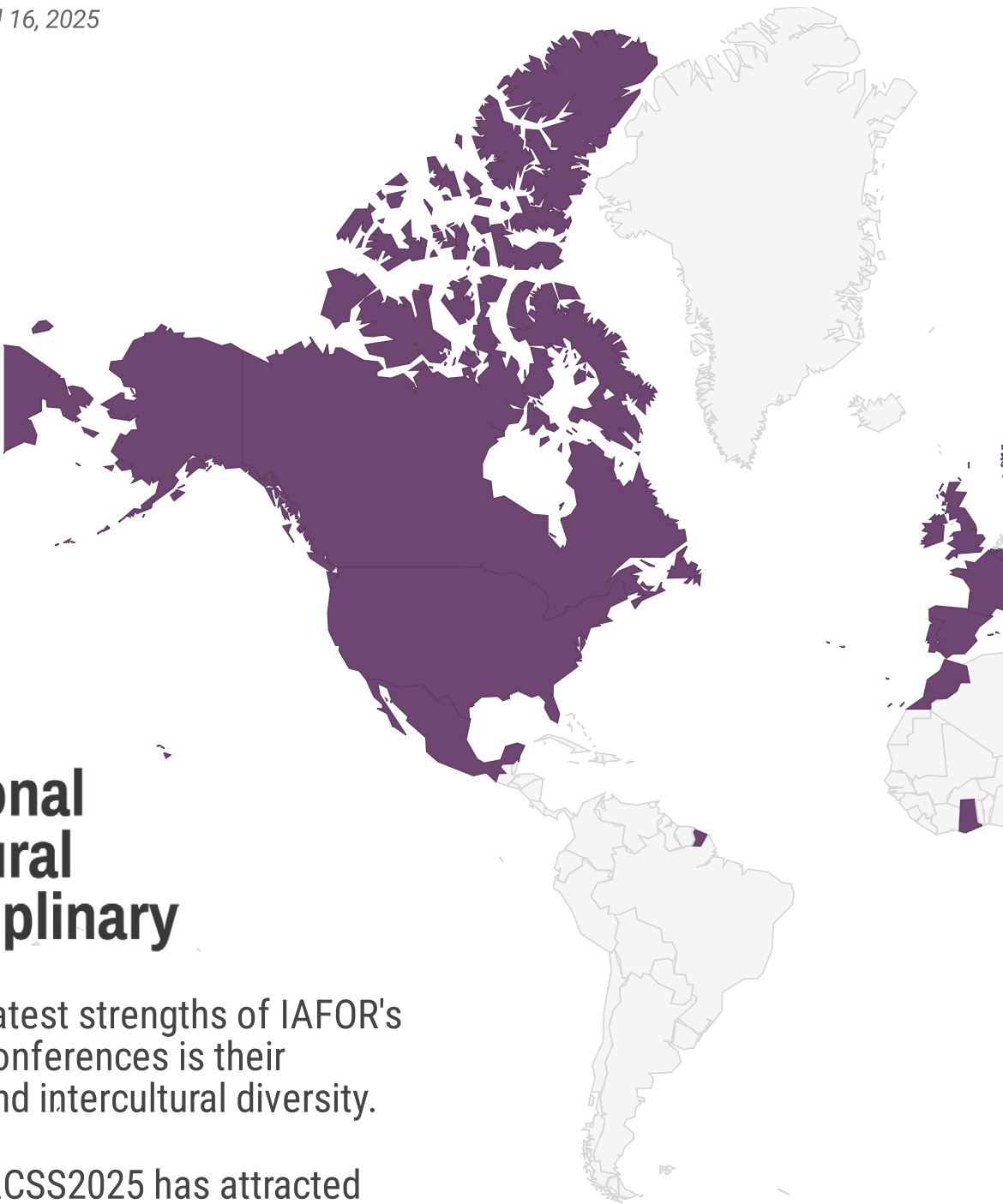
233
Hours of
Content

Multiple Authored vs. Single Authored Submissions



Inspiring Global Collaborations

Date of Creation: April 16, 2025

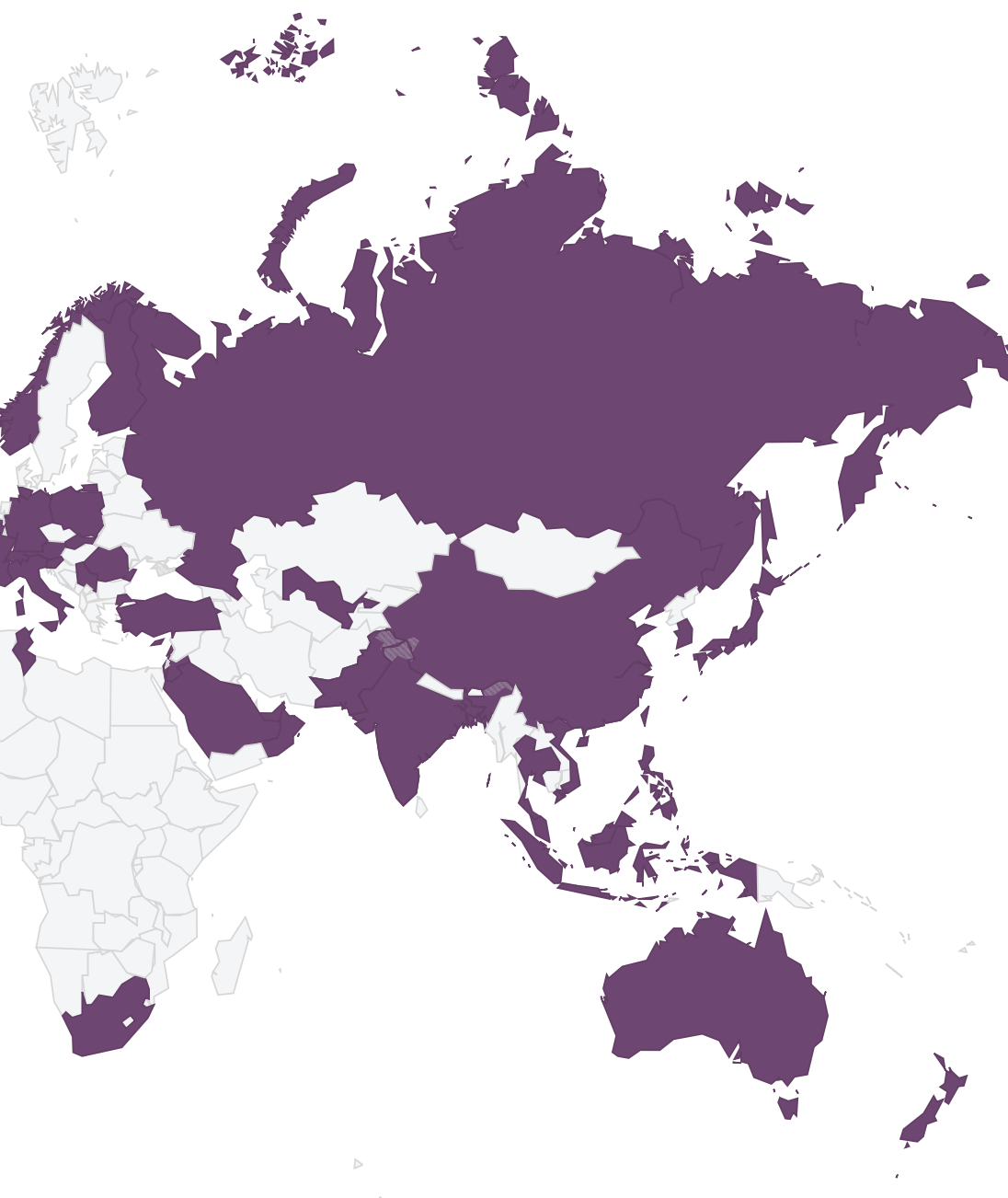


international intercultural interdisciplinary

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

ACAH/ACCS/ACSS2025 has attracted 570 delegates from 51 countries

Taiwan	66	Malaysia	15	Switzerland	5
Indonesia	63	Canada	11	Finland	4
Hong Kong	54	Singapore	10	Russia	4
China	46	South Korea	8	Israel	3
Thailand	43	Australia	7	Pakistan	3
United States	37	Oman	7	Spain	3
Philippines	35	South Africa	7	United Arab Emirates	3
Japan	34	New Zealand	6	Uzbekistan	3
India	28	Poland	6	Vietnam	3
United Kingdom	22	Saudi Arabia	5	Bangladesh	2



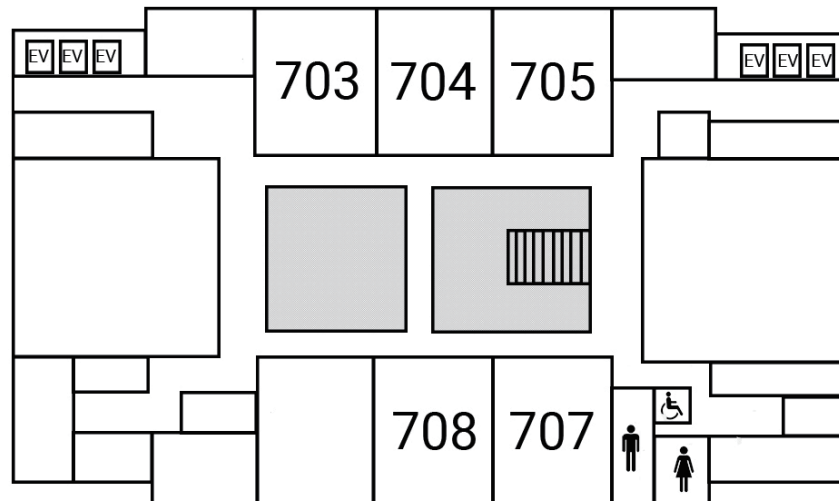
Cyprus	2	Ghana	1	Tunisia	1
Germany	2	Ireland	1		
Italy	2	Jordan	1		
Portugal	2	Lebanon	1		
Slovakia	2	Mexico	1		
Turkey	2	Morocco	1		
Austria	1	Norway	1	Total Attendees	570
Belgium	1	Romania	1	Total Onsite Presentations	400
Brunei	1	Serbia	1	Total Online Presentations	131
France	1	Slovenia	1	Total Countries	51

Conference Venue: Sunday, May 11 to Thursday, May 15

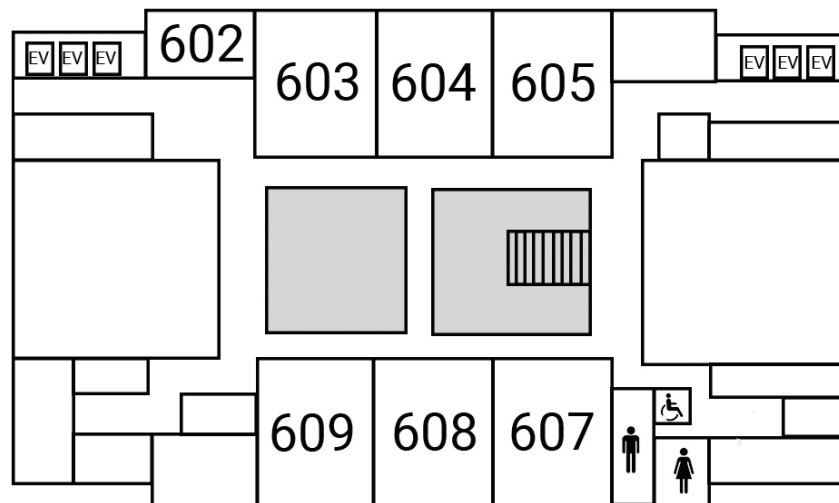
Toshi Center Hotel

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

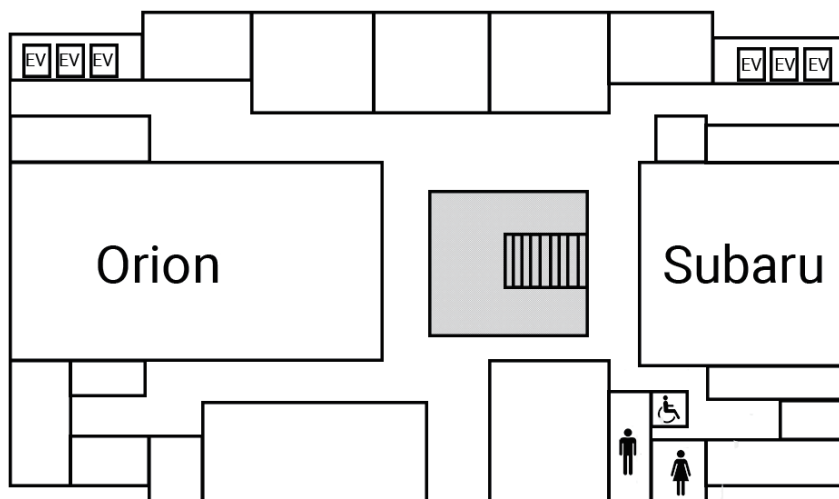
7F



6F



5F

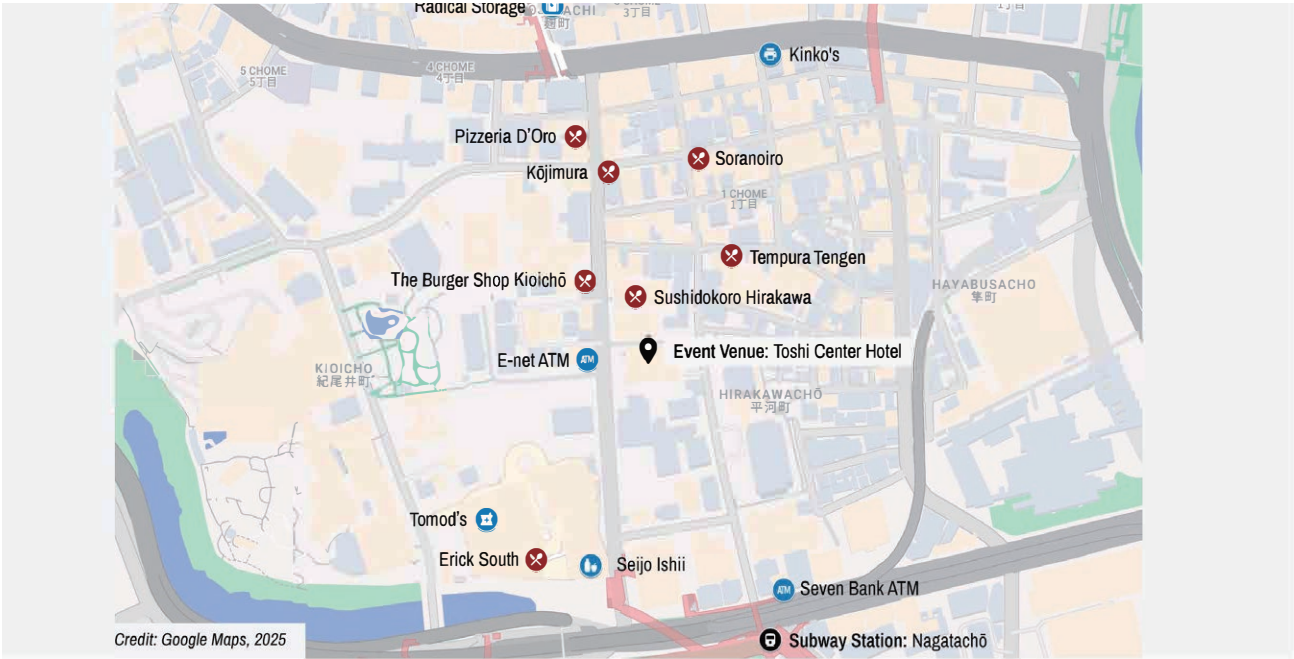


Conference Venue: Sunday, May 11 to Thursday, May 15

Toshi Center Hotel

Suggested Lunch Options and Local Amenities

Please note that lunch is not provided.
This map offers suggestions on where you can eat around the Toshi Center Hotel as well as the location of local amenities.



Restaurants & Cafes



Pizzeria D'Oro
Type: Italian Restaurant
Walking Distance: 4 minutes



Kōjimura
Type: Japanese Restaurant
Walking Distance: 4 minutes



Soranoiro
Type: Japanese Ramen
Walking Distance: 5 minutes



The Burger Shop Kioichō
Type: Hamburger Restaurant
Walking Distance: 2 minutes



Sushidokoro Hirakawa
Type: Sushi Restaurant
Walking Distance: 2 minutes



Tempura Tengen
Type: Tempura Restaurant
Walking Distance: 4 minutes



Erick South
Type: Indian Restaurant
Walking Distance: 5 minutes

Amenities



Radical Storage
Type: Luggage Storage Facility
Walking Distance: 7 minutes



Kinko's
Type: Printing Service
Walking Distance: 8 minutes



E-net ATM
Type: ATM
Walking Distance: 1 minute



Seven Bank ATM
Type: ATM
Walking Distance: 6 minutes



Tomod's
Type: Drug Store
Walking Distance: 7 minutes



Seijo Ishii
Type: Supermarket
Walking Distance: 4 minutes

Scan the QR code to explore even more restaurant and amenities options, including Google Maps directions



An aerial photograph of Barcelona, Spain, showing the dense urban landscape with red-tiled roofs. The Sagrada Família is the central focus, with its intricate Gothic Revival architecture and several tall spires under construction, supported by yellow cranes. The surrounding city is a mix of historic and modern buildings, with a large green park visible to the right of the cathedral.

“One of the most hideous buildings in the world”

GEORGE ORWELL

The 6th Barcelona Conference on Education (BCE2025)

The 6th Barcelona Conference on Arts, Media & Culture (BAMC2025)

September 30-October 4, 2025 | Held in Barcelona, Spain, and Online

Abstract Submission Deadline: July 4, 2025

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take you next?

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information about our upcoming events

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May 11 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Sunday at a Glance

Conference Venue: Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo

14:00-14:40 Conference Check-in | Foyer (7F)

14:40-15:25 **Pre-Conference Information Session | Room 701 (7F)**
Melina Neophytou, IAFOR, Japan
Matthew Chima, IAFOR, Japan

This session provides an overview of what to expect at the conference, including guidance on preparing your presentation, publishing opportunities, and ways to engage with IAFOR. You will receive practical tips on setting up your presentation, understanding your role at the conference, including how to attract a larger audience to your session. We will also outline the publishing opportunities available, including how to submit your work to be published in the Conference Proceedings or IAFOR Journals. This session also offers a chance to explore the opportunities for deeper engagement, whether through networking with fellow delegates or getting involved more with IAFOR. Join us, and get ready to present, publish, and participate.

15:30-16:30 **Pre-Conference Cultural Event | Room 701 (7F)**
Kimono Dressing Demonstration
This is a free event open to all registered delegates. Delegates are invited to a special session focusing on the art of kimono dressing, featuring live demonstrations by kimono instructor Satoko Yamada.

18:00-20:00 **Welcome Reception | The Public Red Akasaka**
This is a free event open to all registered delegates



May 12 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Monday at a Glance

Conference Venue: Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo

- 09:00-10:00 Conference Check-in & Coffee | Subaru Room (5F)
- 10:00-10:35 Welcome Address & Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners | Orion Hall (5F) & Online
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan
- 10:35-11:05 Keynote Presentation | Orion Hall (5F) & Online**
Swimming Together: World-Making with Everyday Practices
Rebecca Olive, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University, Australia
- 11:05-11:20 Q&A
- 11:30-12:30 Panel Presentation | Orion Hall (5F) & Online**
Peace Education in Times of Conflict
Jun Arima, University of Tokyo, Japan
Kiichi Fujiwara, Juntendo University, Japan
Marie-Carine Lall, University College London, United Kingdom & Keio University, Japan
Umberto Ansaldo, VinUniversity, Vietnam (Moderator)
- 12:30-12:40 Conference Photograph
- 12:40-14:00 Extended Break
- 14:00-15:00 Featured Interview | Orion Hall (5F) & Online**
Harnessing Technology and Artificial Intelligence for Displaced Population Empowerment
Fan Li, Stanford Social Innovation Review, Japan
Suzan Hussein, Waseda University, Japan



May 12 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Monday at a Glance

Conference Venue: Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo

15:05-15:30 Keynote Presentation | Orion Hall (5F) & Online

Turning the Faucet to Full: Expanding the Use of Bormann's Symbolic Convergence Theory (SCT) in Asian Humanities, Social Science, and Cultural Studies Research
Thomas G. Endres, University of Northern Colorado, United States

15:30-15:45 Q&A

15:45-16:30 Extended Coffee Break | Subaru Room (5F)

16:30-17:30 Conference Poster Session | Orion Hall (5F)

19:00-21:00 Conference Dinner | Shunju Tameikesanno

This is an optional ticketed event



May 13 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Tuesday at a Glance

Conference Venue: Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo

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

09:45-10:45 The Forum | Orion Hall (5F) & Online
Global Citizenship: Cultivating a Culture of Peace
Umberto Ansaldo, VinUniversity, Vietnam (Respondent)
Apipol Sae-Tung, IAFOR, Japan (Moderator)

10:45-11:15 Coffee Break

11:15-12:15 Haiku Workshop | Orion Hall (5F)
What is Haiku?
Emiko Miyashita, Haiku International Association, Japan
Kyoko Uchimura, Haiku International Association, Japan

12:15-13:45 Extended Break

13:45-15:25 Onsite Parallel Session 1
Room 603 (6F): ACCS | Third-Party Reproduction in Asia: The Case of Egg Donation in Japan (Symposium)
Room 604 (6F): ACSS | Social Welfare and Restorative Practices (Workshops)
Room 608 (6F): ACSS | People-Centric AI

15:25-15:40 Coffee Break

15:40-17:20 Onsite Parallel Session 2
Room 603 (6F): ACAH | Micro-Governance and Politics: East Asian Experience of Politics in Daily Life (Panel)
Room 604 (6F): ACSS | Arts Theory and Linguistics (Workshops)
Room 608 (6F): ACSS | Navigating Gen Z in the Workforce



May 14 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Wednesday at a Glance

Conference Venue: Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo

09:00-09:30 Conference Check-in | Foyer (6F)

09:30-11:10 Onsite Parallel Session 1

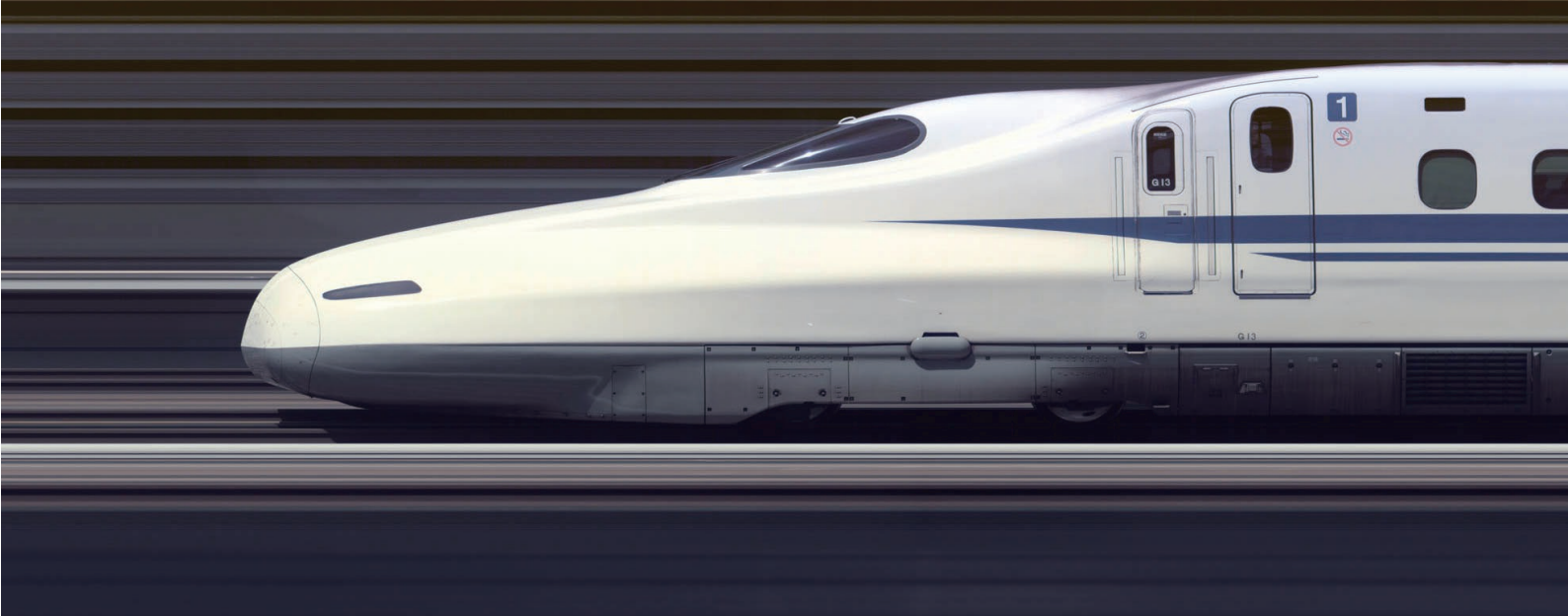
Room 603 (6F): ACSS | Investigating Criminal Offenders' Mental Healthcare
Room 604 (6F): ACSS | Technology and Human Care for Psychological Well-being
Room 605 (6F): ACSS | Approaches to Digital Literacy
Room 607 (6F): ACAH | Curriculum Development
Room 608 (6F): ACAH | Digital Media and Human Emotions
Room 703 (7F): ACSS | Microaggressions and Marginality
Room 704 (7F): ACAH | Language Learning and Teaching
Room 705 (7F): ACCS | Gender Studies/Feminist Theory
Room 707 (7F): ACSS | Comparative Perspectives on Race and Human Rights
Room 708 (7F): ACSS | Urban Spaces in Comparative Urban Studies

11:10-11:25 Coffee Break

11:25-13:05 Onsite Parallel Session 2

Room 603 (6F): ACSS | Investigating Crimes Involving Children
Room 604 (6F): ACSS | Psychological Inclusivity and Well-being in Young Adults
Room 605 (6F): ACSS | Technology and Education for Environmental Sustainability
Room 607 (6F): ACAH | Approaches to Curriculum Design
Room 608 (6F): ACAH | Fantasy in Digital Media
Room 703 (7F): ACSS | Food Security and Sustainable Environment
Room 704 (7F): ACCS | Literature, Language and Culture
Room 705 (7F): ACCS | Queer and Feminist Theory
Room 707 (7F): ACSS | Education and Contemporary Development Issues
Room 708 (7F): ACCS | Architecture and Urban Studies/Design

13:05-13:20 Break



May 14 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Wednesday at a Glance

Conference Venue: Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo

13:20-15:00 Onsite Parallel Session 3

Room 603 (6F): ACCS | Investigating Urban Crimes
Room 604 (6F): ACSS | Students' Academic Performance and Well-being
Room 605 (6F): ACSS | AI in Education Management
Room 607 (6F): ACAH | Academic Writing in Multilingual Classrooms
Room 608 (6F): ACSS | Online Media and Digital Information
Room 703 (7F): ACAH | Literature in Chinese Context
Room 704 (7F): ACCS | Education and Language
Room 705 (7F): ACCS | Culture and Gender
Room 707 (7F): ACSS | Linguistics
Room 708 (7F): ACAH | Art Movements in Contemporary Context

15:00-15:15 Coffee Break

15:15-16:55 Onsite Parallel Session 4

Room 603 (6F): ACAH | Comparative Studies on Law and Legality
Room 604 (6F): ACSS | The Future of Workforce and Entrepreneurship
Room 605 (6F): ACSS | AI in Education Services
Room 607 (6F): ACAH | Practices for Improving Learning Experiences and Outcomes
Room 608 (6F): ACCS | Idol, Influencer and Internet Culture
Room 703 (7F): ACCS | Interdisciplinary Environmental Studies
Room 704 (7F): ACCS | Education/Pedagogy
Room 705 (7F): ACCS | Race, Differences and Identity
Room 707 (7F): ACSS | Quantitative Research Models
Room 708 (7F): ACAH | Arts and Literature in Modern Society

16:55-17:10 Coffee Break

(continued on page 19)



May 14 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Wednesday at a Glance

Conference Venue: Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo

17:10-18:50 Onsite Parallel Session 5

Room 603 (6F): ACSS | Investigating Crimes and Criminal Proceedings

Room 604 (6F): ACCS | Culture, Media and Technology

Room 605 (6F): ACSS | Economics and Management

Room 607 (6F): ACCS | Education, Youth and Society

Room 608 (6F): ACSS | Social Media Effects

Room 703 (7F): ACSS | Healthcare and Social Assistance

Room 704 (7F): ACAH | Literature/Literary Studies

Room 705 (7F): ACSS | Family and Gender

Room 707 (7F): ACAH | Archival Research

Room 708 (7F): ACSS | Digital Marketing and Consumption Behaviour



May 15 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Thursday at a Glance

Conference Venue: Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo

08:30-09:00 Conference Check-in | Foyer (6F)

09:00-10:40 Onsite Parallel Session 1

Room 603 (6F): ACSS | Regimes and History of Politics

Room 604 (6F): ACAH | Religions and Values in Literature

Room 605 (6F): ACAH | DEI in Employment Sectors

Room 607 (6F): ACAH | Visual Arts Education and Practices

Room 608 (6F): ACSS | Cultural and Social Integration

Room 703 (7F): ACAH | Identity Representation in Arts and Films

Room 704 (7F): ACSS | Teachers' Professional Development

Room 705 (7F): ACCS | Media Studies

Room 707 (7F): ACCS | Public Safety and Culture

Room 708 (7F): ACSS | Creative Approaches to Local and Sustainable Tourism

10:40-10:55 Coffee Break

10:55-12:35 Onsite Parallel Session 2

Room 603 (6F): ACSS | Investigating Illegal Practices

Room 604 (6F): ACCS | Interdisciplinary Studies on Ancient Culture

Room 605 (6F): ACAH | Migration and Integration in Context

Room 607 (6F): ACCS | Social and Political Agendas in the Arts

Room 608 (6F): ACSS | Multiculturalism

Room 703 (7F): ACAH | Marginality in Literature

Room 704 (7F): ACSS | Teachers' Professional Development and Leadership

Room 705 (7F): ACCS | Visual Culture

Room 707 (7F): ACCS | Politics and Culture

Room 708 (7F): ACSS | Tourist Behaviour and Tourism Promotion

12:35-12:50 Break



May 15 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Thursday at a Glance

Conference Venue: Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo

12:50-14:30 Onsite Parallel Session 3

Room 603 (6F): ACAH | International Affairs

Room 604 (6F): ACCS | Spiritual Cultural Heritage and Education

Room 605 (6F): ACAH | Awareness and Preparedness in Environmental Issues

Room 607 (6F): ACAH | Language, Linguistics

Room 608 (6F): ACCS | Cultural Studies

Room 703 (7F): ACAH | Identity and Cultural Representation in Media

Room 704 (7F): ACAH | Teaching and Learning

Room 705 (7F): ACCS | Art and Technology

Room 707 (7F): ACCS | Indigenous Studies, History and Culture

Room 708 (7F): ACSS | Public Administration and Governance

14:30-14:45 Coffee Break

14:45-16:25 Onsite Parallel Session 4

Room 603 (6F): ACSS | International Politics and Cooperation

Room 604 (6F): ACAH | Religions in Everyday Life

Room 605 (6F): ACAH | The Academic Profession

Room 607 (6F): ACAH | Identity Representation Through Language and Symbols

Room 608 (6F): ACSS | Cultural Heritage in Context

Room 703 (7F): ACAH | Identities in Literature

Room 704 (7F): ACAH | Approaches to Education Management

Room 705 (7F): ACCS | Media Studies

Room 707 (7F): ACCS | Cultural Studies

Room 708 (7F): ACSS | Political Sociology and Approaches to Public Management

16:30-16:45 Onsite Closing Session | Room 608 (6F)

Where tradition and innovation inspire

IAFOR Kyoto Conference Series

November 04-08, 2025 | Held at the Kyoto Research Park, Kyoto, Japan, and Online

The 16th Asian Conference on Media, Communication & Film (MediAsia2025)

The 6th Kyoto Conference on Arts, Media & Culture (KAMC2025)

Abstract Submission Deadline: August 01, 2025



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take you next?

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May 16 | All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9) Friday at a Glance

Conference Venue: Online via Zoom

09:55-10:00 Message from IAFOR

10:00-11:40 Online Parallel Session 1

Live-Stream Room 1: ACSS | Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Gender

Live-Stream Room 2: ACAH | Cultural Studies and Religion

Live-Stream Room 3: ACAH | Societal Representation in Arts and Literature

Live-Stream Room 4: ACAH | AI as Tools and Agents

Live-Stream Room 5: ACSS | Public Services and Governance

11:40-11:50 Short Break

11:50-13:05 Online Parallel Session 2

Live-Stream Room 1: ACSS | Psychology and Counselling

Live-Stream Room 2: ACAH | History and Literature Studies

Live-Stream Room 3: ACAH | Approaches to Arts Teaching

Live-Stream Room 4: ACCS | Media Studies

Live-Stream Room 5: ACSS | Inclusivity in Context

13:05-13:15 Short Break

13:15-14:30 Online Parallel Session 3

Live-Stream Room 1: ACCS | Cultural Studies

Live-Stream Room 2: ACAH | Language Education

Live-Stream Room 3: ACCS | Visual Culture

Live-Stream Room 4: ACCS | Media and Design

Live-Stream Room 5: ACSS | Online Media and Journalism

14:30-14:40 Short Break

14:40-16:20 Online Parallel Session 4

Live-Stream Room 1: ACCS | Cultural Studies

Live-Stream Room 2: ACAH | Comparative Arts Practices and Education

Live-Stream Room 3: ACSS | Education/Pedagogy

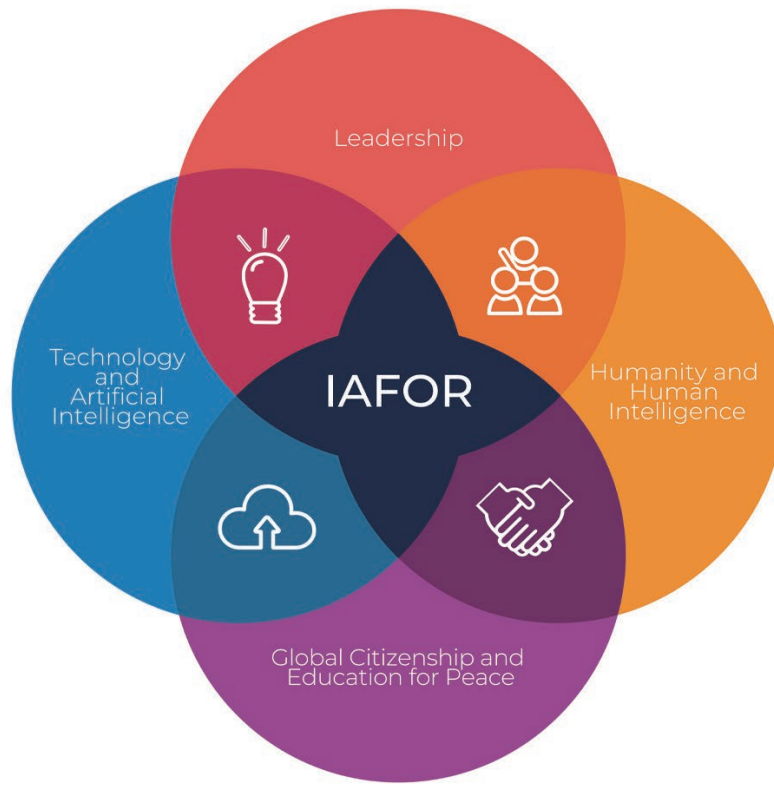
Live-Stream Room 4: ACSS | Social Issues

Live-Stream Room 5: ACSS | Contemporary Development Issues

16:20-16:25 Closing Message from IAFOR

Introducing IAFOR's Conference Themes for 2025-2029

International | Intercultural | Interdisciplinary



IAFOR's conference programme provides an essential comparative and contrastive space for people to engage in multidisciplinary research across borders of nation, culture, discipline, and professions. We encourage mixed approaches and methodologies, combining theory and practice between and across the disciplines, and we look to harness the collective intelligence of our International Academic Forum in addressing some of the most pressing issues of our time. Through the implementation of new formats in our conference programme over the last year, including Intelligence Briefings, Keynote Interviews, and The Forum, we gathered insights into what has been discussed at the theoretical and policy levels, identify the challenges, and the outlook for best practices in tackling global contemporary issues, which we have identified as the themes for 2025-2029. Our four themes can be seen as standalone themes, but they are also very much in conversation with each other. Themes may be seen as corollaries, complementary, or in opposition/juxtaposition with each other. The themes can be considered as widely as possible and are designed, in keeping with our mission, to encourage ideas across the disciplines.

1. Technology and Artificial Intelligence

Our first theme examines the rapid pace of technological advancements, aided most particularly by those driven by artificial intelligence and its enormous and growing impact in all fields.

2. Humanity and Human Intelligence

Our second theme asks us which principles, values, and attributes we wish to encourage, protect, and nurture and how we accomplish this. Technological advancements constantly ask us to reconsider and reimagine what it means to be human, including questions regarding communication, creativity, inclusivity, ethics, and care.

3. Global Citizenship and Education for Peace

This theme prompts us to consider our existence and coexistence with each other, within our communities and places of belonging, and with peoples of different countries, cultures, and backgrounds, as well as with our environment and our planet. It includes engagement with enormous issues facing us beyond borders, such as peace and human security, climate change, etc.

4. Leadership

The final theme recognises the continuing importance of leadership as a skill, particularly in light of difficult times, where recognising and encouraging best practices in leadership at all levels of society is critical. Encouraging leadership at the government level, in businesses, and within institutions of all sizes represents the engine of change.

Conference Themes in Theory, Policy, and Practice

Many theories are born and initially tested in the academy, informing discussions in the public sphere that influence policy. IAFOR represents a unique combination of engagement emerging from the collaborative efforts of senior policymakers, administrators, and individuals working on the ground or in the field. IAFOR has made this rare combination of equitable theoretical and practical exchanges the standard for our organisation and represents a valuable model for how science should be done.

We will develop conference and institutional programmes and publications around these themes as well as capacity building sessions for our conference programme over the next five years. It is our aim with the implementation of these themes, alongside the implementation and continuing refinement of new formats, to best harness the unique arena IAFOR and its network have built in regards to pressing issues of today and the future.



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.

Sunday, May 11 | 14:00-16:00 – Toshi Center Hotel, Foyer (7F)
Monday, May 12 | 09:00-17:00 – Toshi Center Hotel, Subaru Room (5F)
Tuesday, May 13 | 09:15-16:30 – Toshi Center Hotel, Subaru Room (5F)
Wednesday, May 14 | 09:00-18:00 – Toshi Center Hotel, Foyer (6F)
Thursday, May 15 | 08:30-15:30 – Toshi Center Hotel, Foyer (6F)
Friday, May 16 | 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.

Conference Schedule

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

Online Sessions

Be sure to join us online on **Friday, May 16** for our live-stream parallel presentation sessions.

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, juice, water, and light snacks will be available during the scheduled coffee breaks. Please note that lunch is not provided.

Name Badges

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

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 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 Akasaka is a short ten-minute walk from the conference venue.

Time & Date: Sunday, May 11, 2025 | 18:00-20:00

Location: The Public Red Akasaka

Address: 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 Tameikesanno

Celebrated for its blend of traditional and contemporary Japanese cuisine, Shunju Tameikesanno 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: Monday, May 12, 2025 | 19:00-21:00

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

Ticket Price: **13,000 JPY**

This is an optional 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 instructor 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: Sunday, May 11, 2025 | 15:30-16:30

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

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 20, 2025**, through the online system. The proceedings will be published on **Friday, July 25, 2025**.

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 **Monday, May 26, 2025**. 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 **Monday, June 16, 2025**.

Pre-recorded Virtual Presentations & Virtual Poster Presentations

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



Yokoso!

That's "welcome" in Japanese (*^_^*)♡

November 23-28, 2025

Held at The Toshi Center Hotel, Tokyo, Japan, and Online

The 17th Asian Conference on Education (ACE2025)

Abstract Submission Deadline: August 22, 2025

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Where will your ideas
take you next?

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

iafor.org/publications

IAFOR Journals

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

How are papers submitted?

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

How does IAFOR ensure academic integrity?

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

Where are the journals indexed?

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

What's the reach?

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

What's the cost?

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

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

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

Current IAFOR Journal titles include

IAFOR Journal of Cultural Studies (Scopus Indexed)

IAFOR Journal of Education (Scopus & Web of Science Indexed)

IAFOR Journal of Literature & Librarianship (Scopus Indexed)

If you would like more information about any of IAFOR's publications, please visit iafor.org/publications

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.

ACAH2025 Scholarship Recipients

Muhammad Abdul Aziz (Virtual Presentation)

91540 | *Philosophizing Exegesis: The Sketch of the Emergence and Development of Tafsīr Maqāsidī*
Mr Muhammad Abdul Aziz is currently a PhD student at the University of PTIQ-PKUIM Jakarta, Indonesia.

Ezgi Bengisu Bahar (Oral Presentation)

91184 | *Ukiyo-e as an Art Movement and Its Influence on Illustration*
Ms Ezgi Bengisu Bahar is a Research Assistant in the Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture at Başkent University, Turkey.

Kristel Wiener Benitez (Oral Presentation)

91872 | *Seniors Living the Thug Life: Exploring the Reasons Behind the Rise in Senior Offenders in Japan, 2012-2021*
Ms Kristel Benitez is currently a graduate student in the Masters of International Affairs Program of the Department of Political Science at the University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines.

Han-Yu Cheng (Oral Presentation)

91618 | *The Intersection of Artificial Intelligence and Contemporary Aesthetics: An Exploration of Human Aesthetic Perception and Cultural Ecology*
Ms Han-Yu Cheng is studying at National Tsing Hua University in the Republic of China (Taiwan).

Clara Frempong (Live-Stream Presentation)

86785 | *An Investigation into English Language Tutors' Pedagogical Content Knowledge for Teaching Grammar at Some Selected Colleges of Education*
Ms Clara Frempong is a tutor of English Language at Abetifi Presbyterian College of Education, Abetifi Kwahu, Ghana.

Chi Jin (Poster Presentation)

91400 | *Toward the Hyperboundary Museum: A Study on Knowledge-Oriented Management Models for Cultural Relic Resources in the AI Era*
Ms Chi Jin is currently a PhD candidate in the School of Information Resource Management, Renmin University of China.

Binsu Susan John (Oral Presentation)

91586 | *Auditory Archives of Slavery: Exploring the Soundscape of Slavery in Sarasvatheevijayam (1892)*
Ms Binsu Susan John is a Junior Research Fellow in the Department of Cultural Studies, The English and Foreign Languages University, India.

Xuan Qiao (Oral Presentation)

91414 | *Entangled Media Practices of Asian Cinema: Chinese Female Directors in the Z-Generation Era*
Ms Xuan Qiao is a PhD student in the Faculty of Languages and Linguistics at Universiti Malaya, Malaysia.

ACCS2025 Scholarship Recipients

Hannah Joy Batucan (Virtual Presentation)

91747 | *Exploring Traditional Health Practices and Indigenous Well-being: A Qualitative Study of Healing Practices Among the Lumad and Mananambal in Zamboanga*

Ms Hannah Joy Batucan is currently an Instructor I in the School of Teacher Education at J.H Cerilles State College, Dumingag Campus, Philippines.

Aulia Noor Eliza (Oral Presentation)

91209 | *A Linguistic Landscape Study in Kya Kya Surabaya, Indonesia*

Ms Aulia Noor Eliza is currently pursuing a Master's degree in Linguistics at Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia.

Thea Pamela Pauline Javier (Virtual Presentation)

88439 | *Filipino Middle-Class Millennial and Gen Z Mothers Interpretation of "Good Mothers" Curation on Facebook*

Ms Thea Pamela Pauline Javier is an Assistant Professor at the University of the Philippines Los Baños and a PhD in Communication candidate at the University of the Philippines Diliman.

Ng Sum Leung (Oral Presentation)

91494 | *Dual Narrative and Double Entendre – Reinventing Ab-Nihilo Identity in Hon Lai-Chu's Mending Bodies*

Mr Ng Sum Leung is currently a PhD student in the Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Oxford, United Kingdom, focusing on contemporary Sinophone Literature.

Zhen Zhang (Live-Stream Presentation)

91203 | *Enculturation, Acculturation, and the Social Evolution of Separatism: A Comparison of Hong Kong and Catalonia*

Mr Zhen Zhang is currently a PhD student of Economic and Social History at the School of History, Classics and Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom.

ACSS2025 Scholarship Recipients

Fahmeeda Idrees (Poster Presentation)

91088 | *Embracing SISU: Exploring Migrants' Experiences of Ethnicity, Identity, Resilience, and Belonging in Finland's Multicultural Landscape*

Ms Fahmeeda Idrees is a PhD student at Tampere University, Finland.

Nuning Kristiani (Oral Presentation)

91116 | *The Role of Dynamic Marketing Capabilities in Enhancing Entrepreneurial Marketing for MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province*

Ms Nuning Kristiani is a lecturer who is currently pursuing a PhD in management economics.

Monidip Mondal (Live-Stream Presentation)

91355 | *Women and Water: Water Access and Everyday Negotiations in the Slums of Jaipur, India*

Mr Monidip Mondal is currently a PhD student at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India.

Inah Okpa (Virtual Presentation)

91457 | *Mitigating Carbonwashing in Sustainability Disclosure: Can Artificial Intelligence Adoption Enhance Corporate Climate Governance?*

Mr Inah Okpa is currently a PhD candidate in Accounting and a Graduate Teaching Assistant at the Kent Business School, University of Kent, United Kingdom.

Zefan Qian (Oral Presentation)

90859 | *The Effect of Aviation Noise on Student Learning Outcome: Evidence from MSP Airport*

Mr Zefan Qian is currently a second-year PhD candidate at Georgetown University, United States.



The IAFOR Undergraduate Research Symposium

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International | Intercultural | Interdisciplinary

PRESENT YOUR UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH



**DEVELOP YOUR
PRESENTATION
SKILLS**



**PRESENT YOUR
RESEARCH TO
ACADEMICS**



**EXPAND YOUR
NETWORK**



**RECEIVE
FEEDBACK FROM
PROFESSIONALS**

ABOUT IURS

A two-day symposium designed for undergraduate students, featuring interactive workshops on the **first day**, where participants develop key academic skills.

On the **second day**, students deliver in-person presentations during an affiliated IAFOR conference, applying techniques and insights gained from the symposium.

**Participants must attend both online and onsite days*

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Symposium Dates: November 1, 2025 (Online)
and November 25, 2025 (in Tokyo)

Submission Deadline: Aug. 22, 2025

Registration Fee: 15,000 JPY



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IAFOR Global Fellows 2024/2025

IAFOR is delighted to announce the IAFOR Global Fellows for 2024/2025 as a part of its Global Fellowship Programme initiative. This fellowship programme is a wonderful opportunity for researchers to engage with IAFOR and its international network and collaborate together as fellows themselves to strengthen their research capacity and broaden their connections. In the inaugural 2024/2025 Programme, we proposed a theme of 'independent voices' with a focus on East Asian topics, selecting a cohort of up-and-coming researchers in the field to contribute to building a broader knowledge within the region where IAFOR operates. The selected fellows have shown their outstanding capacity and commitment to represent independent voices from various perspectives, be it the arts, culture, or politics. Members of the IAFOR community can look forward to engaging with the fellows through upcoming conferences and their publications.

IAFOR Global Fellows will be correspondingly appointed Fellows in the IAFOR Research Centre at Osaka University's School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) for the duration of their Fellowship.

We received a large number of applications and are proud to introduce the five successful fellows for the 2024/2025 cohort as follows:

Hongmin Ahn, South Korea

Hongmin Ahn is a student at the Inter-University Center for Japanese Studies in Yokohama, Japan (2024-25). He holds a Master of Theological Studies from Harvard Divinity School, United States and a Bachelor of Arts in Religion from Bard College, United States. As an interdisciplinary scholar, Mr Ahn focuses on modern transnational religions in Korea and Japan, with a particular emphasis on Zainichi – the Korean diaspora in post-colonial Japan. His research explores the transnational networks of Zainichi religions that connect Korea, Japan, and the global Korean diaspora.

Azusa Iwane, Japan

Azusa Iwane is the vice-project manager and editor at Global News View (GNV), an independent media outlet introducing the Japanese audience to international news overlooked by domestic mainstream media. She conducted a series of field studies in Zambia to better grasp the effective poverty experienced by mining communities with the collaboration of the Dag Hammarskjöld Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies, Copperbelt University.

Sheng-Hsiang Lance Peng, Taiwan

With his recent PhD completion from Cambridge University's Education Faculty, Dr Sheng-Hsiang Lance Peng is an early career research fellow at IAFOR. In his current monster(s) project, Lance uses monstrous perspectives of othering to reimagine narratives from the periphery of Japanese society.

Shuqi Wang, China

Dr Shuqi Wang just earned her doctorate degree from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. Her research focuses on international relations and foreign policy analysis. She currently explores the historical influences on foreign policy preferences within US alliance systems.

Yanhua Zhou, China

Dr Yanhua Zhou is currently a Professor of Art History at the Research Center for Visual Art, Sichuan Fine Arts Institute, China. She is also affiliated as a Professor with the Department of East Asian Studies at University of Arizona, United States. Her research focuses on the issue of art and geographic politics of contemporary art in Asia, global socially engaged art in a transnational context, affective infrastructural studies, and non-human agency in art.

Find out more about the IAFOR Global Fellowship Programme at
<https://iafor.org/iafor-global-fellowship-programme/>



IAFOR events are among the most **diverse** on Earth

Bridging divides of **nation**, **culture**, and **discipline**; informing and shaping ideas, research, practice, and policy in a comparative and contrastive space, IAFOR encourages the sharing and nurturing of diverse ideas.

Over the past year, more than 5,000 delegates from more than 120 countries have participated in an IAFOR event.



5,000+
Delegates



120+
Countries

Inspiring global collaborations, this diversity of peoples, nations, voices, cultures, and ideas is at the heart of what we do.

It is our greatest strength. Join us.





Keynote & Featured Presentations

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

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

Keynote Presentation: Rebecca Olive

Swimming Together: World-Making with Everyday Practices

Monday, May 12, 2025 | 10:35-11:05 | Orion Hall (5F) & Online, Toshi Center Hotel

As temperatures rise, biodiversity decreases, and conflicts escalate, the pressing need for us to find new ways to live with the world is well established. However, the challenge of the enduring ideology of human exceptionalism over nature continues to dominate so much of the thinking that guides policies, governance, and decision making at individual, local, national, and international levels. Challenging ideologies is easy when it is in theory, but changing them is more difficult in practice. Colonial and capitalist sorceries (Pignarre and Stengers, 2011) have established deep infrastructures of the heart (Slater, In Press), that alienate us from each other, making the mobilisation necessary for change a difficult task to achieve.

Drawing on ecofeminist, posthuman, and First Nations theories and scholarship, this presentation explores how everyday practices can be powerful in helping us feel human-ecological relationships in meaningful, consequential ways. With a focus on swimming, it explores how sports and physical activities offer an unexpected way to activate more ecological ethics of planetary care. Through swimming, we become one with the water and feel our interconnected vulnerability – we are part of the food chain, we absorb the pollution, we swim with multiple ancestors, we share the stories of what we see and feel. In this way, swimming, and other sports, can act as a form of reorientation to the possibilities of our shared world.



Rebecca Olive

Dr Rebecca Olive is a Vice Chancellor's Senior Research Fellow in the Centre for Urban Research at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University, Australia. She leads the research theme of 'Regenerative Environments and Climate Action' at the Centre. Dr Olive also serves as the current President of the Cultural Studies Association of Australasia (CSAA). With a background in feminist cultural studies of sport and leisure, her current work explores how recreational sports shape our relationships to ecologies. In this work, she focuses on swimming and surfing to understand human relationships to coasts and the ocean, and has a growing focus on urban swimming including at beaches and in rivers and pools.

She has a co-edited book, *Women in Action Sport Cultures*, and recently co-edited special issues in the *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, *Journal of Sport History*, and *Health and Place*. Aside from academic publications, Dr Olive is active in community and public engagement, including community presentations and contributions to national and international media. You can learn more about this work at her website <https://movingoceans.com>.

**Panel Presentation: Jun Arima, Kiichi Fujiwara, Marie-Carine Lall,
Umberto Ansaldo (Moderator)**

Peace Education in Times of Conflict

Monday, May 12, 2025 | 11:30-12:30 | Orion Hall (5F) & Online, Toshi Center Hotel

This panel addresses the challenges that peace education faces in a time of multiple conflicts, increased nationalism, and continued military build-up across the globe. Compared to just a decade ago, we are witnessing the rise of an anti-globalist agenda of a divisive nature as well as increased public narratives about the need for armaments and nuclear options. The aim of this panel is to evaluate the current state of peace education curricula in Japan and beyond and discuss the challenges it currently faces. The panellists will draw upon their shared expertise in peace education development to address the following questions:

1. Where has there been clear evidence of progress in peace education development?
2. What are the biggest challenges in implementing successful peace education curricula? (at all stages of education)
3. What (more) can academics do to foster a culture of peace in future generations?



Jun Arima

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

Jun Arima was formerly Director General of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), UK from 2011 to 2015 and Special Advisor on Global Environmental Affairs for the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan, from 2011 to 2015.

He has previously held various international energy/environment-related positions, including: Head of Division, Country Studies, International Energy Agency (IEA); Director, International Affairs Division, Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, METI; and Deputy Director General for Environmental Affairs at METI's Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau. In the COP (UN Convention on Climate Change) 14, 15 and 16, he was Japanese Chief Negotiator for AWG-KP.

Since 2015 Jun Arima has been a Professor at the University of Tokyo, Japan, where he teaches Energy Security, International Energy Governance, and Environmental Policies in the Graduate School of Public Policy. (GraSPP). He is also currently a Consulting Fellow at the Japanese Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI). He is also Executive Senior Fellow at the 21st Century Public Policy Institute, Principal Researcher at the International Environmental and Economic Institute (IEEI), Distinguished Senior Policy Fellow, at the Asia Pacific Institute of Research (APIR), Senior Policy Fellow on Energy and Environment, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), and was the Lead Author, the 6th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change (IPCC).



Kiichi Fujiwara

Kiichi Fujiwara is a Professor in the Graduate School of International Liberal Arts at Juntendo University and Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo, Japan. He taught International Politics at the Graduate Schools of Law and Politics and the Graduate School of Public Policy until 2022. Professor Fujiwara founded the Institute for Future Initiatives at the University of Tokyo, a university think-tank that engages in multidisciplinary approaches to global challenges. His publications include *Remembering the War* (2001), *A Democratic Empire* (2002), *Is There Really a Just War?* (2003), *Peace for Realists* (winner of the Ishibashi Tanzan award, 2005), *International Politics* (2007), *Conditions of War*

(2013), *A Destabilizing World* (2020), and *Predatory Imperialism* (forthcoming). Professor Fujiwara is a commentator on international affairs and writes a monthly column for Asahi Shimbun. He is also a film buff, and serves as a film reviewer for the NHK.



Marie-Carine Lall

Professor Marie-Carine Lall is a South Asia expert, with 30 years of experience in the region specialising in political issues and education in India, Pakistan, and Burma/Myanmar. Her political research focuses on the domestic and foreign policy of South Asia. Her education expertise encompasses Education Policy, Higher Education, Teacher Training, and Language of Instruction. She has a particular interest in the linkage between national identity, citizenship, and education. She has authored over 100 publications, including 12 widely cited books.

In South Asia and internationally, she has been instrumental in providing thought leadership to development agencies, policy makers, and governments. She has worked with the World Bank, UNICEF, the British Council, AUSAID, South Asian philanthropic bodies, and government ministries.

Professor Lall is the former Pro-Vice-Provost for South Asia at University College London (UCL), United Kingdom, where she was instrumental in developing four UCL university partnerships with India's top-ranking universities in engineering, medicine, aerospace, and science. She is currently a Visiting Professor at Keio University, Japan.

Professor Lall completed a Bachelor of Science in Economics and a PhD from the London School of Economics and Political Sciences (LSE), and her MPhil from Cambridge University, United Kingdom.



Umberto Ansaldo (Moderator)

Professor Umberto Ansaldo is currently Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at VinUniversity, Vietnam. He previously served as Head of the School of Media, Creative Arts and Social Inquiry at Curtin University, Australia from 2021 through 2023, 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 HKU, where he taught from 2009 to 2018.

Professor Ansaldo's disciplinary roots are in linguistics, specifically in the study of language contact, linguistic typology, and language documentation. He is the author of four books to date (with CUP,

OUP, Routledge, and Stockholm University Press), has edited or co-edited 11 volumes and journal special collections, and has authored multiple journal articles and book chapters. His most recent publication is the co-editorship of *The Routledge Handbook of Pidgin and Creole Languages* (Routledge, 2021).

At 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 programmes in Linguistics (QS rankings), with the programme ranking at number one in Hong Kong.

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.

Professor Ansaldo has secured competitive research grants and leveraged industry funding for the advancement of the humanities and social sciences throughout his career. One of his proudest achievements was his role in securing financial support to develop and host an exhibition on language and the brain, the 'Talking Brains' exhibition at the CosmoCaixa in Barcelona, Spain in 2017. This type of engagement and championing of the Humanities is what Umberto is most passionate about.

Professor Ansaldo has lived and worked in Sweden, The Netherlands, Singapore, Australia, and Hong Kong. and speaks seven languages, including Mandarin. He is well-acquainted with Asia and has conducted fieldwork in Muslim communities of the Indian Ocean, and has developed strong international networks in Southeast Asia, Japan, and Europe.

Featured Interview: Fan Li, Suzan Husseini Harnessing Technology and Artificial Intelligence for Displaced Population Empowerment

Monday, May 12, 2025 | 14:00-15:00 | Orion Hall (5F) & Online, Toshi Center Hotel

In 2022, the global population of forcibly displaced people exceeded 100 million, with projections to surpass 130 million by 2024. At the same time, the International Monetary Fund predicts a global shortfall of 85 million digital workers by 2030, highlighting an urgent need for skilled labor in technology-driven sectors. Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies are increasingly being utilised for displaced population empowerment, while keeping its societal implications and envisioning a more inclusive and equitable digital future in mind.

This session will explore how technology and AI can empower displaced populations by creating work opportunities and fostering skill development. Originally from Syria, Ms Suzan Husseini currently leads AI training at Robo Co-op, and will share insights on combining up-skilling programs with paid tech work to integrate displaced youth into the global digital economy. Beyond such opportunities, the session will also examine the other side of AI and technology, reviewing the current state of AI development and the significant societal challenges it presents. Strategies for addressing these concerns and the role of the social innovation sector in building equitable solutions will be outlined.



Fan Li

Inspired by the power of people with vision and determination to make the world a better place, Ms Fan Li has spent the last 20 years working to connect, engage, and catalyse innovators and change makers in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond.

Ms Li founded Global Links Initiative with Mr Robin Rowland in 2003, a nonprofit organisation that fostered practical links among social entrepreneurs around the world. She was a founding member of the China-US Strategic Philanthropy Partnership (CUSP), a leading network that promotes research, exchange, and collaboration between the philanthropic sectors of China and the United States, and worked with CUSP from 2010 to 2016. Ms Li connected and

advised partnership building in Japan and China from 2009 to 2012, which resulted in the first China-Japan social joint venture in sustainable farming.

Ms Li is co-editor-in-chief of *Stanford Social Innovation Review China*. She also serves as East Asia Regional Representative for *Alliance* magazine and East Asia Advisor for WINGS (Worldwide Initiatives for Grant-maker Support). She is currently based in Tokyo and runs the East Asia Social Innovation Study Group, a community of research, dialogue, and knowledge sharing on social innovation in East Asia.



Suzan Hussein

Suzan Hussein is a PhD candidate at the Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University, Japan. Her doctoral research focuses on refugee-background students' integration and education pathways in Japan.

Ms Hussein is a Co-Delegate of EmPATHy, a youth organisation that includes Japanese students and people of refugee backgrounds with the aim of aiding forcibly displaced persons in Japan. She is also involved in Japan Bridge, a group that was initiated to support earthquake-affected families in Syria and Turkey and expanded its activities to advocacy in Japan.

Ms Hussein has over three years of experience working with international NGOs such as the Qatar Red Crescent and Global Communities. She also has nine years of experience as a translator, five years of experience working at the British Council, Japan, and is currently a project officer at Pathways Japan. Her work continues to bridge academic research with practical advocacy to support refugee empowerment through education.

Aloha!



The 11th IAFOR International Conference on Education in Hawaii (IICE2026)
The 6th IAFOR International Conference on Arts & Humanities in Hawaii (IICAH2026)

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Keynote Presentation: Thomas G. Endres

Turning the Faucet to Full: Expanding the Use of Bormann's Symbolic Convergence Theory (SCT) in Asian Humanities, Social Science, and Cultural Studies Research

Monday, May 12, 2025 | 15:05-15:30 | Orion Hall (5F) & Online, Toshi Center Hotel

Humans are storytellers. Therefore, scholars – whether they be from the arts and humanities, the social sciences, or cultural studies – need the means to assess and interpret the symbolic narratives found within communities. Over the past two decades, a faucet has been turned on low, and a small stream of Asian scholars have started to use Ernest Bormann's Symbolic Convergence Theory (SCT) as their theory and method of choice. The flow of research – examining heroes, villains, settings, and plotlines – has been slow but steady; now, in this address, SCT expert Thomas G. Endres plans to turn the faucet to full. In sharing both the body of work done throughout Asia and his own studies, which range from rhetorical analysis to quantitative research, both emerging and established scholars can assess SCT's utility as an insightful tool. Hopefully the steady stream of this theoretical framework will expand, as SCT is further applied across a variety of Asian Pacific publications and presentations.



Thomas G. Endres

Dr Thomas G. Endres is Professor of Communication Studies at the University of Northern Colorado, United States, where he coordinates the university's Communication Studies Extended Campus online degree completion program and teaches for the university's honours and leadership programs. In a career marked primarily by administrative (chair or director) responsibilities, Dr Endres found time to conduct research in the areas of pedagogy, popular culture, and the use of story to create rhetorical communities. He has published several dozen refereed articles, book chapters, conference proceedings, and an encyclopaedia entry, applying Bormann's Symbolic Convergence Theory to the

study of such communities: examining diverse collectives such as single mothers, father-daughter dyads, laity in the Catholic church, and tattooed people. He is author and photographer of two books: *Sturgis Stories: Celebrating the People of the World's Largest Motorcycle Rally* and *My Costume, Myself: Celebrating Stories of Cosplay and Beyond*, and co-author with Deanna D. Sellnow on Sage's 4th edition of *The Rhetorical Power of Popular Culture: Considering Mediated Texts*. He has delivered more than 250 presentations, workshops, and keynote addresses across the United States and abroad, including presentations in Austria, China, the Czech Republic, Japan, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. He lives in Greeley, Colorado, with his wife, Maki Notohara Endres.



The Forum: Global Citizenship: Cultivating a Culture of Peace

Umberto Ansaldo (Respondent), Apipol Sae-Tung (Moderator)

Tuesday, May 13, 2025 | 09:45-10:45 | Orion Hall (5F) & Online, Toshi Center Hotel

Global citizenship is a concept that has become central to how we can create a more just, equitable, and peaceful world. The challenge of global citizenship is finding a way to cultivate a 'culture of peace' that transcends borders and ideologies despite our differences. As our world becomes more interconnected and polarised at the same time, it is crucial to explore the role of education, systems, and societal practices in shaping the values and actions of future global leaders and citizens.

According to Brazil's Federal Prosecutor Luciana Asper, 'nobody is born corrupt or an excellent citizen. It's really a matter of learning and being exposed to tools and experiences that will change your mind, your heart, and your behaviour.' UNESCO has highlighted the importance of cultivating 'A Culture of Peace' that encourages dialogue, understanding, and respect for diversity. Universities have proven time and time again to be in a unique position to challenge traditional notions of conflict and competition while promoting alternative ways of collaboration.

However, are universities today in a good position to engage in peace education, or is it too late by the time students join them? Can we cultivate peace by developing systems that discourage competition and encourage collaboration? Is peace at all possible, or is conflict part of human DNA? IAFOR is inviting delegates to this Forum session to discuss how education, systems, and societal practices can influence the prospects for peace.



Umberto Ansaldo (Respondent)

See page 41 for full biography



Apipol Sae-Tung (Moderator)

Apipol Sae-Tung is an Academic Coordinator at IAFOR, where he contributes to the development and execution of academic-related content and activities. He works closely with the Forum's partner institutions and coordinates IAFOR's Global Fellowship Programme. His recent activities include mediating conference reports for the Forum's international conference programme and facilitating the IAFOR Undergraduate Research Symposium (IURS).

Mr Sae-Tung began his career as a Program Coordinator for the Faculty of Political Science at Chulalongkorn University, Thailand.

He was awarded the Japanese Government's MEXT Research Scholarship and is currently pursuing a PhD at the Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University, Japan. His research focuses on government and policy analysis, particularly on authoritarian regimes.

Mr Sae-Tung holds an MA in International Relations and Diplomacy from Thammasat University, Thailand, where he studied foreign policy analysis and Thailand-China relations. He also holds a BA in History from the same institution.

Haiku Workshop: Emiko Miyashita, Kyoko Uchimura

What is Haiku?

Tuesday, May 13, 2025 | 11:15-12:15 | Orion Hall (5F), Toshi Center Hotel

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 Santoka Taneda, Matsuo Basho, Shiki Masaoka, Jack Kerouac, Marlene Mountain, and more.

In this workshop, renowned haiku instructors Emiko Miyashita and Kyoko Uchimura 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.



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.



Kyoko Uchimura

Ms Kyoko Uchimura is a haiku poet born in Tokyo. She earned a BA in Art History from International Christian University, Japan, and studied at the University of Sussex, United Kingdom, from 1988 to 1989 as an exchange student. She worked for Christie's art auction house from 1990 to 2014, contributing her expertise there for over twenty years.

Ms Uchimura began writing haiku in 2002, receiving the New Talent Award of the haiku group 'Ten'I', led by Dr Akito Arima, in 2008. She recently won first prize in the group's essay contest in 2023. In 2013, she published her first haiku collection, titled 'Venus'. She is

currently a member of the Association of Haiku Poets in Japan.

Since 2014, Ms Uchimura has worked in an editorial role for Ten'I and the Haiku International Association since 2018, where she serves as a councilor and is responsible for editing the association's quarterly haiku magazine, 'HI'. She often writes short reviews for other haiku magazines. She has supported the administrative office of the Haiku UNESCO Promotion Council since 2018.

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).

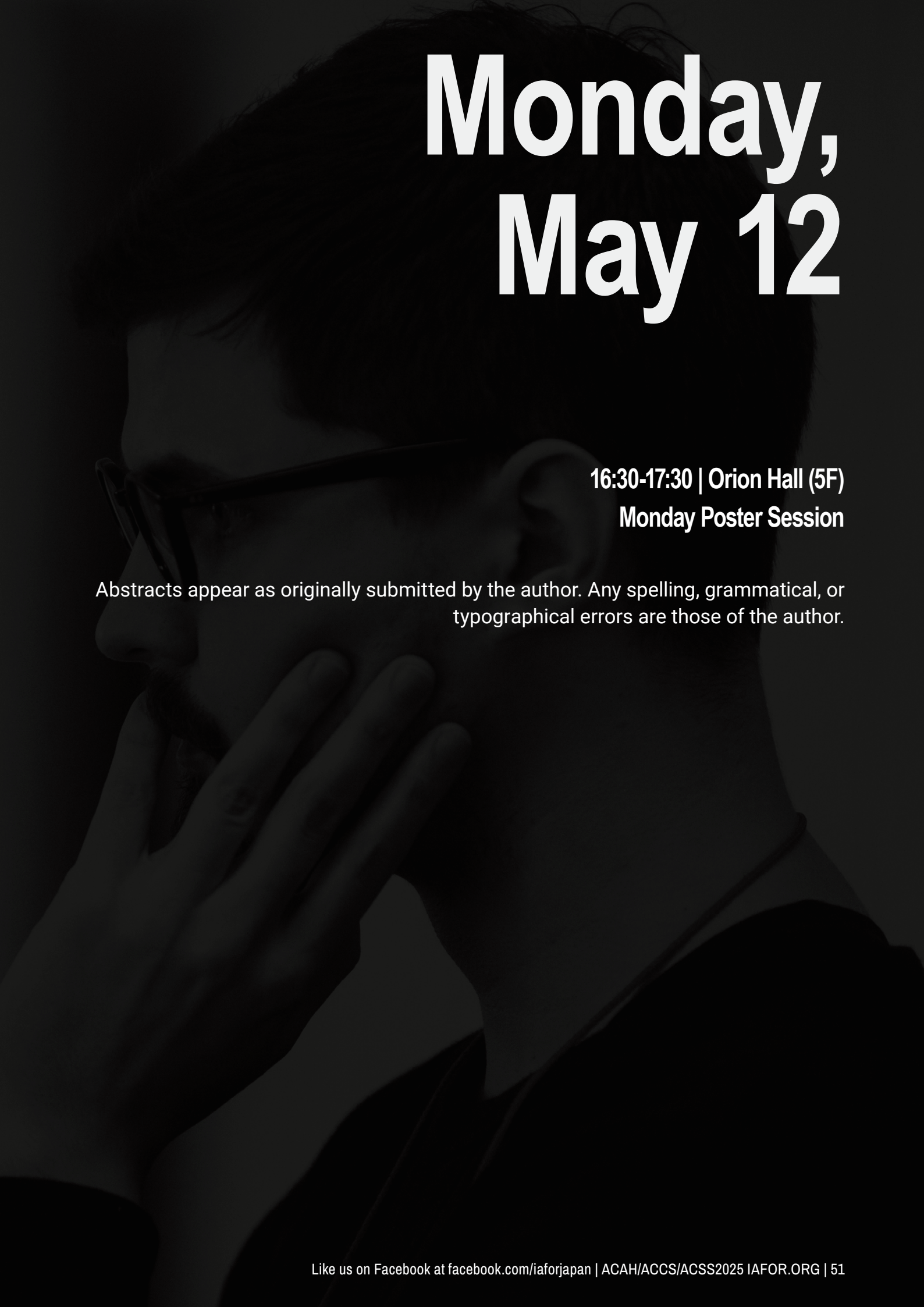
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Monday, May 12

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)
Monday Poster Session

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

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

Cyberspace, Technology

90583 | *Correlating Human Traits and Cyber Security Practices of Individuals in the Philippines*

Philip Kwa, Asian Institute of Management, Philippines
Wendy Yee Hui Wan, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore
Rei Nikolai Magnaye, Asian Institute of Management, Philippines
Jaime Kristoffer Caig, Asian Institute of Management, Philippines
Sharon Torreverde, Asian Institute of Management, Philippines

This paper re-examines how personality influences secure computing practices. Unlike previous studies, we focus on secure computing behavior in a Southeast Asian market, offering insights into the relationship between personality and security behavior in emerging economies. Additionally, we incorporate multifactor authentication as a key component of modern secure computing practices. To conduct our study, we used a snowball sampling technique to invite residents of the Philippines aged 18 and above to complete an online questionnaire. The survey assessed the Big Five personality traits alongside secure computing behaviors, including software updates, device security, proactive awareness, password creation, and multifactor authentication. The questionnaire was available online for 51 days, from August 14 to October 3, 2023, yielding 620 complete responses. Data analysis was conducted using the "semnr" package in R. Confirmatory factor analysis confirmed that our survey instruments demonstrated satisfactory reliability, discriminant validity, and convergent validity. We used Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling to examine the impact of personality on secure computing practices. To assess common method bias, we applied Harman's single-factor test and the smallest positive correlation test, both of which indicated negligible bias. Our findings align with existing literature, showing that conscientiousness and agreeableness are positively associated with secure computing practices, while neuroticism has a negative correlation. These results suggest that personality continues to shape secure computing behaviors across different cultures. Organizations could enhance cybersecurity by offering tailored security training and implementing streamlined security procedures to accommodate diverse personality traits, ultimately improving the protection of information systems.

91450 | *Local Memory Mosaic: Narratives of Local Gazetteers Under the Generative AI-Driven Paradigm*

Anrunze Li, Renmin University of China, China
Li Niu, Renmin University of China, China
Chi Jin, Renmin University of China, China
Canbin Chen, Renmin University of China, China
Lei Wang, Sun Yat-Sen University, China

Local gazetteers are known as local encyclopedias, recording in detail important local events from ancient times to the present. Due to their extensive length, typically spanning hundreds of thousands of words, events are often dispersed across chapters, posing challenges for readers seeking comprehensive understanding. This study, under the AI for Science (AI4S) paradigm, explores how generative AI, particularly LLMs, can interpret the humanistic dimensions of gazetteers and generate coherent narrative discourse. Drawing on Gérard Genette's narrative theory, the study identifies three narrative levels: (1) the story layer, which represents the core event conveyed by the discourse content; at this level, generative AI primarily relies on its language comprehension capabilities to extract narrative elements and logical relationships from local gazetteers, constructing a coherent storyline; (2) the native narrative layer, which refers to the oral or written discourse describing the narrated event. Using generative AI's content generation capabilities, story texts, images, and even video clips are produced based on the available materials, transforming monotonous historical facts into engaging humanistic stories with dynamic plots; and (3) the narrating layer, which pertains to the process of storytelling itself. Through the human-computer interaction capabilities of generative AI, this level enhances the appeal of the story by incorporating anthropomorphic language styles, user-friendly interactive designs, and immersive narrative scenes. Finally, this study takes Zhejiang Tongzhi as the local gazetteer data to develop a knowledge base platform for West Lake stories in China, comprising modules such as in-depth gazetteer reading, cultural perspective analysis, and intelligent story generation.

Knowledge

91182 | *Archival Narrative Space and Spatial Narrative*

Jingyi Zeng, Nankai University, China
Yongjun Xu, Renmin University of China, China
Yujue Wang, Wuhan University, China
Li Niu, Renmin University of China, China

Archival narrative emerged as an important research field in postmodernism, combining archival studies and narrative theory. Recently, the "spatial issue" in archival narrative research has become prominent, driven by the "spatial turn" in narrative theory, which has led to the development of narrative space and spatial narrative theories. The basic understanding of narrative space is structured by the "story-discourse" dichotomy. Additionally, changes in the management of archival objects have expanded archival practices from a "physical-social" binary space to a "physical-digital-social" trinary space. However, research on archival narratives in spatial dimensions remains underdeveloped, necessitating the exploration of digital archival spatial narratives. This study uses inductive and deductive methods to analyze spatial representations in archival and narrative theory. It explores extending the binary space framework based on a trinary spatial integration. Focusing on story space and digital archives, it examines the "why," "what," and "how" of digital archival narratives (2W1H). It also analyzes discourse space, considering the shift from "inner (subject-facing)" to "outer (user-facing)" in the context of digital media, offering a comprehensive exploration of digital archival narrative channels. This study, distinct from traditional linear narrative research, focuses on the spatial attributes of historical narratives and the tool attributes of digital narratives. It particularly emphasizes the spatiality of narrative and the narrativity of space, enriching both narrative and archival theory in a bidirectional way.

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

91564 | *Heritage Resumes: Research on Constructing Knowledge Portraits of Cultural Heritage*

Rundong Hu, Renmin University of China
Chi Jin, Renmin University of China., China
Anrunze Li, Renmin University of China, China
Li Niu, Renmin University of China, China

Cultural heritage, as a testament to history and national identity, holds immense value. However, its vast, specialized nature requires expert interpretation. Most resources are isolated in static databases, hindering access to both explicit and implicit knowledge. Effectively showcasing and communicating these resources' value is a key challenge for cultural heritage institutions. To activate cultural heritage resources, this study develops the "Cultural Heritage Knowledge Portrait (CHKP)" based on the DIKW (Data-Information-Knowledge-Wisdom) framework. Unlike user profiles, which rely on static and dynamic user data to uncover needs, CHPK is "object-oriented." It integrates content information (e.g., historical context) and carrier information (e.g., physical attributes) through semantic descriptions and associations for knowledge modeling. This approach aims to provide a comprehensive presentation of cultural heritage's key characteristics and connotations. While similar to knowledge graphs in technical structure, CHPK focuses on personalized descriptions of specific heritage resources, highlighting multi-dimensional information about individual objects. By combining the strengths of both approaches, CHPK offers a semantic, detailed, and multi-dimensional interpretation that facilitates resource connection, utilization, and development. "The Modern and Contemporary Chinese Suzhou Silk Archives" is listed in both the "Chinese Archives Heritage List" and the "Memory of the World Register," offering invaluable contributions to world memory with unique cultural, historical, and artistic significance. This study focuses on the Suzhou Silk Archives as its research subject to construct the Suzhou Silk Knowledge Portrait, with the aim of comprehensively showcasing the allure of Suzhou silk.

91400 | *Toward the Hyperboundary Museum: A Study on Knowledge-Oriented Management Models for Cultural Relic Resources in the AI Era*

Chi Jin, Renmin University of China, China
Anrunze Li, Renmin University of China, China
Li Niu, Renmin University of China, China

In the context of informatization, the limitations of traditional museums are increasingly apparent. The Museum Without Borders (Musée sans Frontières) concept promotes digital platforms to expand cultural dissemination and overcome physical space constraints. The post-museum era redefines museums' roles, shifting from preserving collections to interpreting and unlocking relic value. Unlike other digital resources, cultural relic data is characterized by heterogeneity, complexity, and specialization, revealing limitations in current digital museum practices. These challenges include: ① a lack of mechanisms for in-depth exploration, ② ineffective resource organization and association methods, ③ inadequate dynamic knowledge services, and ④ uneven distribution of cultural resources. At their core, these issues stem from insufficient technological and managerial capabilities, which confine the rich knowledge and value of cultural relics within their physical forms. To address this, new management models are urgently needed to transform museums into hubs for knowledge production, innovation, and dissemination. Building on the Museum Without Borders concept, this study introduces the Hyperboundary Museum, which transcends the boundaries of information transmission, isolated displays, fixed services, and cultural dissemination. Utilizing large language models as technological cores and knowledge-based resources as data foundations, the Hyperboundary Museum aims to systematize and activate cultural relic resources, meeting diverse public needs and unlocking cultural relic value. Therefore, this study takes the knowledge creation process of cultural relic digital resources as its main thread, constructing a knowledge-oriented management framework for digital cultural relic resources based on the process of "Construction-Expression-Expansion-Realization" of cultural relic value.

Language, Linguistics

94234 | *Investigating Barriers in Oracy Proficiency Among Thai EFL Students*

Patsawut Sukserm, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Although oral fluency is essential for success in EFL classes, there are many obstacles to Thai EFL learners' speaking and listening skills. The aim of this study is to investigate these obstacles for a better understanding of oral expression skills. Based on a comprehensive literature review, a customized questionnaire was designed and sent to a number of Thai students. An exploratory factor analysis was applied to the processed data to validate the instrument and identify the underlying barriers. The results showed that the KMO measure of sampling adequacy was 0.912, while the Bartlett's test of sphericity was significant at 2345.423 ($p < 0.05$), confirming the justification of the factor analysis. Barriers include six main components, such as Listening and Comprehension Obstacles (LCO) or Speaking Anxiety and Confidence Issues (SACI) with eigenvalues ranging from 1.066 to 12.990, explaining 60.305 percent of the variance of the 32 variables. These results emphasize the need for effective yet usable listening opportunities, attention to classroom culture, and grammar instruction that is neither too tight nor too loose. Educational practitioners and policy makers need to adopt the best implementation practices to solve the problems associated with Thai EFL learners' oral proficiency, which in return will enhance their academic and professional performance.

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

93845 | *The Interplay Between English and French as a Foreign Language Learning*
Afnan Almegren, Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University, Saudi Arabia

Within the context of globalization and enhanced cultural exchange, the acquisition of foreign languages has become a critical requirement for individuals seeking to optimize their communication and professional skills. This study aimed to explore whether speaking English facilitated French as a foreign language learning or not. Fifty-three French as a foreign language learners participated in this study. They were from various universities. Their English proficiency varied from low to high English proficiency. A survey consisting of twenty-four statements was implemented in order to measure participants' attitudes towards the role of English language in learning French. Further interviews were held with random participants to seek further elaborations on their responses. The results of the study revealed that the majority of French as a foreign language learners believe that having at least an intermediate level of English proficiency facilitated their French language learning. The participants mentioned various reasons supporting their belief of having at least an intermediate level of English language proficiency when studying French: shared vocabulary between the two languages, historical origins, grammatical similarities, the vast learning resources available to English speakers learning French, and making use of the learning strategies already used when learning English. The findings of this study will be of use to language teachers and policy makers by increasing their understanding of the factors which facilitate language learning success. Decision makers may also benefit from the results by understanding the needs of French as a foreign language learners and making informed decisions on language education.

92446 | *The Practice of TPACK by Native Language Teacher: A Study of a Fifth Grade Taiwanese Class in Elementary School*
A-Sün Kang, National Taiwan University of Arts, Taiwan

This study examines how technology can enhance the effectiveness of Taiwanese language teaching and language identity among fifth-grade students. Using action research and the Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) framework, the researcher designed a curriculum and analyzed its impact on students' language skills and identity, as well as challenges faced by teachers. The curriculum emphasized guiding students to explore language history and cultural context online and using resources like dictionaries and videos to present various language scenarios, thus improving language awareness and learning outcomes. The study reviewed the history of local language education in Taiwan and research on integrating technology into language teaching. Preliminary results indicate that technology integration enhances student motivation and allows them to showcase learning outcomes through multimedia apps. This research provides teaching references for local language teachers and aids in language preservation and transmission.

Literature/Literary Studies

92507 | *Philosopher and Writer: Iris Murdoch's Long Journey from Existentialism to Neo-Platonism*
Feruza Shapsanova, Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Uzbekistan

Investigating the interconnection between literature and philosophy is significant in the literary studies of the XX century. The current research focuses on philosophical and moral aspects in "Under the Net" [1954], "The Flight from the Enchanter" [1956], "The Sandcastle" [1957], and "The Unicorn" [1963] by Booker Prize winner English novelist and philosopher Iris Murdoch. Murdoch wrote many works on philosophy concerning topics such as existential egoism (Sartre: Romantic Rationalist, 1953), morality and art (The Sublime and the Good, 1959), the problems of contemporary literature (Existentialists & Mystics, 1970), and the importance of Platonic form of love (The Sovereignty of Good, 1970). Besides, scholars like Maria Antonaccio [2000; 2012] and Peter Conradi [1997] contributed a lot to researching Murdoch with their books. These works have an essential role in interpreting her novels. The forms of love toward self and others, illusion and reality, human nature, and morality are her fiction's basis. In her novels, a reaction to Sartre's philosophy of the lonely and free individual is distinguished. By creating certain prototypes of pseudo-characters like artist, saint, philosopher, and enchanter, Murdoch prefers saint figure as her ideal, which can challenge Sartre's existential and outsider character in ethical questions. By typological character analysis of the above-mentioned novels, Murdoch's philosophical concepts can be revealed. The research question investigates the transition from existentialism to neoplatonism through the inseparable interconnection between literature and philosophy. The audience, through their active engagement, will benefit from the range of philosophical inclinations Murdoch uses, which would help analyze contemporary literature semantically.

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

91444 | *Intertwined Game Style Narrative and Interactive Design in Cyber Costume Series: Love Game in Eastern Fantasy (永夜星河)*
Hanxue Zhang, Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University; University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

This article studies the pioneering genre of Chinese cyber costume light comedy series Love Game in Eastern Fantasy (永夜星河), and uses a multidisciplinary approach that combines transmedia storytelling, audience agency, and interaction design to conduct a case study. This series adopts a game-like narrative framework combining 'novel transmigration', 'system tasks', and 'game strategy' to focus on audience participation, immersive experiences, and its innovative use of meta-narrative techniques. Viewers can immerse themselves in the narrative while experiencing interactive marble games like BreakBricks on the playback interface. This interactive game can add joy and interactivity to the viewing experience. More innovatively, the audience can also visually and flexibly check the real-time progress of the protagonist Lin Miaomiao's mission by typing "check favorability" on the bullet screen. As the plot unfolds, unique bullet screen special effects will be triggered at various critical points, providing viewers with an unprecedented immersive viewing experience. Hence, bullet screens play a transformative role, evolving from potential distractions into an integral artistic and participatory element. Furthermore, the series leverages meta-narrative elements and breaks the fourth wall to bridge its ancient setting with the modern public opinion sphere, fostering a dialogue between fictional and real-world discourses. The series transforms traditional viewing into a participatory and immersive experience by elevating audience engagement mechanisms, allowing viewers to co-create meaning and enhance emotional connection. Therefore, this study suggests ways for web series to reshape traditional storytelling and provide insights into the intersection of interactive television and participatory culture.

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

Other Arts

90777 | *Digital Technology Aiding Cultural Heritage Preservation: The Role of 3D Printing in the Replication Process*
Jiang Wu-Chao, Cheng Shiu University, Taiwan

The primary goal of cultural heritage restoration is to preserve historical and cultural legacies. Addressing object deterioration and restoring the original shape is crucial, especially for three-dimensional objects, as missing parts can affect the viewer's perception. This study aims to address the challenges of appearance simulation and cost reduction in traditional restoration processes. Restoring missing parts traditionally involves sculpting or casting, which depends on the skill of the restorer and carries certain risks of object contact. Therefore, it is essential to find methods that minimize risk while ensuring high quality. In this study, the dimensions of the replicated object are approximately 90x30x30mm. Data were captured using a structured light 3D scanner, then imported into an SLA 3D printer. SLA technology provides high printing precision, and the use of PE-like material offers advantages such as chemical resistance and high toughness, making it more durable than conventional resin materials. The 3D-printed replica closely resembles the original in terms of fine details, and its stable material properties reduce the need for additional processing. 3D printing technology shortens the restorer's working time, allowing them to focus more on addressing the object's deterioration and maintaining its stability. Additionally, 3D printing enables multiple, consistent reproductions without deformation, eliminating issues with mold deformation in casting. The digital files are also easy to transfer, facilitating remote communication to verify details.

93780 | *Exploring the Visual Symbolic Representation of Sustainability Concepts for an Abstract Symbol Example*
Han Chung Wu, Cheng Shiu University, Taiwan
Wu-Shan Chu, Cheng Shiu University, Taiwan
Chin-Wen Chung, Cheng Shiu University, Taiwan
Jhih-Yan Yu, Cheng Shiu University, Taiwan

Sustainable development promotes progress across social, economic, and environmental dimensions, seeking to balance global economic growth and human development while mitigating the negative impacts of excessive resource consumption on ecosystems. Its core objective is to ensure long-term human survival by maintaining a dynamic equilibrium between these factors, making it a central concern in modern corporate strategy. Corporate logos, as visual symbols of brand identity and values, have become essential tools for conveying sustainability principles. With the intensifying global market competition and corporate transformation, many companies have integrated sustainability concepts into logo design to reflect their commitment to sustainable development. This study aims to explore the theoretical foundations of sustainable development, focusing on three primary frameworks: Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Drawing on semiotic theory, the study analyzes the mechanisms behind symbol formation and communication, investigating how logo design constructs symbolic meaning to convey sustainability principles effectively. The research employs the semantic differential method, visual imagery analysis, logo sample selection, and surveys to assess the perceptual attributes and audience reception of sustainability-themed logos. The findings categorize sustainable logos into four primary design orientations: peaceful, cyclic, dynamic, and harmonious. Based on these insights, the study provides designers with a systematic framework for logo design strategies, offering guidelines for integrating sustainability principles into branding. By creatively applying symbolic imagery, corporate logos can effectively communicate sustainability, enhancing brand identity and reinforcing corporate social responsibility recognition.

92610 | *Inspection and Marking Method of Deterioration Status of Collections: Take Graphic Paintings as an Example*
Han Chung Wu, Cheng Shiu University, Taiwan
Chin-Wen Chung, Cheng Shiu University, Taiwan
Wei-Fang Yu, Cheng Shiu University, Taiwan
Jhih-Yan Yu, Cheng Shiu University, Taiwan

The objective of this study is to emphasize the significance of condition inspections for collections and propose a comprehensive deterioration condition marking system. This system assist relevant personnel in accurately recording and describing the deterioration condition of collections. The research methodology involves utilizing the 5W1H analysis method to explore six aspects of the situation view application. By combining information visualization and semiotics theories and referring to cartographic legend design principles, a universal degradation status indication system was established. By collecting status inspection reports from various units, organizing exist labeling methods, analyzing their advantages and disadvantages, issues were identified through these real cases, and new solutions were proposed to present clear overview of the deterioration status. The design of the marking method incorporates museology, material science, semiotics, and visual psychology, among multiple disciplines. Ultimately, "color" was employed to represent the type of deterioration (base material, pigment layer) and its characteristics (chemical, biological deterioration). "Symbols" were used to indicate the specific type of deterioration, considering the appearance of the deteriorated conditions. Furthermore, the design took into account the principles of point, line, and surface representation, applying the concept of visual variables from cartography to differentiate among various degradation conditions. The aim of this study is to gather input from various reports and establish a consistent labeling method to alleviate the difficulties faced by collection personnel when reading and creating deterioration inspection maps. This will improve the efficiency of collection preservation and restoration efforts, as well as foster advancements in cultural heritage conservation.

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

Teaching and Learning the Arts

92484 | *A Pilot Study on Integrating Rhythmic Actions into Picture Books for Enhancing Primary Students' Creativity*
Tsai Feng Kao Hsueh, National Taiwan University of Arts, Taiwan

This study aims to explore whether integrating rhythmic movements into picture book teaching can effectively enhance students' creativity. The researcher observed that current elementary rhythmic movement courses primarily focus on imitation and following instructions, offering limited stimulation of students' creativity and autonomy. To address this issue, the study combines rhythmic movements with picture book teaching to design more inspiring course activities, targeting two second-grade classes at Forest Elementary School in New Taipei City as research subjects. The study centers on picture book content, utilizing diverse media such as images, sounds, and text to encourage students to explore body movements in innovative ways through observation and imagination, thereby stimulating their inner creativity and expressive abilities. An action research approach is adopted, employing the "Action and Movement Creativity Test" to assess students' creativity and conducting qualitative analyses through teaching reflection journals, collaborative teacher observation records, and course recordings. This course design aims to evaluate the effectiveness of integrating rhythmic movements into picture books and further examine its impact on the professional growth of the teacher, ultimately providing recommendations for future teaching strategies.

93321 | *Integrating Design Thinking into Public Art: Action Research on Junior High School Visual Arts Curriculum*
YuRui Liu, National Taiwan University of Arts, Taiwan

Modern visual arts education has shifted from technical training to cultivating aesthetic literacy, creativity, and problem-solving skills. This study integrates design thinking (empathize, define, ideate, prototype, and test) into the junior high school visual arts curriculum to explore social and cultural contexts through public art. However, the fragmented introduction of public art in Taiwan's curriculum limits students' understanding of its social impact. This study aims to supplement the deficiencies in teaching materials and explore the possible impact of curriculum design on student learning. This study adopted the action research method. The research subjects were junior high school students in New Taipei City, Taiwan. The course lasted for eight weeks. The researcher implemented the course design and teaching, and conducted teaching and research through a cycle of planning, action, observation and reflection. Data collection included class recordings, teaching logs, co-teacher feedback, student work, and triangulation analysis to ensure research reliability and results. The course design is divided into four stages: introduction to public art, public art creation practice, art display and reflection, and cultural integration and commentary. The research results will present the diverse performance of students in public art learning and explore how design thinking affects students' creativity and problem-solving process. This study will provide new directions and thinking for teachers, students and teaching materials development, and further promote the practice and innovation of visual arts education.

92710 | *Take the "J" Train: A Comparative Case Study of Jazz Musicians' Learning Contexts*
Yu Chun Chung, National Taiwan University of Arts, Taiwan

This study examines the development of professional jazz musicians in Taiwan within various learning contexts. It seeks to address the following: (1) the educational backgrounds of jazz musicians, (2) resources supporting their learning, and (3) career development trajectories. Additionally, it aims to provide insights for aspiring jazz educators. A literature review on jazz education, the evolution of jazz in Taiwan, and the current status of Taiwanese jazz musicians forms the foundation of the research. Employing a comparative case study approach, the study utilizes content analysis and in-depth interviews to explore participants' self-perception, learning experiences, career paths, and professional evaluations. The findings aim to inspire reflection on Taiwan's jazz education, encourage diverse teaching methods and learning pathways, and equip educators to better address the needs of learners with diverse backgrounds and goals. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of jazz education and its role in fostering musical growth and innovation.

Cultural Studies

91130 | *Effects of Adolescents' Fandom Activities on Smartphone Dependence: Focusing on the Mediating Effects of Depression*
Yoo Kyung Son, Ewha Womans University, South Korea
Hwajo Lee, Ewha Womans University, South Korea

The mediating effect of depression was analyzed in the relationship between adolescents' fandom activities and smartphone dependence. In order to confirm the development of adolescents, Korea Youth Policy Institute surveyed a national longitudinal panel, KCYPS, we used results of 2020. 1,088 people aged 15 years admitted in this study, who answered 'I have a favorite celebrity'. Smartphone dependence is measured by scale of Kim et al. (2012). It is a 5-point Likert scale, and the higher the score, the higher the dependence on smartphones. Depression is measured by 4-point Likert scale, and the higher the score, the worse depression condition. Fandom activities used the scale suggested by Jung(2003). It includes attending fan meetings, SNS fan activities, and going to outdoor events. The higher the score, the higher the degree of participation in fandom activities. The results of the mediating effect analysis are as follows. First, as fandom activities became more active, the dependence on smartphone increased. Second, depression increased as fandom activities increased. Third, the mediating effect of depression was verified in the effect of fandom activities on smartphone dependence. Based on this, we propose social welfare implications. First, a system that strengthens healthy motivation for participation and prevents excessive immersion is needed so that fandom activities can act as positive activities to relieve stress and depression. Second, it will be necessary to think about preventive and therapeutic intervention measures such as counseling and education.

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

Education / Pedagogy

88199 | *Fostering Metacognitive Skills in Students Through Art Curatorial Experiences*
Aryo Tohjojo, Tunas Muda School, Indonesia

Students are encouraged to foster their metacognitive skills through curatorial practices in Arts. Art education includes not only the acquisition of technical abilities, but also the development of critical thinking, problem-solving, and creative capacities. This essay suggests that curatorial learning, which is typically connected to museum workers, provides a powerful foundation for developing metacognition in secondary art students, which is the knowledge and control of ideas acquisition. Curation, as described by Flavell (1976), is a process that requires metacognitive participation. It involves the careful selection, organization, and interpretation of artworks to create a unified visual narrative. Thus, students entrusted with curating exhibitions have a rare chance to cultivate reflective and critical thinking skills. This method is consistent with Zimmerman's (1989) model of self-regulated learning, as curators must carefully examine artworks, taking into account their aesthetic, historical, and audience-related consequences. Self-reflection and self-awareness is another essential component of metacognition. Students have many opportunities to assess their work and the success of their curatorial choices through curating practices. Students can find areas for growth and hone their curatorial abilities by getting input from teachers and peers. To conclude, including curatorial education within secondary art education provides a variety of ways to foster metacognition. Teachers may create a rich learning environment that strengthens communication, critical thinking, problem-solving, and self-awareness by involving students in the processes of selection, organizing, interpretation, and reflection. These abilities will go beyond the art classroom, giving students the skills they need to thrive in a complicated and dynamic environment.

94301 | *Towards a Unified Learning Motivation Survey on Mathematical, Data Science, and AI Education*
Rie Enomoto, Kokushikan University, Japan
Yoshinori Honma, Kokushikan University, Japan
Tomohiro Inagaki, Hiroshima University, Japan
Naoki Itoh, Kokushikan University, Japan
Yuko Murakami, Hiroshima University, Japan
Ryosuke Oyanagi, Kokushikan University, Japan
Motoo Sekiguchi, Kokushikan University, Japan

Mathematics, Data science and AI Smart Higher Education have been introduced in high schools, technical colleges, and universities across Japan as part of a national strategy to strengthen digital transformation capabilities. However, the impact of these initiatives on students' attitudes towards AI and their interest in mathematics and data science remains insufficiently explored. This study examines data science literacy courses at two universities: Kokushikan University in Tokyo, where the course is offered to students from the Faculty of Political Science and Economics, Faculty of Physical Education, School of Science and Engineering, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Letters, School of Asia 21, and Faculty of Business; and Hiroshima University, a national comprehensive university, where the course is available to students from the Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Dentistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Faculty of Engineering, Faculty of Information Sciences, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Letters, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Applied Biological Science, Faculty of Economics, and Faculty of Integrated Arts and Sciences. The environment at each university differs, and so does students' (initial) motivation for data science. We surveyed over 900 first-year students in AY2024 to assess their awareness, confidence, and interest in AI-related topics using a 7-point Likert scale questionnaire based on intrinsic motivation, translated into Japanese. Results show that over half of the students at both institutions highly value learning about AI and find it engaging. We discuss implications for designing future educational policies and practices to support diverse learners.

Linguistics, Language and Cultural Studies

93946 | *Acoustic Characteristics and Perceived Sexual Orientation in Mandarin-Speaking Taiwanese Males: A Preliminary Study*
Chun-Yi Lin, Asia University, Taiwan
Yu-Wei Liao, Asia University, Taiwan
Hui-Shan Chang, Asia University, Taiwan

Introduction: Previous research indicated the existence of a possible link between acoustic features and sexual orientation, with individuals of different orientations exhibiting distinct speech patterns. However, findings have been inconsistent, and studies on Mandarin speakers remain limited. This study explores the acoustic characteristics of Taiwanese Mandarin-speaking males and whether listeners can accurately perceive sexual orientation from speech. Methods: Four male participants—two self-identified homosexuals and two heterosexuals—were analyzed for tone variation, vowel formant frequencies, consonant duration, and frequency center of gravity. Additionally, 25 non-expert listeners assessed the recordings to determine the likely sexual orientation of the speakers. Results: Homosexual speakers exhibited a significantly narrower pitch range and smaller vowel space compared to heterosexuals. While consonant duration was similar, the frequency center of gravity for fricatives and affricates was higher in homosexual speakers. In perceptual evaluations, 16 out of 25 listeners correctly identified sexual orientation, with an overall accuracy of 82%. Discussion & conclusion: Results demonstrated that homosexual speakers have unique acoustic characteristics that might be affected by sociocultural conditions or gender characteristics. Pitch range, vowel space, and frequency center of gravity may provide important cues. Nonetheless, for a subset of listeners, identifying gender from speech is a challenge, which implies that other linguistic features, such as intonation, contextual cues, or social factors, may contribute perceptually as well. Due to the small sample size, future studies should include a larger and more diverse group of speakers and listeners, more sophisticated acoustic analytical methods, and broader linguistic and cultural considerations.

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

93734 | *Bridging Cultures, Growing Futures: Promoting Cultural Belonging in the 4-H Latino Youth of Grand County, Utah*

Mariajose Velasco Burgos, Utah State University, United States

Celina Wille, Utah State University, United States

Craig Dart, Utah State University, United States

Objectives: This initiative focuses on: 1. Illustrating the process implemented in Grand County, Utah for engaging with Latino and Native American families and youth to successfully establish a youth programming (4-H). 2. Showing how program growth is possible through cultural adaptation of 4-H materials and resources, outreach, and community connections. This work was informed by and grounded on the use of adapted conceptual models, cultural belonging programming, and state collaboration.

Methods: 1. Implementation of an adapted conceptual framework model focused on the Guiding Principles of Latino and Native American Youth-Serving Organizations. 2. Execution of Utah State University's Cultural Belonging (CUBE) program to carry out culturally relevant adaptations, internal diversity training, state 4-H coordination, and assessment of effective community outcomes. 3. Use of best practices for active parental involvement, cultural immersion, and strategic youth outreach through coordination with schools and community organizations.

Outcomes: Three months of outreach resulted in the involvement of 100 Latino families. In Grand County, Latino youth participation surged from 6 in 2020-2023 to 25 in January 2024, reflecting a growth percentage of approximately 300%. Native American population raised awareness of their reach and increased enrollment from 3 participants to 15.

Impact: Establishing a new Latino 4-H club in Grand County involved collaboration with organizations eager to serve Latino youth and families but lacking cultural competency. Through this effort, Grand County Extension and the 4-H program increased the visibility of educational programs

Computational Social Science

93972 | *Are Large Language Models Effective at Conducting Thematic Analysis?*

Aimee Pink, Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Singapore

Prasanta Bhattacharya, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore

Siyuan Brandon Loh, Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Singapore

Hui Si Oh, Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Singapore

Siti Amelia Juraimi, Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Singapore

Nandini Anant, Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Singapore

Mary F-F. Chong, National University Singapore, Singapore

Anna Fogel, Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Singapore

Florence Sheen, Loughborough University, United Kingdom

Wong Liang Ze, Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Singapore

Qualitative research methods are data, time and manpower intensive. The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI), such as Large Language Models (LLMs), has been proven effective in a variety of text-based quantitative tasks, but their use in qualitative research remains underexplored. We investigated the effectiveness of an LLM-based workflow to conduct a thematic analysis on transcripts from 12 focus groups (N=19 children 9-15-years-old, N=19 adults 38-56-years old) and compared the LLM-derived (sub-)themes to those of a researcher-led thematic analysis. Using a GPT-3.5-turbo-instruct model with model temperature set to 0, we developed an LLM-based workflow to (1) annotate the data line-by-line, (2) summarise the annotations into a list of sub-themes and (3) iteratively group the sub-themes into higher-level themes. The LLM-based workflow generated 13 themes which covered all 6 researcher-generated themes. When comparing sub-themes, we noticed that the LLM-based workflow did not detect 4 of the sub-themes identified during the research-led analysis. When exploring this finding further, we theorise that this is due to the specific topic expertise that the researchers had on the studied topic. Overall, our findings suggest that a 'researcher-AI collaborative system' may be best suited to analyse qualitative data. LLM-based workflows can annotate data and generate (sub-)themes to support researchers to familiarise themselves with the data. LLM-generated (sub-)themes can then be further refined with input from researchers to provide topic expertise. This researcher-AI collaborative system combines the resource-effectiveness of AI tools with the contextual knowledge and domain expertise of researchers.

Demography, Human Geography & Population Studies

91409 | *Accessibility and Availability of Maternal Healthcare in Micro Geographic Region in India*

Rupanjali Dasgupta, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India

A micro-level study using a mixed-methods approach investigated the Continuum of Maternal Healthcare Services (CMHS) within the Continuum of Care (CoC) framework. CoC emphasizes seamless, integrated healthcare throughout a woman's reproductive life. Aimed to provide uninterrupted maternal health coverage from antenatal to postnatal and beyond, makes it a vital component of both global and national health policy. Yet, in rural India, fragmented services and inadequate coordination often hinder its effectiveness, leading to missed opportunities for timely care. Conducted in Paschim Medinipur, a rural district in West Bengal, India, this study examines two key dimensions of the CoC within CMHS - (1) Time – it found that none of the participants received full CoC, with 90.4% accessing only partial services. Significant barriers disproportionately affected tribal women. Factors such as poverty, limited education, lack of autonomy, distance from facilities, and social stigma contributed to high rates of care dropouts; (2) Place – challenges such as poor infrastructure, inadequate staff, and multiple referrals further limited access. Addressing these obstacles calls for expanding mobile health services and telemedicine to overcome geographic and infrastructural barriers. Additionally, increasing the number of community health workers along with their remuneration will promote health education, counter stigma, and encourage healthcare-seeking behaviour. Tackling demand-side barriers such as poverty, distance decay, and educational limitations is vital for reducing dropouts, improving service utilization, and creating effective referral pathways. These will ultimately strengthen maternal healthcare outcomes in rural areas.

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

Economics and Management

94265 | *A Cross-Sectional Study of Stroke Hospitalization Costs in Secondary Care: Evidence from Southern Thailand (2019-2023)*

Supawadee Suwanno, Thaksin University, Thailand

Phatthira Thongphlat, Thaksin University, Thailand

Phatlapha Kaewnu, Thaksin University, Thailand

Huda Juma, Thaksin University, Thailand

Vallop Ditsuwan, Thaksin University, Thailand

Thanittha Ditsuwan, Office of Disease Prevention and Control Region 12 Songkhla, Thailand

Background: Stroke represents a significant global health burden with escalating incidence rates and healthcare costs. This study analyzes hospitalization costs for stroke patients from both healthcare provider and payer perspectives to inform resource allocation and enhance system efficiency.

Methods: This cross-sectional study examined data from 7,932 stroke patients (ICD-10 codes I60-I69) treated at Songkhla Hospital, Thailand (2019-2023). Analysis included inpatient costs across stroke types, readmission rates, and costs under different Universal Health Coverage schemes using SPSS version 17.

Results: The cohort comprised predominantly males (57.07%), with mean age 64.70 years and average hospital stay 4.67 days. Ischemic stroke constituted 79.84% of cases, with Universal Coverage Scheme covering 75.57% of patients. Patient volume increased by 23.04% over the study period, with 5.14% one-year readmission rate. Total treatment costs reached 198,230,040.5 Baht (mean 23,624.12 Baht/year). Hemorrhagic stroke costs exceeded ischemic stroke by 14,802.86 Baht annually. First-time median costs were 11,152 Baht for ischemic and 21,451 Baht for hemorrhagic strokes. Diagnosis-Related Groups (DRG) reimbursements were consistently lower than accounting costs, particularly for extended hospitalizations.

Conclusion: Findings demonstrate substantial cost variations between stroke types and payment mechanisms, highlighting the need for DRG system refinement to better reflect actual care costs.

Environmental and Health Sciences

94309 | *Caries Indices and Treatment Needs in Schoolchildren from Urban and Rural Areas of Narathiwat Province, Southern Thailand*

Tum Boonrod, Thaksin University, Thailand

Witchada Simla, Thaksin University, Thailand

Huda Juma, Thaksin University, Thailand

Supawadee Suwanno, Thaksin University, Thailand

Supalak Kaeothong, Thaksin University, Thailand

Pornchai Chookaew, Thaksin University, Thailand

Dental caries is a major public health issue among schoolchildren, affecting their quality of life, academic performance and health. In 2023, Narathiwat's caries prevalence among 12-year-olds was 37.92%, higher than the national average of 29.63%. This study compares caries indices, including decayed teeth (dt), filled teeth (ft), decayed and filled teeth (dft), decayed teeth (DT), missing teeth (MT), filled teeth (FT), and decayed, missing, and filled teeth (DMFT), as well as treatment needs among 6–12-year-olds in Narathiwat, focusing on urban-rural differences. This retrospective study analyzed data from 1,388 children using records from the Provincial Health Data Center. The Wilcoxon rank-sum, Kruskal-Wallis, and Chi-square tests were used to analyze differences by sex, age, and area type. Females had higher DT and DMFT values than males (DT: 0.78 ± 1.44 vs. 0.59 ± 1.35 , $p = 0.001$; DMFT: 0.96 ± 1.72 vs. 0.71 ± 1.56 , $p = 0.001$). Significant differences in dt, dft, DT, FT, and DMFT were found by age and area, with urban children showing higher values. dft decreased and DMFT increased with age. Rural children had a higher demand for fluoride treatment (84.27% vs. 74.82%, $p < 0.001$) and sealants (0.90 ± 0.59 vs. 0.43 ± 0.82 , $p < 0.001$), while urban children required more scaling (16.37% vs. 2.56%, $p < 0.001$), fillings (1.45 ± 1.91 vs. 0.17 ± 0.91 , $p < 0.001$), and extractions (3.26 ± 3.86 vs. 0.31 ± 1.62 , $p < 0.001$). The dft index decreases with age, while DMFT increases. Rural children require more preventive care, while urban children need more treatment, highlighting the need for targeted oral health policies.

94252 | *Healthcare Decentralization Impact on NCD Management: Three-Year Analysis of Thai Primary Care Centers (2021-2024)*

Phatlapha Kaewnu, Thaksin University, Thailand

Phatthira Thongphlat, Thaksin University, Thailand

Supawadee Suwanno, Thaksin University, Thailand

Thanittha Ditsuwan, Office of Disease Prevention and Control Region 12 Songkhla, Thailand

Vallop Ditsuwan, Thaksin University, Thailand

Introduction: Thailand's public health decentralization has shifted healthcare from centralized to local management, improving resource allocation and community engagement while facing challenges in maintaining service quality. This study examines non-communicable disease (NCD) healthcare delivery in Tham Phannara district between 2021-2024, analyzing patient demographics, healthcare utilization, and screening trends across 1,795 cases within Thailand's universal healthcare system. **Methods:** Data collection from a community hospital encompassed three provider types (ICD-10 E10-E14, I10 – I15): hospitals (PCU), Ministry of Public Health Primary Care Units (MOHP PHC), and Local Administrative Organization Primary Care Units (LAO PHC). Analysis included demographics, NCD types (diabetes mellitus and hypertension), medical check-ups, and laboratory tests (LDL, cholesterol, FBS, HbA1c, and eGFR). **Results:** Medical check-ups increased from 254 in 2021 to 1,795 in 2024, with LAO PHC showing highest patient volume (1,272 check-ups in 2024 versus 363 at hospitals and 159 at MOHP PHC). Female patients (67.60%), with males age 64.43 years. Hypertension cases (69.70%) exceeded diabetes cases (30.30%). PCU showed best glycemic 101.64 mg/dl control in 2023, while NPCU demonstrated optimal glycemic 102.35 mg/dl and lipid 102.35 mg/dl management in 2024. Kidney 73.92 ml/min/1.73m² function remained stable despite minor declines.

Conclusion: The substantial increase in NCD screenings reflects improved healthcare access and growing chronic disease management needs. LAO PHC's emergence as a crucial primary care provider highlights decentralization's success. The high hypertension prevalence necessitates targeted interventions. Recommendations focus on enhancing primary healthcare service models to improve efficiency and equity.

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

94251 | *Improving Stroke Care Access with a Mobile Stroke Unit: Evidence from a Community Hospital in Southern Thailand*

Phatthira Thongphlat, Thaksin University, Thailand

Phatlapha Kaewnu, Thaksin University, Thailand

Supawadee Suwanno, Thaksin University, Thailand

Vallop Ditsuwan, Thaksin University, Thailand

Thanittha Ditsuwan, Office of Disease Prevention and Control Region 12 Songkhla, Thailand

Background Stroke remains a significant public health concern in Thailand, with increasing incidence but decreasing mortality rates between 2019 and 2023. Timely treatment access is crucial for reducing adverse outcomes, yet many patients fail to receive care within recommended timeframes. This study evaluates the impact of a Mobile Stroke Unit (MSU) on stroke care access in a southern Thailand community hospital. Methods This multiple cross-sectional study analyzed data from 551 stroke patients across three periods: pre-MSU implementation, during implementation, and post-implementation. Patient data was extracted from the hospital's health information system using ICD-10 codes I60-I69 and G459. The analysis focused on service access, mortality, disease severity, and disability using descriptive statistics. Results Patient numbers increased across all periods, with the highest increase post-MSU implementation (from 116 to 176 to 186 patients). The proportion of patients receiving timely treatment improved from 46.55% pre-implementation to 50% during implementation, settling at 49.46% post-implementation. The MSU contributed to reduced treatment access times. Conclusion The MSU implementation demonstrated a positive trend in improving stroke care access, particularly in rural areas. While the percentage increase in timely arrivals was not statistically significant, the total number of patients accessing care increased substantially. Further research is needed to evaluate cost-effectiveness, investigate factors affecting access across different population groups, and optimize service delivery.

Ethnicity, Difference, Identity

91088 | *Embracing SISU: Exploring Migrants' Experiences of Ethnicity, Identity, Resilience, and Belonging in Finland's Multicultural Landscape*

Fahmeeda Idrees, Tampere University, Finland

Migration to Finland brings both challenges and opportunities, as migrants experience ethnicity, cultural differences, and social integration. This study explores the role of SISU, a Finnish concept of resilience and perseverance, in shaping migrants' experiences of belonging and identity and how individuals negotiate their ethnic identities while adapting to Finnish society. The study employed a narrative inquiry methodology using in-depth interviews from 25 migrants of diverse ethnic backgrounds in Tampere, to explore migrants' lived experiences. Social identity theory, and the concept of intersectionality form the theoretical framework. The findings revealed that migrants experience ethnicity as both a marker of difference and a source of pride, while language played a dual role: it served as a bridge to inclusion but can also act as a barrier. Despite facing discrimination and systemic barriers, participants demonstrated SISU through adaptability and determination, maintaining their cultural heritage while engaging with Finnish society. Four key themes emerged: (1) Ethnicity as both pride and a marker of exclusion, (2) Language as a tool for inclusion and a barrier, (3) SISU-driven resilience in overcoming challenges, and (4) Community networks fostering belonging and solidarity. These themes highlighted the complex dynamics of identity and integration. It is concluded that SISU provides a valuable framework for understanding migrant resilience and identity formation. By Aligning resilience with SISU highlights the importance of valuing ethnic diversity to enhance multiculturalism and social inclusion in Finland.

Immigration, Refugees, Race, Nation

93717 | *Sociocultural Determinants of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms (PTSD) Among Asians Living in Canada*

Ling Jin, University of Calgary, Canada

Gabriel Zamudio, University of Calgary, Canada

Background: First responders are at high risk of developing posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) due to repeated exposure to traumatic events. However, little is known about the prevalence and sociocultural determinants of PTSD among Asian first responders in North America, a population that may experience unique psychological, relational, and systemic stressors. This study aimed to (1) estimate the prevalence of PTSD among Asian-identified first responders in Canada and (2) examine individual, interpersonal, and systemic factors contributing to PTSD severity. Methods: A total of 131 Asian-identified first responders (Mage = 34.78; 57.3% men) participated in this study. Results: Findings revealed a high PTSD prevalence of 85.5% in this sample. At the individual level, greater emotional dysregulation and negative affect were significantly associated with higher PTSD severity ($B_s = .24 \sim .31$; $p < .001$; $R^2 = 23.2\%$). At the interpersonal level, higher levels of insecure attachment ($B_s = .57 \sim .68$; $p < .001$; $R^2 = 51.1\%$) were strongly linked to greater PTSD severity. At the systemic level, increased exposure to racial trauma ($B = .32$; $p = .001$; $R^2 = 8.1\%$), including institutional injustice, was associated with heightened PTSD severity. Discussion: These findings underscore the substantial mental health burden faced by Asian first responders in Canada and highlight the need to address individual, interpersonal, and systemic factors contributing to PTSD. Culturally responsive interventions tailored to the unique experiences of this population may be critical in mitigating PTSD risk and improving mental health outcomes.

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Gender

94230 | *Patrilineal Norms vs Reciprocal Obligations: the Gendered Dynamics of Intergenerational Inheritance in Chinese Families*
Ruolin Wang, Renmin University of China, China

This study investigates gendered disparities in intergenerational property inheritance among Chinese families, interrogating whether entrenched patrilineal norms persist amid increasing female participation in eldercare. Analyzing 283 eligible cases from the CHARLS 2020 exit survey (restricted to deceased parents with both male and female offspring), I employ logistic regression models and Fisher's exact tests to examine two competing hypotheses: (1) whether inheritance inequity stems from gendered reciprocity (sons' eldercare obligations) or (2) persistent son-preference norms. Results reveal pronounced inequality: only 7.55% of caregiving daughters inherited housing versus 56.52% of non-caregiving sons. Multivariate logistic regressions confirm sons' disproportionate inheritance advantage ($OR=4.063$, $p<0.001$ for housing; $OR=0.792$, $p<0.05$ for non-housing assets), even after controlling for caring. Robustness checks via repeated sampling validate these patterns. Crucially, inheritance mechanisms diverge by asset type: housing allocation remains acutely gender-sensitive, privileging sons irrespective of caregiving, while non-housing assets show modest sensitivity to caregiving reciprocity. This bifurcation challenges unitary explanations, revealing how patrilineal norms structurally prioritize sons' claims to immovable property while permitting limited reciprocity effects for movable assets. The findings underscore the resilience of son-preference logics in China's familial exchange systems, resisting egalitarian shifts despite daughters' growing care contributions. By dissecting the interplay of gender, reciprocity, and asset specificity, this study advances theoretical debates on intergenerational equity and offers empirical grounding for policies addressing inheritance discrimination in aging societies.

Journalism and Communications

91646 | *AI-Driven Digital Wellness: Emotional and Religious Support in Muslim Prayer Apps*
Mustafa Oz, University of Tennessee, United States
Ahmed Al Rawi, University of Virginia, United States

This study explores the experiences and perceptions of Muslim users regarding the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in prayer apps, emphasizing its role in religious and online communication activities. Through 19 in-depth interviews with users from diverse backgrounds, the research reveals that AI-powered features, such as chatbots and personalized reminders, enhance users' emotional well-being and religious awareness. These tools foster a sense of virtual community, connecting Muslims across geographic boundaries and enabling meaningful interactions. The findings identify key themes in users' experiences, including the role of AI-driven prayer apps as virtual community hubs, emotional wellness companions, and tools for heightened religious awareness. While some users express trust in AI's ability to support spiritual practices, others raise concerns about privacy and transparency. These mixed perceptions underline the importance of ethical considerations in AI development, particularly around data usage and reliability. This study contributes to theoretical discussions on digital religion and emotional well-being by positioning AI as a transformative agent in spiritual and communal practices. Practically, the insights offer guidance for developers to enhance user trust through transparent design and secure data handling. The findings also encourage religious organizations to adopt AI-driven tools for fostering community engagement and spiritual growth. By highlighting the intersection of AI and religious practices, this research underscores the potential of AI technologies to redefine spiritual experiences in the digital age.

Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology

90470 | *The Implementation of a Single Bar Association and a Policy Brief in Indonesia*
Eko Djoko Widiyatno, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Suyoto Suyoto, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Al Wisnubroto, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Indonesia

The Indonesian Advocates Association (PERADI) was established as the sole bar association for advocates in Indonesia, as mandated by Article 28(1) of Law No. 18 of 2003 on Advocates. This system aimed to reflect the Single Bar Association model but faced significant challenges. By 2006, opposition emerged from alternative organizations such as the Indonesian Advocates Congress (KAI) and the Indonesian Advocates Association (PERADIN), advocating for a Multi-Bar System, which contradicts the original intent of the Advocates Law. An attempt to revive the Single Bar System was proposed in 2013 but failed to gain sufficient public support. The National Advocates Council has the potential to serve as a platform for advocacy organizations, ensuring equality and quality among advocates across Indonesia. This study examines cases involving power struggles within advocacy organizations, both before and after the issuance of Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2018, which regulates advocate registration and highlights the importance of technology in legal practice in the digital era. The research employs a literature study and interviews with the National Leadership Council of PERADI. The findings provide recommendations for the future Advocates Law and the formulation of a policy brief on the establishment of a more effective advocate institution. This study contributes to the ongoing discourse on the structural and regulatory framework of the legal profession in Indonesia, emphasizing the necessity for a well-defined and effective governing body to maintain professional integrity and legal standards. By addressing institutional fragmentation, the research underscores the importance of legal certainty and professional

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

91668 | *Data Protection Regulations in Taiwan and the United States: A Comparative Information Policy Case Study*
Wayland Chang, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

This comparative case study analyzes the different data protection regulatory policies in Taiwan and the United States, highlighting the distinct methods each jurisdiction applies in data privacy governance. Taiwan has adopted a robust and coherent framework primarily based on the Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) to align with global standards such as the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Such a development has resulted in reforms aimed at enhancing data security in sectors such as biotechnology. The United States has adopted a less cohesive strategy as illustrated by the combination of American federal and state regulations, such as those of the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) and the recently proposed American Privacy Rights Act (APRA). Thus, this somewhat lack of regulatory uniformity often complicates compliance for businesses navigating different data protection regulations. This comparative case study contrasts laws, policies, and compliance documents to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of each aforesaid jurisdiction's regulatory regime. The results highlight that while Taiwan's centralized approach nurtures consistency, it struggles to find a rather suitable balance between privacy and the public's right to information. In comparison, the U.S. system offers more flexibility but faces challenges due to variations among state laws. This comparative case study proposes that both jurisdictions could gain from an integrated approach that unifies better privacy rights, regulation, and technological advances.

Psychology & Social Psychology

93716 | *Culturally Congruent Approaches to Supporting Black Indigenous People of Colour (BIPOC) First Responders' Post-Trauma Mental Health*

Gabriel Zamudio, University of Calgary, Canada
Ling Jin, University of Calgary, Canada

First responders frequently experience post-trauma mental health symptoms due to repeated exposure to traumatic events. However, Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) often encounter additional barriers to accessing mental health support. Many BIPOC individuals adhere to collectivistic cultural values, which may be misaligned with Western mental health approaches that emphasize open emotional expression and individualized therapy. For example, members of the Asian community may perceive emotional restraint as a sign of strength, leading to discomfort in traditional psychotherapy settings that require emotional processing. Additionally, institutional barriers and stigma further complicate access to mental health care, with many BIPOC first responders preferring to seek support from medical doctors, spiritual advisors, or community elders rather than engaging with standard psychological services. To address these challenges, we developed a culturally responsive workshop focused on emotional and relational factors associated with post-trauma mental health. Drawing from empirical research and clinical advisory board recommendations, the workshop integrates principles from Dialectical Behavior Therapy to offer practical strategies tailored to the needs of BIPOC first responders and those who support them. A total of 706 individuals registered for the workshop, with attendance numbers to be confirmed. This workshop will provide an overview of BIPOC first responders' psychological health, empirical findings on factors influencing post-trauma symptoms, and culturally adapted interventions. By equipping participants with skills to alleviate post-trauma distress, this work aims to normalize help-seeking behaviors within BIPOC communities.

93878 | *Direct and Indirect Predictors of Quality of Life Among Family Caregivers of Heart Failure Patients*

Yaacov Bachner, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel
Ruth Braver, Ben-Gurion University, Israel
Omry Braver, Ben-Gurion University, Israel
Norm O'Rourke, Ben-Gurion University, Israel

Heart failure is a complex condition affecting 1-2% of individuals in developed countries. Its prevalence is increasing due to aging of the population. In advanced stages, heart failure often requires daily care, typically provided by family members. Research indicates that family caregiving can reduce hospitalizations and mortality rates among heart failure patients. However, this caregiving role can be physically and emotionally demanding, leading to risks such as caregiver exhaustion, depression, and other health issues, which can ultimately impact their quality of life. The objective was to identify direct and indirect predictors of the quality of life among family members caring for patients with heart failure. A total of 101 family caregivers of heart failure patients participated in this study. Participants were recruited from the cardiology departments of two medical centers in southern Israel. The survey included reliable and valid measures of quality of life, caregiving responsibilities, and socio-demographic characteristics. Path analyses were conducted to identify predictors of caregivers' quality of life. Most caregivers were women, and the majority were adult children of the patients. Caregivers' quality of life was directly associated with gender, years of education, and life satisfaction. Self-efficacy had an indirect association with quality of life through life-satisfaction. Additionally, caregiver burden and social support both had direct and indirect associations with quality of life. This study highlights the critical role of personal and social resources in determining caregivers' quality of life. It advocates for tailored interventions aimed at enhancing these resources through targeted community-based care initiatives.

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

93935 | *Examining the Relationship Between Research Experience and Mentorship on STEM Socialization*

Gino Galvez, California State University, United States

Victoria Mendez, California State University, United States

A strong STEM workforce is essential for economic growth, global competitiveness, and addressing societal challenges. However, retaining students in STEM, particularly underrepresented minorities (URMs), remains a challenge. Research experiences play a key role in improving student retention and graduation rates, fostering both technical and interpersonal skills. Beyond enhancing self-efficacy and confidence, research provides opportunities for students to build relationships with mentors, gaining guidance, support, and professional development that influence their academic and career trajectories. This study examines how research experiences and mentorship contribute to students' socialization in STEM, applying the Tripartite Integration Model of Social Influence (TIMSI) to assess the impact of an intensive summer research program. Additionally, it explores differences in outcomes between URM and non-URM students. Pre- and post-program survey data ($n = 187$) were analyzed using paired-sample t-tests, multiple regression, and MANOVA. Results indicate that participation in the program significantly improved students' socialization within the scientific community, with mentorship emerging as a key predictor of integration. Notably, both URM and non-URM students benefited equally, suggesting that structured research programs provide inclusive and effective support for all participants. These findings highlight the essential role of research experiences and mentorship in fostering student engagement in STEM. By enhancing retention and promoting diversity, summer research programs contribute to building a more inclusive and robust STEM workforce, addressing the ongoing challenge of representation and participation in these critical fields.

94080 | *Exploring Mobile Phone Attachment: The Influence of Individual Characteristics and Device-related Factors*

Jean-Baptiste Légal, University Paris Nanterre, France

Oceane Demeester, University Paris Nanterre, France

Pascale Nays, Technocentre Renault, France

David Blumenthal, AgrosParisTech, France

This study investigates the factors influencing attachment to mobile phones. Attachment, initially defined as the emotional bond between a child and their caregiver (Bowlby, 1988), has been extended to inanimate objects (Belk, 1988). This research examines the relationship between mobile phone attachment and (1) individual factors (age, gender, personal values, attachment style, brand attachment) and (2) external factors (phone brand, price, and personalization). The study sample comprised 832 participants (580 women, 252 men; mean age = 29.34, SD = 14.12 years) who completed an online survey. The findings indicate that both individual characteristics and external / phone-related factors significantly influence attachment levels. In particular, insecure attachment styles and phone personalization are associated with higher levels of attachment. However, personal values, as measured by the Schwartz Value Scale, do not appear to have a significant impact. These results underscore the multidimensional nature of object attachment and highlight the need for further research into additional influencing factors.

93579 | *The Impact of Service Quality on Satisfaction with Emergency Healthcare Service*

Chia-Chang Chuang, Kaohsiung Show Chwan Memorial Hospital, Taiwan

Mengkuan Lai, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Service quality has been identified as important factor in determining satisfaction in various fields including healthcare service. This study adopts the most widely service model SERVQUAL (Parasuraman et al., 1985) to examine its impact on satisfaction with healthcare service from patients' perspectives since most previous researches are conducted from medical providers' perspectives in emergency healthcare. Patients in the emergency healthcare mostly are due to acute and sudden nature of their problems, resulting a higher level of stress and anxiety. They expect to receive timeless care for their illness and rely on and trust the knowledge and expertise of healthcare providers that their illness could be cured. That is, in emergency healthcare, the professional ability, trust and interaction between healthcare center and patient (i.e., assurance and responsiveness of SERVQUAL) are more important to patients in emergency healthcare. Accordingly, we hypothesize that assurance responsiveness are relatively more important to patients' satisfaction with emergency healthcare. Questionnaire measuring SERVQUAL and satisfaction with emergency healthcare was adapted from previous research. 169 questionnaires were collected from patients. Both reliability and validity meet recommended criteria. The results of stepwise regression indicate that assurance is the most important factor to satisfaction with emergency healthcare, followed by responsiveness, empathy, and reliability, in that order. Hypotheses are supported. The results of this provide valuable insight for enhancing medical healthcare. For future research, researchers can look into patients with different degree of illness might have different perspectives on the services dimensions in emergency healthcare.

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

Social Work

91354 | *Cognitive Group Activities to Promote the Physical and Mental Health of the Elderly: A Case Study of Rural Day Care Center in Taiwan*

Ju-Huey Wen, Chia Nan University of Pharmacy & Science, Taiwan
Li Ying Cen, Chia Nan University of Pharmacy & Science, Taiwan
Mao Bing Wei, Chia Nan University of Pharmacy & Science, Taiwan
Zhong Mei Zhen, Chia Nan University of Pharmacy & Science, Taiwan

Taiwan is one of the fastest-aging societies in the world, approximately 17.8 % of Taiwan's population is aged 65 or older (Dept. of Household Registration of Taiwan, 2024), with a significant portion of elderly people residing in rural areas. The elderly population is up to 20% in the rural area in this study. This study was to explore the outcome of cognitive group activities in improving the physical and mental well-being of elderly people in the day care center in the rural area. Cognitive group activities, often linked to enhance cognitive function, emotional stability, and social engagement, in order to postpone disability and dementia in the elderly. The one-group pre-test-post-test was used and the Short Portable Mental Status Questionnaire (SPMSQ) and the Group Activity Participation Scale were conducted for evaluating the outcome of the results. Qualitative evaluation and observation records were to assess behavioral changes. 7 females and 4 males aged older 65 were participated. The major finding of this study indicated that 70% of the total participants' scores in SPMSQ were maintained the similar level or make a light increase progresses after three months. Those participants also showed their interests in attending activities and interact with other elderly and staff. As a general conclusion, cognitive group activities could have a positive cognitive effective function on elderly in this study. For those elderly people in the rural area, these also provide opportunities to promote their social interaction and physical function.

Sociology

94270 | *Death by Design: Collective Responsibility and Anonymity in Japan's Execution System*
Hayley McLellan, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada

Japan's death penalty system is characterized by a unique execution method in which three prison officers pull levers simultaneously, ensuring that no individual knows who triggered the execution. This study examines the sociological and criminological implications of this system, focusing on collective responsibility, moral disengagement, and state power. Drawing on theories from Durkheim, Weber, and Foucault, the paper explores how Japan's execution protocol reflects broader cultural values, including collectivism, bureaucratic authority, and the controlled visibility of punishment. Using a qualitative approach, this research analyzes legal policies and media discourse to assess how anonymity in executions affects both executioners and public perceptions of justice. Findings suggest that the system diffuses moral accountability while reinforcing the legitimacy of state power. Additionally, secrecy surrounding executions aligns with Japan's broader tendencies toward social order and conflict avoidance. Comparisons with other nations highlight how different justice systems balance retributive punishment and moral responsibility. This study contributes to discussions on capital punishment by situating Japan's execution method within global debates on justice, ethics, and governance. By interrogating the intersection of culture, law, and punishment, the research provides insights into how societies construct and rationalize state-sanctioned death while maintaining moral and social cohesion. The findings have implications for both criminological theory and human rights discourse, challenging conventional understandings of justice and the role of individual agency in state violence.

Sustainability

91674 | *The Challenges and Opportunities in Saudi Arabia's Higher Education Policies Aiming at Achieving Sustainable Education for Individuals with Disabilities*

Sohil Alqazlan, Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, Saudi Arabia

This study analyses higher education policies and global agreements in Saudi Arabia, focusing on their connection to education for all, particularly the fourth and tenth Sustainable Development Goals. A quantitative methodology with content analysis was used to examine regulations and practices regarding the education of individuals with disabilities in higher education. The goal was to identify the legal framework governing higher education's interaction with individuals with disabilities while also providing insights for achieving Vision 2030 and promoting inclusive education in sustainable development. Findings revealed that although policies support learning opportunities for students with disabilities, there is a significant lack of implementation by Saudi universities despite substantial government support. The findings show that limited awareness of educational rights for individuals with disabilities significantly hinders policy application. There is also a lack of programs supporting their transition from general to higher education. The study recommends: 1) increasing awareness of rights in basic and university education, and 2) creating effective transitional programs to improve learning opportunities for all, especially for individuals with disabilities, in the Kingdom.

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

93872 | *Albergo Diffuso, the Italian Hospitality Model: A Tool for the Sustainable Revitalization of Europe's Rural Villages*

Alexis Saveriades, Cyprus University of Technology, Cyprus

Elena Limbouri, Cyprus University of Technology, Cyprus

How can abandoned rural villages be reanimated in a sustainable context, increase their population and attract visitors who would be attracted to stayover for a few days? The utmost objective of this project is to fill in the existing gap through the application of the Albergo Diffuso (AD) approach in a rural settlement in Cyprus. The following studies were conducted: a thorough study of the AD approach; a study of the sustainable development guidelines; a hands-on investigation into a handful of successfully engaged settlements; a study into the selection of an ideal location for implementation, and an immersed and blended design in a selected rural settlement in Cyprus. AD represents a unique development approach which is based on sustainability since nothing new needs to be created. It implies only the restoration and recuperation of existing buildings and networking them together in a "scattered hotel" whose units are spread within a historic, authentic environment. AD provides alternative destinations focusing on the individuality of each destination in regards to tangible and intangible heritage, offering additionally a solution to the phenomenon of overtourism. Successful examples of rural settlements where AD was deployed, are presented. It's possible implementation in Cyprus is presented through a fully expanded case study of a rural village used for this reason. The AD approach paves the way for the introduction of this unique hospitality operation model that would help revitalize settlements in rural areas. The holistic design presented, is important to academics and practitioners alike.

Teaching and Learning

93191 | *Entrepreneurial Competencies of Managers in the Food Industry in Northern Samar, Philippines*

Gina Galvez, University of Eastern Philippines, Philippines

This study aimed to investigate the frequency manifestation entrepreneurial competencies and the profitability and performance of food industry businesses in Northern Samar. It also aims to propose inputs for a sustainable food business model based on these competencies. Data was collected from food industry owners/managers and two employees per business using a questionnaire. The sample was selected randomly from a list provided by the Department of Trade and Industry, based on business capitalization and assets. A total of 60 businesses participated in the study. Entrepreneurial competencies were measured using an inventory based on Alcano's instrument, which assessed managerial, interpersonal, and venturing competencies. Data analysis involved calculating the weighted mean to assess competency levels and Fisher's t-test to compare differences in competencies across business types. The study also used an impact assessment survey to evaluate the effect of these competencies on business growth and profitability. Findings show that most entrepreneurs possess basic competencies, particularly in leadership, interpersonal skills, and ethical behavior. However, despite being competent in managing business operations, their growth remains limited, as most businesses have not expanded in terms of outlets or employees. Profitability has improved steadily due to increasing client numbers, though growth is insufficient for competing with larger corporations. This study highlights the importance of entrepreneurial competencies in driving profitability but underscores the need for increased capitalization and strategic investments for long-term growth. It proposes a sustainable business model designed to address these gaps and foster business development in Northern Samar.

94179 | *What Does Research Mean to Taiwanese STEM Undergraduates? A Phenomenographic Study*

Tzung-Jin Lin, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Undergraduate Research Experiences (UREs) are increasingly recognized as a high-impact practice in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education. Such experiences, which immerse students in authentic research activities under faculty mentorship, have been linked to a wide range of positive outcomes. Thus, this exploratory study investigates 36 Taiwanese STEM undergraduates' conceptions of research using phenomenographic analysis. A hierarchical framework was then established, based on the interview data, to systematically categorize five distinct conceptions of STEM research, ranging from curiosity-driven exploration to a socially situated and value-laden enterprise. The former emphasizes the intrinsic enjoyment derived from exploring scientific phenomena, with less emphasis on systematic methods or broader implications, reflecting a relatively naive epistemology focused on personal interest. Conversely, the most sophisticated conception emphasizes researcher positionality and reflexivity in shaping scientific inquiry, acknowledging the situated and value-laden nature of knowledge claims. Furthermore, this study found that one-third of the participants held the conception of research centered on hypothesis-testing and evidence-based reasoning, indicating a relatively informed understanding of the logical structure and empirical basis of knowledge production in STEM fields. However, the fact that very few participants ($n = 3$) demonstrated the most sophisticated conception may highlight the need for targeted interventions and pedagogical practices that foster critical reflection on the epistemological underpinnings of STEM research.

16:30-17:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Monday Poster Session

Technology and Applied Sciences

92612 | *Knowledge Alchemy: How LLMs Transform Complex Documentary Heritage into Actionable Insights*

Chi Jin, Renmin University of China, China

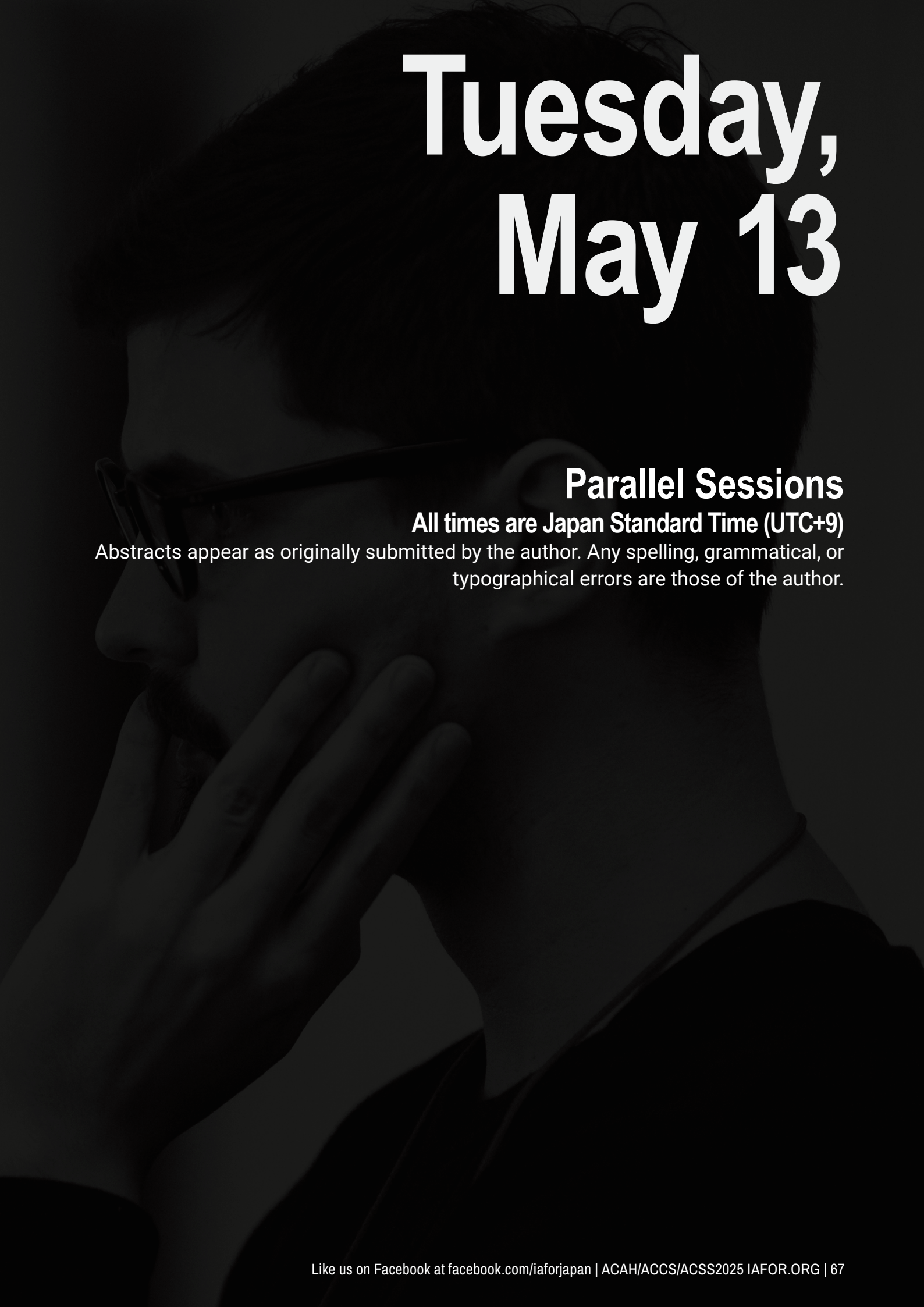
Anrunze Li, Renmin University of China, China

Li Niu, Renmin University of China, China

Rundong Hu, Renmin University of China, China

Wancheng Yang, Renmin University of China, China

Documentary heritage is a valuable testament to human history and culture, but its vast volume, complexity, and specialized nature hide much knowledge. Current technological limitations restrict the development and utilization of this heritage. This study proposes a dual-track activation model with LLMs as the core, using a low-code approach to learn from and impart knowledge from vast documentary heritage through personalized services, aiming to prevent it from being sealed away in the 'dusty archives'. The pattern track, based on digital humanities and knowledge management, constructs an "Extraction-Reconstruction-Service" model to extract key knowledge elements, reconstruct them into a structured system, and integrate user needs into an interactive service platform. Beneath the pattern track, the capability track establishes a "self-acquisition, self-memory, self-application" technical path based on LLMs, enabling continuous optimization while executing the steps of the pattern track. First, LLMs utilize controlled and open knowledge extraction methods to acquire knowledge elements from raw resources. Next, knowledge embedding techniques are used to embed the knowledge from documentary heritage into the LLM in a vectorized form, allowing the LLM to "remember" domain-specific knowledge. Finally, the LLM combines existing knowledge with new memories to provide personalized and refined services, such as search, Q&A, and recommendations. Based on the dual-track activation model, this study developed a Suzhou Silk Pattern Service Platform, using the "Silk Archives of Suzhou, China" from the Memory of the World registry as the primary resource.



Tuesday, May 13

Parallel Sessions

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

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

13:45-15:25 | Room 603 (6F)

Tuesday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Third-Party Reproduction in Asia: The Case of Egg Donation in Japan (Symposium)

Session Chair: Chiaki Shirai

This symposium explores the nature of reproductive technologies involving third parties in Asia, focusing on the case of egg donation in Japan. The panel brings together sociologists, medical anthropologists, and scholars in science and technology studies (STS). By discussing the experiences of people who became parents through egg donation and examining the political issues surrounding the practice, we aim to shed light on the social and cultural contexts that shape reproductive technologies. Key themes include family norms, gender, patriarchy, kinship, and prevailing views on the body and science in East Asia.

13:45-14:10

94021 | *One Japanese Woman's Life Story of Egg Donation: With Follow-up Longitudinal Interviews*
Chiaki Shirai, Shizuoka University, Japan

In Japan, there is no law on third party reproduction and egg donation is neither legal nor illegal, making the lack of official support and services precarious. This paper analyses the changing positioning and impact of egg donation through a follow-up longitudinal qualitative study of one Japanese woman who became a parent through egg donation. The experience of egg donation, like any other life experience, is likely to change with the passage of time, the child's development, interactions with the child and other stakeholders, and changing times and institutions. Follow-up longitudinal interviews can capture perceptions at different points in time. This paper analyses changes in attitudes towards 'kinship' based on a follow-up longitudinal qualitative study (follow-up period of 13 years and still ongoing). It found that immediately after becoming a parent through egg donation, she was aware of the 'lack' of blood relation, but that in the course of raising her child, she relativised blood relation and shifted to admiration of being born per se. In conclusion, the follow-up longitudinal interviews revealed that the case study woman experienced a complex array of emotions at the outset of the birth of her child with no genetic link, encompassing secrecy, loneliness, responsibility and pressure, along with joy. However, as she progressed through the process, she reported a shift towards more positive sentiments, including growth, environmental control, power, acceptance and other relationships. This suggests that it is indeed possible for individuals to undergo such a process and emerge with a more positive outlook.

14:10-14:35

94214 | *Two Visible Cultures Through Interviews on Assisted Reproductive Technologies with Gamete Donation*
Azumi Tsuge, Meiji Gakuin University, Japan

Japan currently has no legislation regarding ART with donated gametes or embryos; the Japanese Association in this field has allowed only non-commercial gametes donation programs. One draft law now under discussion is to allow ART with donated gametes. Since many Japanese parents have already undergone ART abroad with donated sperm or eggs, it is quite likely that a variety of concerning issues will arise for those seeking ART as well as for child(ren) born from ART. These issues remain to be clarified and addressed. [The author] interviewed parents of children from donated eggs in Colorado, USA in 2011. Similarly, we interviewed parents in Japan between 2019 and 2024, in each case obtaining rich data from a wide variety of questions. Based on that data, this report focuses on what ethical and social issues/challenges US and Japanese parents with children by egg donation have faced, in particular their concerns, actions they have taken, and difficult situations they have encountered. We report here the results of our work of how differences in "culture" affect parents who have used this reproductive technology. To give a few examples, the subject of "ethics" was raised much more frequently by U.S. parents than Japanese parents. In Japan, parents were commonly frustrated by family and friends commenting on which of the parents the child resembled. Further, some women in Japan undergoing ART were resistant to genetic testing, reflecting the controversial history of genetic testing in Japan.

14:35-15:00

94162 | *How Egg Recipients Choose Their Donor: An Analysis of the Decision-making Process*
Minori Kokado, Osaka University, Japan
Hyunsoo Hong, Meiji Gakuin University, Japan
Azumi Tsuge, Meiji Gakuin University, Japan

What factors affect individual choices when egg recipient chooses a donor? How do policies and views of the family relate to this decision? In this paper, we focus on egg donation, analyzing the personal choices and motives of recipients, based on interviews of egg recipients living in Japan. In Japan, assisted reproductive technology has long been practiced in the absence of legislation, however, a new act established the filiation of donor conceived people at the end of 2020. With the passage of this act, some argue that ART involving third party donation has actually been approved. So far egg donation is rare, and those who wish to have this procedure often choose to engage in reproductive tourism. These recipients are gathering information on their own, in the absence of an established system, and then making the decision to undergo egg donation. Since 2019, we conducted interviews with egg recipients. Among 9 interviewees, 5 received their donated eggs in foreign countries, while 4 received them in Japan. Some have information about the donor, while others' donors are anonymous, but many are proactive about telling their children about the donation. Based on interview data, we will examine how they chose the place to receive eggs, and what criteria was important to them when choosing a donor. The data indicates that even though they consider it important that children have a right to know their donor's information, access to open donors is not always possible, and in certain cases, anonymous donors are chosen.

15:00-15:25

94319 | *Egg Donation in Japan: Legal Uncertainty, Proposed Legislation, and Its Social Impact*
Eiko Saeki, Hosei University, Japan

The introduction of the Specified Assisted Reproductive Medicine Bill in Japan's House of Councillors has sparked significant concern among individuals considering, undergoing, or who have already formed their families through third-party reproduction. Despite longstanding calls for legal clarity, the proposed legislation imposes severe restrictions, particularly on those seeking sperm, egg, or embryo donation, as well as surrogacy. This paper focuses on the implications for egg donation. Since donor insemination began in Japan in 1948, third-party reproduction has operated without a clear legal framework. While the Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology has issued guidelines, access remains highly restricted, with only a few clinics openly offering treatment. Historically, secrecy has been the norm, contributing to persistent stigma. Many stakeholders, including intended parents and those who have already become parents through third-party reproduction, donor-conceived individuals, and medical professionals, had long hoped for legal reforms that would provide clarity and protection. However, the proposed bill not only restricts access to legally married heterosexual couples but also imposes strict criminal penalties on the exchange of compensation, effectively prohibiting most egg donation and surrogacy where financial arrangements are often involved. This places individuals seeking treatment in a precarious position, forcing them to either abandon their pursuit of parenthood or risk legal penalties, including extraterritorial prosecution, to access reproductive care. This study, from a sociology of law perspective, examines how third-party reproduction policies in Japan are being formulated with little regard for the voices of those directly affected, reflecting legislative priorities rather than societal realities.

13:45-15:25 | Room 604 (6F)

Tuesday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Social Welfare and Restorative Practices (Workshops)

Session Chair: Consuelo Grier

13:45-14:35

90481 | *Rethinking Health and Social Care Policy and Practice for the Social Sciences*
Vincent La Placa, University of Greenwich, United Kingdom

This Workshop Presentation will engage participants to actively familiarise themselves with health and social care practice and policy and identify relevant issues from a comparative skills set. Health and social care are vital in provision of transparency and equitability across societies and a major part of welfare provision, policy, and practice. The book, 'Contemporary Issues in Health and Social Care Policy and Practice: A Comparative Introduction', concludes that ageing populations, inequalities, and globalization impact upon policies and that countries display dual trends towards increased expenditure on health and social care and further marketization and diversity within service delivery. The workshop will build upon this and be of interest to social policy practitioners, researchers, and social care professionals, to gauge interest, and facilitate active knowledge exchange.

The workshop's learning objectives are a) to delineate what impacts upon health and social care across participants' countries; b) to identify policy and research responses needed with a view to identifying common and global challenges; and c) to help support preliminary development of a global and comparative skills-set in the process. The workshop will be organized around small group interactive engagement to share views upon differences and similarities in policies and practice. It will also engage participants in thinking about further knowledge exchange and international engagement and the location of health and social care in the social sciences.

14:35-15:25

94256 | *A Case for Restorative Practices as Strategic Transformation Efforts in Higher Education*
Consuelo Grier, Bellevue College, United States
Michelle Strange, Bellevue College, United States

Restorative practices can offer a new strategic path for leaning into culture transforming efforts in higher education. In this interactive session, participants will learn how restorative principles can support fostering trust, healing, accountability, and support the breaking down of silos to get momentum for cross-divisional efforts that require culture transformation. Participants will examine how one institution's restorative practices have benefited their campus, organizations, teams, and classrooms through proactive and responsive measures by becoming part of the fiber of the institution and build on its commitment to antiracism, equity, and inclusion.

Facilitators will share the supporting research, data points for decision-making, and steps toward institutionalizing these efforts. Participants will be able to identify principles of restorative practices; recognize the need for restorative practices in various institutional settings and initiatives; and develop strategies for sharing a rationale for, and implementing restorative practices into their campus, teams, organizations, and/or classrooms.

13:45-15:25 | Room 608 (6F)

Tuesday Onsite Parallel Session 1

People-Centric AI

Session Chair: Tshililo Ruddy Farisani

13:45-14:10

94020 | *Technology's Role Influencing the Drivers in the Decision-making Processes on Social Acceptance in the Mineral Exploration Stage*

Andres Sifuentes-Chamochumbi, University of South Australia, Australia

Caroline Tiddy, University of South Australia, Australia

Vicki Waye, University of South Australia, Australia

Jennifer McKay, University of South Australia, Australia

Adam Simpson, University of South Australia, Australia

Benjamin Zammit, Department for Energy and Mining of South Australia, Australia

This study explores community perceptions of mineral exploration and the role of technology in shaping these perceptions, ultimately influencing social acceptance and decision-making. The research is based on five months of fieldwork in Kapunda, South Australia, a historically significant mining town. It examines community responses to a new drill rig developed by the Mineral Exploration Cooperative Research Centre (MinEx CRC), designed to improve the efficiency and environmental sustainability of exploration drilling. Given that drill rigs are essential for identifying mineral deposits, understanding public attitudes toward such technologies is crucial. The study employs a qualitative approach, incorporating in-depth interviews, surveys, non-participant observations, and online interviews collected during fieldwork. Additionally, an educational video was used to assess shifts in participants' perceptions before and after receiving information about mineral exploration technology. Data analysis was conducted using NVivo 14, allowing for cross-referencing multiple variables. Findings indicate that technology plays a significant role in trust-building between companies and communities, particularly when perceived as environmentally responsible and resource-efficient. Such perceptions can help mitigate concerns about potential risks, fostering greater acceptance of exploration activities. Furthermore, the study reveals that interactions with mineral exploration technologies influence broader community decision-making by shaping opinions on the future of local resources. The results offer insights into the social complexities of the mineral exploration stage, particularly when new technologies interact with communities. This approach can be applied to other regions and industry sectors seeking to introduce new exploration technologies and assess their social impact.

14:10-14:35

94118 | *Not All Forms of Artificial Intelligence Are Perceived Equal: Perceived AI Functions, Psychological Appraisals, and Work Outcomes*

Jingxian Yao, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

Jieqiong Cao, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

Fengzhi Zhang, Nanyang Global Innovation Institute, Singapore

People hold mixed views about adopting artificial intelligence (AI) in the workplace— some believe that AI facilitates work processes, while others are concerned that it poses a threat to the importance of human labor. To reconcile different possibilities regarding how employees respond when AI is applied in their jobs, we establish a typology of perceived AI functions and examine how these functions differentially impact employees' psychological appraisals and subsequent attitudinal and behavioral outcomes toward AI. Specifically, we propose theoretically and confirm empirically that employees perceive three distinctive functions of AI, namely assistive AI, augmented AI, and autonomous AI. Drawing from cognitive appraisal theory and threat-rigidity theory, we propose that perceived assistive AI is positively related to opportunity appraisal, autonomous AI is positively related to threat appraisal, and augmented AI is positively related to both opportunity and threat appraisal. In turn, opportunity appraisal drives AI-related learning behavior and decreases job insecurity, while threat appraisal inhibits AI-related learning behavior and increases job insecurity. We further propose that self-efficacy mitigates the relationships of autonomous AI and augmented AI with threat appraisal. We conducted a scenario-based experiment and a multi-wave field study to test the hypothesized relationships. The findings provide strong support for the links between perceived AI functions, psychological appraisals, and distal outcomes, and mixed support for the moderating role of self-efficacy. This research highlights the importance of understanding employees' subjective perceptions of AI and associated psychological, attitudinal, and behavioral outcomes, beyond the technical aspects of AI capabilities.

14:35-15:00

94221 | *A Sustainable Model for Participatory Digital Culture that Embraces Sustainable Development Goals*

Tshililo Ruddy Farisani, Central University of Technology, South Africa

Patient Rambe, Central University of Technology, South Africa

Lentswe Mosweunyane, Central University of Technology, South Africa

Tsepo Machela, Central University of Technology, South Africa

Nomfundo Khoza, Central University of Technology, South Africa

Sive Mbangiswano, Central University of Technology, South Africa

As the world fully embraces digital culture, Participatory digital culture is often seen as a crucial factor in independently explaining business-centric and user-centric outcomes and behaviors. Business-centric focus is on issues such as sales, profit and growth while user-centric outcomes focus is on topics such as social welfare and entertainment of digital tool users. This study recognizes that the fragmented outcomes of participatory digital culture act as a bottleneck, hindering the progress of sustainable business growth and social cohesion envisioned by the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals. This study clarifies the conceptual confusion in the sustainable digital culture by integrating socio-technical factors (such as disintermediation and technology embeddedness) and business processes (like user-generated product evaluations and feedback) as mediating elements that can explain and sustain the participatory digital culture-behavior relationship. Through a systematic literature review, we synthesize the field of participatory digital culture by identifying explanatory factors that account for changes in business and consumer behaviors and align with the SDGs. The contribution of this study is a relevant conceptual framework that enhances understanding of the connection between participatory digital culture and the behaviors that support the survival of modern firms and social cohesion.

13:45-15:25 | Room 608 (6F)

Tuesday Onsite Parallel Session 1

People-Centric AI

Session Chair: Tshililo Ruddy Farisani

15:00-15:25

93713 | *A Computational Social Science Approach to Modeling People-Centric Adaptability*

David Chan, Singapore Management University, Singapore

Boon Kiat Quek, Singapore Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Singapore

This presentation discusses a proof-of-concept/value process demonstrating an evidence-based computational social science approach to modeling people-centric adaptability. The model integrates aspects of adaptability that are common across domains and unique aspects that are specific to certain settings, including drivers that predict or influence adaptability and moderator factors that may strengthen or weaken these effects. Examples of the constructs and inter-construct relationships identified and developed in the model include adaptability outcomes (e.g., adaptive performance, resilience mindsets and behaviours), group differences and demographic profiles (e.g., education and income), mediating constructs (e.g., cognitive appraisal, self-regulation), and moderating factors (e.g., traits, trust in leadership). Multivariate analyses (e.g., regression, structural equation modeling, meta-analysis) are specified and a network-based platform has been built and modified by the authors to model and simulate the variety of inter-construct relationships in the conceptual framework. The presentation will explain how the evidence-based model will contribute to research and guide policies and practices in enhancing adaptability at the individual, group, organizational and societal levels (incorporating multilevel issues of aggregation and composition models in conceptualization and assessment). The proof-of-concept/value process and model lay the conceptual, methodological and practical foundations for examining the theme of integrating computational and social-behavioural sciences to understand and enhance individual and societal adaptability amid rapid changes and challenging circumstances. The presentation will also discuss specific examples to illustrate how computational social science can be feasibly applied to validate conceptual framework and integrative methodology by combining insight from social-behavioural sciences and advances in computational technology.

15:40-17:20 | Room 603 (6F)

Tuesday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Micro-Governance and Politics: East Asian Experience of Politics in Daily Life (Panel)

Session Chair: Ka Lok Chan

15:40-17:20

91490 | *Micro-Governance and Politics: East Asian Experience of Politics in Daily Life*

Chan Ka Lok, The City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Tak Wai Hung, Waseda University, Japan

Lam Ho Yin, Gratia Christian College, Hong Kong

Lau Waigin, Waseda University, Japan

The governance of daily life — whether through urban planning, sports, or education — is deeply entwined with politics. In East Asia, political structures have shaped how individuals and communities navigate their everyday lives, often fostering complex negotiations between state control and local agency. This panel examines the interplay between governance and daily practices, uncovering how people respond to and reshape political influences in their lived environments. Our panel consists of four presentations covering urban planning, sport management, and education in different East Asia colonial frameworks.

Presenter 1 analyses the development of Sha Tin New Town in colonial Hong Kong, highlighting how planning politics shifted its urbanisation from socio-economic goals to colonial strategic objectives, reflecting tensions between state-driven and localised planning. Presenter 2 explores how sports policies in colonial Hong Kong were used as tools for urban governance and identity formation, illustrating their role in maintaining social stability and projecting political narratives. Presenter 3 examines Munsang College, where education for Chinese identity was detached from nationalistic affiliations, showing how Chinese communities in British Hong Kong cultivated ethnic and cultural identities within a colonial framework. Presenter 4 investigates the role of Chinese independent schools in Malaysia, addressing contemporary debates on whether they foster parallel nationalism among Malaysian Chinese youth, complicating notions of decolonisation and national identity.

By analysing diverse facets of governance, this panel sheds light on how East Asian communities negotiate political influences in daily life, revealing the resilience and adaptability of individuals in shaping their socio-political landscapes.

15:40-17:20 | Room 604 (6F)

Tuesday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Arts Theory and Linguistics (Workshops)

Session Chair: Byeongyong Kim

15:40-16:30

90432 | *Application of Creative Technology in Art and Design Education*

Bharati Das, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

In an era of over-consumerism and contradictory emotions, companies are turning to co-design (inclusive participation in the design process) with customers for innovative, user-aligned solutions. But are traditional co-design methods relevant in the current scenario of complex worldbuilding? Existing research suggests that most participants suppress their honest feedback during co-design workshops and interviews due to rigid participation methodologies and biases. This workshop examines the role of using personal context in co-design to identify participant bias and engage in transparent conversations. Using creative technology like Miro, Mentimeter, and Padlet, this workshop explores how a deeper interaction between personal perspectives can lead to effective participation in art and design education. This workshop follows the guidelines of the 4U framework, a conceptual approach to the traditional design process, which has already been successfully validated in workshops across Hong Kong and India. The 4U framework comprises six steps: Preparation, Unintroduce, Uncomplicate, Unconfine, Unravel, and Wrap-up. The 4U framework offers methodological innovation by shifting from demographic to psychographic and participatory methods. It fosters richer dialogues through open-ended inquiries and semi-structured interviews. This workshop invites thoughtful reflections from designers and practitioners actively shaping the world through design and interaction.

16:30-17:20

91557 | *Practice of POES (Predicate Oriented English Speaking)*

Byeongyong Kim, Sociom Research Center, South Korea

In actual, as opposed to invented discourse, there is more speech indicating the identity, class, quality, or state of people or things described by a noun or adjective than that indicating the action, or movement represented by a verb. Yet, traditional prescriptive English grammar description (T-PEGD) explains English grammar based on verbs both semantically and syntactically. It causes the description to be inadequate and impractical resulting in T-PEGD not encompassing all types of English but certain categories of English such as formal or prescriptive ones, and therefore, coming to recognize in colloquial English there are utterances and sentences deviating from T-PEGD. This raises the question in English acquisition, especially for L2 learners, how to cope with the incompliances. This workshop introduces POES as an alternative and companion of T-PEGD including a new definition of predicate as a topic carrier (TC), the predicate phrase expression, the six formats of English sentences (SF #1 to #3c), and the way to write sentence expressions, providing assignments to practice POES. Through completing the assignments, the participants will acknowledge the flaws of T-PEGD and come to know how POES produces more sustainable, consistent, and realistic description of English grammar that also comply with everyday English. Finally, this workshop will motivate the participants to think of English language in a new way, feeling English grammar will be in hand to enrich their English life with POES.

15:40-17:20 | Room 608 (6F)

Tuesday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Navigating Gen Z in the Workforce

Session Chair: Remedios Moog

15:40-16:05

91384 | *Unpacking the Lived Experience of Cyberloafing Among Generation Z: An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis of Perceptions, Meanings, and Ethical Dilemmas*

Helmiatin Helmiatin, Universitas Sebelas Maret & Universitas Terbuka, Indonesia

Asri Riani, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

Salamah Wahyuni SU, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

Sinto Sunaryo, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

Cyberloafing has become a phenomenon of internet abuse in the workplace that has a detrimental impact if not taken seriously. Academics are trying to research various causes of this destructive behavior, such as cyberloafing, which is increasingly occurring. However, only a little literature reveals the perception, meaning, and ethical problems of cyberloafing in the workplace. This research explores the perception of cyberloafing among Generation Z in the public sector. The study investigates the fundamental reasons and their manifestations in the work setting, utilizing a qualitative methodology incorporating interpretative phenomenological analysis. The Straus Corbin qualitative research approach was used to understand, examine, analyze, and interpret respondents' views. We conducted nine semi-structured interviews; all respondents had more than 3 years of work experience and an average age of 25. The findings indicate that employees engage in cyberloafing due to work methods, perceived cyberloafing, and work-related stress. Generation Z, who grew up on the internet as long as they lived, might have different perceptions about cyberloafing, whether it is ethical or unethical. The current study contributes to the literature by focusing on the perception of cyberloafing among Generation Z.

16:05-16:30

93880 | *The Impact of Work Environment and Psychological Capital on the Work-Life Balance of Generation Z Employees*

Korkiat Mahaveerachartkul, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand

Chanok Ampai, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand

As Generation Z increasingly enters the workforce, comprising an estimated 27% of the employees by 2025, they face high stress and burnout due to high job demands. These challenges contribute to a higher turnover intention and reduced workplace attachment. Consequently, work-life balance has become a factor for Gen Z employees in managing workplace stress. This study examines the influence of work environment and psychological capital on the work-life balance of Gen Z white-collar employees in Bangkok, Thailand. The conceptual model is based on the framework of work-life interface studies in Asian contexts. Data were collected through an online questionnaire from 400 Gen Z employees across various organizations in Bangkok and analyzed using regression analysis. The results indicate that job security and work conditions positively affect work-life balance, whereas opportunities for advancement have a negative impact. Additionally, self-efficacy, a component of psychological capital, positively affects work-life balance, while optimism unexpectedly has a negative influence. These findings offer practical implications for organizations aiming to improve work-life balance among Gen Z employees. Employers should provide meaningful and challenging work while fostering job security. Moreover, organizations should focus on developing employees' confidence in their ability to complete tasks effectively. To encourage career advancement, employers may need to offer further job resources, such as peer or supervisor support. Finally, promoting realistic optimism rather than generalized optimism may be more beneficial in this context. Addressing these factors may contribute to better work-life balance among Gen Z employees.

16:30-16:55

89283 | *Promoting Work-Life Balance and Flourishing Well-Being Among Graduate Students*

Remedios Moog, De La Salle University Manila, Philippines

Pauline Carvajal, De La Salle University, Philippines

Graduate students often face a multitude of challenges stemming from their diverse responsibilities at home, school, and work. This can lead to worry and stress, negatively impacting their happiness and quality of life. To address these issues and promote well-being, the Promoting Work-Life Balance and Flourishing Well-Being Among Graduate Students program was developed. The program aims to elevate participants' current well-being to a flourishing level. By focusing on five key themes of the PERMA model—Positive Emotions, Engagement, Relationships, Meaning, and Accomplishment—the program's activities cultivate behaviors and skills that promote work-life balance and flourishing well-being. A program evaluation will be conducted at its conclusion to identify areas for improvement and inform the creation of a sustainable and effective well-being program for graduate students.

16:55-17:20

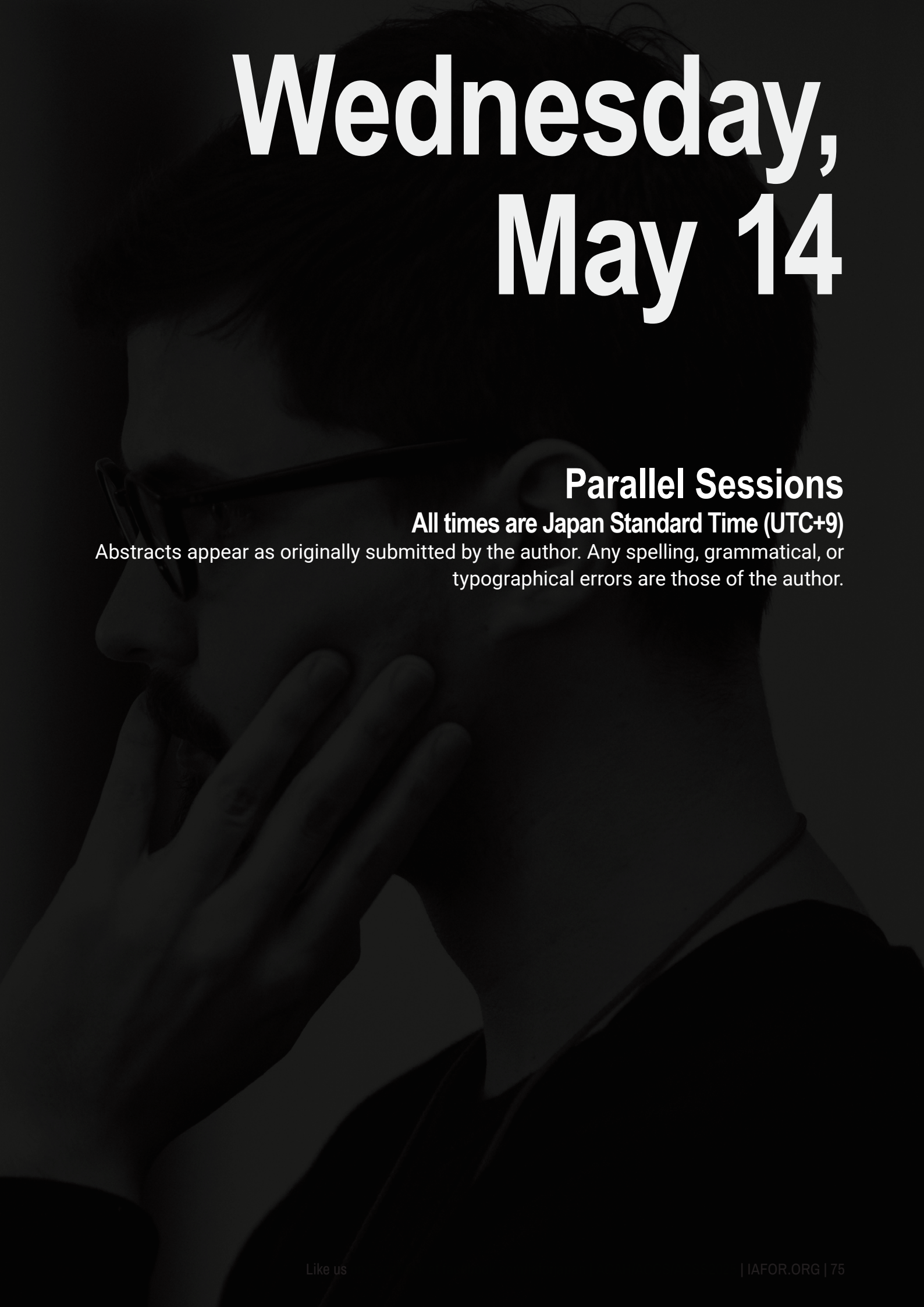
93317 | *Entrepreneur as the Least Wanted Job Among Generation Z: The Role of Internal Locus of Control and Resiliency*

Tiara Carina, Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar, Indonesia

Ni Putu Dera Yanthi, Universitas Pendidikan Nasional, Indonesia

Ni Wayan Merry Nirmala Yani, Politeknik Negeri Bali, Indonesia

In this study, low entrepreneurial intention among Generation Z was indicated by a preliminary survey on young people's preferred future occupations. Previous researchs showed that there is a research gap in the effect of internal locus of control on entrepreneurial intention. According to Social Cognitive Theory, individuals with an internal locus of control are better equipped to face crises and adapt to new conditions, which is closely related to resilience. Highly resilient individuals are able to thrive in difficult and challenging situations, traits that are important for entrepreneurs. Resilience can increase an individual's confidence in their intention to start a business. This quantitative cross-sectional study explores resilience as a mediator between the influence of internal locus of control and entrepreneurial intention. The population of this study were Generation Z in Denpasar, with a sample size of 379 participants selected using purposive sampling. The inclusion criteria were individuals aged 17 years and older who had not yet started any formal employment. Data were collected using Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, Internal Locus of Control Instrument, and Entrepreneurial Intention Instrument. Path analysis was used to analyze the data. The results support the hypotheses, indicating that internal locus of control and resilience significantly influence entrepreneurial intention. Additionally, resilience significantly mediates the effect of internal locus of control on entrepreneurial intention. These findings suggest that fostering entrepreneurial intention can be achieved by providing challenging and self-motivating activities in schools and universities to help students build self-confidence and improve their ability to handle various situations effectively.



Wednesday, May 14

Parallel Sessions

All times are 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 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Investigating Criminal Offenders' Mental Healthcare

Session Chair: Julia Wong

09:30-09:55

89953 | *Targeted Treatment for Sexual Offenders with Severe Mental Illness*

Chia-heng Lin, Central Police University, Taiwan

Susyan Jou, National Taipei University, Taiwan

Chia-Hsiang Chan, Taoyuan Psychiatric Center, Taiwan

Sex offenders constitute a highly heterogeneous group, and the evaluation of their criminal behavior requires biological, psychological, and social factors. While the proportion of sex offenders with severe mental illness (SMI) is not high within correctional systems, large-scale epidemiological studies in other countries indicate that sex offenders are more likely to be diagnosed with SMI compared to the general population. This study uses a sample of sex offenders referred by the court for forensic psychiatric assessments to explore the priorities for treatment and intervention for sex offenders with SMI. The sample was divided into two groups for comparison across demographic factors, clinical factors, judicial factors, and victim characteristics. The study found that sex offenders with SMI (n=22) were more likely to report negative childhood experiences than sex offenders without SMI (n=64). Alcohol use disorder was significantly more common among sex offenders without SMI compared to those with SMI. Compared to sex offenders without SMI, those with SMI were approximately 26 times more likely to have sought medical treatment prior to the offense (OR = 26.13, 95% CI = 2.362–289.03), 7 times more likely to have adult victims (OR = 7.115, 95% CI = 1.211–41.812), and 8 times more likely to have victims who were strangers (OR = 8.519, 95% CI = 1.449–50.090). We suggested interventions for sex offenders should be more individualized and a dynamic diversion system should be implemented to direct sex offenders to different structural systems according to the needs and risks.

09:55-10:20

93003 | *Understanding the Motivations Why Female Juveniles Become a Sex Offender from Their Sexual Offending Pathways*

Yun-Chun Chang, the Social Affairs Bureau of Chiayi County, Taiwan

The sexual motivations of Female Juvenile Sex Offenders (FJSOs) have received limited attention within criminological research. Although there may be little evidence, exploring their modus operandi and advancing existing literature to develop practical guidelines for analyzing their motivations is necessary. This topic aims to provide a framework for analysis and aid in developing suitable treatments. This research utilized the integrative review approach and adopted a comprehensive predesigned systematic review to analyze diverse existing research on FJSOs. Relevant literature was examined to identify patterns and differences in motivations, offering a comparative perspective on the available findings. This research discussed several types of motivations commonly found among FJSOs, including Sexual experimentation, The desire to exert control, The desire to punish or take revenge against a victim, Pressure from peer groups, Experiences of childhood abuse, To gain their Stress relief, and Psychiatric illnesses. Identifying the reasons behind these motivations is strategic to selecting tailored treatments to individual offenders' needs. The main findings emphasize that comprehending the sexual motivations of FJSOs is essential for enhancing treatment effectiveness. Prospective research should emphasize identifying specific sexual motivations and connect these with the offenders' criminal offending in more detail and assist the offenders in solving their sexual problems.

10:20-10:45

91560 | *Urban Crime Prevention Through Participatory Planning: Integrating Data, Technology, and Community Insights in India*

Suchitra Karthik, National Institute of Technology Calicut, India

Anilkumar P P, National Institute of Technology Calicut, India

This paper examines the interplay of crime data, participatory planning and digital connectivity in the context of Indian cities, highlighting the critical role of community participation in fostering sustainable and safe urban environments. Crime statistics from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB-2015-2022) and literature about urban experiences and residents' perceptions in Indian cities are analysed. A mixed method of quantitative crime trend analysis and qualitative thematic reviews of urban experiences is used to assess the dual role of technological integration and social cohesion in understanding crime patterns and assisting crime prevention. The study underscores that data-driven approaches, when combined with participatory mechanisms, can enhance urban governance significantly. The intrinsic aspect of the Indian social fabric plays a critical and positive role in shaping community dynamics which are characterised by collective vigilance. The NCRB data indicates that the areas with strong community networks- marked by high levels of social interaction, trust and collective vigilance- demonstrate lower rates of violent crime. Conversely, poorly visibility and lack of accessibility show higher crime rates, highlighting the impact of urban design on public safety. The study acknowledges that while digital connectivity and data analytics enhance governance efficiency, they cannot replace social cohesion and well-designed public spaces which play a pivotal role in deterring crime. The findings emphasize the need for a integrating community engagement into governance frameworks, ensuring equitable digital literacy, access and connectivity fostering partnerships between local governments and community organisations, for socially sustainable and safe communities in an increasingly complex urban landscape.

10:45-11:10

79957 | *Trauma-Informed Care to Protect Youth Offenders' Well-Being in a Singapore Residential Home*

Julia Wong, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

Su Ren Wong, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

Jolyn Chua, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

Wei Lie Ho, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

Clara Ooi, Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore

Chrystella Lo, Trybe Limited, Singapore

Trauma-informed care is an approach that acknowledges the impacts of trauma (e.g., adverse childhood experiences, loss of significant others) on offenders' rehabilitation journey. Offenders' happiness levels are often not considered goals in a criminal justice system. However, desistance from crime is unsustainable if offenders' well-being and their capacities to attain happiness, however they define it, are limited. Before attempting to equip offenders with the necessary resources to desist from crime, we must first refrain from doing any harm (e.g., worsening offender's past trauma), before attempting to do any good (i.e., helping the offender to desist from crime and to attain life goals necessary for one's pursuit of happiness). This study examined the perspectives of staff who are working in a youth residential setting, where boys aged 12-21 are ordered by the Courts to reside at the home as part of their probation orders for having committed criminal offences. We conducted e-surveys and in-depth interviews with the staff to understand their perceptions towards the barriers and enablers in their use of trauma-informed practices with the residents. Most participants were supportive of trauma-informed practices, and this stemmed from a strong organisational culture towards helping youths to lead purposeful lives. Organisational adoption of restorative justice principles before introducing trauma-informed care practices might have also enabled such a commitment. However, some participants have also found it challenging to balance the need for discipline while being compassionate and empathetic. The home will need to address staff concerns through continuous training and dialogues with their staff.

09:30-11:10 | Room 604 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Technology and Human Care for Psychological Well-being

Session Chair: David Chan

09:30-09:55

94173 | *Pursuing Peace of Mind: Lived Experience of Patients Suffering End Stage Renal Disease in Palliative Care in Hong Kong*
Kit Ting Leung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Palliative care aims to improve the quality of life of patients with life-threatening diseases and their families physically, psychosocially, and spiritually becomes an integrated approach in health-care system in Hong Kong. Patients suffering end stage renal disease (ESRD) are facing terminal stage of illness and anticipating death in their finitude of life. Death anxiety, existential fear and demoralization are not uncommon during this end stage of life. Pursuing peace of mind becomes a significant goal and process for these patients. The study aimed to explore and understand how these patients pursue peace of mind and their well-being at the end-of-life. A qualitative research design with a post-modernist perspective that multi-reality and subjectivity of patients' lived experience was positioned. Patients with ESRD receiving palliative care service in Hong Kong and their families were purposively recruited to the study. In-depth interviews in patients' natural home environment were carried out. Data was analyzed through the method of thematic analysis. Lived experiences of 15 patients facing finitude of life were uncovered. Four major themes inducted and interpreted that pursuing peace of mind and well-being were (1) patient's voice at end stage of life, (2) patient's value in facing life and death issue, (3) patient's ethical principle in decision-making, (4) family's wish for patients at end-of-life journey. Conclusion: The lived experiences of patients with ESRD in pursuing peace of mind and well-being were familial, culturally, and socially constructed between patients, spouses, and children in these Chinese families in Hong Kong.

09:55-10:20

94083 | *Research on the Design of Integrating Audio Resonance into Immersive Stress-Relief Healing*
Yu-Ting Lee, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Wen-Shan Chang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

This study focuses on the innovative application of vibroacoustic technology combined with immersive stress-relief design, examining its effectiveness and feasibility in promoting mental health and managing emotions. As modern society experiences rising psychological pressure and faster-paced lifestyles, traditional approaches to stress management often fail to fully address the need for deep relaxation. Consequently, the development of therapeutic designs featuring multi-sensory integration and emotional guidance has become a key research topic in science and technology. This study adopts a prototype development approach, integrating a vibroacoustic chair with multisensory experiences to construct an immersive stress-relief and therapeutic environment. In the hardware component, the chair's structure is combined with vibration modules to ensure stable transmission of low-frequency sound waves and provide deep relaxation. In the software component, the generative music tool Stable Audio is employed to select music segments based on natural elements, simulating soothing environmental sounds to further guide participants into a state of deep relaxation. During the experiment, this study also utilized participant questionnaires—including the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) and the Rating of Discomfort/Emotional Experience Scale (RDEES)—to capture changes in participants' emotional states before and after the experience, thereby verifying the effectiveness of vibroacoustic technology. The results indicate that the prototype demonstrates strong comfort and immersion, offering emotional release and stress relief. These findings provide a viable reference for the application of vibroacoustic technology in the field of mind-body therapy and lay a foundation for future immersive research and stress-relief therapeutic practices.

10:20-10:45

94102 | *The Study of Emotional Granularity in an Immersive Virtual Reality Meditation Experience*
Nian-Hao Chen, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Wen-Shan Chang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

This study explores the potential of immersive Virtual Reality (VR) meditation in enhancing emotional granularity, promoting mental health, and managing stress. With technological advancements, VR has expanded beyond entertainment into healthcare, education, and psychotherapy. In mental health interventions, VR offers a highly controllable and immersive environment, creating new opportunities for emotional regulation and psychological research. Emotional granularity refers to an individual's ability to identify and describe emotions in detail, which is crucial for emotional regulation. Higher emotional granularity helps individuals differentiate complex emotions and adopt effective coping strategies, while lower granularity may lead to difficulties in emotional management. This study integrates traditional meditation with immersive VR to create a multi-sensory meditation model that accelerates relaxation, enhances emotional granularity, and shortens traditional meditation training time. To systematically evaluate the effects of VR meditation, this study integrates the Flow State Scale (FSS), Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS), and Emotional Granularity Scale (EGS) to systematically assess participants' emotional changes and regulation abilities in VR meditation. Results show that VR meditation effectively transforms negative or neutral emotions into positive ones, reduces emotional intensity, and induces deep relaxation. Additionally, this study integrates physiological and psychological assessment tools to systematically analyze VR meditation effects, offering a methodological framework for future interactive design research. This study proposes an evaluation system defining the relationship between physiological and psychological concepts, aiming to optimize future VR meditation designs for diverse user groups and advance mental health intervention strategies.

10:45-11:10

93727 | *A Scientist-Practitioner Approach to Modeling Meaning Matters and Enhancing Meaning in Life*
David Chan, Singapore Management University, Singapore

There has been increasing interest among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners to address questions on how to live a meaningful life and what gives us a personal sense of meaning in life. Meaning in life matters because research has consistently found that people (regardless of socio-economic status, cultural worldviews and religious or secular beliefs) develop positive attitudes and experiences when they seek and find meaning in their lives. Studies have shown that people who experience meaning in their lives are less likely to suffer from negative outcomes (e.g., depression, anxiety, cardiovascular disease) and more likely to have positive outcomes (e.g., life satisfaction, happiness, lifespan, healthspan). Meaning in life also predicts pro-social and giving behaviours including philanthropy and volunteerism. These positive findings have been found to apply regardless of demographics such as sex, age, race, religion and nationality and background status such as education level, occupation type, income level or retirement status. Despite these useful findings on the correlates of meaning in life, extant research is somewhat limited in producing scientific insights and policy or practical recommendations. I will show that this limitation is due to the dominant research focus on simple bivariate empirical associations without adequately conceptualizing and assessing the nature of constructs and the mechanisms involved in the inter-construct relationships. I will share empirical findings from an ongoing research program which addresses this limitation. A study using a Singaporean sample (N = 400) will be presented to illustrate the construct-oriented and modeling approaches and discuss their scientific and practical implications.

09:30-11:10 | Room 605 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Approaches to Digital Literacy

Session Chair: Shridhar Pednekar

09:30-09:55

93719 | *A Multidimensional Approach to Fake News Identification for Undergraduate Students in Hong Kong*

William Ko-Wai Tang, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

Chammy Yan-Lam Lau, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Kelvin Man-Fung Lo, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Vincent Kai-Chung Yeung, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

The skills involved in identifying fake news are important in today's world, particularly for undergraduate students. Misinformation can mislead individuals and significantly affect society. This study examines a multidimensional framework for identifying fake news, focusing on three key aspects: content, appearance, and motivation. By employing a survey methodology, we assess the perceptions and abilities of undergraduate students in Hong Kong regarding these dimensions. The research aims to understand how students evaluate the quality of content, the effectiveness of visual presentation, and the intent to disseminate fake news. The findings of this study guide the development of effective educational strategies that enhance media and information literacy among undergraduate students. This work highlights the importance of a comprehensive approach to identifying misinformation, emphasising its significance in teaching and learning in contemporary society.

09:55-10:20

93250 | *Teaching About AI or Teaching with AI: The Role of Educational Psychology Course in Teaching AI Literacy*

Mustafa Ali Khalaf, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Background: Educational psychology is a crucial field of study that every teacher should master to effectively fulfill their role as an educator. AI has the potential to transform every facet of Psychology. Aim: This study aimed to (1) construct and validate an AI literacy questionnaire, and (2) assess the role of the Educational Psychology course in promoting AI literacy among undergraduates. Method: A descriptive research design was employed. Participants included 204 university students (80 males, 124 females, mean age = 19.94, SD = 0.80) enrolled in the College of Education at Sultan Qaboos University. Results: Means of all items ranged between 1.94 and 2.76. Thus, based on the given range of mean scores, the results suggest a low to moderate level of agreement or endorsement among respondents on the items being measured. The agreement percentage for all items related to AI literacy did not attain an acceptable level, with agreement rates ranging from 8% to 30% reflecting a low acceptance rate. In contrast, disagreement percentages for all items varied from 46% to 75%, reflecting a high rejection rate. This finding suggests that the educational psychology course does not play a significant role in promoting the fundamental concepts and culture of AI among undergraduate students in the College of Education at Sultan Qaboos University.

10:20-10:45

87632 | *Intimacy Within Digitality: Online Romantic Relationships and the Mediated Construction of Love*

Kelvin Armando Monge Lopez, Autonomous Metropolitan University - Xochimilco Unit, Mexico

This presentation introduces findings from research on online romantic relationships. These bonds are chosen and constructed within digital media before any physical encounter. They differ from long-distance relationships and dating app usage, raising new questions about the social organization of love. The objectives of this research are to explore how attraction and bodies are configured, and to analyze the emotional styles that shape digital intimacy. A mixed methods approach was designed to analyze different types of data. The empirical resources include narratives from Mexican women and men that had romantic relationships founded online. Qualitative data is drawn from interviews and digital conversation analysis on Reddit, while quantitative data is derived from text mining in order to elucidate users' common expressions as well as gender, location and age. The communities are mainly conformed by heterosexual couples, with notable LGBTQ+ experiences. The presentation highlights findings on attraction and the body as key dimensions in the mediatization of intimacy in online romantic relationships. Data suggests a prevalence of textual attraction, where knowing someone means reading them. The body remains present due to an imagined sexual-gendered body which is mediated and performed digitally. The body is afforded for togetherness despite the lack of physical contact, as shown by staying in one's room to be with a partner or traveling to meet for the first time seeking their partner's touch. This research helps understand how deep mediatization shapes intimacy and reconfigures the social organization of love as relationships become digitally mediated.

10:45-11:10

94177 | *Mapping the Research Landscape of Cyberbullying: A Case Study of India's Scholarly Contributions*

Shridhar Pednekar, University of Mumbai, India

Rashmi Katara, Central University of Punjab, India

Cyberbullying, a pervasive form of abuse facilitated by information communication technologies, has seen a significant rise globally, impacting victims' socio-psychological health. This study aims to map the scientific research on cyberbullying, with a focus on contributions from Indian researchers, using bibliometric analysis. Data from 815 publications indexed in the Scopus database (2011–2025) were analyzed using tools such as VOSviewer, PyBibx, Bibliometrix, and MS Excel. The analysis revealed a substantial growth in scientific output, with prominent contributors including Krishanu Maity, Sriparna Saha, and Shruti Soudi. Key source titles publishing this research include Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems and AIP Conference Proceedings. Indian researchers have collaborated most extensively with the USA and China. The study highlights seminal works by Indian authors, such as Halder and Jaishankar's exploration of cyber gender harassment and secondary victimization, cybercrimes against women in India, Kumar R.'s highly cited work on predicting offensive posts in social media, and Cyber Psychologist Nirali Bhatia's analysis of online behaviour. Notably, Sriparna Saha emerged as the most productive author, with her impactful research on BERT-based cyberbullying detection. The analysis also identifies social media, gender, and online abuse as well-explored topics, while underscoring the need for further research on cyber dating violence, harassment, and challenges faced by sexual minorities. This study provides a comprehensive overview of the evolution of cyberbullying research, emphasizing India's growing contribution to the field and its global impact. The findings underscore the importance of interdisciplinary approaches and international collaboration in addressing the multifaceted challenges posed by cyberbullying.

09:30-11:10 | Room 607 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Curriculum Development

Session Chair: Edward Bacon

09:30-09:55

93723 | *Through Student Eyes: Graduate Attributes in the Economics and Finance Curriculum*

Kulnicha Meechaiyo, University of St Andrews, United Kingdom

Ian Smith, University of St Andrews, United Kingdom

Gosia Mitka, University of St Andrews, United Kingdom

We use self-reported student data on graduate attributes from more than 80 modules across three semesters in the School of Economics & Finance at the University of St Andrews. The data are generated within the end of semester module evaluation questionnaires which ask students to identify the five graduate attributes which they have enhanced the most within each of their modules. Students select from a list of 20 attributes introduced by the University in 2021. Overall, across the programmes, the results show the most frequently reported attributes are research skills and problem solving, numeracy, technical and specialist academic skills and disciplinary knowledge, organisation and written communication. However, there are variations in this pattern across levels of study and programmes both in terms of the mix of attributes and the dispersion of student responses. In particular, our results show significant differences in the attribute profile for specific modules. These departures can be accounted for chiefly in terms of (i) syllabus content (ii) learning tools (iii) forms of assessment and (iv) pedagogy. This categorisation is used to explain the selection of otherwise rarely chosen attributes such as diversity awareness, social responsibility, digital literacy, creativity, effective team contribution, oral communication and confidence. We provide case studies to illuminate these instances. Finally, we also investigate those modules which experienced significant teaching and assessment innovations across two years and the impact on student reports of their graduate attributes.

09:55-10:20

90245 | *Probabilistic Thinking Framework in the Context of Indonesian Curriculum: A Literature Study*

Atika Defita Sari, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Didi Suryadi, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Dadan Dasari, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Jarnawi Afgani Dahlan, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Probabilistic thinking is an approach to predicting the probability of a situation occurring that utilizes mathematical and logical tools. It is analogous to the ladder of inference, which involves the analysis of relevant prior information, observations, data selection, and reasonable assumptions to facilitate sound decision-making in an uncertain environment. This ability involves both formal and informal knowledge of uncertainty. Formal knowledge, which is acquired in an academic environment such as a school, is a significant component of probabilistic thinking. However, there is a paucity of consensus regarding the materials that build students' probabilistic thinking ability, hereafter referred to as the probabilistic thinking construct. This construct forms the basis for measuring students' thinking ability, termed the probabilistic framework. This research systematically synthesizes the extant literature on the subject. A comprehensive review of recent research reveals a large number of studies from which probabilistic thinking frameworks have been designed can be categorized into two groups based on geographical location: The United States and Australia. This literature study research synthesizes those findings, then adapts them to the content and characteristics of the curriculum in Indonesia, known as the Merdeka Curriculum. The analysis revealed three constructs that facilitate probabilistic thinking skills and align with the curriculum's demands: sample space, probability of an event, and probability comparison.

10:20-10:45

88815 | *Empowering Through Play: A Study on Inclusive Learning and Creative Models*

Hui Ting Chan, Saint Francis University, Hong Kong

Kwan Kwok Leung, Saint Francis University, Hong Kong

Wenyan Chen, Saint Francis University, Hong Kong

This study assesses the impact of a newly developed Service-Learning Educational Program at Saint Francis University. The program brings together university students and visually impaired individuals through innovative workshops, training sessions, and accessible product design initiatives. It moves away from conventional service models to enhance active participation and empowerment among its participants, aiming to advocate for inclusive learning and creative models through the development of accessible board games. The study involved 36 first-year bachelor's degree students in their early twenties from diverse fields including Digital Entertainment Technology, Hotel and Tourism Management, Nursing, Physiotherapy, Psychology and Social Work. These students were selected from a pool of 200 applicants and were evenly distributed in terms of gender. They were paired with 12 active social service users with varying degrees of visual impairment, recruited from local NGOs. Methodologically, the research utilized a mixed-methods approach. Firstly, this paper presents primary findings from detailed participant observations, highlighting the collaborative dynamic and the impact on the participants. Secondly, the effectiveness of the Service-Learning Educational Program is evaluated. Through in-depth individual and focus group interviews, program participants are invited to share and reflect on their experiences and the process of designing the board games. Furthermore, the program's impact was quantitatively measured using pre- and post-intervention surveys that tracked changes in students' attitudes towards the social minorities and understanding of social inclusion. Overall, this paper presents a comprehensive analysis of an innovative educational initiative, contributing valuable insights into the fields of social innovation and inclusion.

10:45-11:10

93466 | *Fostering Leadership and Cultural Integration: Burmese Team Leaders' Role in Peer-Assisted Learning Among Science and Technology Students*

Edward Bacon, Rangsit University International College, Thailand

Gary Torremucha, Rangsit University, Thailand

This study examines how Burmese Team Leaders, specializing in science and technology disciplines, develop leadership skills and facilitate cultural integration through Peer-Assisted Learning (PAL) sessions at Rangsit University, Thailand. A participatory action research design was employed to investigate how PAL sessions enhance intercultural competence and foster collaboration among international students and their Thai peers. The study involved 41 participants, all of whom completed a questionnaire designed to assess their experiences with cultural exchange, leadership development, and intercultural competence. Of these, 15 participants were selected for semi-structured interviews to provide deeper qualitative insights into their challenges and growth during the program. Results highlight that PAL sessions serve as a vital platform for reducing cultural barriers, building cross-cultural communication skills, and fostering leadership capabilities among Burmese students. Despite facing challenges such as language differences and cultural adaptation, participants demonstrated notable improvements in confidence, teamwork, and problem-solving abilities. The findings emphasize the potential of PAL programs to support the professional and personal growth of international students in science and technology fields, while offering practical recommendations for creating inclusive academic environments that prioritize leadership training and cultural exchange.

09:30-11:10 | Room 608 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Digital Media and Human Emotions

Session Chair: Phakpoom Pungpom

09:30-09:55

91455 | *Unwinding Through Stories: Insights from a Diary Study on Digital Game Narrative as a Relaxation Tool*
Naz Almaç, Başkent University, Turkey

A diary study was conducted with thirty-five video game players to explore how game narratives and immersion provide opportunities for relaxation and relief in daily life. The narrative elements of digital games (e.g., events and characters) can deeply engage players and shape their emotions. In this sense, digital games feature a variety of narrative structures, similar to literature and cinema. However, due to certain features unique to digital games, interactivity also offer players systems that allow them to create subjective narratives through their creativity. These fictional worlds create spaces or experiences for players to momentarily escape from daily life. For example, one participant described the emotional interaction with a character and the sense of escapism while discussing the narrative of *The Sims* (2000), which its producer described as a “digital toy.” Other participants highlighted how becoming deeply immersed in a story-driven game helped them temporarily set aside real-world stressors, allowing them to return to daily life feeling recharged. This reflects the dual role of game narratives in offering both entertainment and emotional relief. When analyzing the subjective feedback provided by players about the narrative dimension, the researcher found that this escapism can often be viewed as positive. This study examines how the narrative aspects of digital games contribute to player well-being and enhance their overall gaming experience. In addition, this study critically examines the narrative dimension of digital games through the lens of leisure studies, offering valuable insights into how these narratives shape and enrich the player experience.

09:55-10:20

92606 | *Fictional Worlds, Real Magic: An Anthropological Analysis of the Connection Between Contemporary Spirituality and the Video Game Industry*
Andrej Kapcar, Masaryk University in Brno, Czech Republic

Long past are the days when video games were a marginal form of entertainment, reserved for a few enthusiastic individuals. Today, video games are a socio-economic powerhouse, influencing millions of users around the world, while generating billions of dollars in revenue annually in the process. One of the new cultural aspects, where their influence has gradually increased over the years, is contemporary spirituality. Despite that magical worlds and supernatural powers were already present in the beginnings of the video game boom, it has been mostly in recent years where game designers started to include references to real-world occultism, esotericism, or magical practice into their work. Examples such as the *Shin Megami Tensei* series, or the *Persona* series (both developed by the Japanese game company Atlus) are deeply inspired by various esoteric movements, philosophies, and aesthetics, reimagining them into new artistic form. It is thus of no surprise, that such video games soon caught the attention of modern practicing magicians, who started to gradually implement them into their own rituals. In this presentation, on chosen case studies, I will explore how on one hand the esoteric milieu is being represented in video games, while on the other, based on conducted interviews, how and why said representations are finding their way back into the real-world magical practice.

10:20-10:45

91852 | *The Digital Transformation of Painting Masterpieces: Explore How Technology Reshapes the Display and Experience of Art*
Minghui Ma, National ChengChi University, Taiwan

With the progress of science and technology and the development of social economy, digital art has attracted more and more attention in contemporary art and experience economy. As an emerging exhibition medium, science and technology are reshaping the public's contact and experience of painting masterpieces. Against this background, the exhibition method of painting masterpieces is undergoing a transformation from the traditional “thing-oriented” to “people-oriented”. The study conducted a case study of immersive exhibitions featuring painting masterpieces, employing a questionnaire survey methodology, collecting 209 valid questionnaires to analyze the satisfaction of visitors from the aspects of visitors' basic information, exhibition behavior, exhibition loyalty and exhibition environment space. The survey results show that visitor satisfaction is affected by factors such as the exhibition environment, content, and experiential factors, particularly interactive and emotional experiences. It is hoped that the findings of this study will contribute to the certain suggestions and reference value for researchers and industry practitioners in the design and implementation of the same type of exhibition.

10:45-11:10

94105 | *Utilizing AR in Interactive Art to Create Networks of Happiness Sharing in Online Communities*
Phakpoom Pungpom, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Thailand

In today's high-stress socio-economic climate, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, emotional well-being is increasingly at risk. This study explores the potential of Augmented Reality (AR) in interactive art to foster happiness and strengthen social connections in online communities. By embedding AR codes within artistic works, users engage with designed characters that evoke joy, bridging the gap between physical and virtual experiences. The project has two primary objectives: (1) to establish a sustainable cycle of happiness-sharing between real and digital spaces, and (2) to develop interactive media that actively involve audiences in spreading positivity. Through an analysis of color, lighting, and symbolic elements, the study examines how multimedia design influences user engagement. To evaluate the effectiveness of the interactive art, we measured user participation through a combination of quantitative surveys (assessing emotional impact) and qualitative feedback (analyzing social media engagement). The results showed that 127 participants rated the visual elements (color, lighting, and design) as highly impactful, with an average satisfaction score of 4.8/5 (SD = 0.3). Additionally, 5 experts in the field of art and media praised the work for its innovative use of AR technology in creating an emotional connection. Early findings suggest a significant increase in positive emotional responses and community sharing of experiences online, with 85% of users reporting an improvement in mood after interacting with the AR installation. This research highlights the potential of AR-driven interactive art as a medium for emotional upliftment and social connectivity, with measurable impacts on user well-being and online engagement.

09:30-11:10 | Room 703 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Microaggressions and Marginality

Session Chair: Sabrina Alimahomed

09:30-09:55

89933 | *Using Tactility as an Inclusive Pedagogy to Promote Transcultural Communication and Collaboration in Dance Class*
Yuxiao Shen, University of Auckland, New Zealand

My presentation focuses on the experiences of migrants and the importance of cultural diversity within our era of mass migration. This foregrounds concerns over diversity, equity and access, as it recognizes that dance classrooms can present significant barriers to inclusion through the maintenance of cultural assumptions regarding inclusion and universal values. By foregrounding cultural relativity and theories of transcultural collaboration, I open the possibilities for dance classes to be locations of negotiation rather than assimilation, in which all people and perspectives are valued equally and built upon constructively. By presenting a focus on touch, this presentation further allows for conversations about ideas that are sometimes left unspoken in the dance class, or managed with strict policies and adherence to guidelines that can diminish culturally diverse ways of being. Ultimately, by drawing attention back to the purpose of education, my paper allows teachers to critically reflect not just on what they are teaching and how they are teaching it, but also on their deeper rationalizations for undertaking the process of education with learners, and the ethical expectations of that undertaking.

09:55-10:20

92940 | *Identity Toolkit: Inclusive Strategies and Practices for Diversifying International Education*
Hong Li, Emory University, United States

According to the Institute of International Education's (IIE) Open Doors Report for 2022-23 academic year, 70% of U.S. students studying abroad identified as white. Therefore, there is a need to diversify international education and recruit more underrepresented college students, including first-generation, black, indigenous, and people of color, to study abroad. While recruitment efforts and pre-departure checklists may cover many facets of travel, they often fall short of addressing challenges, discrimination or threats to one's physical and mental well-being due to identity while abroad. This presentation introduces the "Identity Toolkit" from Emory University. Designed by the Office of Global Strategy and Initiatives in consultation with other units of the university, the toolkit serves as a recruitment and pre-departure tool for faculty to promote diverse and inclusive global experiences, create space for exploring identity in international contexts; and help foster cross-campus collaboration. The Identity Toolkit focuses on four intersectional identities: race, gender, LGBTQIA+ identity, and religion. Mental health is an issue that impacts all identities, so it is included as a separate component. In this presentation, I will showcase the resources for each intersectional identity, share with the audience how the toolkit has been implemented in various study abroad programs at Emory, and offer my thoughts on the effectiveness of the toolkit based on qualitative feedback.

10:20-10:45

90373 | *Decade of Violence: Monitoring Anti-LGBTQ Hate Crimes in Russia in the Era of Autocratization*
Sergey Katsuba, University College Dublin, Ireland

This research delves into the insidious interplay between authoritarian regime in Russia and legal mechanisms, specifically focusing on the notorious "gay propaganda law". The study probes this law, characterized by its authoritarian origin, questionable legal standing, institutional discrimination, and its tragic consequence: an alarming rise in violence against the LGBTQ community. The central research question scrutinizes the authoritarian regime's strategic use of legislation to perpetuate violence through institutional discrimination. The law in question imposed fines on promoting "non-traditional sexual relationships", which led to a blanket ban and increased violence against LGBTQ. The research sees this legal norm as a product of the process of autocratization and studies the increase in the level of violence against LGBTQ people that is attributed to its introduction. The project identified 1056 hate crimes committed against 853 individuals with 365 fatalities between 2010 and 2020. The number of crimes after the introduction of the law is three times higher than before. By analyzing empirical data, the study seeks to establish a causal link between the discriminatory legal framework and the alarming escalation of violence. In sum, this research serves as a crucial exposé, unraveling the dark threads that bind authoritarian legislation, institutional discrimination, and violence against marginalized communities. This study not only uncovers the mechanisms at play but also advocates for informed discourse and policy initiatives to combat such systemic injustices.

10:45-11:10

93841 | *Fabricating Women in Counterterrorism: A Blueprint for Gendered Islamophobia*
Sabrina Alimahomed, California State University, Long Beach, United States

In 2017, President Trump signed the first-ever United States Strategy and National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), a "whole-of-government approach to advance women's meaningful participation in preventing and resolving conflict, countering violent extremism and terrorism, and building post-conflict peace and stability." Funded through the Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, Department of State, and the US Agency for International Development, the US strategy on WPS aims to expand women's role in counterinsurgency operations globally, thereby increasing peace and stability among nations at war with terrorist militias. My research documents the global reach of Women, Peace, and Security beyond the US, including tracing its entwinement with an important UN global initiative, Security Council Resolution 1325: Women, Peace, and Security which was adopted in 2000. By drawing on qualitative content analysis of archival and public documents including primary governmental documents, speeches, newspaper articles, UN testimony and reports, grassroots feminist activists' campaigns and statements, independent agency review assessments, and non-profit policy reports, I shed light on the funding, historical development, and community responses to WPS. In assembling these documents, I trace the pivotal actors, funding, programs, and institutional narratives. I analyze the deployment of gender and inclusion of women within these state and internationally sponsored projects. This research delineates the origins, scope, and issues that arise in this new gendered development in counterterrorism programming and their consequences for women.

09:30-11:10 | Room 704 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Language Learning and Teaching

Session Chair: Rickey Lu

09:30-09:55

93277 | *Code Switching Practices of Teachers in English Language Classes*
Anatolia Basista, University of Eastern Philippines, Philippines

This study was conducted to investigate the code-switching practices of all 15 language teachers, who have at least two years teaching experience, of the University of Eastern Philippines, College of Arts and Communication. It uses survey questionnaire and direct observation method. Thus, it employed a mixed quantitative and qualitative research approach. Specifically, the study aimed at scrutinizing the factors that led to code-switching practices of English language teachers. It also aimed at identifying the types of code-switching acts that are utilized by the languages and communication teachers. These types are inter-sentential code switching, intra-sentential code switching and extra-sentential code-switching which is the insertion of a tag phrase from one language into a sentence in another language. The findings of this study revealed that code-switching is committed by English language teachers for the following reasons. First is subject access. Teachers who code-switch using subject access aimed to help the students understand the lesson. Second is type of learners. Teachers resort to code-switching to adjust to the level of English proficiency of learners. Third is interpersonal relations, the act of making students comfortable. And lastly, is the teacher's persona, which is displaying positive attitude towards students. This result implies that code-switching is an effective tool that facilitates teaching-learning process. This further highlighted code-switching as an inseparable component in classroom discussions.

09:55-10:20

93315 | *Comparative Study of Cantonese-English Code-Mixing between A-not-A and Pure A Constructions in Yes/No Interrogative Forms*
Hok Yin Lau, Saint Francis University, Hong Kong

This paper explores Cantonese-English code-mixed (CM) A-not-A and A constructions in yes/no interrogative forms by using Poplack's (1980) Free Morpheme Constraint (FMC) and Equivalence Constraint (EC) as the theoretical framework. One example of code-mixed A-not-A is (Hap-m4-Happy aa3?) corresponding to (hoi1-m4-hoi1 sam1 aa3?) in pure Cantonese, meaning "Are you happy or not" in English. It takes the first syllable of the base word (BASE), Happy, to be the reduplication (RED: repeating a morpheme), followed by m4 (Not-morpheme, meaning "or not"), and then BASE. Conversely, that of A construction is (Happy maa5 nei5) corresponding to (hoi1sam1 maa5 nei5?) in Cantonese with BASE but without RED and m4, conveying the same meaning. Findings: A-not-A fails to observe FMC, which defines CM as allowable if a constituent is not a bound morpheme. Because of RED as a bound morpheme, A-not-A is not tenable to justify FMC. However, pure A observes FMC because the whole BASE is there as a free morpheme, but not a bound morpheme. In EC defined that juxtaposition of English (L2) and Cantonese (L1) elements does not violate a syntactic rule (phrasal or lexical) of either language, A-not-A fails to observe EC because the RED-m4-BASE structure is not acceptable in English grammar, which does not have the m4 (Not) inserted between a word. However, A construction adheres to EC because of its absence of m4 and RED and BASE to let code-mixed items e.g., Happy (BASE), stand alone as free morphemes, which are acceptable in both English and Cantonese grammar.

10:20-10:45

92830 | *Synonyms of Word Basar in Sahih Bukhari*
Norfarhana Ahmad Ghafar, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia
Hishomudin Ahmad, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia
Norzulaili Mohd Ghazali, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia
Zainal Abidin Hajib, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia

Synonymy, while generally understood as words with similar meanings, often carries subtle connotations that reflect deeper linguistic and semantic layers, highlighting the significance of specific terms within a language. Although much research on synonymy focuses on translation between languages, the study of synonyms in Prophetic sayings remains underexplored. This study investigates the synonyms of the word basara in Sahih Bukhari, seeking to uncover its semantic depth and linguistic nuances. The term basara and its related expressions encompass diverse meanings, ranging from physical vision to metaphorical insight. However, while basara is often used interchangeably with other terms, its precise connotations and contextual variations have not been thoroughly analyzed. This research identifies the synonyms of basara within selected hadiths, examines their contextual applications, and analyzes their denotative and connotative meanings. Employing a qualitative approach rooted in corpus analysis, the study systematically explores occurrences of basara and its synonyms in Sahih Bukhari. Findings reveal that basara is synonymous with terms such as ra'a, nazara, and shahida. Each synonym, however, displays unique nuances depending on the thematic and situational context of the hadith. For example, ra'a primarily denotes visual perception, while nazara often signifies deliberate contemplation. These results highlight the intricate semantic layers of Arabic and the stylistic precision of Prophetic speech. The study's findings provide valuable insights into the linguistic and interpretive frameworks of Quranic and Hadith studies, contributing to a deeper understanding of Arabic semantics and enriching Islamic scholarship.

10:45-11:10

90646 | *'So': English Usages and Issues from an Intercultural Perspective*
Rickey Lu, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

The word "so" is used as a very versatile discourse marker in both written and spoken English. However, its use as a topic resumptive marker (i.e. a discourse marker marking the return to a prior topic) has been fairly neglected in both the literature and in pedagogical practices. The study reported in this presentation extends our knowledge of this widespread discourse marker. Through an analysis of an intercultural communicative event between native and non-native speakers of English, it was found that "so" is used by native speakers and the non-native speakers in different ways. Furthermore, the data indicated that the speakers predominately used "so" as a topic resumptive marker—either alone or in conjunction with other phrases that indicate the resumption of a prior topic. Finally, the presentation will also discuss some pedagogical implications of these findings for language teaching.

09:30-11:10 | Room 705 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Gender Studies/Feminist Theory

Session Chair: Lydia Budod

09:30-09:55

91418 | *Is Sexual Identity Reconstructed by Digital Technology? Reflecting on the Experiences of Chinese LGBTQ Groups Around Identity Development on Social Media*

Xi Chen, Sichuan University, China

Social media affords Chinese lesbians, homosexuals, bisexuals, transgender individuals, and queers (LGBTQs) the opportunity to engage in discourse with the broader world. It affects the development of sexual identity under various sociocultural contexts. This research seeks to elucidate the functions of social media in the identity development of Chinese LGBTQ individuals and to comprehend their experiences of identity formation within the contemporary sociocultural setting of China, influenced by globalization. It used one-on-one, in-depth semi-structured interviews to understand 18 Chinese LGBTQ people's lives in new media. By conducting individual analyses and cross-comparisons of interviews from critical and deconstructive viewpoints, the author discerned five shared narrative elements in the participants' storytelling. Social media serves as a safe and accessible platform for Chinese LGBTQ individuals, offering them a conducive environment for self-expression. The security provided by social media enhances self-exploration and cultivates the alignment of one's inner self with external portrayal. The online representation of identity is multidimensional, encompassing multiple categories rather than singular sexual identity projection. The extension of identity in both online and offline realms is bidirectional, contingent upon individuals' varying requirements for support. The research concludes that social media links Chinese LGBTQ individuals to the global community and cultivates a novel homosexual development model inside the Chinese sociocultural framework. These findings underscore the intricate functions that social media plays in the identity development of Chinese LGBTQ individuals. It will further elucidate the process by which LGBTQ individuals reconstruct identities in the contemporary media landscape, particularly within their distinctive sociocultural context.

09:55-10:20

86655 | *Instagram as a Catalyst for Change: Adoption of the Women's Empowerment Program on Instagram @perempuanberkisah.id by the Kohati Dakwah Organization*

Naila Aulia, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia

Basuki Agus Suparno, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia

This study aims to understand how Kohati Dakwah processed the innovation of the women's empowerment program on the Instagram account @perempuanberkisah.id and subsequently adopted it, leading to a shift in the organization's direction. The change in the work program occurred during the transition of leadership from the 2022/2023 period to the 2023/2024 period. In the previous period, Kohati Dakwah as an organization focused on the women's issues, was more oriented towards organizational branding due to the organization's inactivity during the pandemic, whereas in the new period, it focuses more on women's empowerment programs and the prevention of sexual violence. This research is a mixed-method study, collecting data through questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. By utilizing two theoretical concepts, namely the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM) and diffusion of innovations theory, this study reveals the process of innovation acceptance by Kohati Dakwah through the peripheral route (which is associated with critical thinking and has lasting effects), leading to a change in the organization's direction based on innovations from the @perempuanberkisah.id account. This is reinforced by interview results with informants confirming that @perempuanberkisah.id has innovated and inspired the adoption of programs. There are five Kohati Dakwah work programs adopted from the content of the Instagram account @perempuanberkisah.id, including: "BCK (Bilik Cerita Kita)" program/ A Room for Talk for Female, counseling, "Kohati Menulis" program/ Writing Club based woman issue, "Latihan Kader Sensitif Gender (LKSG)" program/ Gender Sensitive Cadre Training, and "Ngoper (Ngobrolin Perempuan)" podcast/ Women's Talk Podcast.

10:20-10:45

93732 | *Enjo Kōsai in Hong Kong: Understanding Women's Experiences Through an Intersectional Lens*

Cassini Sai Kwan Chu, The Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

Drawing from in-depth interviews, participant observations, and cyber-ethnographies, this study explores the complexities of the subjective experiences of young women involved in enjo kōsai or compensated dating in Hong Kong using an intersectional perspective. The findings challenge the stereotypical image that these young women are vain, materialistic, and morally corrupted. Rather, it reveals that they engage in compensated dating for various reasons, reflecting the transformations of sex and intimacies in modern times. The experiences of these young women are dynamic and complex, influenced by their sense of autonomy, perceived sexual self, and economic situation. Based on these three intricated components, eight major types of experiences are delineated: abusive experience, isolated experience, empowered experience, explorative experience, adventurous experience, commodified experience, work-for-fun experience, and ideal experience. At one extreme, some young women experience exploitation with no sense of autonomy; at the other extreme, others achieve self-control and empowerment financially, sexually, and/or personally through compensated dating. More importantly, these women's experiences are not static; they are fluid and vary depending on different contexts. The findings of this study provide a comprehensive understanding of the motivations and lived experiences of young women selling their sex and intimacies in modern times, highlighting the its social implications in contemporary society.

10:45-11:10

91212 | *Political Empowerment of Women in the Rural Areas in the Philippines*

Lydia Budod, Mountain Province State University, Philippines

This study assessed the extent of women's political empowerment in rural areas in 2023. Women's political participation is the actual and equal involvement of women in the governance of the communities they belong to. It recognizes and values women's contribution to the governance system of any community. In the Philippines, unequal representation of women in politics is observed; thus, the study. The study used a questionnaire checklist to elicit the perceptions of the 300 respondents from the 15 barangays of the municipality selected through random sampling. Frequency counts and weighted mean were used to interpret and analyze the problems. The questionnaire has three parts. First, what are the political activities undertaken by women? Second, what are the factors that politically empower women? Third, the degree of seriousness of the problems encountered. Findings showed that the slight empowerment in terms of political activities they undertook is attributed to gender stereotyping that women are of the weaker sex. The moderate influence of the factors on political empowerment is attributed to the prevailing patriarchal norms and values that politics is more for men than women. The slight seriousness of the problems is attributed to women not expressing more interest in politics than men. Considering all these and given the existing constraints to women's political participation, there is, therefore, a need to adopt temporary special measures to accelerate the attainment of de facto gender equality between women and men in terms of political participation.

09:30-11:10 | Room 707 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Comparative Perspectives on Race and Human Rights

Session Chair: Bruna Seu

09:30-09:55

91269 | *Tak Bai and the Politics of Delay: Time and Temporality in Thailand's Restive Southern Provinces*
Mark Cogan, Kansai Gaidai University, Japan

The ongoing conflict in Southern Thailand has been presented primarily as an identity-based conflict, with Malay-Muslim grievances dating back centuries to the destruction of the former Patani Sultanate in the 18th Century. Scholarly research into the "Deep South" conflict has been largely centered on power imbalances, attempts at cultural assimilation, religious persecution, socio-economic inequalities, and unresolved historical grievances. In many conflicts, however, the study of time and temporalities (experienced time) has been overlooked. This proposal examines the role of temporality in the context of the October 2004 Tak Bai incident, where 85 arrested Muslim protesters died at the hands of Thai security forces in front of a police station in Pattani Province. In their final attempt at justice (catharsis), families of victims' last attempt to seek civil remedies ended as the statute of limitations expired in October 2024. This presentation will address the infamous Tak Bai case over the span of two decades as it is manifested across six conceptions of temporality: temporal discontinuity, temporal ruptures, linearity, timelessness, temporal distance, and the delay or perceived stoppage of time.

09:55-10:20

90568 | *Integrating Global Citizenship Education at Sultan Qaboos University: Faculty Perspectives on Fostering Peace and Social Responsibility*
Faten Hamad, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

This paper explores global citizenship education (GCE) practices at Sultan Qaboos University (SQU) and their role in fostering a culture of peace and social responsibility among students. In response to an increasingly interconnected world, GCE at SQU serves as a framework for cultivating values of empathy, tolerance, and active global engagement. This study examines integrating GCE's foundations in human rights, cultural diversity, and sustainable development within SQU's curriculum and extracurricular programs. Using a qualitative approach, the research is based on in-depth interviews with faculty members who implement GCE principles in their courses and student activities. These interviews provide insights into faculty perspectives on the effectiveness of GCE practices at SQU, as well as the challenges and opportunities in promoting global citizenship within higher education. The findings reveal that GCE initiatives at SQU enhance cultural awareness, critical thinking, and social responsibility, positioning the university as a leader in GCE in the Gulf region. This study underscores the transformative potential of GCE at SQU, empowering future generations to address global challenges collaboratively and uphold peace as a universal human right.

10:20-10:45

91629 | *Peacebuilding Paradox: Exploring the Role of Public Universities in Peace Promotion and Education in the Philippines*
Leandro Piga, University of the Philippines Tacloban College, Philippines

This research explores the role of public universities in promoting peace in Eastern Visayas, Philippines, a region largely considered an insurgency hotspot. One of the sources of armed conflict in the Philippines points to the insurgency carried out by the New People's Army (NPA), the armed group of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). Eastern Visayas is a region that is considered as one of the hotbeds of armed conflict between the Philippine government and the CPP-NPA, recognized as the longest-running insurgency in the world. Violence continues to persist between these groups and appears not to wane in the coming years. Universities as knowledge producers do not only concern themselves with global issues but are also expected to address local and regional problems. However, this is not the case for public universities in Eastern Visayas, particularly in the context of peacebuilding. Among others, peace promotion and education appears to be a neglected area in the curriculum of undergraduate programs of public universities, and while there are peace promotion activities, these are primarily initiated by partner government agencies and not by public universities themselves. This research examines the historical, institutional and socio-cultural influences that hinder peace promotion and education. This research will lend itself useful in mainstreaming peacebuilding in conflict-ridden areas in the Philippines and in locating the role of universities in this endeavor.

10:45-11:10

78283 | *'One Click Away' – Denial and Acknowledgement in Human Rights Violations of Modern Slavery: A Psychosocial Perspective*
Bruna Seu, University of London, United Kingdom
Helen Yanacopulos, The University of British Columbia, Canada

This paper discusses the role of denial in obfuscating and implicitly condoning human rights violations, and the role of acknowledgement in raising awareness of modern slavery as a human rights violation (framing) and embedding it into everyday morality (norm shifting). Our work, influenced by Stanley Cohen's seminal work on denial (2001, 2013), explores how operations of literal, interpretive and implicatory denial permeate everyday discourse and actions, thus allowing ordinary people, as well as institutions and states, to distance themselves cognitively, emotionally, and morally from human rights violations. We investigate these mechanisms through the case of modern slavery. Slavery is arguably the most blatant infringement of a human's rights. Here, we investigate how denial of suffering has been not merely internalised by individuals, but also at a societal level. Acknowledging slavery, particularly in the production of consumer goods in the global south, is inconvenient and distasteful to northern consumers. It causes a cognitive dissonance in those who believe in human rights but also desire cheaply produced goods. In developing Cohen's work, we argue that, in order to combat moral apathy and bridge the gap between what we know and what we do, we need to work towards developing fluid narratives to study both the internal mechanisms of denial, which are used to cope with the overwhelming nature of human rights violation and the helplessness this might cause, and the structural operations of denial and denialism that distance us from the suffering Other.

09:30-11:10 | Room 708 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Urban Spaces in Comparative Urban Studies

Session Chair: Magdalena Wdowicka

09:30-09:55

91526 | *EEG-Based Assessment of Psychological Comfort in Urban Spaces: Impacts on Psychological and Cognitive States Using Virtual Reality Simulations*

Lakshmi Manohar, National Institute of Technology Calicut, India
Chithra K, National Institute of Technology Calicut, India

This study investigates the influence of urban design elements on psychological and cognitive states using neuroscience-based metrics. Participants were immersed in 360-degree VR simulations of diverse urban environments, featuring variations in scale, street width, green spaces, urban form, edges, "eyes on the street", lighting, colour, land use, accessibility, and building density. Neural responses from EEG (electroencephalogram) measurements were recorded using an Emotiv Insight EEG device, quantifying emotional states through frequency bands. Results revealed distinct impacts of urban design elements on psychological comfort and cognitive performance. Green spaces and accessible layouts promoted relaxation and engagement, while dense environments with limited lighting increased stress. Narrow streets with active edges enhanced safety perceptions, whereas poorly lit areas caused discomfort. Age and gender differences were observed in responses to various environments. The findings led to a comprehensive evaluation framework, providing urban planners with evidence-based insights for designing inclusive, productive, and well-being-oriented public spaces. This research highlights the potential of integrating neuroscience into urban design, particularly for diverse and rapidly urbanising regions like India. This study's innovative approach combines virtual reality technology with neuroscientific measurements to offer a nuanced understanding of how urban environments affect human experience. These insights can inform future urban planning strategies, potentially improving the quality of life of city dwellers by creating more psychologically supportive and cognitively stimulating urban spaces.

09:55-10:20

93728 | *Accessibility of Urban Green Spaces (UGS) as a Pathway Towards More Stress-resilient Cities: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic*

Marta Szejnfeld, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland
Kamila Sikorska-Podyma, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland
Lidia Mierzejewska, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland
Magdalena Wdowicka, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland

A substantial body of research indicates that urban green spaces (UGS) play a pivotal role in alleviating stress among urban dwellers, thereby enhancing the city's overall resilience. It can be argued that the function of greenery is particularly important in the context of long-term stress related to the ongoing pandemic, which has led to a significant erosion of public health and psychophysical wellbeing of urban residents. The research procedure adopted in the article focuses on the verification of a hypothesis whereby residents with better access to UGS experienced a lower stress level during the pandemic. The primary objective of this article is to investigate whether the accessibility of UGS in three Polish cities, which differ in terms of size and spatial structure, is associated with the level of pandemic stress experienced by their inhabitants. To this end, a survey was conducted among urban residents during the pandemic to measure both subjective (geo-survey) and objective levels of stress (salivary cortisol tests). The results of this study were then compared to analyses of spatial accessibility of greenery using geographical information systems (GIS). The findings of this study offer insights that could inform the development of spatial urban planning guidelines, with the aim of reducing stress among residents and fostering the resilience of urban communities.

10:20-10:45

91065 | *Transition to Low Carbon Cities: Lessons Learned and Challenges Being Met for the Case of Thailand*

Kultida Bunjongsiri, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Thailand
Jirat Bunjongsiri, Southeast Asia University, Thailand

Thailand is facing several sustainability challenges. These include raising the national income, improving livelihood, health, education, and safety; supplying essential infrastructure like power, water, and mobility; and guaranteeing clean air, land, and water. They all compete for scarce financial, human, and intellectual resources, along with a host of others. However, many of these have a direct impact on a city's carbon emissions, and investments in these services may be jeopardized if the causes and consequences of climate change are not addressed. Through lessons learned and obstacles overcome, this article explains Thailand's low-emission development initiatives in order to understand the country's capacity to pursue a low-carbon growth pathway. Governmental systems are becoming more and more integrated with climate change adaptation and mitigation, which is consistent with the growing importance of climate activities on national agendas. In Thailand, interministerial committees have been set up to oversee the development and implementation of climate policies in addition to comprehensive national monitoring, assessment, and reporting mechanisms. Institutional and human capacity limitations persist in all major entities, including those in the public, private, and governmental sectors. Thailand's policy talks have focused mostly on specific concerns like carbon credit trading or afforestation for carbon absorption, with little attention paid to important topics like liberalizing the electric power business and establishing a carbon price. The two possibilities are really a carbon tax system and a cap and trade system, often known as the emission trading system. However, in practice, every technique has advantages and disadvantages.

10:45-11:10

91422 | *Subjective and Objective Stress Levels of Residents During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Relation to the Size and Structure of Cities*

Magdalena Wdowicka, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland
Lidia Mierzejewska, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland
Kamila Sikorska-Podyma, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland
Marta Szejnfeld, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland
Bogusz Modrzewski, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland
Adam Wronkowski, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland

Studies published in the literature indicate that urban dwellers are particularly vulnerable to chronic, long-term stress, with a range of negative consequences for both physical and mental health. An additional stressor for urban dwellers in recent years has been the COVID-19 pandemic, during which a new disease entity, pandemic acute stress disorder, was identified. Hence, it is important to plan and design urban spaces that are conducive to reducing stress and improving the health situation of residents. The aim of the paper will be to present the results of research carried out in three Polish cities, which made it possible to identify the subjective level of stress experienced by residents during the COVID-19 pandemic (on the basis of geospatial analyses carried out) and to compare it with the objective level of stress (psychological and physiological research - on the basis of cortisol levels in saliva samples), and to relate the results obtained to the size and structure of the cities. At the same time, the research was aimed at identifying sources and urban areas that exacerbate stress, as well as residents' preferences regarding the directions of changes in the spatial structure of cities. The results of our research will be used to plan urban structures that are more resilient to stress and provide residents with healthy living conditions.

11:25-13:05 | Room 603 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Investigating Crimes Involving Children

Session Chair: Pi-Tsui Yeh

11:25-11:50

91318 | *A Study on the Causes of Juvenile Involvement in Fraud and Intervention Strategies: Utilizing Tainan Juvenile Detention House*
Hui-Fen Lin, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

Purpose: To interpret the causes of the juvenile fraud resulting in institutionalization through a general overview of the Tainan Juvenile Detention House, and the perspectives of psychologists and social workers counseling in the field, to explore the current intermediary situation and hoping to achieve the following objectives: 1.To understand the current situation of juvenile fraud detainees within the Tainan Juvenile Detention House. 2.To understand the causes of institutionalization of juvenile fraud. 3.To explore feasible intermediary treatment programs. 4.To make recommendations and discussions. Method: In this study, one-on-one interviews were conducted by five psychologists of Tainan Juvenile Detention House, social workers and contracted psychologists of Tainan Municipal Hospital utilizing a self-designed semi-structured interview. Results: It can be observed that the proportion of juveniles institutionalized due to fraud had been gradually increasing since 2023. The interviews demonstrated the following the institutionalized juveniles: 1.Change in severity, from simple delinquency (truancy, fighting) to fraud syndicates (acting as trafficking agents). 2.Some findings correspond to Hirschi's Social Bonding Theory. 3.Professionals suggest for counseling materials designed for juvenile fraud, strengthen and stable contacts with juveniles when they reside in the communities. Programs and activities that coincide with the Social Bonding Theory. Conclusion: Deviant juveniles should be approached with diverse interventions, emphasizing strengthened community referrals and long-term follow-up counseling.

11:50-12:15

90453 | *The Application of Criminal Sanctions on Parents for Children in Conflict with the Law*

Boni Satrio Simarmata, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Elisabeth Sundari, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Suyoto, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Indonesia

The post-COVID-19 era has led to significant social changes, particularly impacting parental behavior in supervision, children's psychological well-being, and the overall effectiveness of parenting. This study examines the application of criminal sanctions on parents for children in conflict with the law through Jeremy Bentham's Utilitarianism perspective, precisely the principle of "The Greatest Happiness of the Greatest Number." It addresses the suboptimal parenting practices that contribute to juvenile delinquency and analyzes their implications on the rehabilitation and prevention of conflicts with laws. The focus is on the legal accountability of parents. This normative research analyzes the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Act and other relevant laws supported by legal literature and interviews. The findings indicate that imposing criminal sanctions on parents, from a Utilitarian standpoint, serves as a mechanism factor for strengthening parental supervision and fostering a supportive caregiving environment. Such measures could encourage parental involvement in preventing juvenile offenses. Between January and July 2024, 185,557 crimes were recorded in Indonesia, with 17.7% of offenders being children and 11.86% being victims. However, the imposition of these sanctions raises ethical dilemmas, such as the risk of social stigma that could undermine the family's role as the primary unit of child upbringing. This study advocates a more holistic and interdisciplinary approach, which includes punitive sanctions and parenting programs, psychosocial support, and Restorative Justice practices to promote the child's best interests. Thus, a fair and effective justice system is anticipated to maximize societal happiness and welfare.

12:15-12:40

93339 | *The Ladder of Will: How Desistance Intention Shapes the Course of Crime*

Sz-Yu Lai, Central Police University, Taiwan

Considering inconsistent findings in existing research on crime desistance, this study aims to explore the process of individual desistance from crime. It seeks to identify key factors, their interrelationships, and their sequence of occurrence, as well as to explain the reasons for differing research outcomes. Adopting a qualitative research method, the study involved four participants, all of whom had past criminal records but had not committed any crimes in the five years prior to the interviews. Two participants were drawn from the longitudinal study by Chuen-Jim Shue et al. (1996) on early prediction of juvenile delinquency, while the other two were cohorts of the longitudinal study group. Through in-depth interviews, the following findings were made: (1) When individuals experience negative life events and associate them with their criminal behavior, these adverse outcomes are perceived as the cost of crime, leading to the development of an intention of desistance from crime. (2) The intention of desistance is a critical factor in successfully stopping criminal behavior, and individuals with varying levels of intentions exhibit different desisting processes. (3) Individuals with strong cessation intentions, often triggered by significant negative life events, display powerful agency and actively take concrete actions to sever criminal behavior. Those with weaker intentions undergo gradual changes in their circumstances, identity, and behavior through the interplay of external and internal factors, progressively reducing the frequency and severity of crimes until cessation is achieved. Based on these findings, the study provides recommendations for corrections policies.

12:40-13:05

90767 | *Exploring the Crime Model of Online Child Sexual Exploitation in Taiwan: An Analysis Based on Routine Activity Theory*

Pi-Tsui Yeh, Central Police University, Taiwan

Research Purpose: This study explores the relationship between the characteristics of offenders, victims, online contexts, and types of exploitation with different types of sexual exploitation and single or multiple forms of exploitation, aiming to establish a crime model for online child sexual exploitation. Research Method: This study employs content analysis based on the Routine Activity Theory, analyzing 504 guilty verdicts involving online child sexual exploitation from various local courts in Taiwan between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2023. Research Results: 1. Online child sexual exploitation crimes in Taiwan are primarily concentrated in metropolitan areas, with "sexual image exploitation" being the most common. Offenders are mostly males aged between 21 and 35, typically with a high school education, no prior criminal record, and engaged in labor services. Victims are mainly females aged 15 to 17, with about 30% of cases involving multiple victims. 2. These offenders mostly act alone, using instant messaging platforms to deceive victims. Offenders and victims are often online acquaintances or strangers, exploiting for various motives, but mostly to satisfy desires and exert control. 3. Approximately 60% of cases transition from the virtual online world to physical contact, indicating an overlap between online and offline worlds. Research Conclusions and Recommendations: The findings partially support the Routine Activity Theory and propose strategies for preventing child sexual exploitation and suggestions for future research.

11:25-13:05 | Room 604 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Psychological Inclusivity and Well-being in Young Adults

Session Chair: Khuze Skosana

11:25-11:50

94561 | *Using Life-Course and Integrative Body-Mind-Spirit Perspectives on Understanding Adverse Childhood Experiences*
Carrie Li, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are significant global health issue that greatly impact victims physically, psychologically, emotionally, and financially over the life span. However, our understanding of the impacts of ACEs over time is very limited. The study aims to examine the impacts of ACEs' poly-victimization, as well as how the survivors process and cope with the ACEs. This study uses river of life oral history method and semi-structured qualitative interview method to explore the life of sixteen Chinese adult men and women survivors with ACEs. Several main themes emerged, such as somatic reactions, mental health issues, cognitive transformations, spiritual/religious coping, and Chinese cultural values about filial piety. These findings highlight the possibility of using culturally-relevant integrative body-mind-spirit intervention approach in people who have ACEs. Theoretical, methodological, and practical implications will be discussed.

11:50-12:15

93493 | *Individualized Empowerment Programme Improves the Psychological Well-being of Adolescents with Scoliosis During Brace Treatment*

Mei-chun Cheung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Derry Ka-ming Law, Saint Francis University, Hong Kong
Yuk-man Leung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Jason Pui Yin Cheung, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Previous studies showed that bracing has negative effects on the psychological well-being of adolescents with scoliosis, including worsening their body image and reducing their quality of life. Adolescents under brace treatment also had poorer perceptions of their body image and lower levels of happiness and satisfaction than the control group. This study aimed to explore whether the implementation of the "Back You Up" Protocol, an individualized empowerment programme designed specifically for these adolescents can improve their psychological well-being. A total of 10 adolescents with scoliosis during brace treatment were recruited to participate in the programme, which consisted of two major components, namely psychoeducation and personalized appearance style management. For the latter, each adolescent had three consultation sessions with fashion design professionals and discussed how the brace affected their personal appearance during bracing. After the consultation sessions, customized recommendations on personal appearance style when wearing the brace were provided to the adolescents, such as color choice, cutting of clothes and matching style. When necessary, modification of current clothing, or brand-new customized clothing were provided. Structured questionnaires and in-depth interviews were conducted with the adolescents to explore their psychological well-being after the programme. Though there was no significant change in the psychological well-being as measured by the Brace Questionnaire, the adolescents expressed that the personalized appearance style management provided them with guidance and concrete suggestions in choosing appropriate clothing during bracing, reducing negative perception of brace treatment, and enhanced a positive body image and self-image.

12:15-12:40

90684 | *Discourse on Challenges and Strategies in Supporting Accessibility and Inclusion of Students with Disabilities: Lessons from Malaysia and Indonesia*

Nurzihan Hassim, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia
Poh Ling Tan, Xiamen University, Malaysia
Pramesti Pradna Paramita, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
Manish Kumar Asthana, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India

This study examines the discourse on challenges and strategies of accessibility and inclusion in higher education through a comparative analysis between Malaysian and Indonesian higher education, specifically focusing on the experiences and perspectives of students with disabilities and educators. The methodology employed semi-structured interviews to gain insight on the implementation of inclusive education policies and how the media shapes public perceptions. Foundations from Symbolic Interactionism Theory was utilized to establish the dynamic relationship between societal attitudes, media representation, and educational practices. The findings revealed three primary barriers to inclusion: educator preparedness, limitation of infrastructure, and prevalent societal stigma. Additionally, the study identified that media underrepresentation significantly contributes to the marginalization of disability issues in public discourse, which perpetuates existing stereotypes and impedes inclusive education progress. Through the data obtained, the research proposes strategic interventions including focused media campaigns, comprehensive educational initiatives, and facilitation of positive interactions between students with and without disabilities. The study concludes by emphasizing the necessity for a comprehensive approach to address awareness deficits and advance inclusive education practices across Asia, highlighting the vital role of media and communication in facilitating social transformation and policy implementation.

12:40-13:05

92721 | *The Effects of Unemployment on the Psychosocial Development of Young Adults in Gauteng Province, South Africa*
Khuze Skosana, University of South Africa (UNISA), South Africa

Although the living conditions of many young black South Africans have improved since 2005, they still face challenges of high unemployment rates, poverty, and HIV infection rates. Young adults (15-34 years) are the most more vulnerable to unemployment (QLFS-Q1:2024). The official unemployment rate stands at 32.9 % (SA News.gov.za, 2024). About 35.5% of young people are not in employment, education, or training - NEET (IOL, 2024). Skill mismatches, lack of work experience, and COVID-19 are some of the challenges that face young adults. Prolonged periods of unemployment have negative effects on the overall development and well-being of people, leading to vicious cycle of exclusion and poverty (De Lannoy et al., 2015). The study was conducted in the City of Ekurhuleni, which is the most densely populated city in Gauteng province (EMM 2020). The study aimed: (i) to explore the psychosocial effects of unemployment on young adults; (ii) to describe the extent to which unemployment affected the worldviews on life of young adults. A qualitative, phenomenological study that employed purposive, random sampling was conducted. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 10 participants. Research data was analysed using thematic data analysis that involves categorising data into themes. Unemployment has negative psychosocial effects in terms of spousal conflicts, social isolation, lack of psychosocial support, and worldviews. Also, unemployment requires a major readjustment to one's way of life. These effects render the young adults vulnerable to stress and hardships caused by unemployment.

11:25-13:05 | Room 605 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Technology and Education for Environmental Sustainability

Session Chair: Terry van Gevelt

11:25-11:50

92376 | *Assessing Inclusive Education Implementation: An Action Plan for Sustainability*

Susan Vicente Villarente, University of Southeastern Philippines, Philippines

Renalyn Cordova, University of Southeastern Philippines, Philippines

This study assessed the implementation of inclusive education in Davao Central District. One hundred and seventeen responses were gathered using a researcher-made questionnaire with four-point Likert Scale anchored from the precepts of DepEd Order No. 21 s. 2019. Thereon, ten identified domains determined the level of implementation including the learners; curriculum; learning resources; learning delivery; educational assessment; learning environment; teacher professional development; school leadership and management; partnerships for inclusive education; and governance support. Subsequently, the profile of the respondents was determined by seven categories including age, gender, civil status, specialization, years in the service, highest educational attainment and relevant training, seminars and workshops. This study employed a quantitative, non-experimental research design using a descriptive method. In the analysis of the profile of the respondents, frequency and percentage were used while mean was employed to assess the level of implementation. Profoundly, the respondents majorly belong to the age group of 52-60, the dominant gender was female, the civil status is basically married, they are specialized in elementary education major in general education, the length of service is generally 6-10 years, the highest educational attainment is bachelor's degree and have palpably attended training on inclusive education. It was found that inclusive education is fully implemented with school leadership and management garnered the highest mean and curriculum being the least. An action plan was made proposing activities for sustainable implementation with emphasis on the activities planned for curriculum. Further, it is recommended that the activities, policies, and programs established for inclusive education be realized.

11:50-12:15

90374 | *The Nature of Voluntary Regulation in Green Technology Against Climate Change a Case Study of Environmental Damage in Indonesia*

Valentino Dodo Suharto, Atma Jaya University Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Paringga Berlianna Byatara Seketi, Atma Jaya University Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Theresia Anita Christiani, Atma Jaya University Yogyakarta, Indonesia

The World has entered a phase of environmental damage due to Climate Change. Industrial economies cannot be run as business as usual, special attention to the environment through a green economy is required. Law is present in the context of Climate Change to provide justice for humans and their environment. The rules of the green industry as stipulated in Law number 3 of 2014 on industry with voluntary rules have not reflected the form of climate justice agreed upon in the Paris Agreement and the 1945 Constitution Article 28H concerning the right to the environment as well as Article 33 of the economy based on kinship and environment. The earth's temperature is currently increasing by 1.1 degrees Celsius. According to IPBES 2018 data, Indonesia loses 650,000 hectares of forest yearly. These problems led Indonesia and other nations to get a red code from the United Nations. This paper is a normative legal description with a legislative approach. Laws are used as part of the analysis. This paper uses a historical and conceptual approach. The data used is a library study analyzed using legal hermeneutics. The nature of voluntary rules does not cause the deterrent effect of the violation of environmental damage due to the punishment given only limited to damages to the state not prison penalties. Indemnity makes green industry rules counter to the environment. Thus, the rule of green industry law paradoxes the purpose of the green industry which gives justice to economic and environmental activities.

12:15-12:40

91016 | *Environmental Education: The Philosophical Value of the Dayak Iban Community to Overcome the Problem of Environmental Damage*

Riama Al Hidayah, Tanjungpura University, Indonesia

Enok Maryati, Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia

Dadang Sundawa, Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia

Neiny Ratmaningsih, Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia

Natural resources and environmental problems have developed into a global environmental crisis that has a serious impact on the sustainability of human life and development. One of the indigenous communities that opposes environmental destruction is the indigenous Dayak Iban people. The indigenous Dayak Iban community itself already has its own customary forest precisely in the Sungai Utik Area, West Kalimantan Indonesia. In overcoming the problem of environmental damage, the Dayak Iban Community of Sungai Utik has won the Equator Prize in New York in 2019. They are considered successful in protecting their territory from the threat of encroachment and expansion of extractive investment. In addition, they were also awarded the 4th Gulbenkian Prize for Humanity in Lisbon, in 2023. The award recognizes outstanding commitment to local action and community-based movements, which support forest protection and ecosystem restoration. This research is a type of qualitative research that is a literature study. The problems in this study are 1) How do Dayak Iban people view the environment?, 2) How do Dayak Iban people manage the environment?. The results were 1) The Dayak Iban people hold the view that the forest is our father, the land is our mother, and the water is our blood. 2) Dayak Iban people use the slash-and-burn method, the ash from the burning process would be used as fertilizer and mineral resources for the plants, the clusters will decide to shift their land after 5-10 years.

12:40-13:05

89947 | *Stepping into the Storm: Using Immersive Virtual Reality to Communicate Future Climate Change Risk*

Terry van Gevelt, Singapore Management University, Singapore

The psychological distance to climate change makes it difficult to communicate future climate risks to stakeholders. Efforts to reduce this psychological distance using traditional communication methods are increasingly seen as ineffective and sometimes counterproductive. This recognition has led to an emerging literature that explores the potential of non-traditional communication strategies, such as narratives and storytelling, to communicate climate change risk. In this study, we use an experimental framework to systematically examine the effectiveness of another non-traditional communication strategy: immersive virtual reality (VR) experiences. To do so, we used a downward counterfactual approach to generate a robust numerical model of a future extreme weather event amplified by the impacts of climate change. We translated the output from our numerical model into an immersive VR experience of the future extreme weather event. We designed and enumerated (n = 180) an experimental protocol to isolate the treatment effect of our immersive VR experience on verified measures of climate change risk perceptions and individual behavioural change. Using censored regression analysis and generalised structural equation modelling, we find compelling evidence demonstrating that our immersive VR experience is far more effective in communicating future climate change risks than traditional communication methods. Our findings suggest that immersive VR experiences can reduce the psychological distance to climate change and be an effective tool for communicating future climate change risks to stakeholders across society.

11:25-13:05 | Room 607 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Approaches to Curriculum Design

Session Chair: Brian R. Sinclair

11:25-11:50

93750 | *The Influence of Achievement Motivation and Time Management Skills on Academic Achievement of Medical Faculty Students*

Anung Priambodo, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

Soni Sulistyarto, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

Ainur Rifqi, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

Sukarmin Sukarmin, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

Sri Wicahyani, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of achievement motivation (AM) and time management (TM) on academic achievement (AA). This study was a cross-sectional study. The subjects of the study were students of the Medical Faculty at Universitas Negeri Surabaya. The instruments used in this study were the Academic Motivation Scale (AMS-C 28) and Assessment of Time Management Skills. The analysis technique used is multiple linear regression analysis by conducting t-tests and f-tests. In the classical assumption test, the data is declared normal, there is no heteroscedasticity and no multicollinearity. The results of the f test obtained a t-value of 1.059 0.05 so it is stated that there is no significant influence of AM partially on AA. Furthermore, TM with a t-value of -.408 0.05 stated that there is no significant influence of TM partially on AA. R Square shows a figure of 0.035 stating that the magnitude of the influence of the AM and TM variables simultaneously on AA is 3.5%. Although there is no significant influence, it does not mean that there is no influence between AM and TM on AA, there is an influence but, it is small only 3.5%.

11:50-12:15

91153 | *Bridging Local Wisdom and Global Science: Policy Insights for Integrating Ethno-STEM into Indonesian Science Education*

Ariyoga Pratama, University of Bengkulu, Indonesia

This study examines the policy focus on integrating ethnoscience into science education to enhance culturally relevant science literacy among Indonesian students. The research highlights the challenges posed by the low science literacy levels as indicated by PISA assessments and explores how connecting scientific concepts with local knowledge can improve educational outcomes. Utilizing a qualitative approach through literature review and policy analysis, the study evaluates the feasibility of implementing Ethno-STEM-based ethnoscience learning modules in the national curriculum. Key findings reveal that embedding local wisdom within science learning frameworks positively impacts student engagement, critical thinking, and understanding of scientific concepts in real-life contexts. The study recommends adopting a structured curriculum policy that incorporates Ethno-STEM learning modules, coupled with targeted teacher training to support effective implementation. This approach fosters active learning, supports cultural preservation, and aligns with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for quality education and cultural conservation. The proposed policy not only addresses current educational gaps but also promotes the socio-cultural and economic development of local communities through education that values both scientific and indigenous knowledge systems.

12:15-12:40

90263 | *Students' Number Sense in Solving Realistic Mathematics Education (RME) Problems: A Study of Local and Global Contexts Across Learning Speeds*

Pujia Siti Balkist, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Turmudi Turmudi, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Al Jupri, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Elah Nurlaelah, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

This study investigates the role of number sense in the context of Realistic Mathematics Education (RME) among junior high school students in Sukabumi, Indonesia. Data were collected from three schools in Sukabumi, Indonesia, using a case study methodology. Each represents a diverse range of learners—slow, average, and fast—across 90 students. Participants were presented with four mathematical problems grounded in local contexts such as the sea levels of Ujung Genteng and the geographical features of the Jayawijaya Mountains, and global issues including international time differences and the utilization of Google Maps to understand distances. The analysis focused on the unique responses of one representative from each learning speed category, followed by interviews to explore the reasoning behind their answers. Findings reveal that number sense significantly influences students' ability to solve mathematical problems in these varied contexts. Slow learners struggled to grasp foundational concepts, while average learners showed inconsistencies in their reasoning. Fast learners demonstrated a robust application of number sense, enabling them to navigate mathematical challenges effectively. This research contributes to the existing literature by emphasizing the need for comprehensive RME strategies that integrate local cultural contexts with global issues, ultimately enhancing students' mathematical understanding. Recommendations highlight the necessity for differentiated instruction and ongoing professional development for educators to foster an inclusive learning environment.

12:40-13:05

94197 | *Design Education + the Devil's Crop: Seeking Ethics, Enlightenment, Reaction & Reform in an Era of Chaos + Confusion*

Brian R. Sinclair, University of Calgary and Sinclairstudio Inc., Canada

Our world is wickedly complex, with a myriad of emergent forces and factors serving to upend stability, trigger turbulence, and unduly stress our systems. Globally chaos and confusion are proliferating at unforeseen levels, leaving societies in shock, norms in disarray, and paths forward uncertain. The present paper considers the place of design education in our era of uncertainty. With a strong pedagogical focus, the research considers the place of ethics in design education and explores means and mechanisms to better prepare and equip students for practice. Building on the author's work on 'The Devil's Crop' - that is the moral compasses we seek and require - the paper examines novel approaches to teaching that pivot attention from aesthetics and form to social equity, design justice, and empathy around lived experience. Through the vehicles of both seminars and studios, at both undergraduate and graduate levels, the research critically investigates the ways that perspectives can shift, values can develop, and responsiveness can build. The research creatively challenges the status quo, and accreditation-based standards, with a goal to fill in serious gaps in learning and provoke new modes of teaching that heighten student resilience, instill greater adaptiveness, and proffer more effectiveness. Design skills and technical competencies need to be thoughtfully coupled with an ability to ask piercing questions, to invoke good judgement, to discern truth from folly, and to seek effective solutions to previously unencountered problems. Design is a potent change agent that stands in need of aggressive reconsideration and radical reform.

11:25-13:05 | Room 608 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Fantasy in Digital Media

Session Chair: Colette Searls

11:25-11:50

91596 | *The Transdisciplinary Perspective of New Media Art: Exploring Body Technology in the Interdisciplinary Curating of "The Unrestricted Society"*

Meng-Chin Huang, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

New media art integrates digital media and technological participation, serving as a catalyst for cross-disciplinary innovative thinking. It not only extends the boundaries between the virtual and the real in the digital era and redefines exhibition concepts but also evolves into a multi-faceted network of sensory connections. This study focuses on the transdisciplinary development trends in contemporary new media art, incorporating an experimental cross-domain spirit into technological mediums. It emphasizes the interplay between art, technology, and society, exploring how technological applications construct a symbiotic model for the co-development of technology and art. While technological advancements enrich the macroscopic perception of mass media, the construction of cultural symptoms in contemporary art remains a critical inquiry. From the perspective of art-technology integration, artists translate contemporary sciences into multi-layered visual codes, blending digital media with technological innovation to reveal the hybrid nature of virtual-real integration. In this context, cross-disciplinary creations emphasize acquiring new knowledge and research outcomes through experimentation. They transcend the potential of the physical body, transforming body technology into a pluralistic cross-boundary perspective. Despite the continuous advancement of technology, technological mediums play a crucial intermediary role in artistic creation, compelling us to reflect on the practices and pathways of contemporary art under the influence of technology.

11:50-12:15

90376 | *Cross-Media Communication of Chinese Mythical Animals in Films —Take the Fantastic Beasts Film Series, for Example*
Yingying Han, City University of Macau, China

Compared to "mulan" (Tony Bancroft, Barry Cook, 1998), "kung fu panda" (Mark Osborne, John Steffensen, 2008) and other Chinese themes of Hollywood movies, completely adopt the western narrative *Fantastic Beasts: The Crimes of Grindelwald* (David Yates, 2018) introduced the Chinese mythical animal Zouyu as film elements, *Fantastic Beasts: The Secrets of Dumbledore* (David Yates, 2022) as "Fantastic Beasts" series film the third work on the screen, the film continued the western magic narrative style, kylin as, after Zouyu, second appeared in the series. The appearance of Chinese mythical animals in Hollywood films not only completes its own deconstruction and reconstruction under the film language, but also shows the expression of its spread to the whole world through the film and television carrier. Taking *Fantastic Beasts* series as an example to study the cross-media communication of Chinese mythical animals is an important step to realize the creative transformation and innovative development of Chinese culture.

12:15-12:40

93745 | *Chinese Mythical Beasts Go Digital*

Kaby Wing-Sze Kung, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

Chinese mythical creatures have not only experienced a resurgence in online Chinese literature and screen media, but have also made notable appearances in Western media productions. Examples include the Qilin in David Yates's film, *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*, based on J.K. Rowling's novel of the same title, and the Qilin and Nine-tailed Fox in Destin Daniel Cretton's *Shangchi and The Legend of the Ten Rings*. The advent of the digital era, particularly the development of computer-generated imagery, has facilitated the revival of these Chinese mythical creatures. Furthermore, the recent rapid advancement of generative AI image tools has enabled the recreation of these creatures from ancient Chinese classics at one's fingertips. This seminar aims to investigate the role of popular generative AI image generators in the reimagination of Chinese mythical creatures, with a particular focus on the Qilin and the Nine-tailed Fox, the two most prevalent mythical creatures in online Chinese literature, films, and television dramas. Additionally, this seminar will compare and contrast the AI-generated images of the Qilin and the Nine-tailed Fox with their depictions in Chinese screen media and in the two aforementioned Hollywood blockbusters.

12:40-13:05

91164 | *What Robots Mean: The Fantasy of Artificial Humanity on Film*

Colette Searls, University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC), United States

Robots in popular sci-fi films comment on our humanity in profound ways through their dual performance of the artificial person. They require puppets, suits, or other "material characters" to play them—enabling a human to ironically perform a nonhuman that acts like a human. This presentation examines how the appeal of two of the world's most recognizable fictional robots, Star Wars' C-3PO and R2-D2, springs directly from the art of material character performance: people collaborating with material to perform the illusion of life. Created by Karel Capek for his play "RUS" in 1921, the first fictional "robots" were performed by actors in suits portraying dehumanized nonhuman laborers, some of whom fall in love. The most compelling aspect of a robot was then, and is now, not the imitation of humans at work (though this is explored as well), but their more intangible humanity: feelings, desires, and impulses. Further, this presentation will demonstrate how history's most successful fictional robots, C-3PO and R2-D2, achieved their humanity through the art of material character performance—a physical acting approach that relies on the universal language of movement and gesture with objects. The presentation concludes with a look at real-world robots modeled after C-3PO and R2-D2, and their successes and failures in imitating the functions and personalities of their fictional ancestors.

11:25-13:05 | Room 703 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Food Security and Sustainable Environment

Session Chair: Aimee Pink

11:50-12:15

93527 | *Motivations and Barriers to Positive Socio-environmental Impact Work in Brazil*
Felipe Brescancini, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

This research explores the social phenomenon of individuals who work towards positive impacts that foster socio-environmental justice. This kind of work usually aims to tackle issues like social inequality and climate emergency, and it is not the most common in Western capitalist societies. Scholars explore motivations and barriers in related areas of positive impact, as well as in associated behaviours like prosocial and pro-environmental, but little attention is given to how workers overcome barriers and to the Global South population. Therefore, this research investigates how workers in Brazil with similar purposes overcome barriers to sustain their motivation to work towards positive socio-environmental impact over time. In-depth phenomenological interviews were conducted with 52 workers across three forms of work: social entrepreneurship, sustainability agency, and corporate social responsibility (CSR). Using purposive sampling, all interviewees have worked in their areas as their main paid work for at least two years and have self-declared that they work towards positive socio-environmental impact. Using interpretative phenomenological analysis and thematic analysis, the main barriers identified were associated with work overload for loving work too much and feeling tired, a sense of uncertainty about impact, skills deficiency to drive impact, and having a lower income. To overcome these barriers, the interviewees work on ways to develop self-awareness, professional fulfilment and skills, strengthen by networking with similar workers, and make a financial downsizing to adjust their lifestyle. These propositions can extend the knowledge to the three work forms studied and topics such as meaningful work and calling.

12:15-12:40

90333 | *Agricultural Education Program by Governments in the Age of Agricultural Labor Shortage: A Comparative Analysis on South Korea and Japan*
Akio Nawakura, National Federation of Depopulated Municipalities in Japan, Japan

This study asks why the local governments in South Korea have reformed their agricultural human resource policies faster than those in Japan in terms of employing foreign workers. Both South Korea and Japan have been suffering from the shortage of agricultural workers for decades. This means that the two countries need to employ foreign workers to cover their agricultural labor shortage. While the two nations face the common subject, the local governments in South Korea have promoted entrepreneurship, modernized human resource management, and communication skills in their agricultural education programs faster than Japan. As a result, foreign workers occupy more than 3.2% of whole agricultural workers in South Korea while the share of foreign workers in Japan's agricultural sector remains 1.1%. This study analyzed why and how the local governments in South Korea have succeeded the reform of their agricultural education programs. According to the analysis based on literature review and interview on local officers in the two countries, the study argues that the two countries have differences in terms of veto points to reform local governments' educational programs. While Japan has a number of stakeholders to determine the contents of agricultural education such as agricultural cooperatives, agricultural chambers, and landowners' committees in individual municipalities, the curriculum in South Korea's one is determined under the dominant status of governmental authorities. As a result, this study argues that the autonomy of governmental authorities has contributed to the recent rapid reform of agricultural education programs in South Korea.

12:40-13:05

93779 | *Empowering Children to Make Sustainable Food Choices Using Education*
Aimee Pink, Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR), Singapore
Siti Amelia Juraimi, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore
Kum Seong Wan, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore
Joseph Simons, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore
Pey Sze Teo, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore
Myat Min, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore
Petrus Bonang, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore
Kristabel Khoo, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore
Florence Sheen, Loughborough University, United Kingdom
Benjamin Smith, Monell Chemical Senses Centre, United States
Mary F-F. Chong, National University Singapore, Singapore
Anna Fogel, Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore

Children are the next generation of future consumers, and they should be empowered to make sustainable food choices. During focus group discussions and an online questionnaire study, we examined children's perceptions of alternative proteins. We found children aged 9-15-years-old showed most awareness and willingness to eat plant-based meat but were less familiar with, and more divided on trying, cultivated meat and insect proteins. Children also reported significantly less capabilities, opportunities and motivations (following the COM-B model of behaviour) to consume insect proteins, compared to plant-based and cultivated meat ($p < .001$). Education was identified as a potential strategy to increase acceptance of alternative proteins. Consequently, we developed the 'Virtual Factory', an interactive educational tool that teaches children about the value of alternative proteins (plant-based, cultivated meat, insect proteins) and the different types of manufacturing. The effectiveness of the virtual factory was compared to a curated education booklet in an on-going randomised control trial on 9-15-years-old children ($n=62$, target $N=200$; 35=boys, 27=girls). Preliminary analyses showed that for all types of alternative proteins, self-reported perceptions of knowledge significantly improved following engagement with either education materials ($p's \leq .001$; no significant difference between interactive and passive conditions, $p's \geq .387$). Willingness to try all types of alternative proteins also significantly improved following engagement with either education materials ($p's \leq .038$). Initial findings suggest that education delivered through either interactive or passive methods improves acceptance of alternative proteins and may be a useful tool in promoting sustainable diets in children.

11:25-13:05 | Room 704 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Literature, Language and Culture

Session Chair: Ebony Jones

11:25-11:50

90908 | *The Fables and Metaphors of Monsters in Zhuangzi— Based on De Chong Fu*
Ruowen Zhou, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

Zhuangzi, the most literary book in Taoist literature, contains many fables. Zhuangzi himself calls his work "Imputed words make up nine-tenths of it" (寓言十九) and "Imputed words to impart greater breadth" (寓言為廣). Inner Chapter 5 (The Sign of Virtue Complete-De Chong Fu 德充符) contains 5 fables that illustrate 6 abnormal characters that we may conceive of as monsters. The fables in De Chong Fu all tell stories about saints who either suffer from punishment-induced disabilities or are born disabled, but the stories do not focus on their appearance. Zhuangzi emphasizes that their inner being is filled with "virtue." From this perspective, De Chong Fu serves as a declaration for vulnerable groups, especially those with flaws in their appearance. Their fables embody Zhuangzi's idea that "Virtue is filled with the inside, and things should be given to the outside." Zhuangzi's use of monsters serves as a metaphor for the limitations of human understanding, suggesting that perceived boundaries between life and death, beauty and ugliness, and nobleness and lowness are arbitrary constructs. In the important dialogue demonstrating "Virtue Complete," Zhuangzi also employs some specific metaphors to convey his ideas, for example, water, animals, arrows, etc. to make his fables more literary and easier to comprehend. This chapter champions a philosophy that values adaptability and openness over rigidity, suggesting that true wisdom lies in recognizing the value within our fragmented selves and the world around us.

11:50-12:15

91494 | *Dual Narrative and Double Entendre – Reinventing Ab-Nihilo Identity in Hon Lai-Chu's Mending Bodies*
Ng Sum Leung, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

This paper explores how post-handover Hong Kong literature constructs "coded resistance" through fiction, focusing on Hon Lai-chu's works. By blending the method of academic writing of field study with magical realism, this author creates a unique genre of "pseudo-nonfictional novels" that challenge Hong Kong's postcolonial identity against dominant colonial and nationalist narratives. Building on Ackbar Abbas's (1997) concept of "reverse hallucination," where Hong Kong's identity surfaces only under the threat of erasure, and Rey Chow's (1992) critique of Hong Kong's identity as trapped within a double-imperial and double-impossible framework, this study examines how these narratives generate an alternative "history from nothing" (ab nihilo) to resist Hong Kong's cultural disappearance. Through close readings of *Mending Bodies*, this paper analyses how Hong Kong's fragmented identity is expressed through themes of body politics, surreal landscapes, and ab nihilo histories. Hon's use of the Body-Stitching Act—a coming-of-age metaphor for Hong Kong-China integration—reflects Hongkongers' conflicted selfhood and challenges imposed by mainlandization and rapid urbanization. This work positions Hong Kong literature within postcolonial discourse, presenting a model of resistance that reclaims cultural identity through fabricated history while critiquing the erasure of Hong Kong's cultural and spatial landscapes post-handover.

12:15-12:40

93238 | *Humanistic Knowledge in Vietnamese Proverbs: a Cultural Heritage and Lessons in Conduct for the Modern Era*
Quy Ngo Thi Thanh, Thai Nguyen University of Education, Vietnam

Vietnamese proverbs, encompassing over 16,000 sentence, form a rich repository of folk knowledge that preserves humanistic values and behavioral lessons passed down through generations. This study examines the cultural and linguistic significance of proverbs, highlighting their role in reflecting humanistic philosophies within the relationships among humans, nature, family, and society. The analysis is divided into three sections: Vietnamese Proverbs – A Repository of Humanistic Knowledge: Proverbs function as a "manual of conduct", offering guidance for harmonious coexistence with nature, society, and oneself. Lessons in Conduct for the Modern Era: Proverbs address global issues like environmental crises through the philosophy of "Thiên - Địa - Nhân" (Heaven – Earth - Humanity) and caution against overdependence on technology, as emphasized in "Lời nói gói vàng" (Words are worth as gold). They also advocate for communal unity and peaceful coexistence, illustrated by "Bán anh em xa mua láng giềng gần" (Buy a neighbor close, not a brother far away) and "Yêu nhau rào dậu cho kĩ" (Love each other, mend the fence well). Challenges and Solutions for Preservation: As modernization threatens the survival of traditional proverbs, the study suggests incorporating their lessons into language and cultural education and leveraging digital tools to preserve and disseminate these assets. Using the AntConc corpus analysis tool, the study explores the nuanced meanings of select proverbs, affirming their status as a unique cultural heritage and a vital resource for shaping ethics and fostering humanistic behavior in the modern era.

12:40-13:05

93273 | *Evaluative Research Designed to Critically Assess Cultural Competence in Children's Folklore Stories and Books*
Ebony Jones, Kresge Arts in Detroit, United States

As a detribalized Black mother of two children in the US, I am keenly interested in the cultural roots of children's literature. Immersed in books with vibrant illustrations and references to baobab trees, I am often disappointed by the lack of acknowledgment of the cultural roots of the story or the author's appreciation for the experiential aspect of learning and retelling these narratives. My research introduces an evaluative tool with three tiers; origin preserved, research of origin inspired, and origin not preserved, to assess cultural competence in children's folklore literature. By fostering critical inquiry, the tool bridges literary scholarship and educational practice, aiming to expand culturally competent curricula. It also seeks to develop a resource database that advances cultural understanding, supports preservation efforts, and promotes deeper learning, enriching educational materials within authentic and diverse folklore narratives. I apply a qualitative research methodology in a literature review and key informant interviews with folklorists, historians, and curators. It entails content analysis of folklore books held in public and college libraries and cultural institutions such as the National Museum of the American Latino in Washington, D.C., and the Ketagalan Culture Center in Beitou, Taiwan. Metrics assessed include the origin of story, authenticity of illustrations, multilingualism, and authentic representation. This work's most significant contribution demonstrates how critical assessment can enhance cultural and geographical understanding in children's folklore. It provides a systematic approach for publishers, cultural custodians, institutions, and authors to uphold their collective responsibility to preserving folklore with integrity.

11:25-13:05 | Room 705 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Queer and Feminist Theory

Session Chair: Yen Nee Wong

11:25-11:50

91146 | *Masculine Desire and Gender Treachery in YATŌ Tamotsu's "Young Samurai" (1966)*
Aliwen Muñoz, Waseda University, Japan

This paper examines the works of Japanese photographer YATŌ Tamotsu, focusing on his photobooks from 1966 to 1972. Yatō, an autodidact with a distinctive focus on homoerotic male nudes, constructed complex portrayals of Japanese masculinity against the shifting socio-cultural landscape of postwar Japan. Central to his work was his involvement with an intellectual and artistic circle, including his partner, translator Oscar Meredith Weatherby, and his connections with the writer MISHIMA Yukio. Living in Weatherby's Roppongi residence, this circle frequently gathered, with Mishima's encouragement playing a significant role in shaping Yatō's focus on young athletic male physiques—a motif central to each photobook: *Young Samurai* (1966), *Naked Festival* (1968), and *OTOKO* (1972). This project investigates how Yatō's images articulate corporeal narratives of Japanese masculinity, focusing on physicality and identity while engaging with themes of desire and embodiment in his first photobook. Through visual and textual analysis, I explore Yatō's depictions of male physiques and body-building aesthetics, addressing the notable absence of femininity and how his few portrayals of female subjects either complement or deviate from his primary focus on the male form. Situating Yatō's work within both Japanese and global visual culture, this research highlights the corporeal undercurrents of desire, identity, and artistic deviation that define his contributions to photography during the late Shōwa period.

11:50-12:15

93862 | *Chinese Boys' Love (Danmei) as Cultural Resistance: Examining Queer Failure in Danmei Novel Heaven Official's Blessing*
Alexis Tong, National University of Singapore, Singapore

This research paper employs textual analysis to investigate queer failure in a popular Chinese Boys' Love (danmei) text: *Heaven Official's Blessing* (tian guan ci fu) by Mo Xiang Tong Xiu. This paper adopts a post-structuralist lens and is informed by queer theory, particularly the concept of queer failure as detailed by Halberstam (2011) in *The queer art of failure*. Through a character-focused analytical approach, I illuminate experiences of queer failure, queer affection, violence, religious blasphemy, and a rejection of success and closure as a challenge to heteronormative, capitalist success within a fictional context. This study frames danmei as a form of cultural resistance, provides a queer reimagining of alternative ways of existence, and contributes to broader academic discourse surrounding danmei, Boys' Love media, and LGBTQ+ studies.

12:15-12:40

94318 | *Transgender Fantasies in Real-Person "Shipping": Case Studies of CP Fen and Male Idol Couple Fandoms on Weibo and Douban*
Cho Yi Leung, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Boys' Love (BL), also known as Yaoi, is a genre focuses on the homoromantic relationships between male characters. Shihomi Sakakibara, a Japanese Yaoi novelist had suggested that Yaoi fans exhibit characteristics of "Gender Identity Disorder", as classified in the DSM-IV, now referred to as "Gender Dysphoria" in the DSM-5-TR. She posited that Yaoi fans are mentally female-to-male (FTM) transgender. In relation to Yaoi fans, CP fen (couple shippers) exist within the showbiz in mainland China and share similarities with Yaoi fans. However, they are more eager on the real-person pairings, and particularly devoted to specific male couples they love. These significant numbers of mainly fangirls are captivated by the perceived "real love" between male idols, fervently hoping that these relationships are genuine rather than mere performances. In this regard, Chinese social media platforms like Weibo and Douban are two major hubs for CP fen to congregate and share the information and "evidence" to support their belief that their admired male couple's relationships are authentic. Beyond the psychological and pathological perspective and the fictional Yaoi scenario suggested by Shihomi Sakakibara, this article employs Judith Butler's theory of fantasy and the phantasmatic to conduct a netnography on the CP fen fandoms in Weibo and Douban. The prominent male idol couples, LianLiZhi and WenXuan, are the two cases to investigate the imagined transgender spaces created by CP fen, and how they temporarily project themselves into the roles of real-person males, facilitated by the phantasmatic space generated by the representations of their fancied couples.

12:40-13:05

92834 | *Radical Envisioning of Queerness Through Joyfully Transgressive Dancing Bodies*
Yen Nee Wong, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

Equality Dancesport, a subversive competitive ballroom dance practice arising from the LGBT+ community, calls into question normative constructs around gender, sexuality and body within mainstream Dancesport, constituting the assignment of sex-segregated dance roles to heterosexual dance couplings for the performance of conservative norms of masculinity and femininity. Despite being widely practiced across the UK, Europe, United States and Australia, Equality Dancesport remains under-represented in dance, media and culture, queer theory and sociology scholarship. Drawing on autoethnography and unstructured interviews with 35 LGBT+ dancers in the UK's Equality Dancesport scene, this paper demonstrates how the gendered and sexualised performances of LGBT+ dancers disrupt normative notions of gender, sexuality and beauty. Aligning with Tami Spry's (2011: 51) discussion of autoethnography as a way to 'better understand who we are in relation to others in culture', I theorise in my flesh and the multiplicities of my identities (queer of colour) to showcase multiple dimensions of queerness performed by LGBT+ dancers. Presenting empirical evidence of transgressive acts of parody, non-heteronormative gender and sexual expressions, feminist and camp politics enacted to unsettle hegemonic expectations of hyper-femininity, hyper-masculinity and heterosexuality, I conclude that LGBT+ dancers' desires to queer and be queer facilitate our shift towards more radical and inclusive queerness. Unapologetically expressing queerness through dance and witnessing the joys of other LGBT+ dancers, this paper presents radical envisioning of gender and sexual possibilities which respond to Lisa Duggan and José Esteban Muñoz's (2009: 278) call to 'imagine a collective escape, an exodus, a "going-off script" together'.

11:25-13:05 | Room 707 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Education and Contemporary Development Issues

Session Chair: Sebolelo Mokapela

11:25-11:50

93334 | *Breaking the Cycle of Poverty: Analyzing the Implementation of the International Teaching Assistance Program for Indonesian Migrant Workers' Children*

M Jacky, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

Rusly Hidayah, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

Dwi Anggorowati Rahayu, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

Supriyanto Supriyanto, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) program, specifically the "International Teaching Assistance" initiative held in Malaysia by the Council of Indonesian State University Rectors. This program is designed to provide educational access to children of Indonesian Migrant Workers who have not received formal education. The research hypothesizes that the MBKM program, particularly its "International Teaching Assistance" initiative, significantly contributes to improving the educational access and quality for PMI children, which in turn has the potential to break the cycle of poverty. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative research methods. Neo Framing Analysis and Neo Critical Discourse Analysis are applied to examine the representation and discourse surrounding the program's implementation. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with 17 university students from Universitas Negeri Surabaya who participated as teaching assistants in the program, complemented by an online survey distributed to a broader group of participants to gather quantitative insights into the program's perceived impact. The findings reveal that approximately 2 million PMI children are unable to access formal education either in Indonesia or Malaysia, with most only receiving informal education through Community Learning Centres (CLC) that lack adequate facilities and teaching resources. This situation renders many PMI children vulnerable to illiteracy and lacking the skills required to improve their standard of living, perpetuating the cycle of poverty. The study underscores the urgent need for targeted educational policies and initiatives to address these systemic issues and create more inclusive, quality education.

11:50-12:15

92674 | *Informal Education Development Through Capacity Building with Emphasis on Environmental and Sustainability Behaviour: Case of Pindad Defense Industry Manufacturing, Indonesia*

Dewi Permatasari, Environmental Professional, Indonesia

Yulia Kristina, Pindad Defense Industry Manufacturing, Indonesia

Nurali Ritaudin, Pindad Defense Industry Manufacturing, Indonesia

Panji Kurnia Dewantara, Pindad Defense Industry Manufacturing, Indonesia

Cepi Apria Permadi, Pindad Defense Industry Manufacturing, Indonesia

Hera Rosmiati, Pindad Defense Industry Manufacturing, Indonesia

Indonesia is one of the developing countries that focuses on manufacturing industry activities, such as Pindad which is a national defense and security product manufacturing industry. This paper discusses the relationship between informal education through capacity building with the concept of environmental management and sustainability, by conducting Group Interactive Workshop and Periodical Discussion. The fact that there is regeneration age gap, this paper discussed the importance of development of human resources (SDGs 4), especially millennials who are the driving force in managing environmental impact from manufacturing activities. Therefore, it has considered urgent to accelerate the knowledge improvement for better environmental performances. The results shows that more than 40 millennials with an approximately gender balance of 50:50 (SDGs 5) have participated in capacity building activities in the field of integrated environmental management knowledge of production activities consisting of several production divisions (SDGs 9), including the Special Vehicle Division, Weapons Division, Heavy Equipment Division, and Infrastructure and Service Infrastructure Division. From this activity, innovations were produced in related fields with emission reduction results of 16.9 tons of CO₂-eq (SDGs 13), reduction in wastewater load of 0.0014 tons of TSS (SDGs 14), 3R of Solid Waste of 215 tons of scrap (SDGs 12), and 3R of Hazardous Waste of 0.64 tons of paint dust (SDGs 12). This paper also discussed the contribution of the authors as leaders (SDGs 17) in each environmental stream plays a key role in maintaining the knowledge update to each production division, aligning with sustainability.

12:15-12:40

94326 | *Symbolic Violence and the Inferior Diploma: Perspectives from Chinese Higher Vocational Graduates, Teachers, and Company Recruiters*

Xiaohua Wan, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

Despite the Chinese government's recent ambition to promote higher vocational education (HVE), vocational diplomas have been prejudiced and placed at the bottom of Chinese higher education. There are few investigations on how HVE graduates, accounting for nearly half of higher education graduates in China, perceive the inferior status of their diplomas in the labor market. To fill this gap, this study explores the perceptions of 40 Chinese HVE graduates, accompanied by perspectives from five HVE teachers and five company recruiters. Grounded in Bourdieu's theory, this study demonstrates how and why the division between academic and vocational higher education acts as symbolic violence to dwarf and disadvantage HVE graduates, (re-)producing unquestioned self-denial that their diplomas are second-rate and deserve to be marginalized in the educational and occupational systems. Moreover, this study identifies the role of recruiters and teachers in complying with and reinforcing the inferiority of HVE graduates. This study shows that symbolic violence centering on a doxic classification of higher education is maintained by the social categorization of Gaokao, a sense of limits due to the undesirable HVE environment, and legitimated exclusion in the credential-based labor market.

12:40-13:05

94332 | *Communalising the Education Sector Through Collaboration: Engaging External Stakeholders in Transforming the Education Landscape in South Africa*

Sebolelo Mokapela, University of the Western Cape, South Africa

Windell Nortje, University of the Western Cape, South Africa

Decolonising the education landscape requires a radical reconfiguration of power, knowledge, and institutional frameworks. This study critically examines the engagement of key stakeholders that include indigenous communities, educators, policymakers, the business sector as well as partnership with the Department of Basic Education in the decolonisation of higher education. Despite policy rhetoric advocating for decolonisation, many higher education institutions still struggle to integrate relevant external stakeholders in ways that are meaningful, beneficial and sustainable. This study underscores the urgent need for collaborative frameworks that centre indigenous epistemologies and actively dismantle aristocratic structures within curriculum development, governance, and institutional decision-making. By fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships, this study contributes to shaping an education system that is inclusive, equitable, and reflective of Africa's diverse knowledge traditions. This research proposes actionable strategies to bridge the divide between sectors and calls for the communalisation of the education sector where all other sectors outside education play a significant role in carving a well-rounded end-product. This research calls for a paradigm shift that goes beyond performative transformation, advocating for structural reforms that include voices of the broader community in all facets of higher education. For this paper, document analysis, a qualitative methodological approach and the de-coloniality theory have been chosen as the best approaches to analyse the fragmented education landscape as well as to highlight the benefits of the proposed inclusive approach.

11:25-13:05 | Room 708 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Architecture and Urban Studies/Design

Session Chair: Xi Pan

11:25-11:50

91499 | *Japan-ness in a Jar: The Study of Modern Teahouse Architecture*

Lisa Hsieh, University of Minnesota, United States

In the 15th century, when tea masters began advocating a restraint practice of wabi cha (poverty tea), detached sukiya teahouses emerged. Constructed from humble materials, such as roughly milled lumber, bamboo, thatch, and earthen walls, the simple, stark sukiya presents a style aesthetic of minimum existence and signals a monk's retreat into the wilderness. In modern times, sukiya serves as an evocative symbol of "Japan-ness". Coined by sukiya expert Sutemi Horiguchi, "Japan-ness" denotes the awareness of and search for a Japanese identity to alleviate the anxiety of modernity veiled by the country's rising internal cultural clashes. Through a close reading of contemporary sukiya, this paper examines the way Japan-ness is embodied and/or represented in built forms. Case studies include Terunobu Fujimori's House For One Night (2003), designed for the former Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, and Kengo Kuma's Oribe Tea House (2005), a homage to Furuta Oribe's deformed tea ceremony bowl. As a building type, the "adobe of fancy", as the original ideographs of sukiya signal, has no comparison except for the French folie ("favorite adobe"). However, contrasting with the eye-catching folie, sukiya's focus is inward. In and of itself, sukiya forms a "heaven in a jar" (kochū-ten), where a set of values reflecting the tea ceremony reverberates: rustic beauty (wabi-sabi), purity (sei), self-control (gaman), etc. The paper argues that contemporary teahouses carry on this heritage in spirit and in space, even as their forms and materials vary. They are fanciful ambassadors of Japanese culture in a jar.

11:50-12:15

91220 | *Evolving Identities: A Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Slovenian Urban Morphology and Architectural Design*

Matej Niksic, Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenia

This research investigates the evolution of contemporary morphological and architectural patterns in Slovenia, Europe, aiming to understand how to regulate future development to strengthen spatial identity through design. While traditional architecture has long been a focus, this research expands to post-World War II typologies, offering a more comprehensive understanding of the complex interplay between historical and contemporary urban forms. A novel method, the "Mappi Method," utilizes Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to analyze morphological patterns and identify key elements contributing to a strong sense of place. By applying this method to a comprehensive dataset of Slovenian settlements, we aim to uncover insights into the spatial characteristics that define Slovenian spatial identity by design. The findings will have significant implications for urban planning, architectural design and heritage conservation. By identifying essential elements of Slovenian spatial identity, we can develop evidence-based strategies to guide future development and preserve cultural heritage. The results can inform national spatial planning policies, local development plans and professional guidelines for architects and urban planners, as well as contribute to the development of curricula in secondary and university programmes. In the long term, this research aims to contribute to a more sustainable and culturally sensitive approach to urban development in Slovenia. By identifying key elements of Slovenian spatial identity, we provide a valuable tool for policymakers, planners and designers. Additionally, applying the "Mappi Method" to other cultural contexts can advance our understanding of how spatial patterns shape cultural identity and inform sustainable urban development worldwide.

12:15-12:40

92831 | *Research on the Heritage Values of Dayouzhuang, Beijing, China from the Perspective of Historic Urban Landscapes*

Yu Song, Dalian Minzu University, China

Ziyi Ge, Dalian Minzu University, China

This study explores the heritage values of Dayouzhuang, a historic urban area exhibiting the dilemma between historical significance and contemporary poverty. Located in the northwest of Beijing, China, Dayouzhuang is surrounded by the Party School of the Central Committee and cultural heritage sites such as Old Summer Palace and Summer Palace. Since Emperor Qianlong named it and Empress Dowager Cixi used to visit it occasionally, Dayouzhuang stands out among the other villages nearby. Despite its important location and interesting history, the neighborhood is now marginalized in the cosmopolitan context. Mixed residents of local people (landlords) and migrant workers (tenants) live there under poor living conditions. Poverty and chaos as well as low-income inhabitants are often regarded as deduction of heritage values. Such opinion shows insufficient understanding of Dayouzhuang's contemporary history and present urban landscapes. This study turns to the Historic Urban Landscape approach to analyze the heritage values, breaking through the boundaries between the past and the present. Methods of historical research, site investigation and interview are used. The findings are as follows. Firstly, the historical streets and buildings witness Beijing's urban development since the Qing Dynasty. The original urban structures are generally maintained in mass construction and changing life, representing strong flexibility. Secondly, the area records the past memory of local elders and the modern life of migrant workers today. Thirdly, urban conservation and regeneration have been mainly instructed by the government, while spontaneous designs and informal economies can be seen as "bottom-up" supplements to the "up-bottom" urban landscapes.

12:40-13:05

91331 | *A Study on the Formal Composition and Its Generative Mechanism of Tibetan Blockhouses in Yunnan, China*

Xi Pan, Beijing Jiaotong University, China

Xiaoying Deng, Beijing Jiaotong University, China

Yan Chen, Beijing Jiaotong University, China

Based on a survey of 119 blockhouses in 21 settlements in Yunnan, China, this paper conducts a study on the diversity of the external form of the Tibetan blockhouses and its generative mechanism. Using rammed earth walls as enclosure and wood-frame as internal structure, Tibetan blockhouses are mostly three-floor buildings with clear functional distinctions. Under the idea of 'higher level represents higher status', the first floor is used for production, the second floor is used for living, and the third floor is where the scripture hall is located. While the blockhouses are highly similar with each other in structure, material, layout, decorative style and cultural significance, their external forms are significantly various. Among the 119 blockhouses, 28 types of morphological forms are summarized. However, as vernacular architecture is a shared tradition and local knowledge, this unusual diversity is believed to be the expression of a hidden internal mechanism. Ultimately, the mechanism is found out and the key lies in the "pillars". Locals use the number of pillars to describe the size of the house, but this number doesn't match the actual number of pillars on any floor. Instead, it describes a "basic pillar grid" which is the starting point during the design and construction of blockhouse. Starting from this "basic grid", a six-step procedure finalizes the pillars of each floor and the external form of the building, and factors such as climate, topography, family size, spiritual beliefs are taken into consideration.

13:20-15:00 | Room 603 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Investigating Urban Crimes

Session Chair: Yu-Ting Lin

13:20-13:45

91872 | *Seniors Living the Thug Life: Addressing the Underlying Reasons for Japan's Gray Crime Wave*
Kristel Wiener Benitez, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

Japan has a remarkably low crime rate (22.24) compared with most countries, ranking 9th out of 142 countries in Numbeo's safety index (Numbeo, 2022). Crime statistics in Japan peaked at 2.85 million cases in 2002 but have since decreased continuously. Thefts accounted for 70% of criminal offenses, but the decrease in robberies and bicycle thefts led to an overall drop in crime statistics.

Although Japan's overall crime rate is low, the rising trend in petty crimes committed by the elderly, often referred to as the "Gray Crime Wave," has become a significant concern. This research examines not only the causes behind this unexpected social issue in a developed country but also proposes viable solutions to address it. Specifically, this study investigates: (a) what factors contribute to the increase in crime rates among elderly individuals in Japan; and (b) what measures can be implemented to prevent the gray crime wave.

By focusing on solutions such as improving social welfare policies, expanding elderly support networks, and promoting meaningful community engagement, this research aims to highlight practical strategies that can mitigate the rise in elderly crime and improve the well-being of Japan's aging population.

13:45-14:10

90652 | *An Empirical Study on Tomb Robbery Crimes in Taiwan*
Chien-Tsun Liu, Central Police University, Taiwan

This study aims to delve into the phenomenon of tomb robbery crimes in Taiwan. By analysing local court verdicts, it gradually examines the status, characteristics, and behavioural patterns of tomb robbery cases, thereby understanding the background and motives of the perpetrators. Taiwanese society places a high value on traditional culture, and the desecration of ancestral graves and theft of burial items not only cause significant emotional and psychological harm to families but also negatively impact social order. However, academic research on tomb robbery crimes is relatively scarce, and due to the difficulty in obtaining interviewees, qualitative and quantitative research is challenging, leading to a limited understanding of such cases. More research in this area is urgently needed to comprehensively comprehend and effectively address this issue. This study adopts an empirical approach, collecting recent verdicts from local courts across Taiwan. Through the analysis and statistics of these verdicts, it explores elements such as the time, location, motives, tools used, legal applications, and sentencing standards of tomb robbery crimes, aiming for a more comprehensive understanding of these crimes. The results show that most tomb robbers are primarily motivated by economic gain, and their criminal behaviour exhibits a certain degree of organization and planning. Finally, this paper proposes preventive policy recommendations for tomb robbery crimes, hoping to provide references for future crime prevention and law enforcement efforts and to promote the improvement of relevant laws and policies.

14:10-14:35

92964 | *A Case Study of an Elderly Sex Offender Who Denies Guilt: Analyzing from the Labeling and Reintegrative Shaming Theory*
Yuting Lin, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

This study presents a case report of an elderly offender who denied committing lewd acts. The man was convicted of sexually inappropriate behavior toward two underage female neighbors but was granted probation with protective supervision. During the investigation and trial, his statements were inconsistent—pleading guilty before the court but later denying criminal intent. He employed neutralization techniques to rationalize his actions, exposing internal conflicts and psychological defense mechanisms. After 16 psychotherapy sessions, a recidivism risk assessment was conducted, along with a semi-structured interview using grounded theory to explore his sense of shame. Previous research suggests that shame serves as a crucial internal mechanism for behavioral regulation in the Chinese cultural context, functioning as both self-restraint and a reflection of collective expectations. Therefore, in addition to incorporating criminological theories such as social disorganization, social bonds, drift, and neutralization techniques, this study adopts a cultural criminology perspective to examine the impact of labeling on the offender's shame. Findings indicate that despite weak social bonds and a lack of long-term social interactions and intimate relationships, the offender's expression of shame still reflected collectivist cultural values. Policy recommendations include strengthening collaboration between judicial and therapeutic personnel and designing restorative justice programs that reduce stigma and promote social reintegration. As this study is based on a single case, future research should expand the sample to examine shame among elderly sex offenders in China and explore the interplay between shame and guilt.

13:20-15:00 | Room 604 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Students' Academic Performance and Well-being

Session Chair: Nimfa Buedron

13:20-13:45

92005 | *Examining the Influence of Peer Relationships on Boys' Academic Achievement and Well-being: A Systematic Review*
Nonhlanhla Masinga, University of South Africa, South Africa

Peer relationships are positively associated with academic outcomes, including motivation, engagement, participation, and achievement. However, these dynamics vary by gender, particularly during adolescence, with peer acceptance being especially critical for boys. Furthermore, girls outperform boys academically, yet the mechanisms behind these gender differences remain underexplored. Close friendships influence adolescents' behaviours and academic engagement, but limited attention has been given to how peer relationships impact boys' academic performance and well-being in school settings. This study systematically examines the influence of peer relationships on boys' academic achievement and well-being in primary and high schools. Using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) framework, peer-reviewed studies published between 2000 and 2024 were analysed as sourced from Elsevier, Sage Journals, Scopus, and Google Scholar; 36 articles met the criteria. Criteria for inclusion required empirical studies focused on boys aged 7-18 in school settings and examined peer relationships regarding academic and well-being outcomes. Studies lacking gender-specific analyses or relevance to school contexts were excluded. Thematic analysis, guided by Social Learning Theory, revealed that positive peer relationships enhance boys' academic engagement and motivation. In contrast, negative dynamics, such as peer rejection, are linked to poorer academic performance and well-being. Practical recommendations include fostering supportive peer environments in schools through mentorship programs and inclusive classroom practices to mitigate peer alienation and promote boys' holistic development. This study highlights critical social factors influencing boys' academic trajectories, addressing a gap in the literature and providing actionable strategies for educators and policymakers.

13:45-14:10

92095 | *The Role of Breakfast Subsidies on Weight and Height Growth Among Schoolchildren: Evidence from Northern Thailand*
Tanyamat Srungboonmee, Khon Kaen University, Thailand
Tirud Paichayontvijit, Ramkhamhaeng University, Thailand

Nutrition is critical to children's intellectual and physical potential, with far-reaching implications for their future success and quality of life. Inadequate nutrition continue to plague children in poverty, often prompting government agencies to intervene. This study assesses the impact of a government breakfast subsidy program to hill tribe schools in Northern Thailand on key physical growth outcomes of their schoolchildren (kindergarten to 9th grade). An ad-hoc control-treatment design was used to identify the program effect, where the control group was selected in the evaluation stage. Schools within the same judicial districts are chosen as comparison group, which are further refined to match the percentage of poor students and the size of the student body to meet the parallel trend assumption for analyzing with Difference-in-Differences. Balancing condition was tested and met when performing Propensity Score matching estimation. The Propensity Score Method uses single nearest neighbor matching, with replacement, on the propensity score. Difference-in-differences (DID) as well as propensity score matching estimates show that the program contributed about 2 kg. in weight and 2.6 cm. in height during the program school year across all grade levels. However, no significant effects are found for those in grade 7 or higher when conducting sub-sample analyses by age group. Further assessing the effect of the program on Body-Mass Index (BMI), we find that the additional weight growth mostly reduced underweight incidents among the subsidy group and did not contribute further to obesity.

14:10-14:35

90859 | *The Effect of Aviation Noise on Student Learning Outcome: Evidence from MSP Airport*
Zefan Qian, Georgetown University, United States

In the field of transportation noise and its impact on education, recent research has shifted from focusing primarily on road noise to exploring the effects of aircraft noise, though studies in this area remain limited. This paper examines how noise from the Minneapolis-St. Paul (MSP) airport affects English language proficiency scores for English learners in nearby schools. We measure exterior noise exposure using the Metropolitan Airports Commission (MAC) estimated contour plot. To capture interior noise disturbance, we employ residential noise complaints as a novel proxy. This approach addresses a gap in the literature, which typically relies on interior noise levels alone and overlooks the fact that individuals may respond differently to the same noise level. Since the only channel through which exterior noise affects learning is by altering interior noise disturbance for students, this article employs a two-stage least squares (2SLS) approach with exterior noise as an instrumental variable. We find that a one-decibel increase in exterior noise level is associated with an 8% decrease in the average assessment score. This effect is notably diminished when using ordinary least squares (OLS) estimation, underscoring the importance of accounting for endogeneity in noise studies. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of aircraft noise impacts on learning outcomes and offers a refined method of assessing noise disturbances.

14:35-15:00

93722 | *The Relationship Between Non-PE Teachers' Skills and Student Academic Performance*
Nimfa Buedron, University of Eastern Philippines, Philippines

This study examined the relationship between the profile, skill level and academic performance of 83 non-PE teachers and 415 students from selected public secondary schools in Northern Samar. Using a descriptive correlational design, data were analyzed through frequency, percentage, weighted mean, standard deviation, chi square and Pearson r. Findings revealed that most teachers were 25 years old or younger, predominantly female, married specialized in the THE/TLE, had 1-5 years of teaching experience and attended only one PE related seminar. Teachers demonstrated high skill levels in physical fitness, dance and team sports but low proficiency in gymnastics and individual and dual sports. Students academic performance was generally good. No significant relationship was found between teachers profiles and skill levels or between skill levels and students academic performance. Facilitating factors for teacher skill development included exposure to athletic meets and student participation. For academic performance, strong teaching practices and hands on activities in PE were facilitators. The study concludes that non-PE teachers in public secondary schools possess varying skill levels across different sports, excelling in physical fitness, dance and team sports struggling with gymnastics and individual/dual sports. Students academic performance in physical education is not associated with the level of skills of the teachers. Schools should provide non-PE teachers with more training opportunities and seminar workshops especially in areas where skill levels are low. PE programs should integrate diverse activities that cater to different skill levels, encouraging students engagement and participation.

13:20-15:00 | Room 605 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 3

AI in Education Management

Session Chair: Hassiba Fadli

13:20-13:45

91248 | *AI-Driven Transformation: Tampere University's Path to Advancing Sustainable Development Goal 3 in Public Health Education*
Saeed Ahmad, Tampere University, Finland
Fahmeeda Idrees, Tampere University, Finland

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the critical importance of public health and exposed the limitations of traditional educational models in preparing students for real-world challenges. In response, artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative tool, enabling innovative approaches to teaching and learning in public health education. This study explores the integration of AI within Tampere University's International Doctoral Programme in Epidemiology and Public Health (IPPE), examining its role in advancing education for sustainable development and contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG-3). Using mixed methods, the research investigates how AI impacts teaching methodologies, student engagement, and learning outcomes. Qualitative data from interviews and focus group discussions with faculty and students highlight improved learning experiences through personalized AI-powered modules and enhanced teaching methods. Quantitative analysis of student performance metrics reveals significant gains in critical thinking, research output, and statistical analysis skills, underscoring the effectiveness of AI in fostering academic and professional growth. Findings emphasize the need for faculty training, industry collaboration, and ethical integration of AI in public health education. Recommendations include fostering responsible AI practices, addressing data privacy and algorithmic bias, and incorporating AI ethics into the curriculum to prepare future public health professionals for complex global challenges. This study underscores the transformative potential of AI in public health education, positioning Tampere University as a leader in leveraging AI-driven methodologies to achieve SDG-3 and build capacity for addressing global health challenges.

13:45-14:10

91187 | *AI-Driven Research Tools: A Catalyst for Innovation in Higher Education Project-Based Courses*
Ika Diyah Candra Arifah, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
Fida Rachmadiarti, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
Madlazim Madlazim, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
Dwi Anggorowati Rahayu, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
Muji Sri Prastiwi, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
Enny Susiyawati, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

The integration of AI-driven research tools in education offers transformative potential, particularly in fostering innovation within project-based courses in higher education. This study examines the efficacy of these tools in improving student performance and happiness, while also analyzing their contribution to innovative learning processes. A mixed-methods strategy was utilized, integrating quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Surveys and pre/post-tests assessed enhancements in academic achievement, project quality, and student happiness. Interviews and focus groups with students and educators concurrently yielded insights into their experiences, issues, and perspectives regarding the use of AI tools. The results indicate substantial enhancements in student grades, superior project outcomes, and elevated satisfaction levels, highlighting the tools' efficacy in fostering academic and practical excellence. The findings theoretically enhance the comprehension of AI's role in educational innovation, emphasizing its capacity to revolutionize teaching and learning paradigms. The study offers practical insights for educators and administrators to effectively integrate and enhance AI-driven technologies in curriculum design. Nonetheless, constraints encompass dependence on certain instruments and a sample limited to certain institutions, thereby hindering the generalisability of the results. Subsequent research may broaden its focus to various educational environments and investigate the enduring effects on learning dynamics. This study highlights the crucial importance of AI in influencing the future of education, illustrating its ability to foster innovation and enhance results in project-based learning settings.

14:10-14:35

94115 | *Exploring Foreign Language Learners' Use of Generative AI: Perceptions, Engagement, and Effectiveness in Learning EFL*
Chomraj Patanasorn, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

This study investigates how English major undergraduates use GenAI to support their foreign language learning. While prior research has largely focused on instructors' applications, this work highlights learners' direct experiences, exploring how they integrate GenAI tools, their perceptions of usefulness, and the challenges they face. A total of 67 undergraduate students (20 males, 43 females, 4 unspecified) completed an open-ended questionnaire addressing their familiarity with GenAI, self-assessed AI literacy, and specific ways they use these tools for both learning and productivity. A theme-based analysis, assisted by the ChatGPT model o3-mini (under the researcher's supervision), was used to identify and review common patterns in the data. Findings show that about 80% of participants are early adopters of GenAI. However, only a small subset employ it for deeper learning tasks, such as seeking clarification and corrective feedback. In contrast, the majority reported using GenAI for productivity-oriented functions, including drafting emails to professors, completing translation assignments, and revising written work for grammar and vocabulary. Learners highlighted key benefits: GenAI helps clarify complex concepts, offers immediate, personalized feedback, and increases vocabulary in handling language tasks. Nonetheless, they also described notable challenges—chiefly the tools' inconsistent accuracy, limited contextual understanding, and the risk of becoming overly dependent on AI. These issues can undermine learners' opportunities for more profound language development. Participants further suggested that GenAI should improve its reliability, contextual awareness, and transparency by indicating sources and clarifying how it generates responses. They also called for more adaptive, individualized features to address diverse learning.

14:35-15:00

91459 | *Bite-Sized Learning with AI: A Longitudinal Study on Personalised Education*
Hassiba Fadli, Anglia Ruskin University, United Kingdom

This longitudinal study investigates the transformative potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in personalising learning by simplifying complex Harvard case studies into concise, digestible formats. Using AI tools like OpenAI's GPT-4, case studies were atomised into short documents, which were then adapted into bite-sized videos and quizzes to enhance comprehension and engagement among university students. The videos were hosted on ARU's YuJa platform, and quizzes were integrated into ARU Canvas, the university's Learning Management System. The research draws on feedback and performance data from 160 students in 2023 and 81 students in 2024, who engaged with these AI-driven microlearning modules. Surveys assessed engagement, satisfaction, and alignment with learning outcomes, while quiz results were analysed to evaluate comprehension gains. Findings revealed: Enhanced Comprehension: 66% of students rated quizzes aligning "very well" with learning outcomes, reflecting improved understanding. High Engagement: 69% of students found the videos highly effective and preferred their concise, interactive format. Consistency Over Time: Results showed sustained or increased satisfaction levels across both years. This study highlights how AI-driven microlearning can make complex materials more accessible and engaging, supporting scalable, inclusive education. While demonstrating significant benefits, the study also identifies areas for refinement, such as improving AI tools and further exploring long-term impacts on learning outcomes and workforce readiness.

13:20-15:00 | Room 607 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Academic Writing in Multilingual Classrooms

Session Chair: Laurence Craven

13:20-13:45

89948 | *Leveraging AI for Enhanced Writing Proficiency in Multilingual Transnational Higher Education*
Yvonne Marie Tiandem-Adamou, Wenzhou Kean University, China

In multilingual transnational higher education, academic writing is a persistent challenge for many students, particularly in English-medium instruction (EMI) environments where linguistic and cultural diversity often amplifies barriers to success. Leveraging generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) is vital to enhance the writing proficiency of undergraduate students in EMI contexts, bringing them to par with academic writing standards. The presentation explores a quasi-experimental mixed-method study addressing a significant technology-mediated language education gap in EMI settings. 100 undergraduate Chinese students aged 18-19 participated. The study combined cooperative learning strategies with GenAI tools for brainstorming, outlining, grammar, and vocabulary checks, using pre- and post-intervention assessments, observations, and engagement logs to show how these variables affect students' writing quality and engagement. The findings revealed a high correlation between the pre-post tests for overall writing quality at 0.707 ($p < 0.001$) and a t-value of -47.357 ($p < 0.001$), indicating substantial improvements in overall writing quality. The pre-test mean for engagement was 3.77 (SD = 1.004), while the post-test mean was 3.98 (SD = 0.864), indicating a modest increase in engagement over time. The improvements from pre- to post-intervention predict the benefit of using GenAI to improve coherence, grammar, vocabulary, and argumentation skills, revealing AI as a potential personalized writing tool for L2, enabling real-time feedback and fostering self-directed learning while alleviating common writing-related challenges multilingual learners face. The presentation will also showcase best practices for using AI for writing instruction and innovative approaches to improve academic writing skills in multilingual higher education.

13:45-14:10

94338 | *Use of Various Forms of Writing Samples to Facilitate Academic Writing Instruction in EAP and ESP Courses: A Critical Analysis*
Allen Ho, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

When teaching academic writing to university students, especially novice writers who are new to this challenging type of writing, it is common for teachers to use model texts as teaching materials. In the process, students will usually be exposed to different kinds of sample texts to learn academic writing skills and genre features (Crinon & Legros, 2002), as well as engage in textual analysis tasks (Macbeth, 2010). Despite the prevalence of this approach, there have been debates on whether the use of model texts is too prescriptive, which may undermine students' creativity and facilitate their imitation (Abbuhl, 2011). Controversies have also existed on the proper choice of sample texts for students' analysis and reference. In this presentation, frontline experiences will be shared on how three major types of writing samples have been used in academic writing training in EAP and ESP courses for students from the Arts, Social Science and Education Faculties in a university in Hong Kong. These three types of samples include: 1) texts written by teachers, 2) texts written by students, and 3) authentic published research papers. The discussion will start with the rationale behind the selection of these three kinds of model texts, followed by a critical evaluation of the respective pros and cons of the use of each type. It was found that the use of teacher and student writing samples was conducive to assignment preparation while the use of published texts was beneficial to students' grasp of genre-specific and rhetorical conventions.

14:10-14:35

93167 | *Writing Errors and Feedback Preferences Among AB Literature Students in the College of Arts and Communication: A Survey-based Study*
Chona Adlawan, University of Eastern Philippines, Philippines

This study focused on the common writing errors and feedback preferences of AB Literature students. It aimed to provide insights into effective techniques and strategies for enhancing the writing skills of the students. Using a survey-based method, data were collected from Literature students enrolled in the first semester of 2023-2024. Responses from selected students regarding the types of writing errors they frequently encounter, the challenges they face in various writing tasks, and their preferred ways and methods of receiving feedback were collected, tabulated and analyzed. Specifically, it drew out the profile of the student participants in terms of age, gender, and the writing class they are enrolled in. Results indicated that grammar, punctuation marks and sentence structure were the most prevalent errors, while writing tasks such as journal, essays, literary analyses and research paper were the most difficult writing tasks for the students. The majority of the students stated a preference for detailed written feedback with suggestions for improvement included. Furthermore, students also preferred peer critiquing and feedback. The findings showed the need for a more effective feedback strategies from their professors, especially those that address specific types of writing errors to improve the written output of the students. Recommendations were provided for teachers to strategized the feedback process and improve the writing output of the students.

14:35-15:00

86980 | *Student and Teacher Perceptions of AI Chatbots in Academic Writing Classes in the Arab Gulf*
Laurence Craven, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates
Daniel Fredrick, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

AI Chatbots, such as ChatGPT and Chatsonic have become major disruptors in academia over the past two years and this has been especially true for academic writing and composition classes. Many educational institutes now accept the fact that it is virtually impossible to outright ban the use of AI Chatbots in their academic writing classes and have integrated their use in the curriculum. With this in mind, the following qualitative study attempted to elicit student and teacher perceptions of AI Chatbots in academic writing classes and if there were any convergences and divergences on their perceptions of their usage. The study took place in the United Arab Emirates and made use of questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. 90 freshmen students from academic writing classes and 30 faculty members from the English Department responded to the questionnaires and five of the faculty members also participated in semi-structured interviews. Students views of AI Chatbots were mainly positive and highlighted its ability to aid in giving personalized feedback and acting as a more knowledgeable peer. Teachers, on the other hand, were more negative about the new technology, regarded it as a disruptor, were genuinely worried about its long-term use in diminishing critical thinking and were concerned if students would use the new technology ethically. These results showed a mismatch between student and teacher perceptions indicating a cautious and balanced approach in implementing AI Chatbots in educational institutes and the need for student and teacher training on their effective use.

13:20-15:00 | Room 608 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Online Media and Digital Information

Session Chair: Hueiting Tsai

13:20-13:45

92880 | *Trends in Shifting Online Media Coverage: A Big Data Analysis of the National Data Center Hacking Issue in Indonesia*
Riki Rachman Permana, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

Online media coverage of national cybersecurity issues demonstrates complex dynamics in shaping public perception and influencing crisis management. This study aims to analyze the shifting patterns of online media coverage regarding the 2024 National Data Center breach case and identify factors influencing these narrative changes. Using Shoemaker and Reese's Hierarchy of Media Influences Model as a theoretical framework, this research applies big data analysis to 1,247 articles from national online media outlets during June 20 - July 20, 2024. Text mining and sentiment analysis methods were employed to identify patterns of narrative shifts and news tone. The findings reveal three distinct phases in coverage evolution: a panic phase dominated by negative tone (83%), an investigative phase with more balanced tone distribution, and a constructive phase dominated by positive tone (55%). These shifts were influenced by complex interactions between investigation developments, government response, and public pressure. This study contributes to the development of data-driven crisis communication strategies and better understanding of online media dynamics in covering national security issues.

13:45-14:10

94052 | *Social Media Marketing Communication: A Semiotic Analysis of the Personal Brand of COC Participant on Instagram*
Nirwandani Aditya Martha Irandana, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia
Rahayu, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

Social media introduces a new approach for brands to interact with their audiences. This digital transformation creates both challenges and opportunities in implementing marketing communication, especially in building more personal relationships with the audience. This study aims to explore marketing communication through social media with a semiotic analysis approach to understand the construction of meaning in digital content. Using a qualitative method through the perspective of Roland Barthes' semiotic analysis, this research explores the meaning within social media content. Ruangguru, as the largest education technology platform in Indonesia, was chosen for its success in integrating personal branding of participant in the viral Clash of Champion (COC) program into its marketing communication through Instagram. This study uses Montoya and Vandehey's eight laws of personal branding to analyze how Ruangguru builds the personal brand of COC participant. The research findings reveal that the personal brand of COC participant is not only represented through the academic side but also highlights the authentic personal traits. This indicates that the representation is built to create a natural image with the goal of establishing a stronger emotional connection with the audience.

14:10-14:35

89433 | *Machiavellianism, Misinformation and Disinformation: Exploring the Dynamics and Its Impact in Different Organizations*
Ranita Basu, Woxsen University, India

In contemporary workplaces, many a times it is observed that employees maintain a false identity and exhibit Machiavellian behaviors to advance their interests. This sometimes benefits them in career advancement and also they get self satisfaction by sabotaging and damaging others. Also the massive use of digital technologies has introduced new challenges in the form of deep fakes, misinformation, disinformation and many others, which have significant social, political and organizational implications. The present research explores the role of Machiavellianism, one of the dark triads of personality which is characterized by manipulation and deceit, in the creation, dissemination, and reception of deep fakes and misinformation. By employing a mixed-method approach that includes quantitative surveys and experimental exposure to deep fakes the study aims to uncover the psychological mechanisms that drive individuals with high levels of Machiavellianism to engage with these deceptive practices in workplaces. The research seeks to answer key questions about how Machiavellian traits influence in creating and believing in misinformation and disinformation, and what broader impacts may arise from this interplay. Ultimately, this study provides a crucial foundation for further research into the psychological factors that shape the digital information landscape, particularly in the context of emerging technologies like deep fakes.

14:35-15:00

89016 | *The Counterattack of the Decoy Effect*
Hueiting Tsai, National Cheng-Kung University, Taiwan

This paper investigates the reversal of the decoy effect online. Past studies focused on how firms used the decoys to influence consumers' decision-making process to sell products online. However, little research explored how focal firms counterattack the decoy effect which was adopted by competing firms. Two experiments examine how consumers violate rational choices due to the presence of the decoy and how sales promotions counterattack the decoy effect. Study 1 shows that when facing the options online, consumers have their own preferences in terms of quality and price; yet the appearance of the decoy option can increase the probability of selecting the target products, proving that the decoy effect does exist. Study 2 shows that despite the presence of the decoy set up by the competing firm online, the focal firm could use promotional strategies related to "quantity", such as buy one get one free and bonus pack, to effectively improve the probability of selecting the focal firm's products and successfully reverse the decoy effect performed by competing firms. The results not only support the application of the decoy theory, but also highlight the effect of sales promotion to counterattack the decoy effect set by competing firms.

13:20-15:00 | Room 703 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Literature in Chinese Context

Session Chair: Man Chi Lo

13:20-13:45

90275 | *A Study on the Loss and Compiled Versions of Zheng Xuan's 鄭玄 "Annotations to Shangshu 尚書注"*

Li Wang, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong

Zheng Xuan 鄭玄 once annotated the "Ancient Text Shangshu 古文尚書". According to bibliographic records from the Sui and Tang dynasties, this book consisted of nine volumes. However, in the bibliographies of the Song dynasty, this book was no longer mentioned. Furthermore, the majority of the references to Zheng Xuan's "Annotations to Shangshu 尚書注" by Song scholars can be found in fundamental works such as "Shangshu Zhengyi 尚書正義". There are only three exceptions, namely "Taiping Yulan 太平御覽", "Hongfan Zhengjian 洪範政鑒" by Emperor Renzong 宋仁宗, and "Lisao Caomu Shu 離騷草木疏" by Wu Renjie 吳仁傑. However, each of these three sources has its own issues. Based on this, it can be inferred that the book "Annotations to Shangshu" by Zheng Xuan was lost or disappeared around the transition from the Tang Dynasty to the Song Dynasty. Perhaps it was still preserved in the early years of the Northern Song Dynasty, but only in the imperial library. According to legend, Wang Yinglin 王應麟 of the Southern Song Dynasty collected the lost texts of Zheng Xuan's "Annotations to Shangshu". Scholars of the Qing Dynasty reorganized these texts, and to this day, more than 10 compiled books of this lost book have been preserved, becoming the most important textual basis for the study of Zheng Xuan's "Shangshu" studies.

13:45-14:10

88059 | *Journeys to the East: The Voyages of George Bernard Shaw and Martha Gellhorn*

Chi Sum Garfield Lau, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

The Venetian merchant Marco Polo's pioneering voyage to the East and his depictions of the Yuan Dynasty in *The Travels of Marco Polo* (1300) aroused Western desire towards the prosperity and wealth of China under the Mongol ruler Kublai Khan (1215–1294). Since the publication of Edward Said's (1935–2003) legendary work *Orientalism* (1979), the East remains an object of Western fascination. How did Western travelers perceive China when it was threatened by both internal problems and external aggression? It is the purpose of this presentation to explore the Chinese tours of the Irish Playwright George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950) and the American journalist Martha Gellhorn (1908–1998) when China faced various levels of challenges. Specifically, the presentation focuses on their experience in Hong Kong during its colonial age. How did they perceive this British colony which is both a gateway to China and the world? Through comparing their local experience, whether their nationalities and gendered perspectives illustrate a different stance towards China and Hong Kong would be presented.

14:10-14:35

89417 | *Lingnan Writing and the Reminiscence of Song Dynasty Culture: A Study of the Late Qing Poet Jiang Fengchen's Literary Works*

Ng Chi Lim, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Hong Kong

Jiang Fengchen 江逢辰 (1859–1900), a renowned poet, lyricist, and painter born in Huizhou, Guangdong. This paper aims to contribute in the following three aspects. Firstly, it seeks to demonstrate how Jiang's work contributes to the creation of a sense of place. By looking at a series of poems about local landmarks, the project aims to examine how Jiang's discursive expressions contribute to the establishment of a local identity by creating sites imbued with cultural memory. Secondly, Jiang not only pays homage to Su Shi 蘇軾 (1037–1101) by visiting the sites Su Shi frequented but also endeavors to emulate Su's poetic style, composing verses in harmony with Su Shi's works. This intertextuality warrants closer scrutiny as it sheds light on how Su Shi's influence resonated among late Qing poets. Lastly, Jiang's poems frequently express admiration for the lifestyle of the Song literati, encompassing an appreciation for paintings, calligraphy, and art. This specific reminiscence of the culture in the Song dynasty is not only a sentiment expressed by him but also a common trend among a group of poets and scholars who interacted with Jiang. In sum, Jiang Fengchen's life and poetry exemplify the impact of Su Shi's cultural and literary legacy on the Lingnan region during the late Qing dynasty and how Lingnan poets assimilated and leveraged these cultural assets.

14:35-15:00

91382 | *Haruo Sato's Sojourn to Shanghai and the Reception of Chinese Writers to His Works*

Man Chi Lo, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

In the 1920s, many Japanese writers traveled to Shanghai and interacted closely with Chinese writers in Shanghai, forming a "Shanghai fever". However, this close cultural exchange that took place in modern China, where Japanese modernity and cosmopolitanism merged with each other, has been obscured for a long time in history. Haruo Sato (1892-1964) was a Japanese aestheticist writer with deep connections with China. In the past, commentators mostly focused on his translation and introduction of Chinese classical literature and his interaction with Taiwanese literary circles. In fact, he visited Shanghai in 1927, and met many important Chinese writers during this trip. This article explains the importance and influence of his interaction with the Chinese literary world. In addition, this article also outlines the translation and introduction of Sato Haruo by Chinese writers, and analyzes the reception and influence of Chinese writers on him. Therefore, through the case of Haruo Sato, this article analyzes the development of Japanese aestheticism in China from the 1920s to the 1930s, as well as the attitudes and responses of Chinese writers.

13:20-15:00 | Room 704 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Education and Language

Session Chair: Matthew Sung

13:20-13:45

90896 | *Philippines as Taiwan's Bilingual 2030 Aid: Identifying Gaps in Transnational English Teaching Methods*
Angela Esmeralda, Taiwan Foreign English Teacher Program, Taiwan

Taiwan's Bilingual 2030 Policy aims to make the entire nation of Taiwan a country capable of speaking both Chinese and English by the year 2030. The Ministry of Education of Taiwan together with the various county officials and Education Directors opened doors to Native English speakers as well as neighboring Asian countries. To this day there are more than 150 Filipino English Teachers teaching in Taiwan. Through transnationalism this study aims to look into Gaps of the preconceived Teaching Methods in English teaching (from the origin country) in Taiwan (host country) and how teachers are able to address these gaps. This study aims to interpret the following: What are the major differences in terms of English Language Learning and Teaching in your host country and in your original country? What are your preconceived teaching strategies that were either a success or a failure when applying in your host country? What are the gaps that you find essential in Teaching English? What are your reinforced/newly created strategies to address this difference? How are these contributory to the addressing of the language learning and gaps in Taiwan? This study brings forth various individual reflections of teachers as a significant agency to address 2 communal differences in terms of language learning.

13:45-14:10

91209 | *A Linguistic Landscape Study in Kya Kya Surabaya, Indonesia*
Aulia Noor Eliza, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
Fajrul Shidiq Djunu, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

Kya Kya, known as Kembang Jepun, has transitioned from a predominantly Chinese cultural hub to a diverse economic and social space reflecting Indonesia's multicultural identity. Using data collected from 130 signs across the district, combined with interview, this research examines language usage categorized as monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual, shedding light on the motives behind language selection. As a result, Indonesian emerges as the dominant language across all categories, reflecting its role as the national language. However, other languages such as Chinese, English, Dutch, and Javanese contribute to the district's linguistic diversity. Bilingual signage highlights the coexistence of globalization and the enduring presence of the Chinese community, while multilingual signs underline the area's multicultural identity. This study demonstrates how language in public spaces reflects Kya Kya's evolving identity, shaped by historical legacies, cultural interactions, and social transformations. The findings provide valuable insights into the linguistic landscape of Surabaya and its relevance to broader discussions on language, culture, and urban identity in Indonesia.

14:10-14:35

91787 | *Assessment of Language Self-Efficacy in Young Children*
Mido Chang, Florida International University, United States
Ryan Pontier, Florida International University, United States
Pilar Delgado, Florida International University, United States
Teresa Medina, Florida International University, United States
Susanne Peña, Florida International University, United States

The landscape of global education, including US schools, has witnessed a remarkable increase in cultural and linguistic diversity. To ensure the best educational outcomes in such diverse contexts, numerous researchers emphasize the significance of nurturing language self-efficacy in students from an early age (Mahyuddin et al., 2006; Mills et al., 2007; Hsieh & Schallert, 2008). Language self-efficacy, a reflection of one's belief in their linguistic competence, directly impacts classroom performance. Particularly, a student's language self-efficacy stands as a pivotal predictor of their language competency, school performance, and ability to engage in self-regulated learning across languages and various subjects (Carmichael & Taylor, 2005; Lane et al., 2004; Linnenbrink & Pintrich, 2003; Schunk, 2003). Furthermore, scholars emphasize the value of students' self-assessments of their language self-efficacy for their future linguistic development. However, the available instruments for evaluating students' language self-efficacy are limited, particularly for young children. In response, we have developed a language self-efficacy assessment tool tailored to young children in bilingual classrooms. Adapting instruments used to evaluate students' academic self-efficacy by several researchers (Basaran & Cararoglu, 2014; Bosscher & Smit, 1998; Chen et al., 2001; Rathert & Cabaroglu, 2020; Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995), our instrument aims to address this gap. In the initial phase of validating this instrument, we gathered data from students enrolled in early elementary classrooms in the United States. We examined the underlying constructs of the survey items and assessed the reliability of the survey. This study's report offers insights into its practical implications for educators and practitioners.

14:35-15:00

92902 | *Ideologies of EMI in Higher Education: The Perspectives of International Students in Hong Kong*
Matthew Sung, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This paper investigates the ideologies of English-medium-instruction (EMI) held by a group of international students at an EMI university in Hong Kong. By drawing on data collected via in-depth interviews, the study found that participants considered EMI a natural choice in higher education owing to the association of EMI with the internationalization of higher education and the inclusivity of students from diverse linguistic backgrounds. Findings also revealed that participants perceived EMI as a means to develop their English proficiency, especially academic English. The perceived lack of alternatives to EMI further reinforced the normalization of EMI in higher education. Participants also held the view of EMI as representing a level-playing field for all students involved, demonstrating a perhaps overly optimistic view of English and their little awareness of the inequalities that may arise from students' differences in English proficiency levels for their academic attainment. Overall, the study suggests that participants' ideologies of EMI appear to be underpinned by neoliberal forces which transform them into neoliberal subjects who view EMI as a way towards investing in their own human capital development.

13:20-15:00 | Room 705 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Culture and Gender

Session Chair: Geng Song

13:20-13:45

94062 | *Bracketed Morality in Carnavalesque Fandom: Reinventing Omegaverse Among Fans*
Don Lok Tung Chui, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Omegaverse is a sub-genre of slash fiction that features animalistic characteristics in romantic relationships. The gender and reproductive roles in this genre differ from the male/female gender division, presenting challenges to cisheteronormative discourses (Busse, 2013; Weisser, 2019). Meanwhile, the prevalence of sexually explicit content, dubious consent, and extreme social hierarchy in the genre has garnered critique for reinforcing heteronormative ideologies (Popova, 2018). Using the theoretical lens of carnivalesque writing (Bakhtin, 1984), this paper investigates how fans make sense of omegaverse slash fiction and how their understanding of the genre influences their production and consumption patterns. The author conducted semi-structured interviews with 12 fans who read and/or write omegaverse slash fiction, residing in Hong Kong, mainland China, and Taiwan. The transcripts of interviews are analyzed by the flexible coding method (Deterding & Waters, 2021). The result shows fans simultaneously enjoy the otherwise impossible plots enabled by the genre's settings while also problematizing these plots when they relate them to real-life experiences. This paper finds that fans utilize bracketed morality (Bredemeier & Shields, 1984) to navigate the ethical dilemma of the genre. Furthermore, the absence of authority in fandom allows fans to employ carnivalesque strategies, including parody, dialogue, and polyphony, to appropriate omegaverse settings to challenge patriarchal norms, such as gender hierarchy and gendered bodies. The findings highlight the organic development of fan works and the large extent to which fans are able to manifest their critique of hegemonic discourses through fandom.

13:45-14:10

92837 | *Are Virtual Husband Better? A Study on the Romantic Relationships Between Otome Game Players and In-Game Characters*
Tingli Liu, Communication University of China, China
Zihe Xu, Communication University of China, China

"Otome games," a subgenre of games designed primarily for a female audience, cater to women's aesthetic and emotional needs and have gained significant popularity in China. This study examines six domestic Otome games, including Light and Night, and their player communities. Utilizing walkthrough analysis and interviews, the research offers a dialectical interpretation of how female players establish and manage intimate relationships with in-game characters, focusing on the formation and progression of these virtual connections. Additionally, the study investigates the phenomenon of "paper husband" relationships, exploring how these differ from traditional intimacy scripts. Drawing on individualization theory and Eva Illouz's concept of the "architecture of love choice," the findings reveal that female players in virtual romances seek mutually respectful and egalitarian relationships. They desire romantic partners who embody the traits of sensitive and considerate "new men"; however, their criteria remain partially influenced by traditional patriarchal paradigms of "male dominance, female submission." Importantly, players distinguish virtual romantic relationships from real-life ones, treating the former as a player-constructed "utopia of love" rather than a direct parallel to real-world intimacy. This distinction underscores the unique, escapist function of Otome games in navigating and reimagining contemporary ideals of love and gender dynamics.

14:10-14:35

91442 | *Algorithms and the Globalized Gendered Role in TikTok: The Change of Cultural Perception of Idealized Gendered Image in Japanese Youth*
Lok Fai Pun, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Anthony Chun Fung Cheung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Janice Ka Yee Wong, Hang Seng University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

In contemporary Japanese society, traditional gender roles—characterized by dominant males and submissive females—remain deeply entrenched. However, a contradictory gender image is emerging on TikTok, a social media platform popular among global youth. While performance-oriented expectations evolve, public discourse on TikTok is shaped through user interactions and digital vigilantism, with streamers emphasizing idealized imagery to boost viewership. The dynamic highlights and amplifies various social norms related to masculinity and femininity, establishing new standards (labeled as "algorithmic imagination") for youths to follow. This paper examines the concept of "algorithmic imagination" among Japanese youth on TikTok and its real-life implications. Using idealized gendered images as a case study, the research analyzes both quantitative data (e.g., views, likes, keyword associations) and qualitative data (e.g., textual analysis of posts, videos, comments). The study aims to address two key questions: (1) What idealized gendered images are constructed on the platform? and (2) How do these digital affordances interpret social phenomena such as Hikikomori (social withdrawal) and the emergence of soft masculinity (bishonen), which challenge traditional male stereotypes in Japanese culture? By exploring these themes, the research seeks to uncover the complexities of youth negotiation with global values and platform-driven norms, contributing to a deeper understanding of contemporary public discourse of youth in Japan.

14:35-15:00

91609 | *Gendered Cultural Memory in the Algorithmic Age: A Case Study of China*
Geng Song, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Engaging with Western scholarship on the construction, transmission, and mobilization of collective memory through mediated communication, this article examines gendered cultural memory in digital entertainment in contemporary China. Technological advancements have revolutionized narrative production and consumption, aligning China with global trends. The internet has democratized storytelling, while algorithms increasingly generate and manipulate stories in the age of artificial intelligence. Social media platforms and online literature portals, driven by the principle that "traffic is king," employ sophisticated algorithms to optimize user engagement and dictate genres. Algorithms have thus emerged as a significant site of power in the contemporary mediascape. This study explores how historical gender tropes, such as matrilocal husbands and eunuchs, have been revived and transformed in digital media in recent years. These tropes are reimagined to align with a vision of a flattened, ahistorical Chineseness, gaining new meanings to cater to contemporary consumer tastes. Through textual analysis of online literature and TV/web drama adaptations since 2020, the study investigates how gendered cultural memory has shifted and the role of technological advancements in this transformation, providing a nuanced understanding of how Chineseness is being redefined in the digital age. The study also includes online ethnography, examining reader and viewer comments to assess the perceived influence of algorithms by consumers and content creators. Through this interdisciplinary approach, the study, viewed through the lens of gender, reveals a convergence and negotiation between contemporaneity and (pseudo-) classicism in the imagination of Chineseness.

13:20-15:00 | Room 707 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Linguistics

Session Chair: Kevin Yung

13:20-13:45

94273 | *From Needs Analysis to Biotechnology Academic Word List: Designing a Training Course for Graduate Thai Learners*

Nakharoj Inseesungworn, Thammasat University, Thailand

Supakorn Phoocharoensil, Thammasat University, Thailand

This study aimed to assess the specialized vocabulary needs of 30 Thai biotechnology graduate students from three public universities, compile a specialized word list in the biotechnology discipline, and develop an ESP course tailored to these vocabularies. Using Coxhead's (2000) method, general high-frequency words were excluded by applying two word lists: GSL (West, 1953) and NGSL (Browne et al., 2013). While NGSL demonstrated higher coverage (66.84%) compared to GSL (59.68%) in the tailor-made discipline corpus (BAJC), the 'layer approach' (Coxhead & Hirsh, 2007) was adopted. This approach views vocabulary as a progression from GSL to AWL, culminating in specialized words. After thorough consideration of the balance between learning burden and coverage, the GSL was chosen as the foundation for a Biotechnology Academic Word List. The selected list was implemented in an 8-week online ESP course. Quantitative findings revealed statistically significant improvements between pre- and post-test results, while qualitative feedback highlighted participant satisfaction with the course. This study provides practical guidance for ESP course developers by integrating corpus analysis and pedagogical insights to enhance learning outcomes for graduate students in specialized fields.

13:45-14:10

89083 | *Factors Influencing the Weakness in Reading Fluency Among Primary Students: The Perspective of Teachers*

Nizar Alseoudi, Al-Hussein Technical University, Jordan

The current study aimed to investigate the reasons behind the weakness of the first three grade students in reading fluency, from the female teachers' point of view in Mafraq Governorate. The researcher investigated the reasons for students' weakness in this skill, and if there are statistically significant differences in the reasons behind poor reading fluency among students of the first three grades in Mafraq Governorate from the point of view of their teachers, attributed to the grade, years of experience, academic certificate, and the interaction between them. To answer the study questions, the researcher used a questionnaire, which was applied to a sample of (153) female teachers. The results of the study showed that the most domain of reasons for weakness in fluency skill was the domain of reasons related to learners with an average of (3.36), followed by the field of reasons for reasons related to the educational environment with a mean of (3.09). While there were no differences attributed to the grade, years of experience, academic certificate, or the interaction between them. The researcher recommended working on reconsidering the construction of Arabic language books for the first three grades, increasing the time allotted for students to practice reading in classrooms and schools, educating parents about the importance of their children's practice of reading, and training teachers on the strategies of fluency reading.

14:10-14:35

91579 | *Weathering the Storm of De-Standardization of English*

Byeongyong Kim, Sociom Research Center, South Korea

English as a lingua franca seems undergoing a process of de-standardization, facing the phase of weakening the norm of the language in favor of variation. In addition, the traditional prescriptive English grammar description (T-PEGD) also fails to serve as the lighthouse leading the trend to the desired state. Especially, its Latin and verb-oriented feature is inadequate to encompass all types of English but certain categories of English such as formal and prescriptive ones, which is a significant matter of effective communication, and the trend might worsen the problem. In language standardization, a corresponding weakening of variation may not be necessary in principle [Tore, 2010]. Yet, the traditional standardization process which involves selection step is intrinsically bound to raise certain social arguments such as inclusivity and linguistic diversity issues since it has to choose a particular dialect, ruling out the others. This research presents two themes; first, a deductive solution to the problem which is establishing a stable and consistent norm that is practical and able to encompass all types of language variation, second, an implementation process of the solution which consists of isolation and correction of the flaws of T-PEGD such as complements complement nothing but describe, the verbid forming process is not an inflection but utilization, verbirds are not verbs but utilized class words, and interrogative sentences are not made by inversion but placing a question indicator (QI) and/or head interrogative (HI) at the beginning. Lastly, this approach will lead the trend positively, contributing to avoiding its negative effects.

14:35-15:00

91474 | *Understanding Ethnic Minority Students' Language Learning Motivation in Shadow Education*

Kevin Yung, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

In Hong Kong, ethnic minority students face significant challenges in mastering Chinese and English, crucial subjects for university admission. While private supplementary tutoring ("shadow education") offers additional language learning support, many underprivileged ethnic minority students cannot access these services due to financial constraints. Some non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provide low/free-fee tutoring to address this gap, yet research on students' experiences in these programmes remains limited. This study investigates how underprivileged ethnic minority students' language learning experiences in NGO-provided tutoring interact with their multilingual selves and shape their motivational dynamics. Drawing on the Multilingual Motivational Self System framework, we conducted narrative inquiry through three rounds of in-depth interviews with 30 ethnic minority students from three NGOs, supplemented by participants' self-plotted "motigraphs" and conversations with parents and tutors. Preliminary findings suggest that students develop distinct multilingual identities through these tutoring experiences, with their future language selves significantly influenced by the culturally responsive pedagogy in NGO programmes. The study also reveals that tutors' support in these programmes enhances students' confidence in navigating multilingual contexts. These insights contribute to theoretical understanding of dynamic multilingual motivation and inform practices supporting ethnic minority students' language development within and beyond Hong Kong.

13:20-15:00 | Room 708 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Art Movements in Contemporary Context

Session Chair: Bianca Yin-ki Cheung

13:20-13:45

91184 | *Ukiyo-e as an Art Movement and Its Influence on Illustration*
Ezgi Bengisu Bahar, Başkent University, Turkey

The history of world art encompasses both Western and Eastern art and culture, shaped by various social, cultural, economic, and technological developments that have facilitated intercultural exchange. These interactions have enabled art to transcend the boundaries of individual societies, evolving through mutual influences. Ukiyo-e emerged within this framework of cultural exchange. Woodblock printing, introduced to Japan via China, was initially employed to reproduce religious texts. However, during the Edo period, marked by the rise of the merchant class, these prints shifted from religious themes to works that appealed to a broader audience. Ukiyo-e, a prominent form of traditional Japanese art that originated during the Edo period, became one of the leading forms of popular art of its time. Japan's long-standing isolationist policies ended with the Meiji Restoration, opening its ports to the West and exposing Ukiyo-e to global audiences. This art form profoundly influenced modern art movements, particularly Impressionism, and shaped the practices of many Western artists. Similarly, Japanese artists absorbed Western artistic styles and integrated them into their works. The influence of Ukiyo-e persists in contemporary art, where its techniques, materials, and styles are continuously reinterpreted and reproduced through experimental and modern approaches. This study seeks to analyze the impact of Ukiyo-e on illustration and to explore how traditional techniques, such as woodblock printing, can be reimagined and reproduced using digital technologies.

13:45-14:10

91192 | *The Ripples of the Mingei Movement: Crafts Theory and Practices in Contemporary China*
Xuyang Gao, Hong Kong Palace Museum, Hong Kong

This paper examines the processes by which ideas associated with the Mingei movement were introduced to China and continue to influence contemporary Chinese crafts as well as folk art ideas and practices. After the Arts and Crafts movement transformed design and decoration in mid-19th century Britain, the Japanese Mingei movement materialised in the 20th century, centred around the beauty of daily-use crafts and folk arts. Associated theories and ideas were introduced to China in the late 20th century. We examined the relevant literature and found that Chinese academics focus mainly on the concept of Minyi (民藝, crafts and folk art). Zhang Daoyi 張道 published *Zhongguo minyixue faxiang* (中國民藝學發想; Chinese Folk Art Studies and Inspirations) in 1988, while Pan Lusheng 潘魯生 described the idea of Minyi in *Minyixue lungang* (民藝學論綱; Theoretical Framework of Folk Art Studies) and explained how it inspired Chinese craft and art practices and led him to study Minyi as a subject at university. Minyi can function as a theoretical guide and inform museum practices, exemplified by the China Academy of Art's Crafts Museum. Publications, documentation, and organisations associated with Yanagi Sōetsu, Yonematsu Shiono, and Huang Yongsong 黃永松 have played a crucial role in shaping the discourse surrounding Chinese crafts and folk-art practices. The China Intangible Cultural Heritage Network has also made efforts to preserve craft techniques, heighten public awareness, and provide financial aid to craftspeople.

14:10-14:35

94264 | *Construction of Symbiotic Mechanism of Intangible Cultural Heritage: A Case Study of Handicraft in Gansu Province*
Douwenkun Jin, Universiti Putra Malaysia, China

In this study, the traditional handicraft in Gansu region of China is taken as a case study to explore the construction of symbiotic mechanism to realize the living development of intangible cultural heritage. Influenced by ethnic integration and multi-culture, Gansu handicraft has important aesthetic value and cultural significance, but it also faces challenges such as craft inheritance gap, market marginalization, cultural loss and insufficient economic absorption capacity. In response to these problems, this study proposes a mechanism framework based on the symbiosis theory, emphasizing dynamic conservation, stakeholder collaboration, economic empowerment and cultural ecological balance, and adopting multi-faceted strategies such as policy support, technological innovation, community participation and sustainable market development. Combined with specific cases, the mechanism puts forward the path, implementation plan and evaluation method to promote its sustainable development. The study points out that the symbiosis mechanism of traditional handicraft not only focuses on protecting its core value as a regional cultural symbol, but also strives to promote the coordinated development of regional culture, economy, science and technology and society.

14:35-15:00

94242 | *"Naked Truth": Pan Yuliang and Her Art*
Bianca Yin-ki Cheung, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Pan Yuliang 潘玉良 (1895-1977), a pioneering figure in modern Chinese art, masterfully blended Western styles with traditional Chinese art elements. Her remarkable journey from a tumultuous childhood to becoming an internationally acclaimed artist underscores her resilience and revolutionary impact on the portrayal of women in art—not merely as objects, but as subjects with agency and depth. Her personal sufferings became the nutrients for her works, enriching them with deep feelings and unique perspectives. Pan's diverse background and education, including her studies at the Shanghai Art School and further training in Lyon, Paris, and Rome, endowed her with a rich artistic vocabulary. Her depictions of female nudes, often using herself as a model, challenged contemporary Chinese norms and offered a radical redefinition of female representation. Her art transcended the male gaze, presenting a profound self-gaze that reflected her personal experiences and struggles as a woman, an artist, and an *étranger* in France. By blending traditional Chinese brushwork and ink techniques with Western styles, she forged a new artistic language that subtly undermined European artistic conventions. Despite facing criticism and marginalization, Pan's legacy in modern art remains significant. Living in France from 1937 until her death, she was distanced from the political upheavals in China but left an indelible mark on its artistic heritage. This paper argues that Pan Yuliang not only navigated but also challenged the societal and artistic labels imposed on her, offering her own interpretations of tradition and modernity, East and West, and feminism.

15:15-16:55 | Room 603 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Comparative Studies on Law and Legality

Session Chair: Ignacio de la Rasilla

15:15-15:40

93899 | *Legal Framework and Local Ordinances for Promoting Public Participation in Sustainable Environmental Management*
Bajrawan Nuchprayool, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand

Thailand is facing increasingly severe environmental issues, including air pollution, plastic waste, deforestation, and climate change, all of which significantly impact public well-being and natural resource security. As a party to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, Thailand has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable development. Public participation at the local level is crucial in translating environmental policies into effective action. This article examines the legal framework supporting public participation, focusing on the 2017 Constitution of Thailand and the 1992 Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act, as well as the role of local ordinances in establishing environmental control and prevention measures. The study finds that while Thai law provides a foundation for public engagement, enforcement challenges, inadequate participatory mechanisms, and inconsistencies between national and local regulations remain significant obstacles. To align Thailand's environmental management with its commitments under the Paris Agreement, this article proposes key legal improvements: (1) revising local ordinances to support environmental and carbon reduction measures, (2) strengthening the role of local governments in pollution control and climate adaptation, (3) enhancing legal mechanisms to protect public rights in environmental decision-making, and (4) ensuring effective law enforcement through collaboration between government agencies, private sectors, and civil society. Strengthening the legal framework and local ordinances to promote public participation will not only enhance environmental governance efficiency but also serve as a fundamental mechanism in advancing Thailand's sustainability goals and fulfilling its international environmental commitments.

15:40-16:05

93712 | *Implementation of Electronic Signatures on Notarial Deeds, to Reduce Disputes, to Create Legal Certainty*
Raendhi Rahmadi, Universitas Islam Syekh Yusuf, Indonesia

The process of transferring rights in notarial practice in Indonesia often experiences disputes, from all over disputed issues being handled Assembly Supervisor Notaries in West Java and Banten province in Indonesia, around 78% are related to the use of power of attorney in his actions, then for action, the good thing is done in a way directly by the authorized person with avoid implementation that uses power. To handle problem limitations the deed can done by adopting signature electronic as an alternative solution, The implementation can be with adjustments to interpreted value from the applicable laws in Indonesia. The purpose of this article is to interpret the concept of adopting electronic signatures in notarial deeds. This article is legal research that uses a normative-empirical legal research method. Facing a Notary Public is a condition mandatory requirement that must be met holder's right to make an Authentic deed (Notary Deeds), in this situation, people who can't fulfill it often give power of attorney to people they trust for facing the notary, but it turns out matter this often become root problem, then done signing deed Notary Public with adopt electronic signature However with constant standardization ensure fulfillment condition formal facing. All over function Notary Public must up and up concept that is not mentioned in a way bright in regulation so must be translated deeply so that purpose and objectives can be translated into concrete actions so that adoption in technology become an inevitability that can be implemented.

16:05-16:30

93726 | *Developing Legal Literacy in University Students Through Creative Learning*
Parnus Maneenut, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Pitchada Prasittichok, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The rise in legal violations among young people, particularly fraud and defamation in online environments, underscores the urgent need for legal education in the digital age. This study addresses this challenge by integrating creative learning and gamification - powerful pedagogical approaches that transform traditional legal education into engaging, student-centered experiences. We collaborated with 90 first-year students and consulted citizenship education experts in a four-week program designed to bring basic criminal law concepts to life. Through interactive scenarios, gamification activities, and creative problem-solving exercises, the program focusing on online fraud and defamation. Using questionnaires, classroom observations, and in-depth interviews with experienced legal educators and student affairs professionals, we collected comprehensive data on the program's effectiveness. Students showed significant improvement in their legal literacy scores ($p < .05$), demonstrating better understanding of criminal law basics, digital rights, and online responsibilities. The combination of creative learning and gamification proved particularly effective in fostering critical thinking and practical application of legal concepts. Most importantly, students gained confidence in recognizing and preventing legal risks in their daily digital interactions. Our findings suggest that this innovative approach effectively prepares young adults to navigate today's complex digital landscape, offering a promising model for enhancing legal education across higher education institutions in Asia.

16:30-16:55

91714 | *All Under Heaven? Histories of International Law in China*
Ignacio de la Rasilla, Wuhan University, China

A longue durée contextualist intellectual historical perspective on China's relationship with international law reveals that this relationship has traversed four distinct historical stages over the past 200 years. First, a prolonged period characterized by the traditional Confucian vision of world order known as 天下 (Tianxia or All under Heaven) of Sino-centric isolation from the Western law of nations was followed by a phase of forced acculturation into international law during the height of formal imperialism in Asia. This phase then overlapped with a period of strategic appropriation and adaptation to international law by Chinese foreign policy elites, as illustrated by the participation of Qing Dynasty officials in The Hague Peace Conferences (1899 and 1907) and of the Republic of China in the League of Nations and the United Nations. By 1949, the establishment of the PRC initiated, yet, a new third stage characterized by a Marxist-inspired ideological rejection and denunciation of Western imperialism and 'bourgeois' international law during the decolonization era. By the late 1970s, the 'reform' process initiated the fourth and current phase of a formally legalistic yet asymmetrical reintegration of China into the global legal order. In light of the interdisciplinary 'Turn to History' in international law at the interface of law and the humanities, exploring the new histories and historiographies of international law in China opens new vistas of knowledge on a previously overlooked aspect of the history of Asian nations and illuminates many hidden figures, including women, within China's rich and diverse international legal history.

15:15-16:55 | Room 604 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 4

The Future of Workforce and Entrepreneurship

Session Chair: Tshililo Farisani

15:40-16:05

94143 | *Migrating for Alternative Adulthood Transition: Return Mobility, Resistance, and Bounded Agency of Well-educated Returnees in Post-Pandemic China*

Heng Xu, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Chinese authority's Covid-Zero policy led to the rapid decline of its domestic economy and resulted in the high unemployment rate of university-educated young people in the post-pandemic era. The worsening situation traps well-educated young people in 'Not in Employment, Education or Training' (NEET) status in metropolises and enforces a large group of them to return to their hometown cities. Drawing on the oral-history interviews with 30 well-educated returnees in hinterland China to specifically explore the tensions and aspirations involved in their migratory decision-making process and current situation, this study reveals that well-educated returnees voluntarily live in waitthood in the short term and prepare for opportunities of study or employment in metropolises in the future. Through the lens of bounded agency, I argue that Chinese well-educated young people's return to their hometown city and live in waitthood involves their agentic tactics to resist the traditional, linear adulthood transition favored by patriarchal customs and pursue alternative adulthood transition manifested by individualization and upward social mobility. However, I further explain that Chinese well-educated returnees' agentic tactics of adulthood transition are deeply bounded by their dilemmas in China's neoliberal employment and welfare systems. The findings of this study shed light on the necessity to develop Youth Studies to understand the alternative 'way of being' among young people who adapt to and hustle in adversity in the post-pandemic era.

16:05-16:30

90486 | *Using Information Communication Technology for Promoting Digital Entrepreneurship at Higher Education Institutions in the Sultanate of Oman*

Rahma Almalki, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

This study seeks to examine the status of Information Communication Technology (ICT) adoption in digital entrepreneurship (DE) at Omani higher education institutions (OHEIs). Basically, it aims to diagnose the level of awareness of (OHEIs) undergraduate students and define their experiences regarding the usage of ICT for promoting DE. It also attempts to analyze the reality of ICT implementations in DE. The study adopts mixed methods with sequential explanatory design in action research approach (MMSEDAR). A 30 statements questionnaire targeting (373) students from four Omani universities measures students' level of awareness and their experiences toward using ICT in DE. Semi-structured interviews are implemented with eight faculty members who are teaching entrepreneurship courses and with four academic councils' members to expose the courses' contents, their opinions about the current entrepreneurship academic programs and their perception about the reality of ICT usage in DE at HEIs. Analyzing documents, strategies, reports and plans is done to reveal the universities trends in DE. The initial findings of the questionnaire's means and standard deviations are showing that more than half of the participants reflected that they have high level of awareness toward the use of ICT in DE promotion. The interviews' results also show that the Omani culture represents a challenge for promoting DE, thus there is a need for nurturing entrepreneurial thoughts among students and it can be achieved through linking the entrepreneurship courses with the Omani context requirements. From the academic's perspectives, it is significant to relate theoretical entrepreneurship courses with practicing.

16:30-16:55

92934 | *The Impact of Rural-based Institutions in Providing Digital Learning to Rural Entrepreneurial Education Learners*

Tshililo Ruddy Farisani, Central University of Technology, South Africa

Rural areas of developing countries are often characterized by social ills such as undeveloped land, poor industrialization, slow economic growth, poverty and unemployment. There is enough literature that asserts that entrepreneurial education is key to addressing such social ills. South Africa (SA) as a developing country also suffers from such rural social ills. The knowledge gap is in the practical impact that rural-based institutions have on providing digital learning to rural learners of entrepreneurial education in South Africa. The purpose of this study is to assess the impact that relevant institutions have on providing entrepreneurial education using digital learning to interested learners. A qualitative, inductive, interpretative approach was used to achieve the research objectives. Data were collected from 9 purposive (social network analysis group) interviews and 11 snowballing (semi-structured one-on-one) interviews with selected participants from the Jozini municipality in SA. Data were analysed using Nvivo 12. The findings reveal that despite minimal institutional support, there is a high demand for rural entrepreneurial education with digital learning being the drawback amongst prospective and alumnus learners. It is recommended that relevant institutions increase the allocation of relevant digital learning resources to respond to the high demand for entrepreneurial education. Entrepreneurial education supported by digital learning will equip rural entrepreneurs to respond to rural social ills in SA.

15:15-16:55 | Room 605 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 4

AI in Education Services

Session Chair: Anya Lu

15:15-15:40

92638 | *Performance Analysis of Artificial Intelligence Models in Arabic Academic Libraries: Evaluating ChatGPT-4o and Gemini for Information Service Delivery*

Ahmed Shehata, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Abdelrahman Ammar, Minia University, Egypt

Metwaly Eldakar, Minia University, Egypt

This study investigates the effectiveness of GPT-4o and Gemini in supporting information services within Arabic academic libraries, addressing the growing need for innovative solutions in digital information delivery. We assess these models' capabilities through a systematic evaluation framework across eight distinct categories: factual knowledge, conceptual understanding, biographical information, geographical knowledge, current events, privacy and safety, daily tasks, and entity recognition. The research methodology uses a quantitative analysis approach, analyzing 170 diverse queries using a 5-point scale assessment system and incorporating expert evaluations from multiple academic disciplines. The evaluation process employs a descriptive-analytical method supported by content analysis, examining each model's ability to handle general inquiries while considering Arabic academic libraries' specific needs and cultural context. The assessment criteria focus on response accuracy, comprehensiveness, cultural sensitivity, and ethical considerations in information delivery, validated against multiple authoritative sources. The study examines explicitly the models' proficiency in handling Arabic-language queries and their understanding of regional cultural nuances, an aspect often overlooked in existing research. The research aims to provide empirical insights into the potential integration of large language models in Arabic academic libraries and establish practical guidelines for their implementation. The findings are expected to contribute to understanding how AI technologies can enhance information services while maintaining high academic standards.

15:40-16:05

94340 | *The Development of Online Learning Modules Integrating Artificial Intelligence and Active Learning Models in the Language and Digital Technology for Innovation Development Courses*

Passakorn Rueangrong, Naresuan University, Thailand

Pichayapha Yungsoi, Naresuan University, Thailand

Ekkasit Tiamkaew, Naresuan University, Thailand

Thitaree Chanthawat, Naresuan University, Thailand

The objectives of this research were: 1) to develop and determine the efficiency of online lessons integrated with artificial intelligence and Active Learning Model for the Language and Digital Technology for Innovation Development course, Faculty of Education, Naresuan University; 2) to improve learning achievement between pre and post-learning using online lessons integrated with artificial intelligence and Active Learning Model; and 3) to study students' satisfaction towards learning through online lessons integrated with artificial intelligence and Active Learning Model. The research tools consisted of: 1) online lessons for Language and Digital Technology for Innovation Development course, 2) learning achievement tests, and 3) student satisfaction questionnaire. The research was conducted following the ADDIE Model. The research findings revealed that: 1) the efficiency of online lessons integrated with artificial intelligence and Active Learning Model for Language and Digital Technology for Innovation Development course was 87.83/86.1, which met the established criteria of 80/80; 2) the post-learning achievement was significantly higher than pre-learning at the .05 level; and 3) students' satisfaction towards learning through online lessons integrated with artificial intelligence and Active Learning Model was at a high level ($\bar{x}=4.16$).

16:05-16:30

90417 | *Transforming Library Services with AI to Enhance Knowledge-Based Economy Education in Omani Higher Education Institutions*

NourEldin Elshaikh, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Mazoun Al Alawi, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

This study explores the transformative role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in reshaping library services to support the advancement of a knowledge-based economy in Omani higher education institutions. As the nation shifts towards a knowledge-driven economy, educational institutions play a critical role in equipping students with the necessary skills and resources. Academic libraries, as information hubs, can significantly contribute by integrating AI technologies to enhance information access, digital learning, and personalized educational experiences. The research will use qualitative method to achieve the research objectives by using Interviews and Focus Groups IT staff, and educators within Omani higher education institutions to gather insights into the current state of AI integration in library services, as well as its perceived impact on knowledge-based education and also Document Analysis: Review institutional policies, strategic plans, and AI adoption frameworks related to libraries to understand the goals and challenges of integrating AI technologies. The research examines AI applications in libraries, such as automated cataloging, smart retrieval systems, and AI-driven data analytics, to foster more efficient and innovative library services. These services can provide tailored support to students, researchers, and faculty, enabling them to engage more effectively with information resources critical to knowledge-based education. Furthermore, the study investigates the challenges, benefits, and potential policy implications of adopting AI in libraries, offering insights into how AI can drive educational innovation and support Oman's broader economic objectives. Recommendations for the effective integration of AI into library operations are also proposed to align with the needs of students and educators.

16:30-16:55

91681 | *Exploring the Impact of Virtual Reality on Public Speaking Anxiety: A Qualitative Study of Student Experiences and Performance*

Anya Lu, Sam Houston State University, United States

Dixuan Cui, Sam Houston State University, United States

Shengjie Yao, Sam Houston State University, United States

Dena Horne, Sam Houston State University, United States

Allyzah Cabugao, Sam Houston state University, United States

Minsoo Choi, Perdue University, United States

Public Speaking Anxiety (PSA) is a prevalent barrier to communication that impacts more than half of the population in the United States with affected individuals experiencing varying degrees of this anxiety. PSA can have substantial repercussions, hindering both professional advancement and the development of personal relationships. Addressing this issue, this study aimed to explore the potential of Virtual Reality (VR) technology as an intervention for PSA. A custom-designed VR simulation was created for students enrolled in two Public Speaking courses. Throughout the semester, students engaged with the simulation by practicing three different speeches in a virtual environment, culminating in a final speech delivered in person to their classmates. The primary objective was to evaluate whether VR-based practice could reduce PSA and enhance performance in real-world public speaking scenarios. After each speech AI was utilized to assess and provide feedback to the students in-game based on contact, eye contact, gestures and other criteria. To gain deeper insights into the participants' experiences, we conducted focus group interviews via Zoom at the end of the semester. These qualitative interviews will allow us to explore students' perceptions of the VR simulation, their levels of engagement in the course, and how they reflected on changes in their PSA throughout the semester. The findings from this study will contribute to the growing body of research on using immersive technologies and AI to mitigate PSA and offer new avenues for addressing communication apprehension in educational settings.

15:15-16:55 | Room 607 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Practices for Improving Learning Experiences and Outcomes

Session Chair: Yulia Tregubova

15:40-16:05

91743 | *Assessing the Effect of Gamified Virtual Reality Application in Public Speaking Training*

Dixuan Cui, Sam Houston State University, United States

Anyu Lu, Sam Houston State University, United States

Shengjie Yao, Sam Houston State University, United States

Dena Horne, Sam Houston State University, United States

Allyzah Cabugao, Sam Houston State University, United States

Minsoo Choi, Purdue University, United States

Public Speaking Anxiety (PSA) often causes students significant distress when speaking in front of an audience. Researchers from past studies suggest that VR effectively supports public speaking practice, while gamification further boosts engagement, enhances educational experiences, and improves skill retention. Many students struggle to practice beyond formal settings due to limited instructor availability and feedback. We harnessed Virtual Reality (VR) for its ability to simulate realistic environments, providing incremental exposure, practice, and visualization—techniques known to reduce PSA. In this pilot study, we examine whether a gamified VR application enhances public speaking skills among 24 university students, using a Meta Quest 3 headset running Unity 3D, ChatGPT for speech evaluation, and Azure Text-to-Speech for individualized feedback. Each participant delivered three speeches (self-introduction, informative, persuasive), addressing distinct objectives: building comfort, delivering structured content, and persuading viewers in dynamic scenarios. Though without a control group, we adopted a single-group repeated-measures approach to track changes in performance over time. We collected data from AI-based assessments that evaluated speech content, eye contact (percent of the time looking at the virtual audience), gestures (distance of hand movement), pacing (words per minute), and time management (speech time in seconds). We will compare these measures across all three VR sessions using SPSS. Preliminary studies indicate that the immersive VR environment may bolster presence and engagement, aligning with prior findings on VR's capacity to reduce PSA and improve speech performance. We intend to share early results and discuss implications at the conference.

16:05-16:30

92559 | *Proposed Remedial Reading Intervention Material for Struggling Learners of Sta. Marcela, Apayao*

Jennifer Aguilar, National University, Philippines

Hermeline Aguilar, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Philippines

Jennifer Manzano, Talavera Senior High School, Philippines

Vidal Mendoza, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Marikina, Philippines

Jennline Christian Aguilar, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Philippines

The Department of Education in the Philippines faces a growing challenge in addressing the needs of struggling learners, particularly in reading, not just in urban areas but also in remote communities like Sta. Marcela, Apayao. This study aimed to develop a proposed reading intervention material for non-reader pupils in Sta. Marcela, Apayao, Philippines. This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative research methods, to comprehensively evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed reading intervention materials. Individual interviews and focus group discussions were conducted to examine the teachers' experiences with the materials they used and their perspectives on the materials to be used in teaching reading to non-readers. On the other hand, quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics to identify the effectiveness of the proposed reading intervention material for non-readers. The study also explored the influence of the students' first language, Ilocano, on their reading development and considered the local cultural context in designing the intervention material. The findings of this study show a significant result in the development of pupils in reading using Ilocano and Filipino languages. The proposed reading intervention material is highly recommended by the teachers and volunteers to be used in teaching reading for non-readers.

16:30-16:55

89034 | *Fostering Reflection in EAP Courses*

Yulia Tregubova, British University Vietnam, Vietnam

Transitioning from high school to university can be associated with significant challenges even in a monocultural and monolingual learning environment since it involves adaptation to new modes of content delivery, familiarisation with new academic genres, their features and norms. This whole process of academic acculturation may impact students' academic performance and overall academic success. Those challenges become particularly evident when students come to international universities from traditional, monolingual and sometimes, as in this study's context, rote-based secondary level educational backgrounds. Not only does this present a cultural and linguistic challenge of using English as a medium of instruction, but also creates a clash in behavioural and learning expectations. The conflict of previous learning experience and new requirements together with the complexities of academic discourse creates a gap that is often meant to be addressed in the English for Academic purposes (EAP) courses, which are seen as a pathway to degree programmes. The presentation reports on a study, carried out at British university Vietnam, that focused on developing reflection skills in EAP courses for pre-university and first year undergraduate students. In these courses reflection is seen as a tool to support students with adaptation to a new academic environment and scaffold their learning. Creating a reflective learning environment in EAP classes has contributed to developing better study skills and transitioning to university study. The research has also demonstrated that consistent and guided reflection facilitated better acquisition of linguistic features of academic discourse.

15:15-16:55 | Room 608 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Idol, Influencer and Internet Culture

Session Chair: Yu-Hsuan Lee

15:15-15:40

94033 | *Intermediated Visibility: A Case Study of Creators and MCNs in Singapore*

Weiye Zhang, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Eldrida Yeong, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Gina Junhan Fu, National University of Singapore, Singapore

This paper situates itself in the intersection of Internet microcelebrities, visibility studies, and the intermediaries that are weaved into the process of visibility control. The highly-regulated yet economically-vulnerable media landscape in Singapore makes for a particularly interesting case study. Most of the data collection is from a local Multi-Channel Networks (MCN) that gathers aspiring creators in one of the country's first-of-its-kind, industry-led training programmes, complemented by data from other local commercial MCNs and creators. The study makes use of qualitative interviews with creators and MCNs to gather empirical evidences on creators' visibility imaginary as visible to "friends" and visibility as metric numbers, in contrast to MCNs' visibility understanding as visible to "fans" and visibility as currency. Our study provides insights on the local contestations of the globally controlled visibility, proposing that visibility is "intermediated" by not only platforms but also the state, MCNs, and creators in order to achieve "two-way visibility". Visibility has become two-way, with the creators trying to see their audiences through online interactions such as comments and likes. Platforms provide metrics and content distribution systems to help creators analyze their audiences. MCNs also help creators to understand whether they reach the right audiences by bringing in advertisers or brands' views. Our paper suggests small media markets that are dominated by global platforms to reconsider the platformization procedure. Recognizing the platform power that goes global emphasizes the need for strategic collaboration between governments, creators, and MCNs to foster a thriving creator ecosystem in local contexts.

15:40-16:05

91617 | *Cultural Production and the Idol Industry in Hong Kong: A Case Study of Mirror*

Tracy Lee, Hong Kong Chu Hai College, Hong Kong

Formed in November 2018 on local television, ViuTV's entertainment show "Good Night Show-King Maker" in Hong Kong, the 12-member boy band, Mirror, quickly rose to fame as the "New Kings of Cantopop." This study contextualizes this phenomenon within the idol production industry in East Asia, drawing comparisons with the K-pop and J-pop systems. Employing two key methodologies, the study examines audience perceptions and industry insights. Through focus group discussions with diverse age groups and genders, the research explores how audiences interpret the male images presented by the band. Additionally, in-depth interviews with industry practitioners, including Mirror's manager and ViuTV's management team, provide valuable insights into the formation of the idol industry in Hong Kong and the marketing strategies employed. These interviews offer a deeper understanding of the emergence of Mirror, including the training and appeal strategies of the boy band members, complementing audience research efforts. The data collected illuminates the role of consumerist masculinity in the Mirror phenomenon. By analyzing the production and reception of male idols in Hong Kong, this study contributes to the broader discourse on idol culture. It seeks to uncover the intricate dynamics among producers, idols, and audiences, shedding light on the multifaceted nature of idol production and consumption. Through a comprehensive exploration of the idol industry and audience perspectives, this research presents a nuanced understanding of the cultural influence of boy bands like Mirror on contemporary Hong Kong society.

16:05-16:30

93945 | *Normalised Fan War: Online Violence as Support for Idol Fandom Frameworks*

Qingyu Ma, University of Nottingham Malaysia, Malaysia

With the popularity of online social platforms, mobile Internet technology, and idol fandom in China, toxic fans and the fan wars they raise have been increasingly observed and mentioned in the media and research. Through qualitative analysis using a mixture of semi-structured interviews and online textual analysis, this study aims to apply theories of violence to explain the underlying reasons for the popularity of toxic fandom among young people. The long-standing competitive, school-like operating model of the idol industry in East Asia and the wavering cultural policies of the Chinese government have created a sense of anxiety within the industry about quick and lasting success. As a result, the self-positioning and practical goals of idol fans have largely and subtly shifted from defending the social idea of fan objects to defending the social interests of idols. In response, idol fandom defines the idea of the perfect fan and idol, shapes the horrific images of perpetrators outside the community, and legitimises the existing violent structures of toxic fandom in the ongoing process of creating and waging new fan wars. In this process of practical and normative violence, existing concepts of toxic fandom are authorised, and their frames are created and given a basis for long-term existence and consolidation.

16:30-16:55

93453 | *Youth Deviant Practices on Digital Platforms in Post-Pandemic China: Escapism or Involution?*

Yu-Hsuan Lee, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, Taiwan

Kuei-Chuan Peng, Tunghai University, Taiwan

In the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, China faces significant socio-political and economic challenges, including stagnation, rising unemployment, and a surge in digital media consumption. In response, many Chinese youth turn to deviant practices on digital platforms—such as astrology readings, influencer culture, and online mental health consultations—as coping mechanisms in an uncertain world. These practices, while offering personal empowerment, raise questions about the state's role in regulating digital content and its broader societal implications. This paper explores whether these digital practices represent escapism or involution, where youth are trapped in a repetitive, unproductive cycle exacerbating societal stagnation. The study examines the political and ideological impacts of these practices. During the pandemic, economic stagnation and the growth of digital platforms created both opportunities and challenges. While some young people turned to online spaces for self-expression, therapy, and income generation, others faced the pressures of neoliberalism without sufficient social support. The state, while tightening regulations on digital content that challenges its control, has also acknowledged the role of digital platforms in maintaining economic activity. This paper analyzes how the state's contradictory responses to these deviant practices—through regulation, censorship, and tacit acceptance—reflect the intersection of youth culture, digital media, and state power in China's post-pandemic, post-neoliberal era. It provides insights into how digital platforms both empower and constrain youth in a time of heightened state control.

15:15-16:55 | Room 703 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Interdisciplinary Environmental Studies

Session Chair: Shoirahon Odilova

15:15-15:40

89643 | *Human-Nature Relationships in the Maccera Tappareng Tradition: An Ecocritical Analysis*

Sri Wahyuni, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Yulianeta Yulianeta, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Sumiyadi Sumiyadi, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

This study explores the relationship between humans and nature in the Maccera' Tappareng tradition of the Bugis community in Wajo, South Sulawesi. Maccera Tappareng is part of the ancestral cultural heritage of the Bugis community, which aims to purify the lake and ask for blessings. This research uses the theoretical framework of Literary Ecocriticism with data collection techniques in the form of observation and interviews. The results of interviews conducted using purposive sampling showed that Maccera' Tappareng is not only a ritual but also a means of managing the Lake Tempe ecosystem in a sustainable manner. The Maccera' Tappareng tradition contains ecological values, which include rules that must be obeyed by fishermen, such as the prohibition on destroying the ecosystem lakes and throwing rubbish in the waters. This shows that the Maccera' Tappareng tradition plays a role in managing freshwater fisheries resources in a sustainable manner and strengthening social relations among fishing communities to preserve the environment in Lake Tempe. This study enriches our understanding of the Maccera' Tappareng tradition, which is an example of the ecological wisdom of the Bugis community. The implications extend to understanding how to maintain a harmonious relationship between humans and nature, understanding the ecological values contained in the local cultural context as an effort to maintain environmental sustainability, and respecting the power of nature in everyday life.

15:40-16:05

94376 | *Sanmenxia Dam: Man and Nature in 17-Year Period Chinese Art and Visual Culture (1949-1966)*

Eric Fan Feng, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Revisiting art themed in water conservancy projects in the 17-year period, this paper will take the construction of the Sanmenxia Dam, one of the first mega dam on the Yellow River as a critical objective and discuss the connection between man's transformation of nature and the paradigm shift of 20th century Chinese art and culture. One of the standard nature view of that time, "Man must conquer nature" (人定胜天) was the result of ideological consciousness orientation with historical imprints. The first problem art in New China faces is how to reflect such social consciousness. As the first large-scale construction project on China's symbolic geographical site, the Sanmenxia Dam was destined to be a national attention and indicator project at the beginning of its construction. Sanmenxia thus became an essential theme for the arts during that period. During the transformation of China's natural environment in the 17-year period, the Sanmenxia Dam paintings and other visual materials show how artistic subjectivity changes the artist's thinking. Under such an extensive social background, water conservancy construction brings many ecological problems shielded by ideological limitations. The visual culture during this time frame, serves as the cultural/visual proof of the the so-called "Great Acceleration" by environmental history's definition, it also reflects the nature view of the newly founded the People's Republic of China and the subsequent "Great Leap Forward" movement, and the process of hyper-urbanization coming to the extreme of mega cities in China till this day.

16:05-16:30

91496 | *Ecological and Cultural Constraints of Sacred Flora in Sino-Japanese Buddhist Pilgrimages: 7th-9th Centuries*

Shu Fung Leung, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

In the historiography of Sino-Japanese Buddhist exchanges, significant emphasis has been placed on the historical dynamics of pilgrimage and doctrinal propagation. Conversely, the role of sacral botanical elements within these exchanges has not been thoroughly examined. The Buddhist canon extensively references a variety of flora revered as sacred emblems, many endemic to the Indian subcontinent, thereby presenting distinct challenges for their cultivation and veneration in East Asia. Chinese monastics on westward pilgrimages have often endeavored to import these vegetal relics, regarding them as sanctified artifacts within their devotional practices. This paper investigates the textual accounts from Chinese and Japanese monastic figures of this era. It examines the encounters with religious flora recorded by Japanese monastics within the Chinese context and the botanical cargo transported to Japanese shores by their Chinese counterparts. This study aims to map the spread, identify the ecological and cultural constraints, and explore the metamorphosis of these religiously significant plants. It seeks to contribute a deeper understanding of their roles and transformations within the broader narrative of Sino-Japanese cultural and spiritual exchange.

16:30-16:55

93988 | *Gendered Impacts of Air Pollution in Tashkent: Advancing Sustainable Urban Development and Climate Action Under the UN SDGs*

Shoirahon Odilova, Central Asian University, Uzbekistan

Abdul Haseeb Mohammed, Kimyo International University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Zulaykho Shamansurova, Central Asian University, Uzbekistan

Syed Talib Hussain, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Uzbekistan

Zebo Sharipova, Kimyo International University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan

This study examines the gendered impact of outdoor air pollution (PM2.5) on women in Tashkent city, assessing how poor air quality impacts health, workforce participation, and urban mobility. The study analyzes the relationships between air pollution, women's economic empowerment, and sustainable urban policies with SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). Primary data from a survey of women in Tashkent provide information on health problems, work interruptions, and economic burdens associated with air pollution. Secondary data are from NOAA climate reports, WHO air quality data, and the Uzbekistan AQI index, which tracks pollution trends. The study uses spatial analysis (GIS mapping) and panel regression models to identify correlations between PM2.5 exposure and gender-specific economic outcomes. Preliminary analyses show that women in high-impact areas report higher rates of respiratory illness, increased healthcare costs, and reduced outdoor labor. Women working in informal sectors suffer disproportionately due to limited protection. Urban areas with less green space and higher traffic congestion exhibit higher gender-specific health risks. Policymakers should integrate gender-sensitive urban planning to mitigate the disproportionate impact of air pollution on women. Expanding green infrastructure, promoting clean public transport, and implementing air quality standards can help reduce gender inequalities in urban health and economic sustainability.

15:15-16:55 | Room 704 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Education/Pedagogy

Session Chair: Jasmine Dionne

15:15-15:40

93927 | *Reconceptualisation of Knowledge Exchange: A Case Study from Hong Kong*

Chenqi Liu, Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Hei Hang Tang, Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This thesis reconceptualises knowledge exchange (KE) within higher education by examining the underexplored interplay of professional identity, academic tribes, and cultural context in shaping academics' understandings of KE. Through a qualitative case study involving semi-structured interviews with 26 academic staff at an Education University in Hong Kong, the study challenges dominant Western-centric paradigms that narrowly frame KE as commercialisation or institutional collaboration. Findings reveal how participants' professional identities—rooted in disciplinary norms, pedagogical values, and societal roles—intersect with the dynamics of “academic tribes” (disciplinary communities) and Chinese cultural principles, such as collectivism, relational trust and the prioritisation of societal harmony. These factors collectively foster a distinct conceptualisation of KE that emphasises community-oriented praxis, mentorship, and the cultivation of long-term societal impact over transactional outcomes. By foregrounding Chinese cultural values and institutional contexts, the study expands theoretical frameworks of KE, advocating for a pluralistic model that acknowledges diverse epistemic and cultural logics. It contributes practical insights for policymakers and institutions in Hong Kong and comparable settings, urging the integration of culturally resonant KE strategies into higher education agendas. Ultimately, this research advances global discourse on KE by illuminating how localised identities and cultural narratives redefine the purposes and practices of knowledge engagement.

15:40-16:05

91205 | *Balik Eskwela Narratives: Students' Stories of Admission, Hopes for Retention, and Plea for Remediation*

Kristine Mae Destura, University of Eastern Philippines, Philippines

Distance education offered positive opportunities to both the faculty and students when the Covid-19 pandemic stroke. However, some drawbacks have been noted when school doors once again opened for face-to-face classes. A number of students claim that this circumstance is brought about by unfavorable admission to the program, or the strict retention policy, or the lack of remediation mechanism. Along these narratives, the study was conceptualized to document the “Balik Eskwela” narratives of the students. Specifically, it intended to record admission narratives of respondents; document narratives on retention schemes; and find out remediation methods the respondents have been exposed to or wished to have received. This study involved a qualitative research design, that analyzed themes and key concepts on admission, retention, and remediation mechanisms. It utilized an interview guide that was used to elicit answers from selected 2nd year and 3rd year college students. The findings show several themes on admissions, which includes the number of admitted students, backer system, qualification standards, ease of enrollment, communication and update, facilities, program of choice, ease of enrollment, procedure, office function, and admission standards. On the other hand, the themes on retention include student factor, teacher factor, retention standards, students' characteristics, grades, and retention policy. While under remediation, the themes that transpired include preparation for college, retakes, counseling, several remediation schemes, teacher-related factors, consideration, personal factors, loading, and course requirement. In line with the findings, the research hopes to provide bases for university programs and mechanisms to address the issues from the narratives.

16:05-16:30

88324 | *The Power of Praxis: Coming Down from the Ivory Tower*

Peggy Burrows, Haeata Community Campus, New Zealand

As a New Zealand educational leader I have always been interested in the impact leadership has on the educational success and attainment of the students we teach. My PhD research explored the realities of the negative impact colonisation has had on indigenous Māori students within the New Zealand education system. Of interest to me was the impact Kaupapa Māori principles of leadership have on mitigating the disparities that exist and have existed for Māori learners for over 100 years. Completing my PhD in 2018 I made the decision to return to principalship to test the theory and interrogate my leadership practice. I had described myself as a Research Nomad in my PhD thesis and decided I want to continue my learning journey, but back in the “real world”. I wanted to come down from the ‘ivory tower’ and explore the new landscape of education that had emerged from my work. Armed with new theory and thinking I was determined to put theory into practice and to test my findings. This paper explores the power of praxis, interrogates the reality of equity in educational opportunity and illuminates one practitioner's approach to discovering new knowledge, boldly interrogating, testing and applying new theories and challenging entrenched educational dogma. As a Research Nomad I did not want my thesis to languish on a dusty shelf in a university library, I wanted it to be a living document, accessible to all and constantly evolving. This paper breathes life into theory.

16:30-16:55

91680 | *Indigenous Learning Outcomes for Culture, Context, and Change*

Jasmine Dionne, Royal Roads University, Canada

Russ Johnston, Royal Roads University, Canada

Cherylanne James, Royal Roads University, Canada

The field of Indigenous Education continues to expand its work on Indigenous learning outcomes, pedagogy, and research methods, however this work continues to treat learning as a fixed and often universal or homogenous experience. Indigenous educational interventions are often associated to structural or societal change as they are connected to larger processes of decolonization. But the current Indigenous learning outcomes that exist on a public scale are often designed to suit the comfort of university institutions and not the local Indigenous communities needs and protocols. The tension between Indigenous host communities and the institutions in their territories continues to stifle meaningful change in education. We (the Indigenous Education Team at RRU) propose that if Indigenous learning outcomes are created with the localized culture and ongoing colonial contexts in mind then these learning outcomes are accurately suited for change. We will share our experiences learning about the concept of redistributive wealth from the Lekwungen people and how this has shaped our learning design and learning outcomes for Indigenous Education in our institution.

15:15-16:55 | Room 705 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Race, Differences and Identity

Session Chair: Mark Beeman

15:15-15:40

91373 | *"Bro, Why Aren't We Liberated in the First Place?": Material Culture and Creative Practice as Resistance Against Racial Stereotyping*

Clara Searle, Loughborough University London, United Kingdom

Print and visual media has globally created and perpetuated racial and cultural stereotypes, and the industries behind these platforms have continued to hold a dominant voice within western society. This dominant voice has continued to silence, or even 'speak for', minorities, disempowering individuals whose multifaceted identities are reduced to problematic and harmful tropes. Through the process of an interdisciplinary doctoral project on the relationships women of colour in Britain hold with books, material culture has emerged as a tool for acts of resistance regarding the racial and gender stereotypes enforced by western society; through discussing the books that have shaped her understanding of herself and the world around her, interview and zine workshop participant Sana, a 26-year-old British Pakistani academic, asserted how she exists as a brown, visibly Muslim woman, and how she finds empowerment through such texts. Directly combating racist and Islamophobic tropes, and refusing a Western lens on her culture, this paper critically explores how Sana employed material culture from her everyday life as a gateway to expressing and defying these concepts. Through an intersectional feminist framework, thematic and textual analysis investigate how she verbally and visually, through creative practice, communicated such resistance, and what this means for her empowerment as a minority in Britain. Additionally, this paper investigates how material objects belonging to people of colour globally can provide an accessible means of resistance and empowerment against harmful representations through accessible creative practice and reflection in everyday life, in both a personal and potentially educational context.

15:40-16:05

92452 | *What Do 'Woke' Students Really Know About Racism?*

Audrey Paradis, University of Oulu, Finland

Boby Fortune Mafi, University of Oulu, Finland

In an era of rapidly shifting demographics, education must adapt accordingly. However, systemic racism, a key driver of global inequalities, remains a pressing challenge even in countries known for equality and quality education. In Finland, racism has become more visible with rising support for populist radical-right parties and increased racist violence. Despite this, there is a prevailing assumption that younger generations, with access to vast information, are well-versed in understanding this concept. This assumption is evident in Finnish universities' programs focused on Global Education and Peace Education, where students are selected for their commitment to better global citizenship and social justice— traits that have also earned them the label "woke" in some circles. Confronting this assumption, this study questions the depth of these students' knowledge about racism after basic education. Drawing from six years of student coursework across two higher education programs in Finland in Global Education, this study examines initial and final reflections through essays on their understanding of racism. Preliminary findings reveal a pattern: these informed students feel hesitant or fearful to engage with the concept of racism. This study highlights the need for further work in demystifying and breaking down the complexities of racism in higher education programs, even for students who are presumed informed. Pedagogical and theoretical suggestions are made to support students in deepening their understanding of racism in educational contexts, and to better equip them to confront different conflicts and systemic injustice.

16:05-16:30

91865 | *The Android: Implications of Ability on Artificial Bodies as Observed in Detroit: Become Human*

Adrienne Stallings, University of British Columbia, Canada

Artificial Intelligence has made leaps and bounds in the past few years—so much so that AI platforms such as ChatGPT have passed programs like the Turing Test, which tests the ability of machines to display intelligent behavior either equivalent or identical to that of a human. This technology isn't without debate, however, with many concerned about AI's perceived superhuman capabilities in numerous fields. I want to further this debate and think about this development from both a posthumanist and disability studies perspective to examine the ways this technology complicates human perception of ability and the consequences of that. I study and establish this through a close reading of *Detroit: Become Human* (2018)—which displays both what AI currently is and what it has the potential to be—and put it in conversation with disability and posthumanist scholars and theory, such as Jasbir Puar and her *Right to Maim*. The world of *Detroit* explicitly mimics the Antebellum and Jim Crow American South to center discussions of violence against racial minorities and encourage critical thought about the effectivity of revolution and protest through an imagined Android rights movement. This, in combination with contemporary conversations about AI, interrogates the posthuman cyborg and "how ableist communication scripts render machines as both less-than-human and superhuman" (Dehnert), which, in turn, impacts our reading of human bodies. Ultimately, by exploring these two contradictory perceptions, I intend to query what liberation for AI means for disability and reveal the power of transhumanism as a form of protest.

16:30-16:55

94109 | *The Benefits of Slavery: A Response to Florida's New Educational Policy*

Mark Beeman, Northern Arizona University, United States

Frederick W. Gooding, Jr., Texas Christian University, United States

The State of Florida recently implemented a policy which significantly affects the way African American history will be taught in Florida public schools. In educating students about the plantation slavery era, the Governor of Florida insisted that children be taught about the beneficial aspects of being enslaved. In this regard he speculated about the ways in which some enslaved people may have "parlayed" the skills they developed to benefit them "later in life." Theoretically, understanding this policy is informed by critical approaches to functional analysis and hegemonic cultural reproduction. Methodologically, we examine this subject in two ways. First, we utilize comparative analysis of scholarly work on African American history vis-a-vis the policy documents and press release/media coverage of contemporary political discourse to assess the "benefits" argument. Second, using a historical approach, we compare the contemporary "benefits" argument to the discredited "Lost Cause" defense of slavery popularized in the Jim Crow era. We conclude by examining critical race theory as a beneficial "skill" that African Americans continue to develop under contemporary ideological attacks – a practice that hearkens back to plantation era strategies for resistance and survival.

15:15-16:55 | Room 707 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Quantitative Research Models

Session Chair: Joyce Lok Yin Kwan

15:15-15:40

90468 | *Enhancing Assessment Frameworks for Integrated Health and Social Interventions: A Capability Approach in Culturally Relevant Contexts*

Doreen Wing Han Au, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

Wen Wendy Zhang, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

Assessing the effectiveness of integrated health and social interventions, particularly those utilizing technology, is a key focus in public policy, yet existing assessment tools often fall short. Current instruments, categorized as preference-based measures (PBMs) and non-preference-based measures (NPBMs), frequently fail to provide adequate guidance for quality improvement and resource allocation decisions. PBMs are typically used to calculate quality-adjusted life years (QALYs), while NPBMs, like the WHOQOL-BREF, are unsuitable for these dual purposes. Additionally, many PBMs are designed for English-speaking Western populations, leading to a lack of culturally relevant measures for diverse environments. This deficiency can undervalue key aspects of interventions and result in ineffective resource allocation, potentially causing suboptimal decision-making by public policymakers. This study advocates for using the capability framework to enhance assessments for integrated health and social interventions, including those involving technology. A mixed-methods approach was employed to translate and validate (face and content validation) the ICECAP measures in the Hong Kong context. The study's findings indicate that the underlying concept of some attributes of the capability measures varies across cultural/linguistic contexts and targeted age groups, highlighting the importance of engaging experts and participants with diverse backgrounds during the content validation process. By examining perceptions of well-being in community settings, this study aims to expand the array of assessment tools available for evaluating the effectiveness of integrated interventions. Ultimately, it seeks to encourage policymakers and researchers to adopt comprehensive measurement strategies that enable informed, value-based resource allocation decisions for all populations.

15:40-16:05

93586 | *Measuring Age-Related Differences in Cognitive Bias by Developing and Validating a Scenario-Based Questionnaire Using Deep Learning*

Chengrui (Rachel) Zhou, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Fai Hong Kelvin Lui, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

Yi Huang, Lingnan University, Hong Kong

This study examines the role of cognitive biases in decision-making and addresses the lack of a comprehensive, psychometrically robust assessment tool. Existing instruments often have limited scope and reliability. To fill this gap, a scenario-based questionnaire was developed, based on the dual-system model of cognition, which emphasizes the interaction between intuitive and analytical thinking. Age-related differences in decision-making were also explored. Methods: A systematic review identified 230 cognitive biases, refined to 79 items through expert Q-sort content validation and factor analyses (EFA and CFA). A pilot study and formal testing with participants from various age groups assessed the tool's psychometric properties. The Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT), Decision-Making Competence, and Decision Outcome Inventory (DOI) were used for cross-validation. Deep learning methods classified and validated the scale's structure. Results: Machine learning and deep learning identified five factors—Belief, Social, Memory, Information, and Calculation—explaining 75% of variance. The scale demonstrated high reliability (Cronbach's alpha > 0.7) and construct validity. Notably, the "sunk cost" bias was sensitive to age-related differences. Conclusion: This study introduces a novel scenario-based tool for assessing cognitive biases, integrating deep learning to enhance validity. It provides significant insights into cognitive bias structures and decision-making, advancing future research.

16:05-16:30

91397 | *Multilevel Mediation Model: The Estimation of Effect Size*

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

Jundi Li, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The statistical mediation model is frequently employed in psychological research to examine human processes. While most studies involving mediation typically utilize single-level data, there is a growing interest among researchers in testing the mediation process with multilevel data, such as students nested within classrooms. This approach enables a deeper understanding of how group dynamics and broader phenomena can account for individual behaviors. Effect size, which assesses the practical significance of findings, is a key factor in determining sample size during power analysis. Although effect size serves as a vital indicator of the impact of the research results and interest in multilevel mediation analysis is on the rise, there is limited literature addressing the estimation of effect size in multilevel mediation models. In this presentation, I will first review the existing effect size measures in multilevel modeling. Next, I will propose and compare various methods for computing effect sizes in multilevel mediation within the structural equation modeling framework. Finally, I will provide an empirical example to illustrate how to estimate effect size for mediation in multilevel models, along with a discussion of the limitations associated with the proposed measures.

15:15-16:55 | Room 708 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Arts and Literature in Modern Society

Session Chair: Man Fung Kwong

15:15-15:40

91367 | *Arts Consumption as a Catalyst for Acculturation Among Chinese Migrants in Multicultural Societies*

Kaixi (Kathy) Xu, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Christian Morgner, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

This study explores how arts consumption facilitates identity negotiation and cultural adaptation among Chinese migrants in Manchester's multicultural context. It investigates how the arts enable ethnic consumers to preserve their cultural heritage while navigating new social realities in the host country. Chinese migrants were selected for this study due to their unique position in the UK's cultural landscape. Unlike earlier waves of Chinese immigration that were primarily linked to labor migration, contemporary Chinese migrants bring diverse socioeconomic backgrounds and cultural practices. This shift highlights the dynamic dimensions of identity negotiation and cultural integration in current acculturation studies (Peñaloza, 1994; Berry, 1997). This qualitative study recruited 20 participants through social networks and local Chinese organisations in Manchester. Photo-elicitation interviews and in-depth interviews were conducted face-to-face, with all participants consenting to be recorded. Through thematic analysis, this study reveals that arts consumption bridges cultural identity preservation and host culture integration. The arts foster cross-cultural dialogue while revealing structural inequalities (Brook et al., 2020; Mak et al., 2020) that influence access and participation in creative industries. This research expands acculturation theory by integrating experience-based practices into consumer research and arts marketing research (Kerrigan et al., 2009; Larsen, 2014). It also addresses global challenges of migration, multiculturalism and representation in the creative industries. Through its focus on Chinese migrant communities in Manchester, the study connects local experiences to broader debates on diversity and inclusion, which provides valuable insights into identity negotiation in multicultural societies.

15:40-16:05

88020 | *A Tradition that Speaks Out: Japanese Traditional Arts' Role in Modern Social, Political, and Environmental Discourse*

Ilya Yerashevich, Tokyo University of Arts, Japan

Is traditional always a synonym for "conservative" or does it have the potential to challenge and react to social and political problems? This research explores how contemporality and social activism, particularly, have developed inside a group of traditional Japanese arts – woodblock prints ukiyo-e, calligraphy shodo, Japanese painting nihonga, and ikebana. For this purpose, I analyzed the contemporary art scene through publications in the media and exhibition catalogs both online and offline, from the period of the Japanese economic miracle till nowadays. By comparing the visual forms of traditional arts and problematics reflected in their topics then and now, I attempted to understand better traditional arts' role and power in participating in social, political, and environmental discourse. Besides traditionally socially oriented woodblock prints, that from their very beginning in the Edo period were critical and satirical – free-spirited depictions of social life with all its goods and flaws, this research unveiled an emerging movement of so-called neo-arts in nihonga, shodo, and ikebana, that raise questions about women's rights (Fuyuko Matsui), tragedies of war (Ilya Baibikov) and many others. At the same time, as an art practitioner, I created Nihonga artworks that carry a social message to support the ongoing change toward deeper social and political engagement. Doing so I am starting an important but still absent in a public field conversation on how traditional Japanese arts stop being a spectator and become an actor in the social and political life of the country.

16:05-16:30

93916 | *The Floating/Empty Signifier and the Heterotopia of Language: Anti-Discursive Performance in Taiwan New-Generation Poetry*

Xiaobin Yang, Academia Sinica, Taiwan

"New-generation" poets, born in the 1980s and the 1990s, have recently emerged as a major phenomenon in Taiwan's literary world. This paper examines, based on Derridean, Lacanian and Laclauan theoretical perspectives, the aesthetic trends of the new-generation poetry. In response to the culturo-political discourses, which construct social structures based on hollow symbols, new-generation poetry tends to play with language that does not contain actual, substantial "contents." The awareness of the predominance of language pushes innovative or even rebellious language experiment to the forefront of writing in order to reject instrumentalization or decoration of language. New-generation poetry creates metonymic games that are fundamentally self-disruptive, probing the impossible within the Lacanian symbolic Other. Herein lies the tendency to exhibit a linguistic heterotopia to replace the monolithic social utopia. The paper will examine the rhetoric characteristics of the poetic texts to reveal the distinctive forms of new-generation poetry. Besides the formalistic analysis, it will also investigate the sociocultural implications by observing how the new lyrical subject occupies a position divergent from the dominant discourses. I will discuss and analyze poems by Ye Mimi, Yu Ji, Chen Boyu, You Shanjun, Zheng Jie, Zhuxue Deren, Zhan Jiaxin, Wang Li, Xu Peihuang, among others.

16:30-16:55

91624 | *Reconnecting the World: A Study on the Travelogues in Shanghai "Harvest" Magazine in the 1980s*

Man Fung Kwong, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

In the 1980s, Chinese literature experienced a resurgence, with numerous literary magazines being launched or republished. One of those is "Harvest", which was founded in Shanghai in 1957 and stopped its operation in 1966. Harvest republished in 1979 and not only provided a platform for writers to publish their works, but also actively absorbed foreign literature and culture. In addition to the literary writings that had been widely discussed, it also published more than 20 travelogues written by renowned Chinese writers including Ba Jin, Wong Meng, Liu Xinwu, etc., which illustrated their travelling experiences to Japan, France, Mexico, Britain, Canada, Germany and other places. These articles served as a bridge for Chinese readers to reconnect the world in the 1980s. They not only reflected the choices and absorptions of the literary world during the early stage of the "Reform and Opening Up" policy, but also resonated with the works of Chinese writers at the time, further paving the way for the development of contemporary Chinese travel literature. This study examines how Chinese writers understood the world through their travels, and through analyzing the writers' selection of topics, perspectives, and rhetoric, it seeks to understand the special significance of Harvest in the early 1980s. By comparing with Flower City, a literary magazine founded in Guangzhou, this study aims to investigate how Shanghai and Guangzhou took up different roles in the literary development in the 1980s.

17:10-18:50 | Room 603 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Investigating Crimes and Criminal Proceedings

Session Chair: Shih Min Chien

17:10-17:35

92892 | *An Empirical Study on Detection of Etomidate and Prevention Strategies of Emerging Drugs in Taiwan*
Ying Kai Chen, Central Police University, Taiwan

In Taiwan, the addition of Etomidate to e-cigarettes was found to increase the number of cases of deaths of police officers and injuries to the general public caused by the addition of Etomidate to e-cigarettes. 2,905 cases of drug abuse were reported between January and October 2024, representing a 132-fold increase compared to the same period in the previous year. Etomidate was reported in 22 cases in 2023 and 1,281 cases in January-September 2024, a 58.2-fold increase, showing a rising trend of abuse. Etomidate has been placed in the second tier of drug control. A multinational study was conducted using official data, literature review, and internet reports. The gradual reduction of the new drug population in the 10-year period from 2014 to 2023 is related to the proposal of the "Three Stages of the New Generation Anti-Drug Action Plan", which invests NT\$35 billion in treating the drug population as a patient and moving toward harm reduction (slowing down the initiation of life-threatening addiction treatment and increasing the rate of transition of drug addicts to reintegration into the community). The structural change of the abuse of precursor chemicals is an important challenge for anti-drug policy, and it is imperative to control the import and flow of raw materials, monitor the flow of raw materials, and cooperate with the international community to combat drug crimes.

17:35-18:00

91299 | *Research into the Impacts and Financial Damages to Cities from Graffiti Vandalism: Using Taipei as an Example*
Audwin Wei-Ting Liu, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

Background: Graffiti vandalism can have serious financial and social repercussions on neighborhoods and negatively impact the community's sense of safety. This research explores how graffiti vandalism is perceived by communities, business owners, and graffiti artists in Taipei; as well as its effects on communities, the financial implications and the effectiveness of the regulations against it. Method: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with three groups: the Chiefs of Villages, a business association chairman from a central commercial district, and graffiti artists, to assess whether graffiti vandalism cause impairments to the city and leads to financial damage. The research applied Lincoln & Guba's (1985) approach to evaluate the trustworthiness and quality of the qualitative data. Results: In Taiwan, graffiti is not linked to gangs, and most people do not see it as a threat to community safety. However, graffiti vandalism does have financial consequences, including extra costs and potential impacts on property values and social status. Fines for graffiti vandalism are rarely enforced, and legalized graffiti parks are not attractive to artists due to their locations. Conclusion: The public's lack of concern about graffiti vandalism may lead to local governments being more lenient on the issue. The roles of the government and City Hall are vague. Future studies should include more cities to provide a broader perspective.

18:00-18:25

93705 | *A Preliminary Discussion on the Paid System of Criminal Proceedings in Taiwan*
Shih Min Chien, Central Police University, Taiwan

Over the past two decades, Taiwanese society has become increasingly complex and less peaceful. Even minor traffic accidents can easily escalate into conflicts, often leading to verbal or physical altercations that eventually result in criminal cases. Unlike civil lawsuits, which require plaintiffs to pay filing fees, Taiwan's criminal justice system operates based on principles of public interest and justice. This has led to a surge in criminal cases, including repeated lawsuits, frivolous claims, and purely civil disputes—accounting for more than one-third of all criminal cases. Take the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office as an example. With only 130 prosecutors and clerks, the office handles over 50,000 criminal cases annually. By October 2022, each prosecutor was receiving at least 42.3 new cases per month while simultaneously managing a workload of 150 to 250 ongoing cases. This excessive burden compromises case quality and limits the time available for handling serious criminal cases. To address this issue, this article proposes introducing litigation fees for criminal cases similar to those in civil lawsuits. According to Article 249 of Taiwan's Code of Civil Procedure, malicious or unreasonable lawsuits should be penalized. By studying litigation fee systems in the United States, Japan, and Germany, as well as conducting interviews with senior prosecutors, we aim to define "frivolous litigation" and establish fair charging standards. A well-designed system can filter out baseless cases, allowing prosecutors to focus on serious crimes and uphold justice.

17:10-18:50 | Room 604 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Culture, Media and Technology

Session Chair: Teresa Chen

17:10-17:35

94135 | *ChatGPT as a Translation Editing Tool: Student Translators' Perspectives*
Angkana Tongpoon-Patanasorn, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

This study investigates the role of ChatGPT as a translation editing tool in English as a Foreign Language (EFL) education, focusing on students' perceptions of its advantages, limitations, and impact on translation quality and learning outcomes. The participants were ten second-year university students, all female, enrolled in a Thai-to-English translation course. Following an instructional session on ChatGPT, students utilized the tool for six weeks and subsequently completed a questionnaire. Thematic analysis revealed that ChatGPT enhanced grammatical accuracy, vocabulary development, and sentence fluency while fostering active learning and self-assessment. Despite these benefits, participants reported significant challenges, including contextual inaccuracies, the tendency to overuse formal or complex language, and the risk of over-reliance, particularly within the non-native English-speaking context. These findings underscore ChatGPT's potential as a pedagogical aid in translation education but highlight the need for tailored instructional frameworks to address its limitations. This study contributes to the evolving literature on AI in education by addressing gaps in the application of ChatGPT in EFL translation contexts. It advocates for future research with larger and more diverse cohorts, longitudinal studies, and the integration of AI tools with traditional teaching methodologies to optimize their role in enhancing translation education. By integrating technology and pedagogy, this research provides valuable insights into how AI can be applied to train future translators, enhancing their second-language proficiency, critical thinking skills, and the quality of their culturally sensitive, human-enhanced translation work.

17:35-18:00

91618 | *The Intersection of Artificial Intelligence and Contemporary Aesthetics: An Exploration of Human Aesthetic Perception and Cultural Ecology*
Cheng-Yu Pan, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan
Han-Yu Cheng, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

The rapid rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has spurred numerous applications, particularly in the field of image generation, profoundly impacting creative communities such as illustration, painting, and manga. However, alongside this rapid technological development, various issues and pushbacks have emerged. These include threats posed by AI-generated works to artists' creative rights and controversies arising from the misuse or illegal application of AI technologies in society. These phenomena not only present ethical and legal challenges but also exacerbate conflicts and contradictions within the cultural ecosystem. This paper examines the application and impact of AI technologies within the Asian illustration community by analyzing platforms such as Facebook groups in Taiwan, Pixiv in Japan, and X (Twitter), among other Asian illustration-related networks. It explores the role and influence of AI in aesthetics and cultural ecology. The study addresses the impact of generative AI on aesthetic values, creators' adaptation and resistance to technology, and the cultural ecosystem's acceptance and reshaping of AI. The paper aims to provide insights for reducing cultural conflicts, fostering the integration of technology and creative ecosystems, and exploring a potential path toward balancing innovation with cultural coexistence.

18:00-18:25

91576 | *The Contemporary Identity Communication Models of Thai Phuan in the Digital Era: A Case Study of Nakhon Nayok*
Rattanaadee Setthajit, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Kitisak Yaowananon, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Ratnang Tulawan, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand

The Study of Contemporary Identity Communication Models of Thai Phuan in the Digital Era: A Case Study of Koh Wai Subdistrict, Pak Phli District, Nakhon Nayok Province is a qualitative research. There are 2 objectives: 1) to study contemporary identity communication models of Thai Phuan in the digital era, and 2) to design media and messages for contemporary identity communication of Thai Phuan in the digital era. The study shows that to create effective contemporary identity communication models of Thai Phuan in the digital era, there should be an improvement in all communication elements as follows 1) Analyze the target audience, specifically new-generation tourists, to identify their preferences and demands for tourism experiences 2) Design messages that align with the needs and expectations of new-generation tourists 3) Utilize communication channels frequently used by new-generation tourists, selecting platforms that effectively reach and engage this audience and 4) Shift the role of the communicator to new-generations who understanding of both the content and the preferred communication channels. The study also found that the media and message design for contemporary identity communication of Thai Phuan in the digital era should determine the use of elements of the graphic appearance from local wisdom as follows: 1) Graphic appearance should be composed of artistic elements that effectively convey objects, activities and stories of local cultural wisdom 2) Layout composition that consist of logo, key visual, color, pattern, picture and artwork should applying knowledge of art and culture as a guide for design.

18:25-18:50

91445 | *Teaching Media Literacy in the Age of Generative Artificial Intelligence*
Teresa Chen, California State University-Long Beach, United States

With the widespread use of the Internet and social media, media literacy, defined as "the ability to access, analyze, evaluate, create, and act using all forms of communication," (Mihailidis, p. 154, 2018) has become more essential than ever. Many global, national, and local organizations (e.g., the United Nations), policymakers, and educators have created guidelines and curricula to support media literacy education, which enables students to navigate the increasingly complex media landscape. However, the recent rise of generative artificial intelligence (AI) has significantly changed the landscape. To seize the opportunities and address the challenges brought by AI, professionals should reconsider what to teach about and how to teach media literacy by revisiting relevant policies, and practices with consideration of the impact of emerging AI technologies. This presentation will discuss the process and showcase the results of an instructional design project that aims to revise an online module on media literacy for a college-level critical thinking course. This revision project follows five phases of the systematic instructional design process: Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation. The analysis, which focuses on state and university policies, curriculum guidelines, and current AI research and practices, informs the creation of a design blueprint and subsequent module revision. Feedback obtained from the implementation, and evaluation of the revised module will inform future refinement. After demonstrating the learning module and reporting on the formative evaluation results, the presentation will conclude with recommendations for future research and practices concerning the impact of generative AI on media literacy education.

17:10-18:50 | Room 605 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Economics and Management

Session Chair: Sing Yun Wong

17:10-17:35

93122 | *Enhancing Trade and Investment Capabilities of Thai Entrepreneurs Under the RCEP Framework: A Policy-oriented Perspective*

Akkhaphorn Kokkhangplu, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

Wanida Onlamai, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

Wannipa Koodsela, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

Watchara Chiengkul, Rajamangala University of Technology Isan, Thailand

Yujiao Wang, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership: RCEP has a significant framework that aims to establish lower trade barriers and secure improved market access for goods and services for businesses in the region. Thailand is a country that has thriving trade and economic relations with other countries in the region. Therefore, this study aims to identify Thailand's trade and investment capabilities, Thailand's policy, and the RCEP framework for preparing Thai entrepreneurs for opportunities in trade and investment under the RCEP framework. This study enhances Thai entrepreneurs' ability to consider the RCEP framework and policy-oriented perspective with a more comprehensive preparation. This study employed data qualitative approaches by conducting a thorough literature review and in-depth interviews with thirteen stakeholders related to trade and investment in Thailand. The results illustrate that the RCEP framework advocates Thailand's trade and investment policy, particularly in the agricultural products category (e.g., tapioca starch, pineapples, and fishery products), food category (e.g., processed fruits and vegetables, orange juice, coconut water, and other processed foods), industrial product category (e.g. electrical appliances, plastics, paper, chemicals, automotive parts), and service sectors (e.g. health-related businesses, and industries related to film, entertainment, and animation). The contribution of this study responds to the different sectors and groups of entrepreneurs related to the RCEP framework and Thailand's policy support. The practical implications' value addresses entrepreneurs' effectiveness in preparing their capabilities for the international market, which benefits trade and investment and leads to Thailand's economic development.

17:35-18:00

89527 | *Thai Student Collaboration with SME and Community Engagement Groups to Improve Customer Feedback*

Yuwanuch Gulatee, Nakhon Phanom University, Thailand

Babara Combes, Charles Sturt University, Australia

Charinthip Phaewthaisong, Nakhon Phanom University, Thailand

Natkrita Srimung, Nakhon Phanom University, Thailand

The objectives of this research were to utilize the new steam extraction machine for essential oils, developed from a previous project conducted in 2020, to assist new SME entrepreneurs with the help of youth volunteers. The research aims to explore three main areas: firstly, how students feel about applying their knowledge to solve real-world problems through experiential learning; secondly, how the Community Enterprises Group perceives the new products and packaging, and what they have gained and learned from the project; and finally, customer feedback on the new products and packaging. The study included three primary participant groups: university students (9 youth volunteers), members of the Community Enterprises Group (7 members), and 20 customers, totaling 36 participants. Qualitative data were collected through observations, in-depth interviews, and group discussions. The interview instruments were designed to elucidate participants' attitudes and feelings, with a reliability value of 0.75. Data triangulation techniques were employed to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings. The results indicated that student volunteers found the real-world experiences extremely valuable. The Community Enterprises Group acquired new skills, developed new processes, and created new products. Customer feedback was highly positive. Overall, the project, including the pilot phase in 2020, demonstrated the effectiveness of collaborations between universities and local communities, benefiting all participants.

18:00-18:25

91407 | *Understanding Local Budget Actors Behavior: Lesson Learned from Disaster Budgeting*

Noorina Hartati, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Abdul Halim, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

This study examines the phenomenon of natural disaster budgeting by local budget actors in regional disaster management agencies. Specifically, it addresses two key aspects: first, how local budget actors allocate funds for natural disasters in their regions, and second, how their perceptions influence their behavior in natural disaster budgeting. Employing a phenomenological approach with an interpretive perspective, this study describes how local budget actors allocate natural disaster budget. In-depth interviews were conducted with 15 local budget actors, ensuring reliability, validity, and credibility through adherence to the principle of saturation. The findings reveal that local budget actors tend to allocate budgets based on their perceptions. Positive perceptions of natural disasters lead to proactive behavior, whereas negative perceptions result in reactive behavior. This study highlights its originality by discussing the unique variations in the behavior of local budget actors in allocating natural disaster budgets based on their individual perceptions

18:25-18:50

93320 | *Exploring National Income Dynamics in Malaysia During Times of Crisis and New Digital Era*

Sing Yun Wong, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia

Saizal Pinjaman, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia

Debbra Toria Nipo, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia

Siti Hajar Samsu, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia

Sri Indah Nikensari, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

The post pandemic crisis, accompanied by a transformative new era of innovation, has profoundly altered the dynamics of the national income through household consumption shifts in Malaysia. It is within the context of these new changes that the present study sought to empirically investigate the effects of household consumption shifts, the impact of crises and new innovations on the changing patterns of national income. In order to achieve this objective, the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) bound testing methodology was utilized to explore the dynamic relationships between the household consumption changes with the national dynamics. The findings of this study indicated that household consumption have significantly impacted the dynamics of national income. Furthermore, past crises including the pandemic and economic crises, have played a pivotal role in elucidating the variations in national income fluctuations. Additionally, the contemporary phenomenon of innovation has fostered an enhancement of national income in the short run. Nevertheless, insignificant findings were found in the long run, suggesting that the quality of the innovations introduced may be questionable. In such way, this appears to also suggest that the increase in the current quantity of innovations may not suffice to yield a rise in national income over the long term. It is therefore suggested that government should create a conducive environment for high quality innovation such as fostering innovation hub and providing fund for start-ups. The findings from this study will provide useful insight for policymakers in devising future policy-making that can boost the national income.

17:10-18:50 | Room 607 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Education, Youth and Society

Session Chair: Lok Fai Pun

17:10-17:35

90692 | *A Multiple Case Study of First-Year Tertiary-Level Students' (Ethnocultural) Empathy Development Through Intercultural Engagements*

Art Tsang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

In the light of how important 'empathy' is for the flourishing and well-being of humanity and to address the never-ceasing tensions and conflicts in different corners of the globe these days, empathy is often emphasized as a core value in education. In this talk, findings from a study funded by The Spencer Foundation will be presented and discussed. The study examined local and non-local freshmen's intercultural engagements throughout a one-year period. Their engagements, which were recorded using e-logbooks, were categorized into seven groups. Through individual interviews and their logbook entries, the extent to which each type of engagement supported their (ethnocultural) empathy development was also examined. Although different participants had different experiences and views, engagements that lasted a long period of time and were associated with opportunities for in-depth conversations were generally deemed more effective for empathy development. Remarkably, some participants explained why initiatives that were supposed to promote intercultural understanding and exchange (e.g. cultural festivals) might not be conducive to such development.

17:35-18:00

94293 | *Young Social Innovators: Participatory Action Research for Enhancing Interdisciplinary Competency*

Chainarong Jarupongputtana, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Pirapong Wongsaneesee, Chiangmai University, Thailand

Pintusorn Onpium, Chiangmai University, Thailand

Pailin Phuweenaphan, Chiangmai University, Thailand

This qualitative research is a collaborative effort between the Faculty of Education, the International College of Digital Innovation, and the Faculty of Political Science at Chiang Mai University. The objectives of this study are: To explore the spatial context related to learning resources and learning innovations in schools and communities. To develop the Young Social Innovators: Participatory Action Research learning model. To examine the interdisciplinary competencies of student teachers through Young Social Innovators: Participatory Action Research. The research framework is based on Participatory Action Research (PAR), integrating various approaches to develop interdisciplinary thinking competencies. The target group consists of 30 student teachers, working in collaboration with universities, schools, students, and communities. The findings indicate that the spatial context is closely linked to the learning innovations of 10 schools. The learning model is structured based on an Integrated Participatory Action Research (PAR) Framework, drawing upon works by Angela Feekery (2024), Anita Chikkatur (2024), E. Alana James, Margaret T. Milenkiewicz, Alan Bucknam (2008), and Mark Baldwin (2012). The framework is divided into five key phases: 1. Cyclical Diagnosis & Capacity Building 2. Collaborative and Context-Specific Research 3. Integrating Theory with Strength-Based Action 4. Taking Action and Measuring Impact 5. Reflection, Learning, and Sustained Change. The development of interdisciplinary competencies : Systems Thinking Ecological Thinking Futures Thinking Spatial Thinking Integrative Thinking Local Thinking Global Thinking for fostering interdisciplinary competencies among future educators.

18:00-18:25

93925 | *The Effect of Grit Enhancing Program on Grit, Mindset and Self-Control of Elementary School Students*

Mae-Hyang Hwang, Gyeongin National University of Education, South Korea

The purpose of this study was to develop the grit enhancing program for the elementary school children in South Korea and to examine the effectiveness of the grit enhancing program. We developed seven session grit enhancing program based on 'The Grit Guide For Teens' and applied sixth-grade students. The grit enhancing program, which consisted of five lessons and two performance tasks for goal achievement, was administered to the experimental group and the control group did not receive any treatment. A t-test, which checks the homogeneity between groups, was conducted on the pretest scores. And analysis of covariance (ANCOVA), which can control between-group differences, was performed to test the effect of the program. We found the grit enhancing program successfully increased grit, growth mindset, and self-control.

18:25-18:50

91446 | *Learning Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from Playing: The Cultural Influence on Students from Gamified Learning About SDGs Under Action Research*

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

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a significant pedagogical issue in Hong Kong education, aiming to cultivate a sense of global awareness and urgency among the next generation. However, these topics are often overlooked in frontline education, as they fall outside the traditional curriculum focused on credentialism and result-oriented pragmatism. In response to global initiatives promoting sustainable development, this action research combines STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, and Mathematics) with gamification as a pedagogical tool. The research includes an online survey and focus group interviews with students from selected schools, following their participation in a specially designed STEAM-related "edutainment" program that integrates a gamified learning setting with an onsite visit to a local fishery. This study aims to demonstrate how gaming can align with educational objectives related to abstract concepts and social/political campaigns for youth. Additionally, it assesses students' cultural acceptance and responses to global political agendas, such as "environmental protection" and "sustainable consumption and production patterns." From an academic perspective, this study seeks to fill pedagogical gaps by exploring the theoretical and practical possibilities of using gaming experiences to promote traditional local industry (fishery) and social responsibility (SDGs) among adolescents in Hong Kong. The insights gained from this research will contribute valuable knowledge to the fields of education and cultural studies, emphasizing the importance of integrating global issues into contemporary curricula.

17:10-18:50 | Room 608 (6F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Social Media Effects

Session Chair: Nurul Akqmie Badrul Hisham

17:10-17:35

94308 | *Temporal Variations in Online Expressions of Relative Deprivation: The Case of Flex Content in a Korean Variety Show on YouTube*

Jieun Woo, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, South Korea

Bong Gwan Jun, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, South Korea

Relative deprivation, the perception of disadvantage compared to others, has been associated with rising rates of depression and suicide among young adults globally, including in South Korea. This study explores how online expressions related to deprivation may shift across different times of day. Comments were collected from widely viewed YouTube videos selected from four domains often associated with deprivation—occupation, economy, appearance, and housing—and categorized by temporal segments: commuting, working, after-work, and late-night hours. Using natural language processing (NLP), we examined variations in emotional tone across these periods. While certain tendencies were observed, suggesting possible variations in emotional tone across different times of day. These observations suggest potential temporal dynamics in digital emotional expression, offering directions for further investigation into how online environments reflect everyday psychological rhythms.

17:35-18:00

92984 | *Visual Culture and Brand Communication: How Chinese Beauty Brands Engage Japanese Consumers*

Xiaoyan Zhou, Sichuan University, China

With the expansion of Chinese beauty brands into the international market, Japan has emerged as a crucial target market due to its mature consumer groups and unique cultural background. This paper explores how Chinese beauty brands (such as Florasis and Flower Knows, etc.) leverage visual culture to convey brand images and attract Japanese consumers. This study uses visual society semiotics to carry out category construction, and conducts multimodal discourse analysis on short-video advertisements of Chinese beauty brands on social media, in four major categories, including visual grammar, visual expression, visual context, and visual culture. Additionally, a textual analysis of social media comments of Japanese consumers is also conducted. This paper explores how these visual contents shape consumers' brand perception and emotional connection in a cross-cultural context, highlighting the importance of localized visual storytelling and cultural sensitivity in brand communication. Finally, this paper proposes optimization strategies to enhance the effectiveness of visual culture in promoting the dissemination of Chinese beauty brands in the Japanese market, providing theoretical support and practical guidance for academic research and practical applications.

18:00-18:25

94163 | *The Study of Thai Influencer's Component in Personal Branding Creation Through the Use of Digital Media*

Pattaranun Waitayasin, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The research examined and analysed data pertaining to the components, key characteristics, and personal brand identity of prominent individuals who have created online media in the current context. This is a mixed-method research. The sample group is influencers on YouTube channels with more than 1 million subscribers and content related to diary vlogs, entertainment programs, and interviews. The researcher employed quantitative data collection by using a coding sheet related to the components of online media creation, focusing on 15 channels on the YouTube platform. Each channel selected 20 video clips for data collection using simple random sampling. Qualitative data collection was conducted by in-depth interviews with 10 influencers who produce content on YouTube channels by using snowball sampling. The researcher found that the five most significant components of influencer branding through online media creation on the YouTube platform were as follows: (1) Establishing a humorous and entertaining identity (30.12%), (2) Developing an identity that emphasizes storytelling and the dissemination of knowledge (20.15%), (3) Generating interest by inviting celebrities from other channels to participate in video clips (14.85%), (4) Producing content that aligns with current trends (8.24%), and (5) Creating an identity that highlights physical attractiveness, such as beauty, handsomeness, or a pleasant personality (7.47%), which corresponds with the qualitative data collected. Additionally, celebrities continue to place importance on defining their roles and maintaining a consistent image through social media, often portraying characteristics such as calmness, intelligence, and unique perspectives, with audience engagement playing a crucial role in shaping content direction.

18:25-18:50

91379 | *Exploring Social Cohesion Through the Korean Wave: A Framework for Understanding Malaysian Youth Fandom, Everyday Practices, and Digital Communication*

Nurul Akqmie Badrul Hisham, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Pue Giok Hun, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Abdul Latiff Ahmad, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Nazra Aliff Nazri, Sultan Zainal Abidin University, Malaysia

Given the critical role of trust in fostering social connections, the decline of trust in institutions poses a significant challenge to social cohesion (United Nations, 2023). This work proposes a framework for future research focused on social cohesion, employing Korean Wave fandom as a focal point to develop a model that enhances our understanding of media's influence on youth in contemporary contexts. Grounded in mediatization theory, this framework aims to investigate how the everyday practices of young individuals, united by shared values, beliefs, and interests shape their communication patterns and decision-making processes. A central research question guiding this framework is: How do media platforms shape young people's engagement with Korean Wave fandom, and what impact does this engagement have on their communication patterns and social cohesion? To pursue this, we propose a qualitative research approach that employs three methodologies: netnography, participant observation, and in-depth interviews. This framework aims to yield essential insights into the understanding, values, and beliefs of youth regarding social cohesion, equipping policymakers with the knowledge needed to engage effectively with young people's perspectives and develop strategic initiatives that enhance social cohesion in the future.

17:10-18:50 | Room 703 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Healthcare and Social Assistance

Session Chair: Tejal Lakhan

17:10-17:35

93192 | *Ending Tuberculosis in Thailand's Prisons by 2030: Aspirations vs Challenges*

Pahurat Kongmuang Taisuan, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand

Sangduan Moonsom, Mahidol University, Thailand

Kraison Tohtabtiang, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant global public health challenge, particularly in prisons, where inmates face a disproportionate burden. In Thailand, prisons are hotspots for both TB and multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB), with increased transmission risks from staff, visitors, and released inmates. This article aims to: 1) assess the current TB situation through intensified case finding and diagnosis in prisons; 2) identify social determinants of health that improve monitoring and treatment for TB; and 3) evaluate diagnosis and treatment success rates among inmates. We used a mixed-methods approach, involving trained prison healthcare volunteers who administered a standardized questionnaire based on the International Standards for Tuberculosis Care (ISTC, 2014) and the Guidelines for Control of Tuberculosis in Prisons (2009). High-risk individuals were referred for confirmatory testing, including chest X-rays and sputum AFB tests, while confirmed cases received treatment in local hospitals until recovery or release. From 2021 to 2024, we screened 351,737, 259,278, 280,921, and 359,154 new arrivals and existing inmates, achieving TB confirmation rates of 1.06%, 0.91%, 0.89%, and 0.90%. Our treatment success rate has consistently exceeded 90%. The Royal "Good Health, Good Heart" project, initiated under the patronage of His Majesty the King, aims for comprehensive TB and MDR-TB screening and treatment by 2030. This initiative seeks to ensure nearly complete coverage in TB prevention and control, particularly for new arrivals, emphasizing the need for targeted strategies that consider social determinants of health to achieve the goal of "Ending TB by 2030."

17:35-18:00

93881 | *Spatial Disparities and Clustering Patterns of Healthcare Resources in China: A City-Level Analysis from 2001 to 2020*

Yi Gong, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

The equitable allocation of healthcare resources is essential for ensuring accessible medical services. While previous studies have analyzed healthcare disparities in China, most focus on provincial or national scales without capturing long-term spatial clustering at the city level. This study investigates the spatial distribution and clustering patterns of healthcare resources in China from 2001 to 2020. Using spatial analysis techniques, including heatmaps and Local Moran's I (LISA) cluster analysis, this study examines city-level distributions of hospital bed capacity, hospital numbers, and doctor numbers. Spatial autocorrelation was assessed to identify significant clustering trends and regional disparities over time. The results reveal persistent and intensifying spatial inequalities in healthcare resources. High-high (HH) clusters, representing well-resourced areas, are concentrated in economically developed eastern and central regions. Low-low (LL) clusters, indicating resource-scarce areas, have expanded in the west and some northern regions. Over two decades, spatial autocorrelation has strengthened, suggesting entrenched disparities in healthcare access. Despite overall improvements in healthcare infrastructure, resource distribution remains uneven, with growing gaps between well-developed and underdeveloped regions. Policymakers should focus on reducing these disparities by increasing healthcare investment in underserved areas and implementing strategies to attract and retain medical professionals. Addressing these inequalities is crucial for achieving a more balanced and equitable healthcare system in China.

18:00-18:25

93248 | *Working Together: Exploring Collaboration in the Child Welfare System*

Emee Khairi, University of Nottingham Malaysia, Malaysia

Collaboration is present in addressing multiple and complex children's needs, yet it is underexplored in the context of the child welfare system in Malaysia. This exploratory study examines how collaboration is understood and practised by the actors and its impact on the system in terms of the types, reasons and challenges. Utilising an adaptive grounded theory approach, the research obtained primary data from 10 semi-structured interviews with actors representing different organisations in the systems, supplemented by two observations of practice. Furthermore, secondary sources, such as policy documents, were analysed to provide contextual understanding. Preliminary findings indicate that collaboration in the child welfare system occurs at inter-agency and intra-agency levels through formal and informal platforms. Actors agree that collaboration is important but often practice without a clear mandate. In the absence of formal guidance, actors rely on creativity and discretion instead. Reasons to collaborate vary, especially for inter-agency collaboration. Challenges related to governance, structure and perception were identified as significant barriers. Despite challenges, actors feel collaboration significantly improves service delivery and coordination between agencies, ultimately benefitting children. It addresses children's needs and supports families, especially in different domains of services such as education, health, and social services. Collaboration is seen as a potential solution to complex needs requiring multiple interventions beyond a single agency, addressing limited resources and interdependency among agencies. These insights have implications for policy development and enhance collaborative practice that can benefit the actors and the system in Malaysia.

18:25-18:50

91706 | *Association Between Social Maturity and Autistic Features in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder: An Experience from a Tertiary Care Hospital*

Tejal Lakhan, Novotech, India

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is characterised by impairments in social interaction, communication, restricted interest, and repetitive abnormal movements in children. Autistic children have poor social skills and engage in behaviours such as self-injury, stereotyping, impulsivity, and hyperactivity. The study's main purpose was to investigate the association between social maturity on Vineland Social Maturity Scale (VSMS) and various modalities of Indian Scale for Identification of Autism (ISAA). The study also sought to ascertain the relationship between social maturity, different domains of ISAA, and age, gender, and severity of ASD in children with ASD. The study focuses on the analysis of secondary data on children with ASD from a tertiary care paediatric hospital in Mumbai. All children diagnosed with ASD from January 2020 to February 2022 were evaluated for achieving the paper's goal. There is a significant difference in the mean VSMS scores across ASD children of various age groups as well as between mild and moderate ASD. Children over the age of six had higher mean scores than children under the age of six in the categories of emotional responsiveness, speech-language and communication. The Pearson correlation co-efficient (r) was calculated, and it was discovered that social maturity has a negative correlation with emotional responsiveness ($r = -0.354, p < 0.01$) and speech-language and communication domains ($r = -0.226, p < 0.10$) of ISAA scores in children with autism spectrum disorders. There was a significant association between gender, grade of ASD and number of symptoms presented in an autistic child. Children with ASD deteriorate in emotional response, spoken language, and communication in the absence of intervention, demonstrating that ASD is a progressive condition.

17:10-18:50 | Room 704 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Literature/Literary Studies

Session Chair: John Griffith

17:10-17:35

91346 | *Writing World War II During the Cold War: An Investigation of Chen Qian-Wu's Short Story, Hunting Captive Women*
Fang-chan Yang, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

This paper explores the concept of narrative synchronicity by analyzing the short story *Hunting Captive Women* (Lienüfan; hereinafter referred to as *Hunting*), written by Chen Qian-wu (1922–2012). A recipient of the National Culture and Arts Foundation Award in 2002, Chen is renowned for his poetry, novels, and translations. As one of the few survivors of the Pacific War, *Hunting* serves not only as a literary creation but also as a vital document and testimony to the experiences of Taiwanese-Japanese soldiers during the war. Moreover, it examines the multifaceted nature of humanity and critiques the notion of civilization by questioning the advancement of weapons and its implications. I provide a comparative analysis of *The Imperial Rescript* and *Hunting* to develop the concept of narrative synchronicity with main objectives: first, to demonstrate the intertwinement and co-construction of mentalities and identities, whether personal or national; and second, to investigate the release of *Hunting* in 1976 and its winning of the Wu Chuo-liu Award in 1977 during the Cold War era when Martial Law was strictly enforced in Taiwan. It shows that Chen's narrative strategy enables him to interpret the relationship between his wartime experiences and *The Imperial Rescript*, creating a personal "history from within". Meanwhile, writing during the Cold War provided Chen with an opportunity to bridge the gap between lived experience and memory despite the political climate. By inter-referencing *The Imperial Rescript* and *Hunting*, this paper constructs a non-linear approach to showcase a story that feels distant yet extremely relevant with contemporary readers.

17:35-18:00

88717 | *'Unşurî's "Afterlife" in Imitations and Intertextual References*
Kristof Szitar, Université de Lausanne, Switzerland

Mahmūd of Ghazna (r. 998-1030) led several campaigns in Central Asia against the Qarakhanids, in South Asia against the Hindu Shahis and the Ismaili rulers of Multan, and laid the foundations for the lasting presence of Islam in northwestern India. His campaigns triggered an intensification of inter-religious encounters and transformed Ghazna from a marginal city into a cultural center, where poets benefited from exceptional patronage and gave birth to new literary genres. This paper focuses on 'Unşurî (lit. "the elemental"), who, as poet laureate (malik al-shu'arā), stood at the top of the literary hierarchy at the Ghaznavid court, and interrogates the Persian concept of imitation (tatabbu', lit. 'following' 'imitating' i.e. the conscious imitation and use of the salient features of earlier poets). Methodologically, it draws on the works of Paul Losensky (Welcoming Fighānī, 1998) and Benedek Péri (2024) on imitation networks, and the related notion of mimesis (theorized by Plato, Aristotle, Auerbach, Hodgkin et al.). This paper examines the hitherto neglected direct intertextual references to 'Unşurî by (1) his lesser-known contemporaries (Labībī and Ghazā'irī), (2) by 12th-13th century poets from South Asia and the Caucasus (Amīr Khusraw, Mas'ūd Sa'd Salmān, Khāqānī), (3) by Mughal-Safavid poets (Waḥshī Bafqī, Ṣā'ib Tabīẓī), and (4) by leading 20th-century Iranian intellectuals and poets (M. T. Bahār, Farukhī Yazdī). Based on the various imitations and direct references, the study highlights the literary, social and political ramifications of imitation poetry.

18:00-18:25

91586 | *Auditory Archives of Slavery: Exploring the Soundscape of Slavery in Saraswatheevijayam (1892)*
Binsu Susan John, The English and Foreign Languages University, India

Kerala's literary space has historically been dominated by writers from the oppressor castes or high castes, marginalizing voices from oppressed or lower caste communities. One of the few early Dalit writers to emerge from this context was Potheri Kunhambu, whose novel *Saraswatheevijayam* (1892) remains a landmark text in Malayalam literature. The novel follows the transformation of a Dalit protagonist from enslavement to empowerment, facilitated by colonial education, offering a poignant critique of the rigid caste hierarchies of 19th-century Kerala. Though the text is often celebrated for its radical socio-political critique of caste, this study foregrounds an overlooked dimension: the soundscape of slavery within the novel. Sound and slavery have historically been intertwined, with sound functioning as a key medium for the assertion of power and control. In *Saraswatheevijayam*, the dynamics of master-slave relationships are deeply mediated by auditory experiences or the strategic absence of sound. This paper critically examines how sound operates within the novel to articulate the mechanisms of caste oppression and to signal moments of resistance and transgression. By analyzing the sonic dimensions of slavery—commands, silences, the ambient noise of labor, and the sounds of resistance—this study explores how auditory practices reinforce or subvert caste hierarchies. Through a sound studies perspective, this paper seeks to enrich the understanding of *Saraswatheevijayam* by situating it within the broader framework of sensory politics and power dynamics. It argues that the novel's soundscape is not merely a background detail but a crucial narrative element that reimagines the possibilities of caste emancipation in Kerala.

18:25-18:50

91643 | *Arthur's Fate and Fate's Artoria: Tennyson's Idylls of the King in Japanese Pop Culture*
John Griffith, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

King Arthur has a long history in Japanese literature and pop culture, a testament to the atemporal and trans-cultural elements of the Arthur story. In the early twenty-first century, the game-manga-anime series "Fate" explores tensions – between self and society, between inevitable social change and a desire to conserve the best of the past – that Sōseki was sensitive to in the early twentieth century, when he was inspired by his reading of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" to write "Kairo-kō", the first Japanese version of the Arthur story. This paper examines the echoes of Tennyson's Arthur and Lancelot in "Fate", where Lancelot and a female version of Arthur (Artoria) are transported from medieval England to modern day Japan. I discuss how this example of modern medievalism – that is, a modern work which refashions medieval stories – is particularly fascinating because it is a cross-cultural medievalism, illuminating the elements of the Arthur story which sustain its after-life, beyond its time and well beyond its original European borders. Exploring themes such as the conflict between friendship and anger, between social order and private desires, a pop culture text like "Fate" can be a way for teachers of Western medieval literature and culture to engage modern students and lead them back to a meaningful experience with older literary works and writers (such as, in this case, Tennyson and his Idylls) still deserving of serious attention and close-reading.

17:10-18:50 | Room 705 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Family and Gender

Session Chair: Wei-Cheng Liu

17:35-18:00

91110 | *Between the Physical and Emotional: A Multifaceted Exploration of Marital Infidelity in Taiwan*
Chien-Hsun Huang, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

This study investigates the dynamics of marital infidelity in Taiwan, focusing on physical and emotional affairs. A qualitative approach with projective interview techniques was used, involving an initial screening of 100 married individuals to select 30 participants (18 men and 12 women, aged 30–55) for in-depth study. Participants were encouraged to share perspectives through hypothetical scenarios and indirect questioning, facilitating deeper exploration of sensitive topics. Findings reveal that physical affairs are often driven by physiological needs, while emotional affairs stem from unmet psychological desires, such as feelings of neglect or lack of intimacy. Cultural norms and gender roles significantly shape perceptions: men frequently rationalize physical affairs as separate from their primary relationships, while women regard emotional affairs as a deeper betrayal. Fixed extramarital relationships tend to involve stronger emotional entanglements, whereas interactions with sex workers are described as transactional and less emotionally impactful. By leveraging projective methods, this study offers nuanced insights into the interplay between individual motivations, societal expectations, and Taiwan's cultural emphasis on family harmony. These findings provide valuable implications for marital counseling, enhancing communication between partners, and informing policies to support healthier intimate relationships.

18:00-18:25

91055 | *Examining Family Obligations in Social Assistance Systems: A Comparative Analysis of Taiwan, Korea, and Japan*
Wei-Cheng Liu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, United States
Chi-Fang Wu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, United States

Confucianism significantly shapes social policies in East Asia, prioritizing family care over state welfare. This is evident in public benefit systems that require family members to support one another; however, each East Asian country embodies this principle differently. This study compares the implementation of family obligations in Taiwan, Japan, and Korea, examining how each country's policies reflect Confucian values. The selection of these countries is based on three factors: centralized regulations, democratic regimes where civil society influences policy, and strong Confucian roots. Using document analysis methodology, this research examines primary sources, including social assistance acts, enforcement decrees, and policy reports, alongside secondary sources such as academic literature and policy reviews. The comparative analysis framework focuses on four dimensions: blood relationships, special circumstances, family relationships, and economic capacity. The result reveals a spectrum of family scope from most lenient (Korea) to strict (Japan). However, Taiwan strictly requires families to share all economic resources equally, while others only require the evaluation amount. Meanwhile, examining policy amendments reveals how countries address demographic issues as well as conflicts between family obligations and government support. Korea has adapted to social changes through relaxed exemptions and adjustment of economic thresholds, while Taiwan and Japan maintain stricter interpretations, leading to implementation challenges. For instance, Taiwan faces increased litigation deriving from public assistance applications, leading to a burden for the judicial systems. Based on these findings, we recommend that countries implement relaxing exemption criteria for family obligations to improve the well-being of people in poverty.

18:25-18:50

93868 | *A Thought Experiment to Investigate the Origin of Gender-Based Division of Labor*
Samir Roy, National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, India

This article presents a thought experiment (Brown 2023) to investigate the origin of sexual division of labor. The purpose is to grasp the inner logic of the transformation rather than describing the actual historical process. We believe that a clear understanding of the origin of gender-bias will help us to mitigate its harmful effects and establish an unbiased society. Empirical study suggests that sexual division of labor evolved during the Upper Paleolithic era (Kuhn 2006). Anthropological research indicates that sex based division of labor gave modern humans some advantage over the Neandertals (Lovgren 2006). Scholars have offered various explanations of gender-bias e.g. power and private property (Engels 1877), Biological (Mardock 1949), Biogrammeters (Tiger, Fox 1971) etc. Scientists, Historians and Philosophers have investigated the gendered power structure (Engels 1877; Beauvoir 1949; Lerner 1986; Walby 1989; Harari 2015) extensively. This study considers a small group of hunter-gatherers. It's struggle for existence can be modelled as a constrained multi-objective optimization problem (Liang 2024) to maximize food security, minimize child and female mortality under the constraints of limited food supply, inter-group competition, uncontrolled pregnancy, disease, injury etc. Three orthogonal systems, namely, i) gender-neutral, ii) male as homemaker-caregiver and female as protector-provider, and iii) female as homemaker-caregiver and male as protector-provider were evolved over successive generations. Outcome analysis indicates that third system ensures best fitness for survival and growth. However, this study addresses only the pre-historical origin of sexual division of labor. Important aspects e.g., cultural diversity, social evolution, gender dynamics etc. are later developments.

17:10-18:50 | Room 707 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Archival Research

Session Chair: Xiaoshuang Jia

17:10-17:35

94296 | *Exploring Algorithmic Close Reading: Using Large Language Models as an Innovative Tool for Archival Research*

Lindsay Amthor Yotsukura, University of Maryland, United States

Sheila Zellner-Jenkins, University of Maryland, United States

Michael Wolk, University of Maryland, United States

Deeksha Ramakrishna, University of Maryland, United States

Brian Krznarich, University of Maryland, United States

This presentation introduces our novel approach to processing a collection of 3,000+ memoranda and related documents from post-World War II Japan. These materials, gathered from the National Archives in College Park, the National Diet Library in Tokyo, and the Gordon W. Prange Collection at the University of Maryland, detail negotiations between Allied Occupation staff, Japanese industry, and government officials regarding the alleviation of restrictions on domestic automobile production. While our project ultimately aims to analyze rhetorical strategies utilized in these negotiations, this talk focuses on our methodological approach. We begin with our success using Google's Document AI with customized templates for extracting text and simple metadata (sender, recipient, dates, etc.). This serves as a baseline as we transition toward Large Language Model (LLM)-based tools, first as a replacement for our text-extraction pipeline, then as a tool for "algorithmic close reading," leveraging natural-language prompts to analyze each document individually. Our presentation outlines the specific tools involved, including Document AI, Gemini (Google's LLM), and custom Python scripts for passing documents to these systems for analysis. We examine pitfalls encountered and potential mitigation strategies. Key research questions include: (1) How effective are LLMs in streamlining optical character recognition of mixed-quality typewritten documents? and (2) Can LLMs simulate and perhaps improve upon traditional close reading through rapid, guided analysis using simple programming tools and natural-language prompts? Preliminary results suggest LLMs can be a valuable, transformative tool for archival research, enabling scholars to explore primary sources more efficiently and in greater depth.

17:35-18:00

94111 | *Comparison of the Treatment Methods of 'Broken Bones' Between the Malay and Japanese Society (1941-1945)*

Nurammar Salihiin Noordin, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Yusmilayati Yunos, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

This study aims to compare the treatment methods of 'broken bones' of the Malay and Japanese communities during the Japanese occupation of Malaya. The years 1941 to 1945 were a challenging period for both communities, Malay and Japanese. At that time, World War II was underway and Malaya was under Japanese occupation. In these difficult circumstances, there were various physical injuries that occurred, such as broken bones. Due to the difficulty of obtaining modern treatment, both communities had traditional ways of treating broken bones. This study uses a social history approach and documentary analysis by referring to primary and secondary sources, including the works of Cheah Boon Kheng (2003) and Paul H. Kratoska (1998). Data was collected through literature review, historical records, and oral testimonies that documented traditional treatment methods, manual bone alignment techniques, and the use of herbs as complementary treatments. The results of the study showed that both communities practised treatment with an emphasis on bone alignment and herbal therapy, but there were differences in terms of implementation techniques, underlying philosophies, and cultural beliefs. The similarities in these treatments reflect adaptation to the lack of modern medical services during the conflict, while the differences arose from the effects of their respective cultural heritage and interactions with foreign medical systems. The findings of this study contribute to a deeper understanding of the evolution of traditional treatment in the context of colonial history and provide valuable contributions to the field of alternative medicine.

18:00-18:25

91485 | *Archives and Identity: Examining the Role of Qiaopi Archives in Shaping Diasporic Identity*

Xiaoshuang Jia, Renmin University of China, China

Li Niu, Renmin University of China, China

Yongjun Xu, Renmin University of China, China

Yujue Wang, Wuhan University, China

Jingyi Zeng, Nankai University, China

Qiaopi archives, recognized as part of UNESCO's Memory of the World Register, are invaluable historical records documenting transnational communication among Chinese diaspora communities from the late 19th to mid-20th centuries. Beyond recording economic exchanges, these archives encapsulate emotional bonds and cultural connections that have shaped individual and collective identities. This study examines the role of Qiaopi archives within the theoretical framework of "archives—embodied memory—identity construction," exploring their function as both historical artifacts and living documents that bridge past and present. The research adopts a mixed-method qualitative approach. Oral history interviews with descendants of Qiaopi writers form the foundation of the study, offering firsthand accounts of how these archives sustain cultural continuity, familial ties, and diasporic identity. Complementing this, in-depth interviews with archival professionals provide insights into the practices of preserving, interpreting, and disseminating Qiaopi archives. Textual analysis of selected Qiaopi letters uncovers recurring themes and symbolic elements, highlighting the archives' social and cultural significance within broader historical contexts. This methodological triangulation ensures a comprehensive understanding of both the user and professional perspectives on the archives. The study concludes that Qiaopi archives play a pivotal role in evoking collective memory, providing diasporic communities with a vital means of sustaining a sense of belonging and reinforcing identity. By bridging personal memory with collective identity, the archives underscore their global relevance. This research contributes to the discourse on the intersection of archives, memory, and identity, offering a robust theoretical and empirical foundation for understanding the transformative power of archival records.

18:25-18:50

91483 | *Transforming Archival Collections with Digital Storytelling Techniques: Strategies and Impacts*

Xiaoshuang Jia, Renmin University of China, China

Li Niu, Renmin University of China, China

Yongjun Xu, Renmin University of China, China

Yujue Wang, Wuhan University, China

Lei Wang, Sun Yat-sen University, China

Digital storytelling techniques are reshaping how archival collections are accessed, interpreted, and utilized, fostering new opportunities for engagement, education, and cultural preservation. Within the context of China, this study focuses on the innovative development of archival resources, considering the interplay between the nation's growing digital culture and its cultural policies. The research addresses key challenges such as preserving the authenticity of archival materials, overcoming technological and financial limitations, and catering to the diverse needs of audiences in a rapidly digitizing society. Employing a mixed-methods approach, this study integrates qualitative analysis of case studies with quantitative user engagement metrics to examine the strategies and impacts of applying digital storytelling in archival development. Drawing on examples from Chinese digital archival projects, interviews with archivists, and surveys of user experiences, it highlights how multimedia integration, interactive design, and narrative techniques can make archival resources more accessible and engaging. By situating its analysis within the unique socio-cultural and policy framework of China, the study provides practical insights for archivists, educators, and cultural institutions. These insights aim to guide the reimagining of archives in the digital age, demonstrating the potential of storytelling to transform traditional collections into vibrant tools for education, culture, and memory preservation.

17:10-18:50 | Room 708 (7F)

Wednesday Onsite Parallel Session 5

Digital Marketing and Consumption Behaviour

Session Chair: Vikas Kumar

17:10-17:35

91466 | *Prospect or Menace? Politics and Digitalisation of MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) Through E-Commerce Platforms in Indonesia*

Viddy Ranawijaya, University of Erfurt, Germany

Massageng Widagdhasana, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Over the past decade, advancing the digital economy has been a key economic priority for the Indonesian government. E-commerce and the integration of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) into digital ecosystems have emerged as central pillars of this effort. To facilitate these transformations, the government has introduced a range of policies and legal frameworks to promote digital adoption. However, this digital solutionism faced a critical challenge in 2023, when traditional market traders protested against e-commerce platforms, accusing them of enabling unfair competition and predatory practices. This research employs the theoretical lenses of Solutionism and Neo-Luddism to analyze the aspirations and obstacles faced by MSMEs in the digital age. By conducting interviews with MSME associations, traditional market traders, and small-scale industries in three provinces—Jakarta, West Java, and Yogyakarta—this study examines their adoption of digital technologies, particularly e-commerce platforms, and explores perceptions of their benefits (e.g., efficiency, market expansion) and challenges (e.g., platform capitalism, predatory pricing, unfair competition). Through this analysis, the study aims to contribute to theoretical debates on the interplay between solutionism and neo-Luddism while offering insights into Indonesia's digital economy policies and their implications for the protection and empowerment of MSMEs.

17:35-18:00

90255 | *How Social Consciousness Moderates the Relationship Between Consumption Value and Purchase Intention for Products Made by People with Disabilities*

Megawati Syahril, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Basu Swastha Dharmmesta, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Inclusion and diversity issues are increasingly influencing the purchase intention of new generations of customers. However, the extent to which products made by people with disabilities are able to attract attention to purchase interest. The purpose of this study is to examine factors influencing consumers' intention to purchase products made by people with disabilities via the lens of consumption values (TVC). This research adopted a quantitative research methodology, collecting data from 336 respondents through an online questionnaire. The participants, chosen through purposive sampling, were all knowledgeable about the products made by people with disabilities. The data were analyzed using partial least square structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) with the assistance of IBM SPSS and SmartPLS software. This study has theoretical significance, contributes to important social marketing literature, and is practically meaningful. It presents an example of how social marketing based on consumption value can be implemented to boost the odds of purchasing intention for products made by people with disabilities. This study demonstrates that consumption values with context-specific attributes, in this case of products made by people with disabilities, directly affect purchase intention, while social consciousness works as a significant catalyst. This study offers a fresh perspective to the emerging literature of inclusive marketing and will help marketers implement a socially inclusive approach.

18:00-18:25

91116 | *The Role of Dynamic Marketing Capabilities in Enhancing Entrepreneurial Marketing for MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province*

Nuning Kristiani, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia

Budhi Haryanto, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia

Objective: This study aims to examine the relationship between dynamic marketing capabilities and entrepreneurial marketing in MSMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, Indonesia. Design/Methods/Approach: This study employed convenience sampling on traditional markets. Data were collected both online via Google Forms and offline by visiting MSME hubs in Yogyakarta. A total of 232 respondents filled out the questionnaire during the data collection period from March to April 2024. The collected data were then analyzed using the Smart-PLS statistical tool. Findings: This study shows that market responding capabilities have positive relationships with proactiveness, focus on opportunities, calculated risk-taking, innovation, customer intensity, resource utilization, and value creation. Meanwhile, marketing resource rebuilding capabilities are proven to have positive relationships with proactiveness, focus on opportunities, calculated risk-taking, innovation, resource utilization, and value creation, but its relationship with customer intensity is not proven. Originality/Value: This study offers novelty to the field of strategic marketing. The limitations of earlier research focusing on the relationship between dynamic marketing capabilities and entrepreneurial marketing highlight the need to carry out this study. The findings of this study not only contribute to the body of knowledge in the field of strategic marketing science, particularly with regard to MSMEs, but also provide future researchers with a starting point for further research. Practical/Policy Implication: The practical implications of this study, which explores the relationship between dynamic marketing capabilities and entrepreneurial marketing for MSMEs, includes the need for a deep understanding of market dynamics and the ability to adapt quickly.

18:25-18:50

89990 | *Brand Stereotypes as the Driver of Customer Engagement*

Vikas Kumar, Indian Institute of Management Sirmaur, India

Vikrant Kaushal, Indian Institute of Management Sirmaur, India

Brands always strive to build and enhance favorable perceptions among individuals in different ways to elicit a favorable response toward them. Brand stereotyping can help firms build and sustain favorable perceptions toward their brands. Hence, to study the importance of stereotyping in brand management, the current research examines the stereotype content model to explore perceived brand authenticity (PBA) as the driver and customer engagement with brand and brand community (dual foci) as the outcome of brand stereotypes, i.e., brand warmth and brand competence. Data were collected from the members of online brand communities (OBCs) using a self-administered survey method through online mode in India. In total, 391 responses were collected, and structural equation modeling was used for the data analysis. The results showcase that PBA influences brand stereotypes. More specifically, PBA's continuity and credibility dimensions demonstrate the impact on brand competence. Whereas, integrity and symbolism dimensions exhibit an impact on brand warmth. Finally, brand stereotypes, i.e., brand warmth and brand competence, influence customer engagement with the brand. However, the results fail to reflect any impact of brand stereotypes on brand community engagement. We offer some specific theoretical and managerial implications in this research.

Notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



Thursday, May 15

Parallel Sessions

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

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

09:00-10:40 | Room 603 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Regimes and History of Politics

Session Chair: Patrizia Palumbo

09:00-09:25

94208 | *Understanding Political Knowledge Through Global Expert Surveys: Ideological Measurement Across Contexts*
Jordi Mas Elias, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain

The ideological positioning of political parties is a cornerstone of understanding political systems and their influence on global governance. Recent global datasets, such as the V-Party project and the Global Party Survey, provide unprecedented insights into over 1,000 political parties across more than 150 countries. However, this expansion raises critical questions about the precision and interpretability of these metrics, particularly outside Europe. This paper explores how the dynamics of party size and regime type shape the knowledge produced by expert evaluations. The findings highlight that while party size has minimal impact on precision in democracies, experts evaluating smaller or regional parties in autocratic contexts display higher levels of agreement. By examining these discrepancies, this study sheds light on the challenges of knowledge production in political science, questioning how contextual and structural factors influence the narratives we construct about political identity and ideology.

09:25-09:50

91767 | *An Examination of Multiple Populisms in a Single Polity: Insights from Pakistan*
Muhammad Omer, Deakin University, Australia

The paper investigates the supply-side drivers, ideological foundations, and the discursive construction of multiple populisms in a single polity (Pakistan). The research puzzle is informed by the overarching conceptualisation of political leaders and parties as the primary employers of populism in the extant literature and the diverging dynamics of the countries in the Global South. The study employs a comparative case study to analyse the discourses of four populist actors in Pakistan: Pakistan People's Party (left-wing actor), Pakistan Tahreek-e-Insaaf (right-wing actor), Pakistan Army (military actor), and Pakistan Supreme Court (judicial actor). Using discourse analysis (DA) and process tracing to analyse 40 texts, ten from each case, the paper argues that the absence of strong democratic structures and the fragmentation of political power have reduced Pakistan's political landscape to competition between different populisms. The study also argues that in countries with weak democratic traditions and constitutional certainty, supposedly non-political actors and institutions can also harness populism. Collectively, this research not only advances theoretical knowledge on the understudied subject of multiple populisms in a single polity but also builds groundwork/foundational knowledge on military and judicial populisms, two critically understudied populisms (and by extension, making a novel contribution to understanding non-party-based populisms).

09:50-10:15

93323 | *The Political Institution of the Pheu Thai Party: Thailand's Largest Political Party, After the Coup, 22 May 2014*
Sartarin Tansoon, Kasetsart University, Thailand

The purposes of this study were as follows: the status adaptation and political institution of the Pheu Thai party to examine this party as a political institution by Samuel P. Huntington theory after the coup in Thailand, on May 22, 2014. The study was a qualitative research by the instruments used were documentary research with descriptive analysis and in-depth interview. The study uses data collection from primary documents and leader interviews with two keymen of the party as well as Mr. Chaturon Chaisang, the former leader of the Pheu Thai party, and Mr. Chadchart Sittipunt the most popular politician in this party. Major research findings indicated the party has a high level of political institutionalization the results of these Huntington's analyses showed that 1. The Pheu Thai party has been the largest party in Thailand since the 21st century. It is still very popular with many Thai. 2. The Pheu Thai party shows a high level of adaptability. Through some creative politics, it was able to ensure its existence during and after the coup. 3. As of 2019, it was Thailand's biggest political party, having existed for 129 seats from of 500 seats in the House of Representatives on 23 March. 4. The Pheu Thai party has good organizational structure. 5. The Pheu Thai party is autonomous and has a high level of dedication of party members. Based on the major findings, further research for the political platform and the general success of the Pheu Thai party was needed.

10:15-10:40

91642 | *The Small Italian Concession in Tientsin (Tianjin) and China as Source of Italy's Political Prestige*
Patrizia Palumbo, Columbia University, United States

Only recently have Italian scholars begun to focus their attention on the Italian concession in Tientsin (Tianjin), established in 1901—a small territory within this Chinese city southeast of Beijing. The Qing dynasty had started granting concessions in Tientsin to foreign nations in the nineteenth century, with these concessions varying in size and duration. Nevertheless, Italy was “compensated” with a concession in Tientsin only after its participation, alongside Japan, Russia, Britain, the United States, France, Germany, and Austro-Hungary, in relieving the besieged Beijing International Legations during the Boxer Rebellion. The Kingdom of Italy governed this concession from 1901 to 1943 and officially ceded the territory to Chiang Kai-shek's Republic of China in 1947. My presentation aims, firstly, to highlight how the nations that, along with Italy, constituted the Eight-Nation Alliance expressed their geopolitical rivalries and ambitions within their Chinese concessions. Secondly, I seek to shed light on the decade-long silence of Italian scholars regarding this significant period of Italian presence in China, illustrating how it reflected unease toward the greater powers of the Eight-Nation Alliance. Finally, I will show how the recent scholarly interest conversely mirrors Italy's awe in the face of China's exponential economic development.

09:00-10:40 | Room 604 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Religions and Values in Literature

Session Chair: Jerry Chia-Je Weng

09:00-09:25

91622 | *The Timeless Voice of the Fool: Reimagining Truth-Speaking Archetypes in the AI-Driven Post-Truth Era*
Radovan Škultéty, Chaoyang University of Technology, Taiwan

In an age characterized by the proliferation of artificial intelligence and the complexities of a post-truth society, the archetype of the truth-speaking madman, Shakespearean fool, and the Orthodox Holy Fool gains renewed significance. This paper explores the enduring tradition of these literary figures as comparative links across cultures and epochs, highlighting their roles as conveyors of uncomfortable truths and challengers of societal norms. By examining the mechanisms through which these archetypes awaken people to truth, the study delves into the strategies they employ to present alternative viewpoints amid widespread skepticism and information overload. These mechanisms include subverting expectations, employing humor and paradox, and existing on the fringes of society—all of which enable them to bypass conventional defenses and provoke critical reflection. The Platonic Seer serves as a pivotal example of the inherent difficulties faced by truth-tellers: despite possessing groundbreaking insights, the seer struggles to communicate these truths to those unwilling or unable to perceive them. This parallels the modern challenges of disseminating truth in an environment where AI algorithms can both illuminate and obscure reality. Ultimately, the paper argues that these archetypal figures remain relevant in the 21st century as symbols and tools for navigating the ethical and epistemological challenges posed by AI and a fragmented media landscape. By reimagining the roles of the madman, the fool, and the Holy Fool, we can better understand how to foster dialogue, encourage skepticism of oversimplified narratives, and promote a more nuanced engagement with truth in contemporary society.

09:25-09:50

94047 | *Time and Space in Eastern Narratives: Philosophical Foundations, Structural Variations, and Contemporary Adaptations*
Nitin Anbhule, Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, India

Time and space serve as fundamental elements in shaping the identity and status of Eastern and Western narrative traditions; therefore, it is essential to analyse and elucidate their philosophical, structural, and thematic distinctions to enhance a deeper understanding of their narrative frameworks. While Western narratives often adhere to a linear, cause-and-effect chronology, Eastern narratives embrace cyclical time, layered storytelling, and fluid spatiality, influenced by Indian, Buddhist, Confucian, and Sufi philosophies and mythological structures. The study explores how Indian, Japanese, Chinese, and Middle Eastern storytelling integrates mythological, historical, and allegorical dimensions, where time is repetitive, recursive, and multi-perspectival, rather than a progressive sequence of events. Similarly, spatial representations in Eastern narratives transcend mere geography, functioning as symbolic, dreamlike, and liminal landscapes that merge the metaphysical with the mundane. The paper also investigates the modern evolution of these narrative traditions, particularly in literature, cinema, and digital storytelling, where the synthesis of fantasy and realism continues to shape contemporary narrative structures. Works such as *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*, *The Tale of Genji*, *Journey to the West*, *One Thousand and One Nights*, and modern adaptations in other media forms demonstrate the enduring elasticity and adaptability of Eastern storytelling. By drawing on narrative theory, postcolonial studies, and comparative literary analysis, this research underscores the diverse temporal and spatial constructs that define global storytelling traditions. The findings suggest that Eastern narrative traditions offer an alternative epistemology of time and space, challenging Western literary paradigms and influencing contemporary transmedia narratives worldwide.

09:50-10:15

89934 | *The Social and Discursive Context of Sutardji Calzoum Bachri's Mantra/Sufi Poetry*
Ari Wibowo, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

The emergence of literary works is a lengthy process, and this is no exception for Sutardji Calzoum Bachri's poetry, which was considered groundbreaking in the 1970s. Sutardji's poetic expression was supported by his credo of mantra poetry, emphasizing the liberation of words from their conventional meanings. Based on this notion, the study seeks to explore how Sutardji's poetry can be understood within the social and discursive context of Indonesian poetry. This research aims to address this question by examining the social and discursive context of Indonesian poetry, focusing on the segregation and desegregation between mantra and Sufi poetry. The study adopts a qualitative approach, analyzing the discursive development of poetry and how the social context contributes to the linguistic innovation in Sutardji's poems. The hypotheses proposed by this study are as follows. First, the social context enabled Sutardji's poetry to break through or dissolve the monopoly of linguistic meaning, returning it to the essence of language akin to a mantra, which relies more on sound and the sensory experience of language. Second, Sutardji's poetry emerged by integrating elements of oral literature, in the form of mantras, with Sufi philosophy.

10:15-10:40

91542 | *Byron's Hebrew Melodies and British Jewish Culture in the Early Nineteenth Century*
Jerry Chia-Je Weng, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

This paper examines George Gordon Byron's 1815 volume of poetry *Hebrew Melodies* in connection with British Jewish culture in the early nineteenth century. The volume consists of poems Byron provided for the English Jewish composer Isaac Nathan (1791-1864), who set Byron's lyrics to melodies ostensibly dating back to the Temple of Jerusalem prior to its destruction. The volume gained popularity in the nineteenth century and was published in several editions with and without the musical score. The miscellany of lyrics that Byron provided include proto-Zionist themes such as the lamentation for a lost nation, the tragic condition of exile, and the longing for victory of the Jewish people. While critics have read the *Hebrew Melodies* as a metaphoric expression of Byron's personal concerns, this paper seeks to restore the specifically Jewish context of the lyrics in its particular historical moment. The volume will be analyzed in conjunction with tendencies in early nineteenth-century Britain: 1) the gradual assimilation of Jews into British society; 2) early British support for the establishment of a Jewish state; 3) the use of the lyric mode in writing/singing the nation. Finally, the paper speaks to the larger context of appropriating Hebrew literary and cultural traditions both to consolidate and complicate British national identity.

09:00-10:40 | Room 605 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 1

DEI in Employment Sectors

Session Chair: Enakshi Dua

09:00-09:25

93839 | *Amazon and the Impact on the Workers of Color in the Parcel Delivery Sector in the United States*
Jake Alimahomed-Wilson, California State University, Long Beach, United States

Drawing on 25 in-depth interviews with Amazon delivery drivers and three years of ethnographic research (2019-2022) in Southern California (USA), this paper analyzes the impact of Amazon—the largest e-commerce firm in the United States—on the working conditions and labor process of contingent third-party Amazon delivery drivers in the United States. I argue that Amazon's Delivery Service Program (DSP) has driven an increase in contingency in the parcel delivery sector, which has led to an increase in the racialization of the industry and the erosion of labor standards across this parcel delivery sector. Moreover, these changes in the industry, driven by Amazon's technologies of worker surveillance and digital surveillance, have disproportionately impacted workers of color in the United States, especially immigrants, Black, and Latine workers in the United States.

09:25-09:50

90097 | *Retail Security Guards Under Siege: Exploring Work-Related Violence Against Gauteng Shopping Centre Security Guards in South Africa*
Fana Zacharia, University of South Africa, South Africa

The security guards at the shopping centre in Gauteng are exposed to work-related violence. They are often at risk of being assaulted during confrontations with violent customers. They are regularly exposed to high risk situations that include armed robberies in the shopping centre during festive season (December holidays). The objectives of the study were: To understand the nature of the psychological problems experienced by security guards at the Gauteng shopping centre and identify various forms of work-related violence manifesting in security work at the shopping centre. Further, to recommend psychological intervention strategies to address security guards' experiences of work-related violence. Qualitative research employed to investigate participant's experiences of work-related violence. Ten security guards who met the study's inclusion criteria in terms of the age cohort (25-45 years of age), work experience and residence in Gauteng participated in the study. Interviews used to collect data from security guards. The five steps of qualitative data analysis were applied to analyze the data and nine themes emerged during the analysis of the data. Galtung's (1969) proposition on structural violence was adopted as the conceptual framework to understand how the poor working conditions of security guards in the private security industry in South Africa could constitute structural violence. The findings indicated that direct exposure from public and criminals characterized the work-related violence that the shopping centre security guards experienced. This study concludes that the working conditions of shopping centre security guards are a form of structural violence that adversely impacts their psychological wellbeing.

09:50-10:15

94373 | *The Employment Paradox: Skilling, Reskilling and Deskilling Among Racialized Immigrants in the Canadian Labour Market*
Karun Karki, University of British Columbia, Canada
Festus Moasun, University of Windsor, Canada

Canada has long been regarded as one of the best destinations for skilled immigrants, particularly professionals from the Global South seeking economic opportunity and social mobility. However, the lived experiences of many racialized immigrant professionals reveal a stark contrast between policy rhetoric and reality. Despite Canada's official commitment to welcoming skilled migrants, systemic and institutional barriers often prevent them from securing employment in their trained professions. The systemic barriers, such as the devaluation of foreign credentials, discriminatory hiring practices, and implicit biases, relegate many highly qualified individuals to precarious, low-wage jobs that fail to reflect their expertise. The challenges are even more pronounced for racialized immigrant women, who face compounded discrimination at the intersections of race, gender, and migration status. Rather than advancing in their fields, many skilled immigrants experience deskilling, underemployment, and economic instability, ultimately eroding their professional identities. This paper critically examines the employment trajectories of racialized immigrant professionals in Canada through an intersectional lens. By drawing on qualitative narratives collected from 18 skilled, racialized immigrants, this paper explores how systemic inequalities shape economic opportunities and labour market outcomes. The study underscores the urgent need for policy reforms that ensure the fair and transparent recognition of foreign-earned credentials, enabling immigrants to contribute meaningfully to the workforce. Furthermore, it highlights the crucial role of employment agencies, training institutions, and social services in fostering inclusive labour market integration. Addressing these structural barriers is essential not only for immigrant success but also for Canada's broader economic and social wellbeing.

10:15-10:40

94199 | *Interrogations into Racism and Anti-Racism: Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Policies at Crossroads*
Enakshi Dua, York University, Canada

After significant expansion of equity, diversity and inclusion policies (here after referred to as EDI) in the last ten years, EDI policies and practices are at cross roads, as they are increasingly being eliminated and/or revamped. As importantly, EDI policies have become the site of contemporary manifestations of race and racism, and tensions with anti-racist initiatives. Notably, EDI policies and practices are facing similar challenges in several national contexts, including, United States, Canada, India, South Africa, Britain, Sweden, and Germany. Based on my research into EDI in different national contexts, and drawing on the Canadian and United States experience with equity, diversity and inclusion policies, the presentation will have two components. First, in order to place current tensions in a historical context, I will examine the history of EDI in the Canadian and US context. Second, I will examine the current challenges to EDI policies, as well as emerging strategies to deal with these challenges. My presentation will allow us to gain an understanding of EDI not just in Canada and United States, but also other national contexts. As importantly, it will illustrate the societal structures and conditions that underpin both EDI and its tensions, illustrating historical and current forces that both shape it and contest it.

09:00-10:40 | Room 607 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Visual Arts Education and Practices

Session Chair: R-titaya Supsinniwat

09:00-09:25

91504 | *Perspectives of Quality in Teaching of Visual Arts*
Amy Atkinson, Concordia University, Canada

My presentation aims to share findings of an exploratory research study into the understandings of 'quality' within the teaching of Visual Arts in the International Baccalaureate's Diploma Programme (IBDPVA) curriculum in international schools. The study explored how 'quality' is defined by IB's curricular presets and evaluated how 'quality' is obtained and understood by identified teachers and translated and disseminated to VA students. Informed by the constructivist grounded theory, the study considers the positionality of the researcher as an experienced VA teacher within this nuanced system. Results from both qualitative and quantitative measures in the form of a survey and individual interviews with IB DP VA teachers currently teaching in international schools will be shared and examined to uncover gaps in understanding and consider possibilities for support and teacher training for VA teachers. This presentation will add to the growing conversation of IB DP VA teaching while encouraging new perspectives on the understanding and relevance of 'quality' in the emerging international educational landscape.

09:25-09:50

90508 | *Proposing Indonesian Comic Ecosystem-Making Through Systemic Design: A Social Innovation Through Artist-Led Co-Design*
Gideon Hutapea, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia

After many unsuccessful national plans, steps towards systemic thinking and new leadership to improve the Indonesian comic ecosystem have emerged. The research investigates comic artists' leadership capability in improving the ecosystem by understanding it as a systemic problem. Artists are regarded as creative agents capable of designing ("designers") their own ecosystems in addition to excelling in their material culture. The research aims to shift away from government reliance and put artists who were previously unrecognized to lead the effort. It will reveal artists' inventive skills and become theoretical prototypes of artist leadership interacting with the system's inhabitants. The effort will be driven through systemic design methodology, operating through participatory design in social innovation to empower all inhabitants as "designers" in defining and achieving goals and devising enabling systems. By applying multimethod research, the first step is a holistic diagnosis analyses the Indonesian comic complexities. The result is a Giga map, which allows comic artists to focus groups on identifying system challenges in the next step. Focus groups then offer a mental model as a reference point to inform the artist-led co-design process. Co-design will convene system inhabitants as "designers", providing diverse skills, insights, and ways of thinking. The output is a white paper outlining recommended actions. The research is limited in size and scope and acknowledges the risks of unforeseen disruption caused by power shifts and government (dis)empowerment. In conclusion, this new understanding presents political and ethical power shifts, the intriguing possibility of artist-led system transformation, and creative methodologies.

09:50-10:15

92622 | *Development of Learning Video Media to Improve Concept Understanding and Storyboard Development for 2D and 3D Animation Courses*
Alim Sumarno, State University of Surabaya, Indonesia
Ainur Rofik, State University of Surabaya, Indonesia
Ni Ketut Wike Puspila, State University of Surabaya, Indonesia
Hendra Erifiawan, State University of Surabaya, Indonesia
Anik Sulistyawati, State University of Surabaya, Indonesia

This study aims to: (1) produce instructional video media suitable for use by undergraduate students for the development of storyboards in the 2D and 3D animation course within the Educational Technology program at Universitas Negeri Surabaya, (2) produce instructional video media capable of enhancing students' conceptual understanding of storyboard development in the same course, and (3) produce instructional video media that can improve students' skills in storyboard creation for the 2D and 3D animation course. The research was conducted in the Educational Technology program at Universitas Negeri Surabaya, involving 39 undergraduate students as participants. This study employed a development research approach using the ADDIE development model. Data collection involved tests and practical assignments related to storyboard creation. The results indicate that (1) the instructional video media is feasible as a learning resource for the 2D and 3D animation course, validated as "Highly Valid" with scores of 93% from subject matter experts and 90% from media experts, (2) the instructional video media effectively enhances students' conceptual understanding in storyboard development, demonstrated by a significant improvement in the mean post-test score (84.62) compared to the pre-test score (83.08), and (3) the instructional video media effectively improves students' skills in storyboard creation, as indicated by a mean post-test score of 85.13, which is significantly higher than the pre-test score of 63.08.

10:15-10:40

94142 | *The Short Video Competition Process for Promoting Safety by Avoiding Mobile Phone Use While Traveling in Higher Education in Thailand*
R-titaya Supsinniwat, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Rattanawadee Setthajit, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Prisana Kumpusiri, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Ratnang Tulawan, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand

This study is part of the "Road Safety Promotion Research Project: Discouraging Mobile Phone Use While Traveling, Srinakharinwirot University" project, funded by the Thai Health Promotion Foundation (ThaiHealth) and the World Health Organization (WHO Thailand). The research explores knowledge communication through a creative short video competition in higher education, conducted under The PAUSE Project. The primary objective is to examine the competition-based approach to promoting travel safety awareness by discouraging mobile phone use while traveling, with a specific case study at Srinakharinwirot University (SWU), using a training course. The study sample consisted of 100 students from SWU Prasarnmit Campus, with data collected through behavioral observations and project presentations. The findings identified four key components essential for an effective competition process: (1) Knowledge Transfer: Participants received safety education from ThaiHealth and media production insights from academic and industry experts. (2) Students presented their approaches to creating short video clips, which were required to be concise (60 seconds), focused, and relevant to both the behaviors and interests of the creators. (3) Competition as a Communication Tool: The competition model served as an effective pedagogical strategy, enabling students to engage with travel safety concepts through a creative and hands-on learning process. And (4) Idea Presentation and Funding: Encouraging students to present their ideas and providing financial support for video production fostered greater engagement and participation. Additionally, the study found that one-day training workshop combining safety education, idea pitching, and media production were effective in maintaining students' interest and active involvement throughout the process.

09:00-10:40 | Room 608 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Cultural and Social Integration

Session Chair: Joon K. Kim

09:00-09:25

93773 | *Mobilising Parental Capital for Integration: New Immigrant Parents' Strategies to Facilitate Immigrant Children's Academic and Socio-cultural Integration in Singapore*

Peidong Yang, National Institute of Education, Singapore

This paper explores how new immigrant parents in Singapore deploy social, cultural, and economic capital as strategies to support their 1.5- and second-generation children's academic and socio-cultural integration. Based on in-depth interviews with 64 new immigrant parents from mainland China, India, the Philippines, Indonesia, and a few non-Asian countries, the distinct strategies parents employed to facilitate their children's academic integration are identified. Non-Chinese parents predominantly rely on bridging social capital, forming connections with local parents to navigate Singapore's education system. In contrast, Chinese parents draw on bonding social capital derived from co-national networks, leveraging digital platforms like WeChat to exchange education-related resources. Beyond academics, immigrant parents actively support their children's socio-cultural integration. Some parents mobilise their transnational cultural capital to ease their children's adjustments to Singapore's socio-cultural environment, while others, especially non-Chinese linguistic minority parents, convert their economic capital into their children's cultural capital, for example, Chinese language proficiency, to strengthen their sense of belonging in Singapore's Chinese-majority society. Finally, it is observed that some parents draw on their own transnational social networks to extend their children's social circles, facilitating connections with peers both in their home countries and within co-national communities in Singapore. Through these concerted efforts, parents aim to enable their children's successful integration, where they maintain strong connections to their homeland while engaging actively with the dominant socio-cultural norms and values of Singapore.

09:25-09:50

92487 | *Navigating Dual Roles: Indonesian Migrant Workers as Students at Universitas Terbuka Taiwan*

Mukhamad Zulianto, National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan

Badrus Sholeh, Universitas Pamulang, Indonesia

Arum Putri Rahayu, STAI Ma'arif Magetan, Indonesia

Sri Widaningsih, STKIP Pasundan Cimahi, Indonesia

Indra Nanda, STIT YPI Payakumbuh, Indonesia

Rifqa Gusmida Syahrin Barokah, Universitas Riau, Indonesia

Indonesian migrant workers in Taiwan face different challenges and opportunities to migrant workers from other countries in Taiwan, as they work while pursuing higher education through Taiwan's Open University (UT). This research explores how they simultaneously balance their dual roles as workers and students. This study utilizes a qualitative research approach by using in-depth and semi-structured interviews to understand the roles of Indonesian migrant workers as students and workers in Taiwan. This research used a purposive sampling strategy using 30 informants; the interviews were conducted online. The criteria for selecting informants are as follows: 1) Status as Indonesian migrant workers in Taiwan, 2) Registered as an active student at UT Taiwan, and 3) Active as a worker and student at UT Taiwan. The results show that access to flexible online learning opportunities empowers workers to improve their skills, aspire to better livelihoods in the future, and prepare to return to Indonesia. The study concludes that Indonesian migrant workers simultaneously engage in learning and working activities to continue their unfulfilled dreams. In addition, distance learning conducted by UT Taiwan is a means for them to obtain a bachelor's degree, which is one of the important assets for continuing their careers when they return to Indonesia. In addition, distance learning and methods that support migrant workers can contribute to broader issues such as lifelong learning, labor mobility, and transnational education.

09:50-10:15

93228 | *Horizontal and Vertical Evaluation of Ethnic Groups Based on Their Perceived Cultural Orientations*

Elizaveta Komyaginskaya, HSE University, Russia

Albina Gallyamova, HSE University, Russia

Dmitry Grigoryev, HSE University, Russia

This study investigates the relationship between perceived cultural orientations and ethnic stereotype content, focusing on the systematic effects of individualism-collectivism and horizontal-vertical dimensions, as well as their interaction on the horizontal and vertical evaluations of ethnic groups. Employing the Big Two model, which assesses facets of warmth (morality, sociability) and competence (capability, assertiveness) as well as femininity and masculinity, and the Osgood semantic differential's dimensions—evaluation, potency, and activity—this analysis aligns these aspects of ethnic stereotype content with perceived life history strategies and Triandis's cultural framework. Using a vignette experiment and a sample of 1,164 participants, hypotheses regarding how these perceived cultural orientations influence perceptions related to warmth (morality, sociability) and competence (capability, assertiveness), as well as gendered perception (femininity, masculinity) and broader evaluative metrics (semantic differential) were tested. Results indicated that perceived collectivism and horizontal orientations primarily enhanced perceptions associated with warmth, while perceived individualism was linked to higher assertiveness. Surprisingly, horizontal orientations also yielded higher scores in capability, challenging some prior assumptions. Additionally, the suggested mediating role of perceived life history strategy was supported, underscoring its significance in shaping stereotype content by incorporating ecological and evolutionary factors in the general evaluation of ethnic groups.

10:15-10:40

93589 | *Intersecting Frameworks of Power: Historical and Contemporary Analyses of AAPI Positionality and Racialized Violence*

Joon K. Kim, Seoul National University, South Korea

This study examines the intensification of violence against Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) communities in the post-COVID-19 era through a historically grounded and theoretically integrative approach. Utilizing historical analysis, it investigates major legal statutes, court cases, and documents from key social movements that have shaped AAPI positionality in the U.S. The study engages three intersecting theoretical frameworks—AsianCrit and racial capitalism, zero-sum ideology, and group position theory—to analyze how systemic inequalities, racial antagonisms, and shifting group hierarchies contribute to AAPI vulnerability and resistance. By exploring four pivotal periods in AAPI history—the Formative Years, the Exclusion Years, the Crisis Years, and the Transformative Years—this research highlights the paradox of AAPI positionality as simultaneously exceptional, non-normative, and dependent. This duality underscores both the community's susceptibility to racialized violence and its potential for coalition-based activism. The findings contribute to scholarship on race and power by demonstrating the limitations of single-framework approaches and advocating for a multidimensional analysis of AAPI experiences within racialized violence.

09:00-10:40 | Room 703 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Identity Representation in Arts and Films

Session Chair: Malavika K Pradeep

09:00-09:25

91414 | *Entangled Media Practices of Asian Cinema: Chinese Female Directors in the Z-Generation Era*

Xuan Qiao, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

Huey Fen Cheong, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

Thanalachime Perumal, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia

This research examines how Chinese female directors' entangled media practices and nomadic feminist expressions have facilitated the development of new paradigms in Asian cinema during the Z-Generation era. Through critical analysis of their distinctive creative approaches, this study elucidates how these directors' works contribute to contemporary Asian cinema's evolving aesthetic and cultural dialogues. The research conceptualizes Chinese female directors as significant agents in Asian cinema's expanding creative territories, particularly through their innovative synthesis of local specificities and transnational aesthetics. The unprecedented digital connectivity and social consciousness of the Z-Generation era have catalyzed distinctive modes of cinematic expression. During this period, Chinese female directors have emerged as vital cultural mediators, articulating narratives that integrate traditional Chinese elements with global feminist discourses. Their entangled media practices and nomadic feminist perspectives generate multilayered narratives that reconceptualize the possibilities of Asian cinema, establishing new frameworks for understanding cultural production in the digital age. This study analyzes how these directors' works advance Asian cinema's contemporary discourse by cultivating fluid connections between regional identity and global film practices. Their innovative approaches to entangled media and nomadic feminist expression offer critical insights into how Z-Generation consciousness is reconfiguring Asian cinema's aesthetic and cultural landscapes, contributing to new theoretical understandings of gender, generation, and cultural production in contemporary film practice.

09:25-09:50

91819 | *Exploring Self-Identity and Cultural Integration Through Art Performance and Exhibition: A Practice-Based Auto-Ethnographic Study of the UK-Based Cantonese Community*

Yuran Lin, University of Wales Trinity Saint David, United Kingdom

This study aims to investigate the migratory experiences of individuals of Cantonese origin residing in London, employing a combination of auto-ethnographic and ethnographic research methodologies with community-based social encounters serving as the medium for interaction. The objective is to elucidate the experiences of Cantonese migrants and raise awareness among Cantonese and non-Cantonese individuals about the significance of these migrants in preserving Cantonese culture. The research is centred around shared food in social spaces, exploring how people leave their familiar environment, adapt to an unfamiliar place, experience a new environment, and learn a different language and culture (Lee, 2022). This study seeks to foster community growth and safeguard community memory through different interactive art performances in the exhibition. As a Cantonese individual studying, working, and living in the UK, I plan to present the practical portion of the research from my perspective, utilising auto-ethnographic and ethnographic research methods combined with artistic practices such as performance, documentary photography, video, exhibitions, and workshops. The exhibition is not the conclusion of the project but a phase intended to attract more Cantonese individuals and facilitate ongoing data collection (Poulos, 2021). Additionally, it aims to highlight the preservation and development of Cantonese culture and community memory to non-Cantonese people. In addition to the auto-ethnographic and ethnographic fieldwork, this project includes a curated exhibition titled "Curate My Life." This exhibition has been held in Guangzhou, China, and will be held in London, UK. Based on fieldwork findings, the exhibition serves as the practical outcome of the research.

09:50-10:15

90562 | *The Whip Is Jerked, the Audience Is Jerked: The Hegemony of the Whip in Abdul Muluk's Theater*

Iis Wulandari, Institute of Arts Padang Panjang, Indonesia

Pecutan is an important element in Abdul Muluk's Traditional Theater performance. The whip is made of rattan whose length is adjusted as desired. Abdul Muluk is a traditional theater that developed around the 1930s in Jambi Province, Indonesia. The story of Abdul Muluk comes from the poem Sultan Abdul Muluk written by King Ali Haji during the Malay Kingdom. This research aims to analyze how Pecut hegemonizes the performance and reveal the myth. Using a qualitative method with an ethnographic approach that aims to understand the perspectives of Abdul Muluk's traditional theater actors and audiences regarding Pecutan. Data was obtained through observation of video documentation of Abdul Muluk's traditional theater performances, through in-depth interviews with performers, art observers, and audiences. Data analysis uses the Miles and Huberman Model, through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The research results of the pecutan myth show the meaning of masculinity and power. The stomping sound that echoes on stage is not just a sound, but it controls all elements in Abdul Muluk's theater performances. It plays an important role as a marker for the entry of music, the start of dialog, and the transition of dialog. These findings provide a deep understanding of how Pecutan can reflect the culture of the people of Jambi Province only through Abdul Muluk's traditional theater performances. With a better understanding of this, the government, culturalists, and tradition actors can maintain and preserve pecut which in the future will become a valuable art asset.

10:15-10:40

94281 | *Divinity, Selfhood, and Paradoxes: Conceptualizing Kodungallur Bharani Ritual Space as a Heterotopia*

Malavika K Pradeep, EFL University, India

The Bharani festival held annually at the Sree Kurumba temple, Kodungallur, Kerala, is noted for its remarkable spectacle of the storming of pilgrims into the temple premises, singing ribald songs, and inflicting self-injury on their foreheads with the holy weapon of the Goddess. The performers hurl abuses at the Goddess while simultaneously submitting themselves to her in rapt devotion, addressing her as Amme or the Mother. The act of self-injury in this manner signifies an act of submission of the body as it is believed to engender communion with the Goddess, rendering them as oracles or komaram. Most of these pilgrims hail from various subaltern, marginalized groups across Kerala. Thus, as popularly argued, the temple becomes the ritual site where piety becomes a temporary tool to contest social hierarchies and demand visibility. However, as Nimisha Jayan argues in her thesis, power hierarchies are ingrained at every stage of the ritual through instances like the oracles awaiting permission from the Thamburan (the ruler) to enter the temple. She asserts that Kodungallur Bharani consists of various rites of passage for the subaltern and facilitates the temporary suspension of caste hierarchies. Grounding my research against the paradoxical nature of Bharani, I attempt to further these assertions by conceptualizing the temple site as a heterotopia, where "all the other real sites that can be found in a culture are simultaneously represented, converted, and inverted" (Foucault 24). After conceiving Bharani as a heterotopia, I employ psychoanalysis to understand the consequences of it on the performer.

09:00-10:40 | Room 704 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Teachers' Professional Development

Session Chair: Corinne Wyss

09:00-09:25

94257 | *Preventing the Burnout and the Burn Through: Leaning into Structured and Strategic Rest*
Consuelo Grier, Bellevue College, United States

Preventing the Burnout and the Burn Through: Leaning into Structured and Strategic Rest, addresses the pervasive issues of burnout and the less-discussed "burn through" in higher education—a phenomenon where institutional demands and expectations push individuals beyond conventional burnout. This session aims to highlight the impact of structural practices on mental health and professional sustainability, examining how strategic and structured rest can serve as a proactive solution. The session invites participants to move beyond reactive responses to burnout, embracing a balanced approach that integrates intentional and structured rest as a core component of both personal and organizational routines enabling institutions to better support staff and faculty. The session's key objectives are to define and differentiate burnout and burn through, examining the specific institutional practices that can intensify or alleviate these challenges. Additionally, it provides actionable strategies for participants to incorporate structured rest into their work environments, promoting a cultural shift from one of constant overwhelm and overwork to one of alignment and holistic well-being. Leaders, at all levels, will gain tools and insights to prioritize rest within their teams, cultivating a workplace culture that values resilience, balance, and sustainable practices.

09:25-09:50

92478 | *Exploring the Impact of Ethical Leadership on Teacher Well-Being: Perceptions and Practices in UAE Schools*
Shaikah Al-Taneiji, United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates
Amal Qasem, United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates
Shamma Alnuaimi, United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates

Ethical leadership refers to one's demonstration of morally accepted or correct behaviour to all persons. Corpus of literature has reported the relationship between ethical leadership and working environment has been studied widely. In particular, it has been reported that ethical leadership demonstrated by school leaders could lead to creation of a healthy working environment as well as enhance the performance of teachers. However, in an Arab context such as the United Arab Emirates, there is lack of literature on ethical leadership and its impact on the performance of teachers. This study aims to explore teachers' perceptions of ethical leadership and its effect on their well-being. A total of 1487 completed the revised Ethical Leadership Scale and the Teacher Subjective Well-being Questionnaire. The data were subjected to confirmatory factor analysis, path analysis and moderation analysis to explore the influence of background variables on the relationship between ethical leaders and teacher well-being. The finding provided support for the instruments used for data collection in a novel context. This study has valuable insights to the field of educational leadership, offering practical implications for fostering ethical leadership practices that support teacher well-being in schools within the UAE.

09:50-10:15

91085 | *What are the Opportunities and Challenges of Online Teacher Professional Development? Considerations and Findings of a Research and Development Project*
Corinne Wyss, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland (FHNW), Switzerland
Samuel Krattenmacher, University of Teacher Education Schaffhausen, Switzerland
Thomas Rey, St. Gallen University of Teacher Education, Switzerland
Kerstin Bäuerlein, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland (FHNW), Switzerland

Continuous professional development for teachers is essential. The demand for professional development that meets teachers' specific needs, fits into their busy schedules and provides high quality learning opportunities has encouraged the creation of online professional development (oTPD) programmes. Research shows that learners achieve similar levels of mastery in online and on-site courses. However, learner characteristics seem to play an important role. For example, learners' prior knowledge of technology and self-regulation skills have been found to influence their learning in an online course. Although many oTPD courses have been launched in recent years, there is still a limited understanding of best practice regarding the design, implementation, perception and learning outcomes of oTPD models. In this context, online courses for teachers have been developed, produced and systematically evaluated in the context of the present project. In this paper we focus on the evaluations from teachers (N=183) who completed the courses. Their feedback was collected via an online questionnaire administered between December 2023 and March 2024 at three measurement points. Overall, participants expressed high levels of satisfaction with this form of professional development. However, certain teacher characteristics appeared to influence their perceptions. Female participants, participants with more positive attitudes towards oTPD, and those who rated their self-regulation skills highly reported greater satisfaction. However, no significant correlation was found between self-assessed digital skills and participants' satisfaction with the courses. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the requirements for oTPD courses and may inform strategies to enhance their meaningfulness for teachers.

09:00-10:40 | Room 705 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Media Studies

Session Chair: Krittaphol Viphaveekul

09:00-09:25

91393 | *Identities in Motion: Negotiation and Practice of the "Taipei Woman" in Taiwan*

Ru-Yi Dai, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Taipei, as Taiwan's capital, represents a hub of opportunities for those seeking education and careers. The TV series "Women in Taipei" (台北女子圖鑑), adapted from the Japanese series "Tokyo Girl" (東京女子図鑑), portrays the journey of a woman from a non-metropolitan background striving to "become a Taipei Woman," sparking criticism for its simplified depiction. Moving beyond textual analysis, this research explores the identities and practices of women who have moved to Taipei, focusing on their negotiation with the "Taipei Woman" ideal. This study examines women raised outside Taipei and their experiences of integrating into the city. Using Stuart Hall's concepts of dominant, oppositional, and negotiated readings alongside Pierre Bourdieu's theories of field and practice, it employs in-depth interviews with 16 participants whose demographics reflect those depicted in the series. Findings reveal that respondents often share overlapping perceptions of the archetypal "Taipei Woman," suggesting the series' portrayal may partially reflect reality. Simultaneously, they identify a gap between this ideal and their lived realities. By navigating Taipei as a social and cultural field, they negotiate identities and develop a personal sense of belonging that resists binary oppositions between stereotype and reality. This study highlights Taipei's capacity to accommodate a variety of lifestyles and identities, offering insights into how individuals negotiate belonging and identities within the city. It contributes to cultural studies by exploring the interplay between place, identities, and practices.

09:25-09:50

93798 | *From Tradition to Transaction: The Commercialization of Trans Identity in Online Lô Tô Performances*

Tan Gia Bao Huynh, Waseda University, Japan

As Lô Tô (Vietnamese lotto games) moves from traditional performance spaces to digital platforms like TikTok and YouTube, transgender performers face new opportunities and constraints. This paper argues that rather than serving as a space of empowerment, social media commodifies trans identity, turning Lô Tô into a marketable product shaped by platform incentives. Through an analysis of viral performances, monetization strategies, and algorithmic visibility, the paper examines how Lô Tô performers navigate the pressures of branding, sponsorships, and aesthetic conformity. While online platforms expand trans visibility, they also reinforce precarious digital labor, forcing performers to balance queer authenticity with commercial viability. Drawing on theories of branding authenticity and cruel optimism, this study critiques the digital economy's role in shaping contemporary queer representation in Vietnam. Ultimately, Lô Tô's online transformation reveals the contradictions of trans visibility in the attention economy, where empowerment is entangled with exploitation.

09:50-10:15

93977 | *The Impact of Queer Representation in Animation: Children's Perception of Gender and Understanding of Diversity*

Cheuk Ying Yip, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Jae-Eun Oh, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

From colorful childhood cartoons to intricately animated films, the animation plays a crucial role in shaping children's minds and worldviews. Recent increases in LGBTQ+ representation in children's animated movies and media have promoted inclusivity, yet they have sparked debate about age appropriateness. While existing research has addressed the media's impact on children's views of gender roles and stereotypes, studies specifically examining queer representation in animation remain limited. This gap in research highlights the need for further exploration into how queer representation in animation and its influence on children's perception of diversity. Hence, the study addressed the gap by analyzing children's views on gender and diversity regarding queer representations in American and Japanese animation created between 2014 and 2024, a period that highlights the rise of LGBTQ+ representation in children's media. The study utilized a qualitative approach and involved 15 students from Hong Kong, representing a variety of gender identities and cultural backgrounds, to explore their perspectives. It featured visual stimuli of LGBTQ+ and relationships alongside a control group of clips without queer representation, followed by semi-structured interviews. A thematic analysis was performed, featuring transcriptions and coding to identify key themes with supporting quotes in the context of existing literature. The findings can contribute to the development of animation that fosters positive audience attitudes toward gender diversity and leads to a more inclusive society by focusing on how viewers receive and understand these representations.

10:15-10:40

91484 | *Yaoi in Thailand During 1990s-2010s: Censorship, Cultural Shifts, and Media Transformation*

Krittaphol Viphaveekul, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Yaoi entertainment media, a popular form of homosexual romantic narrative, shares a common taboo with LGBTQ entertainment media from the perspective of traditional social values. Even in Thailand, often referred to as a "gay paradise," Y-entertainment media faced similar challenges. Thai Y-entertainment media originated in the 1990s, influenced by the Japanese Boys Love (BL). Television series, or "Y-Series", have achieved significant growth since the late 2010s. However, in the initial period, Y-entertainment media struggled as an underground culture. During the 2000s, Y-entertainment media faced severe suppression, with the censorship of Yaoi manga becoming a public scandal. Despite this, few studies have examined the context of how Thai society suppressed Y-entertainment media and why this repression was eventually relaxed in the 2010s. This study employed historical research to analyze documents that appeared in public during the 1990s-2010s, including newspapers, manga magazines, and internet sources, to clarify changes in the censorship of Y-entertainment media in Thailand. The findings reveal that while Thai society began to tolerate gay and lesbian identities in the late 1990s, the mid-2000s suppression of Yaoi manga arose from concerns over erotic content rather than homosexuality alone. Another factor was the media format at that time. Yaoi manga was perceived as a foreign (Japanese) culture, invoking nationalist sentiments. Relaxation of censorship since the 2010s coincided with the transition of Y-entertainment media from manga to novels and eventually to TV series. This shift was likely supported by fandom advocacy, evolving media industry dynamics, and broader political and economic changes.

09:00-10:40 | Room 707 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Public Safety and Culture

Session Chair: John Nguyet Erni

09:00-09:25

91478 | *Cultural Inclusion of Foreign Residents in Disaster Preparedness: A Case of Spanish-Speakers in Japan*
Maria Laura Martelli Giachino, Tohoku University, Japan

The number of foreign residents in Japan has increased over the years, giving rise to growing multiculturalism in the country. This has also highlighted the challenges of involving foreign residents in the local Japanese community for disaster preparedness and the need to consider cultural differences among foreigners. A survey and in-depth interviews with 23 Spanish speakers in Japan who experienced one or both of the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Typhoon No.19 in 2019 were conducted between August and December 2023 to understand their shared experiences during disasters, their disaster preparedness, and their level of connection with Japanese people. The results showed that Spanish-speaking residents faced difficulties during disasters due to cultural differences with the locals. They were unfamiliar with evacuation protocols and unaware of the existence of multilingual information provided by the Japanese government and agencies. In addition, many relied on secondary sources of information such as friends and acquaintances, indicating the importance they give on interpersonal relationships within their social circles. The relationship between Spanish-speakers and local people appeared to be weak, as evidenced by the fact that only three respondents had interacted with their neighbors. Moreover, many did not participate in disaster drills, despite having lived in Japan for a long time. These challenges highlighted the need to improve current communication strategies, which often fail to account for the disaster response and preparedness needs of diverse foreign residents, as well as the need to involve foreign residents in the local Japanese community.

09:25-09:50

93314 | *Integrating Fashion Styling into Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Bracing Treatment*

Derry Law, Saint Francis University, Hong Kong
Mei-chun Cheung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Joanne Yip, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
Jason Cheung, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Tit-wing Lo, Saint Francis University, Hong Kong

Scoliosis is a three-dimensional (3D) deformity of the spine. The most prevalent form of scoliosis among children and adolescents between 10 and 18 years old is adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS). Idiopathic means that the cause is not known. AIS is characterized by a distinct side-to-side curvature of the spine. The spinal curvature is determined by measuring the Cobb angle which is used to determine the appropriate type of treatment. Bracing is recommended if the Cobb angle ranges from 21 to 40 degrees. Patients will typically wear a rigid polyethylene brace for 23 hours every day. The treatment not only causes physical but also psychosocial discomfort. The hard brace changes the body shape and adds weight to the body which affects psychosocial functioning during social activities, creates a negative self-perception, and increases resistance to treatment, thus resulting in low treatment compliance. To address the negative psychosocial effects, the design thinking model and a user-centric approach are applied in this project to co-create the fashion appearance of AIS patients followed with in-depth interviews. Ten AIS patients participated in the study. They had three sessions with fashion design professionals who strived to understand their concerns about their braced body images. After the meetings, customized recommendations on fashion and clothing were provided to the patients. Follow-up in-depth interviews were conducted and a thematic analysis revealed that the co-created fashion styles reduce negative perception of bracing treatment, and enhance a positive body image and self-image, thus increasing user compliance and participation in social functions.

09:50-10:15

93739 | *Innovative Community Engagement Through the CUBE Model: Addressing Social and Public Health Disparities in Utah*

Mariajose Velasco Burgos, Utah State University, United States
Ryan Benally, Utah State University, United States
Ivette Lopez, University of Utah, United States
Heidi LeBlanc, Utah State University, United States
Oreta Tupola, Utah Community Health Workers Association (UCHWA), United States

Background: The changing demographics, shown by the significant increase in Utah's diversity index from 33.6% to 40.7% over the past decade, highlight social and public health disparities and the pressing need for culturally appropriate programming. Utah State University (USU) Extension, which currently addresses comprehensive community resources and professional development, is supported by their cultural belonging (CUBE) program. This model effectively connects with diverse communities and meets their needs, supporting innovative community engagement and tangible results. Methods: The CUBE model integrates Community Health Workers (CHWs) and their cultural skills to build community trust through referrals and tailored outreach. It emphasizes cultural humility, competency, linguistic adaptation, diversity training, partnerships, and inclusive access. CHWs bridge gaps between resources and diverse populations by representing their communities and promoting inclusive access to extension programs. Results: Over five months, 150 families engaged in Rural Latinx culturally adapted outreach. Additionally, 58 CHWs completed a nutrition program targeting low-income families. Ten CHW State Certificate completers were referred, resulting in the hiring of four CHWs as community experts. Consequently, 300 community members from diverse communities became acquainted with USU Extension programs Conclusion: CUBE has effectively implemented innovative approaches within extension settings, leading to significant outcomes. CHWs have engaged with underserved communities, connecting individuals to various resources. This highlights their proactive role in diverse settings and community education. Their focus on cultural competency and humility, along with CHWs' representation of their own cultures, has built trust and promoted community connections.

10:15-10:40

93989 | *From Patients to Partners: Citizen Engagement in Hong Kong's Carescape*

John Nguyet Erni, The Education University of Hong Kong, China

In Hong Kong, the concept of "carescape" has emerged as a vital framework for understanding how ordinary citizens engage in health management, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. This crisis catalyzed a surge in health information and discourse, reshaping cultural perceptions of "good health," resilience, and community well-being. The carescape encompasses the diverse, interconnected environments—both online and offline—where health knowledge is shared, emphasizing the role of personal networks and community dialogue. This study adopts a critical health-humanities lens to investigate "citizen self-health," highlighting how grassroots discussions contribute to a vibrant public health culture. We conducted focus group discussions with four diverse sociocultural groups—young adults, the elderly, mothers/housewives, and ethnic minorities—to examine the dynamics within the carescape. Findings reveal that while personal networks remain essential for health information, trust levels vary significantly across demographics. Despite general appreciation for Hong Kong's public health system, challenges such as long wait times and inequitable access persist. Ultimately, this research underscores the importance of fostering a carescape that empowers individuals and communities, enhancing health literacy, participatory policy formation, and resilience to improve healthcare equity in Hong Kong.

09:00-10:40 | Room 708 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 1

Creative Approaches to Local and Sustainable Tourism

Session Chair: Chin-Feng Lin

09:00-09:25

94106 | *A Study on the Production of a Short Film for Community Tourism in Wang Ben Village, Thong Saen Khan District, Uttaradit Province, Thailand*

Nuthasak Polsri, King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi, Thailand

In 2025, the development of community-based tourism is gaining momentum as part of the National Tourism Development Strategy, implemented through participatory processes (Ministry of Tourism and Sports, 2021). Community tourism is a sustainable resource management tool that fosters pride in local communities. This study aims to produce a video and evaluate the feedback on the community tourism video of Wang Ben Village, Thong Saen Khan District, Uttaradit Province, Thailand. The research used the 3P filmmaking production process to develop the video and presented the final production to three experts and a sample group of 40 participants. Surveys were used to gather data, and statistical analysis was conducted to calculate the mean and standard deviation. The experts' evaluation of the community tourism video had an overall mean score of 3.39, indicating a moderate level of satisfaction. The content received a mean of 3.60, while the production techniques scored 3.70, indicating a high level of satisfaction. The sample group rated the video's overall quality at 3.79, reflecting a high level of satisfaction. In terms of content recognition, the group gave a mean score of 3.58, and satisfaction with production techniques also scored 3.58. Feedback from the sample group highlighted that while the video was generally well-received, there is room for improvement. Suggestions from experts included enhancing the visual composition, color selection, lighting, and narration clarity to improve the overall quality and effectiveness of the video in promoting community tourism.

09:25-09:50

90987 | *Sustainable Halal Tourism: Integrating Education and Gastronomy to Promote Cultural Diversity in Malaysia and Japan*

Siti Syahirah Saffinee, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia

Wan Nazri Che Mat Safiee, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia

Mohd Mahyeddin Mohd Salleh, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia

Husna Zainal Abidin, Wakayama University, Japan

Malaysia and Japan recognize the value of gastronomy as a powerful driver of cultural exchange and sustainable tourism. This paper looks at the halal tourism in Malaysia and Japan and how the principles of Maqasid Shariah are implemented, particularly through the integration of education and gastronomy, termed as EduGastronomy. It integrates education and local cuisine with the aim of enhancing cross-cultural appreciation and contributing to the enhancement of local food providers. The aim of this study is to assess how the application of the Halalan-Toyyiban concepts enhances the Muslim culinary in tourists' areas. This research made use of a case study qualitative design with the support of in-depth interviews and participant observations. This thorough methodology helps to uncover the benefits and the challenges of implementing Maqasid Shariah in halal tourism activities. The findings indicate, the application of Shariah compliant principles in tourism practice enhances food service quality, improves the relationship between tourists and suppliers and enhance health, safety and ethical concerns all which help to promote appreciation for the diverse cultures. This study proposes the Halal EduGastronomy Tourism (HEGTo) framework which is a Shariah-based model aimed at preserving cultural diversity and promote economic stability by attracting ethical tourists. These perspectives offer valuable insights to educators, policy makers, and practitioners in the tourism industry, while also providing a guideline for other Muslim-friendly tourism destinations in search of sustainable models.

09:50-10:15

93848 | *Creation Through Co-Learning: Phetchaburi Rod Puppet Performances in the Context of Creative Tourism*

Ratchaneekorn Ratchatakorntakoon, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

This research aimed to analyze the factors and processes in the enhancement and revision of Phetchaburi rod puppet performances to help promote tourism in a creative context. Community participatory based research was adopted as the method. Rod puppet artists, teachers and students, officers of the province's cultural section, cultural activists, local wisdom scholars and local media were selected as stakeholders. The findings reveal that a number of limitations imposed on puppet artists and inheritors, along with the changing purpose of performances and the area for performance, played critical factors in the form and nature of such enhancement and revision. The enhancement and revision process started with a rod puppet performance workshop in one selected school. In order to continue performance of the rod puppets, even after termination of the research project, the making of rod puppets was included in the workshop, along with singing of puppet songs and rod puppet manipulation. With the participation of all stakeholders, a new puppet show used to promote Phetchaburi's tourist destination was created during the workshop and will be receive continuing support to perform on Phetchaburi walking street.

10:15-10:40

92692 | *Integrating the Means-End Chain Approach and Social Network Analysis to Enhance Local Attractions and Culinary Tourism*

Chin-Feng Lin, National Pingtung University, Taiwan

Ting-Fang Wu, National Pingtung University, Taiwan

Chen-Chen Sung, National Pingtung University, Taiwan

Yi-Chen Chen, National Pingtung University, Taiwan

Yu-Xuan Wu, National Pingtung University, Taiwan

The rise in national income and urban development has led to more people choosing cities as travel destinations. Yancheng District in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, ranks fourth in tourist numbers but lacks government-planned travel itineraries. This study uses social network analysis to examine tourists' behaviors regarding attractions and local cuisine in Yancheng. By mapping connections between attractions and dishes, the research aims to develop attraction maps and food tours. The means-end chain approach is also employed to analyze tourists' perceptions, enhancing advertising for urban attractions. This study collected 400 valid questionnaires from tourists in the Yancheng District. The analysis identifies the Pier-2 Art Center, Shoushan Zoo, and Cijin as top attractions, while Duck Meat Chen, Huala Milk Tea, Grandma Su's Egg Cakes, and Beigang Cai's Tube Rice Cake are the most popular local dishes. The findings from social network analysis and means-end chains provide valuable insights for government agencies in tour planning and promotion. This research demonstrates the effectiveness of combining these methods to enhance understanding and promotion of urban tourism, offering practical implications for tourism management and policy development.

10:55-12:35 | Room 603 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Investigating Illegal Practices

Session Chair: Feng-Shuo Chang

10:55-11:20

90662 | *Impact of Primary Groups on Drug Abuse Among High School Students in Taiwan*

Ya Ling Chang, Central Police University, Taiwan

Lung Tung Shen, National Open University, Taiwan

To reduce the increasing harm of drugs and the younger trend of drug users, we analyzed the influence of primary groups on Taiwanese high school students' use of drugs, such as drug-laced coffee packs. This study used phenomenological methods. Interviews with ten participants were recorded and transcribed verbatim. In the interests of rigor, Lincoln and Guba (1985) proposed four criteria: accuracy, inference, reliability, and verifiability were adopted as measures of the study's validity. The findings are as follows. The main reason students first encounter drugs in high school is due to pressure from school or family. Additionally, to avoid being isolated by peers, the "herding effect" among peers can also lead to teenagers taking drugs. The younger the age at which tobacco and alcohol are exposed, the higher the risk of drug abuse. The characteristics of emerging drugs, such as drug-laced coffee pods, are cheap, easy to obtain, and widely distributed, making them a preferred source of abuse for teenagers. To prevent drug abuse, the government and primary groups should encourage teenagers to participate in more healthy activities and reduce smoking and drinking. Given the severe physical and mental harm caused by drugs to teenagers, the government should formulate policies to improve primary groups' support, such as family, school and community support, and strengthen drug prevention education and anti-drug awareness.

11:20-11:45

91620 | *The Change of Tendency and Spatial Pattern of Crime in London Under the Coronavirus Pandemic*

Xinge Jia, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The Covid-19 has impacted people's daily activities dramatically. According to Routine Activity Theory (RAT), the changing patterns of potential offender, suitable targets and capable guardianship can significantly impact crimes. This study examines the changing tendency and spatial distribution of different crime types in various lockdown periods in London. Using crime data from January 2016 to April 2021, autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) models were used to predict the crime trends in the absence of the pandemic and the predicted values were compared with actual counts. Results show that among fourteen crime types, burglary, other theft, robbery, shoplifting, theft from the person and vehicle crime declined across all lockdown periods, while anti-social behavior consistently increased. Nine crime types exhibited a W-shape trend: a sharp initial decline, resurgence during eased restrictions, and a less pronounced decrease followed by another resurgence in later stages. The spatial point pattern test (SPPT), a popular method to compare the similarity of two point patterns, was used to identify the similarity of spatial distribution of crimes during the lockdown and previous years. Results reveal significant changes in crime distributions across all periods. Analysis of Moran's I indicates a positive autocorrelation for eleven crime types, with most crimes shifting from central, non-residential areas of London to outer residential areas. These findings highlight the relationship between pandemic-induced routine changes and crime patterns. Specifically, it provides valuable insights for local authority and police to reallocate resources toward anti-social behavior and outer residential areas.

11:45-12:10

91942 | *The Urban Migration of Smuggled Goods: An Analysis of 256 Chinese Court Judgments*

Feng-Shuo Chang, Guangdong University of Petrochemical Technology, China

Wenjun Zhang, Guangdong University of Petrochemical Technology, China

The nature of border checkpoints as intersections of cross-border trade makes them natural hubs for smuggling activities. This study analyzed the relationships between case characteristics in 256 Chinese border smuggling court judgments (2013–2022), including the identity of the defendants, smuggling routes, types of smuggled goods, and smuggling techniques. The analysis found that an increase in smuggling routes resulted in more complex transportation techniques and customs evasion strategies. Guangxi and Yunnan were the primary provinces involved in these crimes. Guangxi featured multiple routes and complex techniques, including the use of social media (e.g., WeChat) for private negotiations, often involving suspiciously low prices, suggesting consumer awareness of the illegal nature of the goods. Yunnan, characterized by rugged terrain and proximity to the Golden Triangle, was dominated by drug smuggling, with customs evasion being a key feature. Smuggling offenders frequently had household registrations in Guangxi and Yunnan, with Guangdong as the main destination for the smuggled goods, and Hong Kong serving as a key international transit point. A prominent route involved goods being transported to Hong Kong and then smuggled into China via a "C-shaped detour" through the Aidian checkpoint in Guangxi to Chongzuo City, utilizing diverse transport methods and border trade techniques. Border smuggling spans multiple jurisdictions, underscoring the necessity of enhancing intelligence sharing and judicial cooperation with neighboring countries, such as Vietnam, Myanmar, and Laos, to improve the detection and prevention of cross-border smuggling activities.

10:55-12:35 | Room 604 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Interdisciplinary Studies on Ancient Culture

Session Chair: Ziyi Ge

11:20-11:45

92848 | *A Study on the Development Path and Key Issues of Short Films Based on the Perspective of Media Archaeology*
Huiying Liu, Sichuan University, China

Media archaeology is dedicated to exploring and reconstructing communication tools and technologies that have been historically forgotten, faded away instantly or existed only in conception, and to capturing their reappearance and rebirth in the context of different eras. Going back to the history of cinema, short films have failed to gain widespread attention and importance due to the limitations of their duration and the constraints of their depth of content. Using media archaeology as a methodology, this paper shifts the research focus to previously marginalized short film texts and events, revealing their unique value in film history and attempting to deconstruct the traditional research paradigm of film history. Through case studies, the study explores the technical and formal evolution of short films from early cinema shorts to experimental shorts to the digital age, with samples such as British "Brighton School" shorts, seminal French shorts, experimental shorts by directors such as David Lynch, and the connection between the digital media industry and short films. The study also pays special attention to the "archaeology" of short film technological devices, analyzing their diversity and historical significance as a medium of audiovisual communication. Through the lens of media archaeology, this paper not only provides a new theoretical path for the study of the short film, but also emphasizes the potential of the short film as a tool of communication and a medium of discourse, and provides a new way of understanding the short film and its place in the history of cinema.

11:45-12:10

93979 | *A Philological Study of Classical Japanese Garden Manuals: Publication, Transmission, and the Evolution of Garden Theory*
Ziyi Ge, Dalian Minzu University, China

Japanese garden design has been deeply influenced by traditional Chinese landscaping concepts while developing a distinct theoretical system of its own. A crucial but understudied aspect of this evolution is the historical garden manuals (造園書, Zōensho), which document the principles, techniques, and aesthetics of garden-making. Despite their significance, systematic research on these texts remains limited, particularly concerning their dating, geographical distribution, and role in the transmission of garden-making knowledge. This study employs a philological approach to conduct a comprehensive examination of key premodern Japanese garden manuals, including Sakuteiki (作庭記), Sagaryūtei Kohō Hiden no Sho (嵯峨流庭古法秘伝之書), and Sansui Narabini Nogatazu (山水並野形図). The analysis focuses on their publication periods, locations, textual composition, and intertextual connections with earlier sources, aiming to reconstruct the formation and dissemination of Japanese garden knowledge. The findings reveal distinct chronological and geographical patterns in the distribution of these garden manuals, with Kyoto and Tokyo emerging as central hubs of garden knowledge transmission, particularly during the Edo period. This phenomenon reflects the increasing institutionalization and professionalization of garden theory, influenced by broader socio-economic and political factors. Furthermore, shifts in textual content illustrate the evolving conceptualization of garden-making across historical periods. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the historical trajectory of Japanese garden design theories and provides a foundation for comparative studies in East Asian Garden history.

12:10-12:35

94212 | *Understanding "Ngokang" as a Local Culture and for Local Livelihood in Dumai, Indonesia*

Fajar Julian Santosa, PT Kilang Pertamina Internasional Refinery Unit II Dumai, Indonesia

Gatra Wiraandika, PT Kilang Pertamina Internasional Refinery Unit II Dumai, Indonesia

Agustiawan Agustiawan, PT Kilang Pertamina Internasional Refinery Unit II Dumai, Indonesia

Cahyo Wisnu Rubiyanto, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Widiyanto Widiyanto, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

Coastal areas have become a home for 50.4% (140 million) of the population in Indonesia. Coastal communities have a way of life closely related to the sea and its natural resources. One of the practices that has been carried out for generations among the coastal communities of Dumai is the "Ngokang" activity. This study examines how ngokang practice is a source of livelihood and plays a vital role in shaping the identity and cultural practices of the local community. Qualitative methods were used in this study, such as collecting data through in-depth interviews with 10 pengokang and community leaders and tracing secondary sources. The study results indicate that the practice of ngokang is part of a broader culture or tradition of society that has been passed down from generation to generation in the Dumai City area. "Ngokang" is an adoption of the Japanese word 交換 'kōkan', which means to exchange. Ngokang is a livelihood activity of the community that involves buying and selling on the sea, with large ships docked around the port of Dumai City. This buying and selling activity is unique because the payment system still uses 'barter'. This activity supports the local economy and is some people's primary source of income. However, the "Ngokang" activity is currently facing a serious dilemma because ngokang is considered by most people to be an illegal activity. This activity also raises the potential for danger and loss for pengokang in terms of material and non-material.

10:55-12:35 | Room 605 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Migration and Integration in Context

Session Chair: Norihito Mizuno

10:55-11:20

92915 | *From Margins to Platforms: Overcoming Discrimination Through Social Media in Chinese Indonesian Communities*
Mimma Azzali, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

The rise of social media usage has created new opportunities for individuals and groups to express their cultural identities in digital spaces. This study focuses on the experiences of the Pecinan community in Semarang in expressing their Chinese ethnic identity through social media. While previous research has highlighted the discrimination faced by Chinese Indonesians, their approaches to navigating identity in the digital world remain underexplored. Most prior studies have also overlooked the role of online communities and the impact of social media technologies on identity expression. This research employs a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach, analyzing in-depth interviews with three participants to understand their strategies, motivations, and experiences. The analysis reveals that the increasing willingness to disclose identity on social media is influenced by factors such as community support, technological advancements, and the evolution of social acceptance. The findings demonstrate that identity expression serves not only as a tool to combat discrimination but also as a means to build social connections and enhance self-confidence. This study contributes to understanding how social media facilitates cultural identity negotiation in a multicultural society. The findings offer valuable insights into the dynamics of intercultural relationships and the potential of social media to support identity communication in the digital age.

11:20-11:45

93718 | *A Systematic Review of the Digital Divide Experienced by Migrant Women*

Lai Chi Yuen, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong
Hung Suet Lin, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong
Fung Kwok Kin, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong
Yu Yue, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong
He Langjei, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

The digital divide (or DD) has been a problem for migrant women who suffer from insufficient ICT skills, a lack of smartphone/tablet devices, and language barriers. These issues can deepen their social exclusion and hamper their utilization of online services. Researchers have already observed the benefits of digital usage among women migrating abroad, such as obtaining legal information, improving transnational parenting performance, and seeking employment (see Chib et al., 2013; Parreñas, 2006; Thomas & Lim, 2017). Yet, the problematic side of the DD faced by female migrants has been under-examined. In view of this research gap, a systematic review was conducted to investigate the DD items and factors from the existing literature. Studies (n=19) were selected by searching through six social science databases. The findings suggest that migrant women face a series of problems when trying to use digital resources: poor-quality digital access in the destination country, misinformation online, economic expenses associated with ICT utilization, patriarchal norms reinforcing gendered skill deficits, and being monitored by male partners, among others. Concerning the outcomes of ICT utilization, migrant women can encounter hardships in accessing services, face employment inequality, and lose opportunities to engage with public institutions. The study contributes to the literature by summarizing a 17-item list of digital divide factors faced by migrant women and recognizing the need for future empirical research to adopt an intersectionality lens, triangulation of multiple types of data, as well as longitudinal designs.

11:45-12:10

93794 | *The Spatial Analysis of the Site-Specific Audio-Walk "Starting from Jiujiu" in Nantou Old Town, Shenzhen*
Peifeng Cheng, Tsinghua University, China

This study conducts a spatial analysis of the site-specific audio-walk "Starting from Jiujiu" in Shenzhen's Nantou Old Town. Through on-site mapping of 10 narrative nodes and semi-structured interviews with the lead creator, the research investigates how site-specific audio-walk practices mediate urban memory within the context of urban village renewal, particularly focusing on the stories of migrant populations and their descendants who have settled and grown up in these urban villages. Qualitative analysis of post-performance creator-audience dialogues provides supplementary evidence in the analytical process. As the result, three spatial typologies are identified through the analysis: 1. Point spaces (communal shrines and children's play corners) 2. Linear spaces (alleys with declining commerce and primary school commuting routes) 3. Planar spaces (organic residential clusters). The methodology reveals mechanisms through which artistic spatial practices activate urban memory: identifying narrative-rich spaces marginalized in urban planning, synchronizing audio content with spatial characteristics, and connecting archival documentation with embodied place experience. This case study reveals an artist-led perspective on memory documentation, offering alternative ways to record urban life memories absent from official archives, thereby demonstrating how site-specific practices can offer fresh tools for understanding certain urban places beyond traditional planning methods.

12:10-12:35

91506 | *Sino-Japanese Relations and Japanese Residents and Communities on the Malay Peninsula During the Interwar Period*
Norihito Mizuno, Akita International University, Japan

This presentation draws upon Japanese official documents and publications from the interwar period to examine the experiences of Japanese residents and their communities in the Malay Peninsula, north of Singapore, under British colonial rule. It was not until the late 19th century that Japan reestablished its presence in Southeast Asia, with Japanese settlers beginning to establish themselves in the region. For these Japanese, living and working in a multiethnic and multicultural environment, interaction with the local Chinese population became both essential and inevitable, influencing their business dealings as well as daily life. The interwar period marked a significant shift in the dynamics between the local Japanese and Malay Chinese populations, diverging from earlier periods. The transformation in local Chinese perspectives and attitudes toward the Japanese during this time was intricately linked to the broader evolution of Sino-Japanese relations. This presentation aims to investigate how various incidents involving Japanese expatriates in the Malay Peninsula over a span of several decades were perceived in Japan, and how these perceptions influenced Japanese views on and attitudes toward the overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia, as well as their ancestral homeland. In so doing, it also seeks to place the interactions between the Japanese and the Chinese communities on the Malay Peninsula within the larger framework of Sino-Japanese relations, transcending national boundaries and contributing a new perspective to the modern history of bilateral relations between the two countries.

10:55-12:35 | Room 607 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Social and Political Agendas in the Arts

Session Chair: Xiaoman Li

10:55-11:20

90852 | *From Public to Private: Witnessing Shifts of Affect via Urban Wall Writings in Contemporary Hong Kong*
Ng Sum Leung, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

Hong Kong's social movements turned white-hot during the 2014 Umbrella Movement and the 2019–2020 Anti-Extradition Bill Movement. Urban art images in Hong Kong, encompassing forms like the Lennon Wall, under-the-bridge screenings, graffiti, and posters, emerged as a critical means for expressing political concerns. However, the enactment of the National Security Law in 2020 has significantly curtailed freedom of speech in Hong Kong. In this restricted context, urban art has evolved to record the city's rapid social shifts. Notably, a collective shift in style and expression characterizes the recent works of emerging artists in Hong Kong's urban art scene. Instead of overt political agendas, artists such as Matsushima On, Melody, and Ding Yu-wan—who have garnered public attention—focus on personal values and playful expressions of sexual desire. Yet, these works retain stylistic echoes of movement-era urban art. This paper examines these coded expressions through Akbar Abbas's (1997) theory of disappearance and Wendy Gan's (2017) insights into the puckish essence of Hong Kong protests, seeking to understand the altered affect that defines the post-movement generation of urban artists. The study investigates this shift in three dimensions: (1) the transformation from political to personal expression, (2) the relocation of urban art, and (3) the emergence of reciprocal, interactive wall writings as a surrogate for the Democracy Wall. By closely examining this transformed post-movement affective structure, this paper aims to highlight the coded writing and nuanced depictions of trauma embedded in contemporary post-movement Hong Kong urban art images.

11:20-11:45

91045 | *Estrangement and Longing Under Neo-Liberal Context: Analyzing the Mother-Daughter Knot in Contemporary Chinese Visual Artworks*
Minji Du, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

This paper examines a contradiction complex of daughters in the mother-daughter bond - the coexistence of emotion of estrangement and longing - both desire and denial of integration with their mothers. The mother-daughter relationship in a Neo-liberal, Confucian society embodies a tense interplay of tradition and modernity, shaped by filial piety, individualism, and economic aspirations. This dynamic breeds conflict over education, career, and gender roles, fueled by unspoken emotions, guilt, and longing. In this paper, iconology, feminist psychological analysis, and interview data are combined to study these two artworks. By analyzing two artworks, *Thread* (2018) by Xing Danwen (born in 1967) and *Seemingly Harmless* (2018) by Chen Jialu (born in 1992), I argue that the affirmation of mother and maternal love showcased in Xing and Chen's work is by mothers' career achievements, as it not only brings financial security in the nurturing process, but also establish a positive image of self-reliance for them. However, they also criticize their mother's life experience for hindering emotional expression between mother-daughter. Intergenerational trauma and material expectations further complicate their bond, creating a fragile balance between love and misunderstanding. I believe that Xing and Chen's works involve the exploration of female subjectivity, in every estrangement and longing, it is the artists' desire to self-exploration and identify. Exploring mother-daughter relationships in a Neo-liberal Confucian context contributes to art, society, culture, and gender studies, it deepens understanding of intergenerational dynamics, critiques systemic pressures on women, and reveals how personal narratives reflect broader societal and cultural transformations.

11:45-12:10

90675 | *Constructing Pop: The Formulation of Pop Art Language in Chinese Contemporary Art*
Xiaoman Li, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The motivation driving this research stems from an interest regarding the emergence of pop art in China, particularly with the arrival of 'Political Pop' in 1988. Three years after Rauschenberg's ROCI exhibition in Beijing, Wang Guangyi presented his first Pop practice with Mao's portrait covered with red grid. During the early 1990s, Chinese artists made significant contributions to 'Cultural Pop', which exhibited a distinct emphasis on the cultural identity of China, sometimes referred to as "Chineseness". Hence, the significance of Pop art within the Chinese context can be perceived as a pivotal aspect in the development of "Chinese contemporaneity" or "Chinese modernity". However, it is important to note that these terms are multifaceted and require a comprehensive analysis. The objective of this research is to examine the role of Pop art language in the setting present-day China. Existing literature on contemporary Chinese art primarily focuses on either providing a comprehensive historical overview or analyzing individual artist. Pop art in China serves as a crucial artistic medium that has been embraced by artists, art critics, and curators. Therefore, the research questions are formulated by considering two key aspects: "What is the form and the significance of the Pop language in China?" and "In what distinct manners do Chinese art criticism and contemporary art practice demonstrate their manifestations?" This investigation aims to conduct a comprehensive examination of the rationale behind the selection of Pop art language as one of the main forms of expression within the realm of Chinese contemporary art.

10:55-12:35 | Room 608 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Multiculturalism

Session Chair: Albina Gallyamova

10:55-11:20

94131 | *Exploring the Cross-cultural Knowledge Management Process of "Omotenashi" Service in Japanese Hospitality Industry: A Service Design Perspective*

Yoshimi Nihei, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Chia-Han Yang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Chung-Ching Huang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

The Japanese hospitality industry increasingly relies on foreign employees to address labor shortages. However, these employees, operating within different cultural contexts, often struggle to meet Japanese guests' expectations of "omotenashi"—a service philosophy deeply rooted in Japan's high-context culture. Omotenashi is characterized by anticipating guest needs through tacit knowledge and implicit understanding, making its transfer to foreign employees particularly challenging. While previous research has examined knowledge management approaches to omotenashi, limited studies explore how this culturally embedded service knowledge is transferred in cross-cultural workplace settings. This study explores how omotenashi service knowledge is transferred in cross-cultural contexts in the Japanese hospitality industry, particularly in Japanese traditional-style inns (Ryokan), where cultural authenticity is essential from a service design perspective. Adopting a qualitative case study approach, the research employs participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and focus groups. The SECI knowledge management model (Socialization, Externalization, Combination, Internalization) and service design tools, such as service blueprint, provide a structured framework to identify challenges and visualize knowledge transfer processes. The findings contribute to developing reference materials for "Omotenashi Scenarios" for foreign employees to help them deliver omotenashi service more effectively and empower them to build sustainable careers in the Japanese hospitality industry. By bridging cultural gaps in service delivery, this study offers practical insights into maintaining authentic omotenashi in an increasingly globalized workforce, ensuring its long-term sustainability.

11:20-11:45

92053 | *Exploring the Impact of Cultural Differences on Cognitive Styles, Visual Attention, and Mental Well-being: A Comparative Study Among the UK, Chile, and Japan*

Tayebeh Ourtani, Queen Mary University of London, United Kingdom

Valdas Noreika, Queen Mary University of London, United Kingdom

Yuri Miyamoto, Hitotsubashi University, Japan

Pablo Sebastian Fossa Arcila, Universidad Del Desarrollo, Chile

Matias Javier Barros Esquenazi, Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile

Yuzuka Nakanishi, Hitotsubashi University, Japan

Culture profoundly shapes who we are, how we perceive the world, and how we process information. It influences cognitive styles, such as holistic, analytic, intuitive, and reflective thinking, as well as visual-spatial attention and emotional well-being. However, the links between cultural context, cognitive processes, and mental health indicators like general anxiety remain underexplored. This study examines how cultural differences impact cognition and mental health. We recruited 159 participants—53 each from Japan, the UK, and Chile—through online platforms. Participants completed tasks and questionnaires assessing visual-spatial attention using a change detection task. Cognitive and thinking styles, individualism-collectivism, and general anxiety were also measured using validated scales. Preliminary findings reveal significant cultural differences in cognitive styles and visual-spatial attention. Participants from Japan, a culture emphasizing holistic thinking, exhibited distinct attention patterns compared to those from the UK and Chile, which favor analytic approaches. Additionally, individuals with intuitive cognitive styles were more prone to anxiety, whereas those with holistic and reflective thinking styles were less likely to experience anxiety. These findings suggest that cognitive styles influence susceptibility to mental health challenges. These findings suggest the critical role of culture in shaping cognitive processes, worldviews, and mental well-being. They have implications for developing culturally tailored mental health interventions, inclusive educational tools, and UX design. Additionally, they inform policymakers to respect cultural diversity in their strategies.

11:45-12:10

92628 | *Historical and Contemporary Predictors of Regional Cultural Differences in Individualism-Collectivism in Russia*

Albina Gallyamova, HSE University, Russia

Dmitry Grigoryev, HSE University, Russia

Andrei Grigoriev, IP RAS, Russia

John Berry, Queen's University, Canada

This report explores historical (1877, 1905) and contemporary predictors of regional cultural differences in individualism-collectivism (IND-COL) across Russia, focusing on private land ownership and agricultural employment. IND-COL reflects whether societies prioritize group cohesion or individual autonomy, shaping regional development and sociocultural institutions. Using archival data from 1907 covering 50 provinces in European Russia (Land tenure statistics, 1907), the prevalence of peasant private land ownership in 1887 and 1905 was calculated as the ratio of private land holdings to households utilizing allotment land. IND-COL indicators included an index derived from demographic and social data, such as the proportion of three-generation or living-alone households and annual divorce ratios. Regions with higher private land ownership in 1877 and 1905 exhibit stronger individualistic tendencies today, highlighting the enduring influence of historical contexts. Contemporary factors, such as the share of the workforce in agriculture and ethnic composition—particularly the proportion of ethnic Russians—also significantly predict IND-COL differences, while urbanization shows no notable effect. These findings emphasize the critical role of socio-economic and historical factors tied to subsistence strategies in shaping regional cultural dynamics. The strength of these correlations is striking given the profound historical transformations from the Russian Empire to modern Russia. This study provides a comprehensive analysis of how historical and contemporary factors influence IND-COL variations across Russian regions. Understanding these dynamics can inform nuanced policies and strategies that foster interregional collaboration, enrich cultural dialogue, and address the diverse needs of communities across Russia.

10:55-12:35 | Room 703 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Marginality in Literature

Session Chair: Tsai-Ching Yeh

10:55-11:20

94209 | *Losing Sight of the Subaltern in Priyageetha Dia's TURBINE TROPICS (2023)*

Clara Wenrong Lee, University of Northwestern, United States

TURBINE TROPICS (2023) by Singaporean visual artist, Priyageetha Dia draws on the history of rubber cultivation in the Malayan archipelago. Devoid of figuration, the abstract video rendered using a 3D animation software, draws on the spiralling grooves carved into the Pará rubber tree during the tapping of its sap, as its central motif. In the work, Dia crucially evokes the movement of the spiral and vortex as hauntological forces driving the continued colonial-capital ecological extraction in Southeast Asia. My essay takes a closer look the techno-aesthetic strategies deployed by Dia in conjuring up spectral imaginations of these loss histories. Extending David Llyod's elaboration of Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak's insistence that the "aporia of subalternity lies [...] in the Subaltern's constitutive exteriority to representation," (97), I argue, that the Subaltern is deployed in Dia's work precisely as a deformatizing traversal force, at once resisting representability while producing new models representation. Setting a dizzying trance upon its viewer, in the second half of the essay, I further contend that the Subaltern as aberrant force, "instigates a form of melanchol[ic] paralysis in response" (117). Turning to Sara Ahmed, Anne Cheng, David Eng and Shinhee Han's theorizations of melancholia, I propose that the shattering of the Ego brought about by the frustrated desire "to identify with and incorporate the Subaltern" (117) forces the viewer to confront the psychic condition of suspended racial and cultural assimilation.

11:20-11:45

90771 | *Rewriting History Through Historiographic Metafiction: An Alternative to Conventional Textbooks in Colson Whitehead's The Underground Railroad*

Naziha Shams Eddine, Rafik Hariri University, Lebanon

History is a narrative created in the past that does not necessarily reflect the objective past. It is perceived as a construct shaped by the subjective perspectives of those who write it. This subjectivity creates suspicion about the accuracy and reliability of history, paving the way for alternative sources that can portray history, such as historiographic metafiction: novels that are concerned with the writing of history. These works provide narratives of marginalized populations that cannot be found in conventional history textbooks. They reveal the unspeakable, hidden and neglected tales throughout history. This study focuses on the role of historiographic metafiction in presenting the history of enslaved Africans during the 18th century in America through analyzing Colson Whitehead's novel, *The Underground Railroad*. Using the literary technique of faction, a key element of historiographic metafiction that presents the amalgamation of facts and fiction, this study examines intentionally hidden stories, including the Tuskegee Study of untreated syphilis in the Negro Male, accounts of forced eugenics and the Cadaver trade. The paper proves that the blend of historical events with fictional elements can create a construct that, though still a narrative, offers a more probable representation of the past than conventional history textbooks. Literature thus demonstrates its elastic boundaries that extend into the field of history and present obscured and hard stories to tell.

11:45-12:10

94196 | *Formation of Female Subjectivity in Daniel Defoe's Moll Flanders*

Tsai-Ching Yeh, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

This paper aims to explore the feminist thinking in Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders* (1722). Critics usually lay special emphases on Moll Flanders's intention to be a gentlewoman and her ambition in pursuit of a good marriage as an avenue to analyze the subversive nature in this woman character. To call Defoe a feminist would be an anachronism, while to ignore the feminist sentiments in his most controversial woman would be another issue. Whether Defoe is a feminist or not is polemical, since the case of Moll Flanders, who achieves her aim through dupery and whoring trade, can never be a model. However, it would be partial to negate the feminist thinking sprouted in Defoe. The French feminist Luce Irigaray proposes that women need to have their own ways to construct a female subjective identity. With the intention to argue against the traditional opinion to observe the woman as an object, she regards woman as an independent existence and tends to establish a world of "women-amongst-themselves" [l'entre-elles]. Based on the feminist theory of Irigaray, this paper will center on the mother-daughter relationship to discuss the feminist thinking in Moll Flanders and analyze the formation of a female subjective identity in the eponymous heroine.

10:55-12:35 | Room 704 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Teachers' Professional Development and Leadership

Session Chair: Gladys Mangada

10:55-11:20

94079 | *Activities to Encourage Reading on Good Children's Morality to Improve the Teaching Professional Competency of Student Teachers*
Phongnimit Phongphinyo, Udon Thani Rajabhat University, Thailand

The purposes of this research were 1) to develop activities to encourage reading on good children's morality to improve the teaching professional competency of student teachers, and 2) to study and compare the teaching professional competency in three areas: 2.1) reading ability, 2.2) writing a summary, and 2.3) valuing the teaching profession of student teachers after learning through activities to encourage reading on good children's morality. The participants comprised 15 first-year student teachers enrolled in academic year 2024 at UdonThani Rajabhat University in Faculty of Education, Thailand. The participants were selected through submitted on the need to develop reading ability, writing a summary and self-develop valuing the teaching profession. This study employed a one-group pretest-posttest research design. The instruments used in this research were 1) 10 activities to encourage reading on good children's morality: honesty, respect, responsibility, empathy, honesty, perseverance, cooperation, gratitude, forgiveness, and courage, 2) reading and writing summary assessment form and 3) valuing the teaching profession questionnaire. The study found that student teachers who participated in these activities to encourage reading on good children's morality to improve the teaching professional competency demonstrated improved abilities in reading to children and writing summaries after learning. Additionally, they developed a greater sense of positive valuing the teaching profession. Overall, this study emphasizes the importance of integrating moral-based reading activities into educational procedures. It indicates that such activities not only improve knowledge but also help with character development and self-esteem, making them an important part of good teaching and learning.

11:20-11:45

93550 | *Transformational Leadership and Teachers' Innovation: Addressing the Doubts with Mediation Analysis*
Agi Syarif Hidayat, Universitas Gadjah Mada; Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Indonesia
Reni Rosari, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia
Sari Sitalaksmi, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Transformational leadership is one of the most widely studied leadership styles and is considered effective in fostering innovative behavior. However, concerns have recently emerged regarding the dark side of transformational leadership and its impact on organizational outcomes. This leadership style is believed to create member dependency on leaders, which may ultimately hinder the emergence of creative ideas within the organization. Contrary to this perspective, using Social Learning Theory, this study argues that transformational leadership can instead foster employees' proactive personality, which in turn contributes to enhancing innovative behavior. This study was conducted among 193 high school teachers in Cirebon, West Java, Indonesia, using data collected through Likert-scale questionnaires and analyzed with path analysis using SEM-PLS 3. The results indicate that transformational leadership has a direct influence on innovative behavior and an indirect effect mediated by proactive personality, suggesting partial mediation. These findings challenge the notion that transformational leadership hampers individual creativity. Instead, transformational leadership fosters a proactive personality, which ultimately enhances innovative behavior. Future research should further explore moderating factors that determine when transformational leadership leads to follower dependency or, conversely, encourages a proactive personality. Potential factors to consider include organizational climate, power distance, psychological safety, person-job fit, goal orientation, and self-efficacy.

11:45-12:10

93259 | *To Enhance Reflection in Teaching: Gladys' Cyclical Theory on Teacher's Practices*
Gladys Mangada, University of Eastern Philippines, Philippines

Reflection is the essence of teaching and it promotes professional development. This research study examines the connection among the teachers' reflective teaching practices, teachers' reflective thinking attributes and their psyche. Quantitative and qualitative designs of research were used involving 19 teachers as informants of the study. The English teachers' reflective teaching practices, levels of reflective thinking, and their status were analyzed using quantitative method. Qualitative presentation was used to present the connection between practices and status, attributes and status, and practices and attributes. A cyclical theory was developed as a discovery of designing strategies and shaping good learners through effective classroom practices and careful reflection. Students' performance brings out positive results on the basis of teachers' reflection through their instructional techniques and understanding their students in general. Questionnaires were used and the focus group discussion was conducted to provide the researcher's additional insights to validate their responses in the questionnaires. Data from the respondents' FGD was analyzed through thematic analysis and coding which led this study to generate an emergent theory. Team teaching may provide teachers an avenue to experience variety of instructional materials that elicit students' active performance. Teachers may adapt varied classroom activities to understand their students' holistic outlook and a teaching observation may be conducted by the program head/department chair to provide insights into how teachers reflect before, during, and after they teach. are recommended. Gladys cyclical theory was generated based on the findings.

12:10-12:35

87001 | *Exploring the Impact of Librarian's Leadership on Lower Staff Productivity in Pakistani Universities Libraries*
Saeed Ullah Jan, Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak, Pakistan
Sumbal Sajjad, Khushal Khan Khattak University Karak, Pakistan

This study explores the impact of librarians' leadership on the productivity of lower staff in university libraries across Pakistan. The research aims to identify key leadership traits and practices that enhance staff performance and job satisfaction. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, data was collected through survey questionnaire and interviews with library staff and management. There are 254 public and private sector universities in all over Pakistan. total of 162 universities replied as sample with 492 responses. the Stratified sampling techniques were used, for getting statistical result the SPSS software was used. The findings reveal a significant correlation between effective leadership and increased productivity, highlighting the importance of communication, support, and professional development. This study contributes to the understanding of leadership dynamics in academic libraries and offers practical recommendations for improving staff productivity through strategic leadership initiatives.

10:55-12:35 | Room 705 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Visual Culture

Session Chair: Hailong Jiao

10:55-11:20

91360 | *Body Actions, Digital Special Effects and Urban Facilities: A Spectacular Archaeology of Hong Kong Genre Films Since the 1970s*
Niyu Xu, Sichuan University, China
Shengkai Yu, Shanghai Normal University, China

Since the late 20th century, Hong Kong cinema has been imbued with a sense of impending crisis, rooted in the identity established in the 1970s and the threats it later faced. This sentiment has shaped the narrative of Hong Kong genre films, often reinforced by themes like '1997 anxiety' and formalist analyses. However, such singular interpretations obscure the historical complexity of Hong Kong cinema, reducing it to a de-historicised and passive subject. This article seeks to challenge this notion through a Foucault-inspired archaeological approach, examining spectacle in Hong Kong films across three stages. The first stage, "body action" (1970s), features Bruce Lee and martial arts actors, highlighting physical labour and social mobility but revealing latent crises. The second stage, "digital special effects" (late 1990s), reflects a shift as digital spectacle overtakes physicality, revealing the neoliberal subject's struggle with symbols and embodiment. By the 2010s, "urban facilities" dominate, as cities and infrastructure are portrayed with a life of their own, engaging in intricate interactions with human subjects. These evolving spectacles underscore the heterogeneity of Hong Kong cinema. They mirror socioeconomic transitions while offering a lens to understand the city's cultural identity. Constantly evolving, Hong Kong cinema remains a vital, dynamic part of global film history, deserving continued exploration and analysis.

11:20-11:45

93864 | *Vizualizing Tradition: Constructing Vietnamese Pottery as Craft*
Bao Anh Nguyen, Waseda University, Japan

Under globalization, traditions are important elements that create a common history, value, and solid identity. However, the attempts to preserve traditions often focus on "mummifying" such practices instead of acknowledging their constructed aspect. Therefore, this study aims to determine how tradition has been discursively configured and reconfigured throughout interactions between traditional and modern discourses. At its center is the question of what determines "tradition" in post-modern society, and how? This question can be explored by analyzing the visuality of one of the Vietnamese traditional crafts, pottery, as an approach to understanding the communicative process between the people directly involved in making and consuming craft: the craftworkers and the consumers. Studying the tangible dimension provides a new, more sustainable, and less confusing understanding of craft. It offers an angle in which a tradition is a product of reinvention, with symbolic cultural origin and social characteristics. This theory will be presented through three images to be shown at the conference. These photos are of three types of pottery products from Bat Trang pottery village, representing three groupings: the utilitarian, the non-utilitarian, and the "grey zone," which comprises objects that look like utilitarian objects but could not act as such. Photo number one is a set of objects designed for use such as dishes, bowls, and cups. Photo number two is a vase used to decorate for "Feng Shui" purposes. Photo number three is a set of "ceramic boots" designed by Bat Trang artisan Vu Thang.

11:45-12:10

91406 | *The Contemporary Artistic Reinterpretation of Dunhuang Cloud Patterns: From Traditional Motifs to Modern Visual Language*
Zeng Yiwen, Sichuan University, China

This study explores how the Dunhuang cloud pattern is reinterpreted in contemporary media and communication. The focus is on the transformation of the Dunhuang cloud pattern from traditional motifs to modern visual language, employing a multi-method approach combining iconography, genealogical approach, case studies, and in-depth interviews. Through a systematic literature review and genealogical approach, the study traces the morphological evolution of the Dunhuang cloud pattern from the Wei, Jin, and Northern and Southern Dynasties to the Western Xia period, mapping changes in its form and meaning. The research also examines the modern applications of the Dunhuang cloud pattern in digital art, fashion design, and public art, analyzing how these reinterpretations are influenced by cultural and technological factors. In-depth interviews with target audiences reveal key factors shaping perceptions of the Dunhuang cloud pattern and its contemporary adaptations. The findings indicate that the pattern is primarily reinterpreted through appropriation, redrawing, recreation, and hybridization, forming a multi-layered diffusion structure. Technological advancements have shifted perceptions from two-dimensional to three-dimensional, enhancing the emotional resonance and cultural significance of the symbol.

12:10-12:35

91362 | *The Transformation of Visual Arts in the Digital Revolution: The Evolution and Impact from Traditional Painting to Digital Media*
Hailong Jiao, Sichuan University, China

From the late 20th century, the adoption of computer and internet technologies has profoundly reshaped visual arts. Digital tools such as drawing tablets, 3D modeling software, and digital photography have broadened artistic expression and innovation, enabling experimentation beyond the limitations of traditional materials. The emergence of digital animation and video art has introduced novel narrative and temporal forms, further expanding creative possibilities. Digital platforms, including online galleries, virtual exhibitions, and social media, have transformed how artworks are displayed and disseminated, breaking geographical barriers and enhancing global accessibility. Social media has also empowered artists to engage directly with audiences, fostering decentralized communication and new forms of interaction. Immersive technologies like virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) have revolutionized audience participation, offering interactive and participatory art experiences while creating new opportunities in art education and exhibitions. Concurrently, advancements in 5G, blockchain, and big data are driving innovations in cultural industries, accelerating the digitalization of cultural heritage, publishing, and knowledge dissemination. This paper explores how digital tools and platforms have transformed artistic creation, dissemination, and reception, analyzing their impact on expression, the art market, and education. By examining the ongoing evolution of visual arts, the study reveals the transformative power of digital technologies and their enduring influence on global cultural development.

10:55-12:35 | Room 707 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Politics and Culture

Session Chair: Khawla Almulla

10:55-11:20

93293 | *What Prachachon Tells: Critical Discourse Analysis of YouTube Chat on the Political Incident in Thailand*
Hikaru Kuwahara, Mahidol University, Thailand

This study employs Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to examine Thai public responses to the Constitutional Court's dissolution of the Move Forward Party (MFP) on August 7, 2024. The MFP, which emerged as the successor to the dissolved Future Forward Party, had secured the most seats in Thailand's 2023 general election amid unprecedented voter turnout. However, in 2024, the Constitutional Court ordered MFP's dissolution and imposed ten-year political bans on its executive members, citing their proposed lèse-majesté reforms as an attempt to overthrow the constitutional monarchy. By analyzing real-time chat comments posted during YouTube live streams of the verdict, this research investigates how competing political ideologies manifest linguistically in public discourse. Drawing on Fairclough's theoretical framework of CDA and analytical tools from Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar, the study focuses on three key terms- "Thailand," "people/citizens", and "democracy"- to understand the evolving nature of Thailand's political polarization. The findings reveal clear ideological divisions between conservatives and pro-democracy factions, reflecting deeper social tensions surrounding Thailand's political institutions. This research contributes to our understanding of how politically significant events catalyze public discourse and illuminate underlying ideological conflicts in contemporary Thai society.

11:20-11:45

91497 | *Armed Mexican Villagers in the Magnificent Seven: American Gun Culture and Democracy*
Ayaka Haeno, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Though largely forgotten today, the 1960 American Western film titled *The Magnificent Seven*, directed by John Sturges and set in the 19th century, is a remake of an epic samurai action film *Seven Samurai* directed by Akira Kurosawa set in 1586 in Japanese history. Its radial displacement of time and space invites a series of questions about the roles of weapons. In the original film peasants have no access to weapons for self-defense and seven samurais with swords guard villagers. Kurosawa deliberately depicts peasants as helpless and unable to fight, though in historical actuality, at the point of 1586, Japanese peasants could arm themselves with swords. The 1960 adaption *The Magnificent Seven*, based on a faithful reproduction of the original, added a layer of complexity to the narrative by turning helpless Japanese peasants into Mexican villagers who bear arms to fight with seven American gunmen. Critics such as J. L. Anderson, who contrast and compare American gunfighters with Japanese samurais, somewhat downplay the agency of the anonymous Mexican people fighting with guns. However, I would argue that a different reading is possible by placing their relationship with weapons within American gun culture that changed and reinforced the images of guns as weapons for equality and democracy. I discuss the ways in which American gun culture functions as an informing context for self-defense of Mexican villagers by bringing an analysis of materials on gun industry to bear on the reading of *The Magnificent Seven* and weapons.

11:45-12:10

92661 | *Deconstructing Feministic Perspective of Benazir Bhutto's 'Reconciliation, Islam, Democracy and the West': A Transitivity Analysis*
Muhammad Waseem, The University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Pakistan
Abdul Qadir Khan, Allama Iqbal Open University, Pakistan
Adnan Tahir, Emerson University, Pakistan

Lexical choices employed in a text or discourse are inherently influenced by bias. They convey both implicit and explicit messages and ideologies. This study aims to analyze the feminist perspective in Benazir Bhutto's posthumous work, 'Reconciliation: Islam, Democracy and the West.' In her write up, she endeavors to validate her thesis that democracy and Islam are not mutually exclusive. In order to achieve the aimed targets, transitivity, a framework of SFL has been inducted to conduct the transitivity analysis of the five extracts from the book. The intended goal of the research work is to determine the frequency indices of the processes, participants and circumstances and how among various existing political ideologies Benazir Bhutto incorporates her own political ideology. Transitivity analysis of the text discovered 121 complex clauses and 317 simplex clauses. Furthermore, a comprehensive range of processes, participants, and circumstances has been employed in the text. The use of maximum transitivity elements indicates the author's extensive knowledge regarding the ideological conflict between Islam and the West. Material processes 174 (61.26%) are predominant among the various processes, suggesting that she is action-oriented and values tangible outcomes. The experiential analysis in the study indicates that, in addition to serving as a pacifist to reconcile democratic and Islamic ideals, thereby addressing the growing divide between the Orient (particularly Islam) and the Occident, Benazir Bhutto also promotes her own political ideology feminism (liberal feminism). Her transitivity selections illustrate the manner in which Islam underscores feminism throughout all aspects of life.

12:10-12:35

89537 | *Rooting Values in Light of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030: A Study from the Perspective of Islamic Culture*
Khawla Almulla, King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia

This study investigates the integration of key Islamic values within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030, focusing on five core principles: efficient spending, rational consumption, knowledge development, family preservation, and food security. Utilizing a content analysis of relevant policy documents and interviews with policymakers, this research elucidates how these values influence decision-making processes and contribute to societal growth. The findings reveal that Vision 2030 promotes these Islamic values through specific initiatives. For instance, the government's renewable energy projects not only aim for sustainability but also reflect Islamic teachings on environmental stewardship. Educational reforms are strategically designed to enhance knowledge development, aligning with Islamic imperatives for learning. Furthermore, initiatives aimed at improving food security and supporting family integrity underscore the vision's commitment to holistic community well-being. This study critically analyzes the implications of embedding these values into national policy, suggesting that while the alignment with Islamic principles bolsters public support, it also poses challenges in implementation, particularly in balancing tradition with modern economic demands. Ultimately, the study emphasizes the importance of disseminating these values to showcase Saudi Arabia's dedication to profound human and moral principles, grounded in its Islamic culture. It concludes that Vision 2030 establishes a robust framework for integrating these values across various programs and initiatives, reflected in both public and private sectors and media representations of national objectives.

10:55-12:35 | Room 708 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 2

Tourist Behaviour and Tourism Promotion

Session Chair: Mengkuan Lai

10:55-11:20

94140 | *Communication Strategies of Thai Nano Influencers to Promote Tourism Decision-Making*
Yukolwat Bhakdechakriwut, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

This study use qualitative research methodologies to analyse the communication patterns of nano-influencers in relation to travel decision-making. Data was collected through comprehensive interviews with travel nano-influencers who are in Thai travel industry 12 participants with snowball sampling and content analysis of travel-related material from social media. The research found that nano-influencers use a blend of credibility, narrative, and persuasion to influence their followers' decisions. Essential elements are (1) proficiency, shown by the provision of precise and comprehensive travel information, (2) trustworthiness, shown by sharing of authentic experiences, and (3) appeal, characterized by a personable attitude and interesting presentation. Furthermore, narrative that is rational and accessible to audiences greatly inspires them. The tourism industry may use these study results to build marketing communication and public relations initiatives using nano-influencers.

11:20-11:45

93828 | *Factors Influencing University Students' Travel Destination Selection Decision*
Yukolwat Bhakdechakriwut, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Athip Techapongsatorn, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
R-thittaya Supsinwiwat, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

This research examines the factors influencing university students' decision-making in selecting travel destinations and how these factors affect travel behaviour. This quantitative study employs survey research, with data collected from 406 university students using questionnaires. The data were analysed using multiple regression statistics to identify key influential factors. The study found that the majority of respondents rated their opinions on travel decision-making factors at the highest average level (4.36). The top three factors agreed upon by the respondents were safety (4.48), price (4.47), and environment (4.45), respectively. Hypothesis testing revealed that culture and history, travel convenience, sustainability, worthiness, price, experience creation, and self-development travel are significant travel decision-making factors that statistically influence travel behaviour at the .05 level.

11:45-12:10

87217 | *The Effect of Motivation and Personality on the Solo Travel Intention*
Mengkuan Lai, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Chiao-Chen Huang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Late marriage/or singleness and personalized lifestyle lead to the growth of the singles tourism market. Previous research tends to focus mainly on push motivation for solo female travelers. We adopt motivation (i.e., push and pull) and personality traits (i.e., compliant, aggressive, and detached proposed by Karen Horney based on how individuals perceive their environment and behavioral tendencies) to explore their impacts on perceived value and intention of solo travel since motivation drives people's behavior and personality affect individuals' responses to external stimuli. Based on review of relevant literature, push motivation and pull motivation is hypothesized to influence emotional value and social value, respectively. Compliant and aggressive traits positively affect social while detached traits positively impact functional value. Finally, perceived value positively affects solo travel intention. Questionnaires are constructed to measure the research variables based on relevant literature. Data were collected online. Eighteen respondents are not solo individuals and were eliminated from further data analyses. The findings of this study show that push motivation would generate positive effect on emotional and social value, while pull motivation shows positive correlation with functional value. As the personality traits, compliant and aggressive are found to positively correlate with social value. In addition, detached show positive correlation with functional value. Finally, positive perceived value has a significant positive correlation with solo travel intention.

12:50-14:30 | Room 603 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 3

International Affairs

Session Chair: Ray Ou-Yang

12:50-13:15

90773 | *Narrative Strategies of China South Korea and Japan in Arctic and Antarctic Governance*
Katarzyna Sypień, Jagiellonian University, Poland

This paper examines the medial and political narrative strategies of China, South Korea, and Japan in relation to the Arctic and Antarctic, focusing on how each country frames its activities to enhance its influence in these regions. Motivated by opportunities in scientific research, resource access, and geopolitical influence, China, South Korea, and Japan have increasingly pursued interests in both polar areas. As 'Near Arctic' countries, they aim to assert a role in Arctic governance despite lacking direct access to the North Pole. Japan's narrative emphasizes energy security, shipping, and environmental protection, positioning the Arctic as vital for economic stability and global status. South Korea highlights scientific diplomacy, business and sustainable development, presenting itself as a leader of a "green change". China's approach frames the Arctic as a "common good," prioritizing security, resource acquisition, and strategic science, including its Beidou navigation system. The hypothesis of this study is that these countries' narrative strategies are diversified, however they share an aim of creating a positive image in low-conflict areas such as environmental protection, scientific research, and raw material diversification, to foster international influence and domestic support. The research questions focus on understanding these countries' narrative strategies, identifying key areas of Arctic interest, and analyzing how these strategies shape the international environment. The methodology involves comparative analysis of policy documents, media representations, and official communications to assess how these strategies influence international relations and public perception. Findings suggest that each country's narrative serves as a diplomatic tool and means of soft power.

13:15-13:40

91181 | *Ukrainian and Israeli Master Students During War*

Sara Zamir, Achva Academic College, Israel

Ilona Kostikova, H. S. Skovoroda Kharkiv National Pedagogical University, Ukraine

Worldwide, millions of students are affected by armed conflicts. Amidst the ongoing conflict, Ukrainian and Israeli universities and colleges have implemented emergency response plans, including shifting to online learning and establishing satellite campuses in relatively safe areas. The aim of this research has been to find out the attitudes of Educational Master students in Ukraine and Israel about studying during war and the impact of the ongoing war on their studies: The population comprised of 42 students from Ukraine and 40 from Israel. To answer that purpose, the qualitative method has been applied, using an open questionnaire distributed by google docs. We meticulously formulated the questions in accordance with relevant aspects of the research topic. To ensure content and construct validity, we carefully designed questions that capture the breadth and depth of the subject. It was found that while students expressed concerns about safety and learning motivation during wartime, they also demonstrated flexibility, seeking to balance studies with personal life as well as maintaining a desire for professional growth. Nevertheless, the Ukrainian students reflected more national empathy than their Israelis students who felt their security is primary their own personal concern. The potential contribution of the research is that although wars are a dreadful ordeal of human lives the human consciousness strives to survive by maintaining not only corporeal life but also a meaningful and spiritual lifetime through education.

13:40-14:05

89526 | *Chinese Outward FDI and the Cohesion of US Alliances*

Ray Ou-Yang, Tamkang University, Taiwan

It has been well-documented how foreign states' political affinities with the US relative to China drive where Chinese outbound capital is going. Evidence shows that Chinese outward foreign direct investment (FDI) is directed with Beijing's intention to not only consolidate its current friendships but also win over Washington's friends. Chinese leaders may have justified this endeavor by learning about what Vladimir Putin suffers from the unity between the US and its allies in support of Ukraine. Beijing would not want to see such unity emerge again once it attempts a forced annexation of Taiwan. But to what extent is China eroding the cohesion of US alliances through its external investments? Defining this cohesion in the sense of the political affinities mentioned above, I propose a new theory developed from a previous study to answer the question. This general theory maps out a complicated association between economic incentives, interstate security concerns, and interstate political affinities. I test this theory with empirical data and then discuss policy implications from the findings. Overall, I offer a novel basis for understanding the geopolitical impacts of Chinese economic statecraft.

12:50-14:30 | Room 604 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Spiritual Cultural Heritage and Education

Session Chair: Wei Shieng Chieng

12:50-13:15

93383 | *Pathways to the Inheritance of Donggang Wangye Worshipping Ceremony: Exploring Strategies for Integrating Intangible Cultural Heritage with Experiential Learning*

Ching Wen Su, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Hui Wen Lin, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

As a maritime religious event and one of the nation's important folklore-related intangible cultural heritage in Taiwan, the Donggang Wangye Worshipping Ceremony holds significant meaning because of the rituals dating back to the Qing Dynasty, the local community spirit, and traditional wood boat craftsmanship. This ceremony faces challenges in inheritance and promotion due to the aging structure of the fishing industry. With population outmigration from this fishing town for education and work, younger generations have become less familiar with the ceremony, gradually fading traditional culture. This has significantly impacted this ritual, which primarily relies on participants connected through kinship and local ties. Thus, the conservation and promotion of this intangible heritage have been key for the local community. First, through a literature review, this research investigated the context of intangible cultural heritage education in Taiwan, and the integration of experiential learning theory and practical educational experiences was conducted and organized to examine the possibility of emerging experiential learning for the ceremony of worship. In addition to the existing references, first-hand data was collected from in-depth interviews with experts of religious practices to develop feasible and operational strategies. This approach aims to develop pathways to emphasize the importance of "learning by actual experience" within the context of intangible cultural heritage as living heritage. The ultimate goal is to increase interest among elementary school students through educational initiatives and to demonstrate the continuity of the ceremony.

13:15-13:40

94110 | *Summoning of the Royal Lord in Penghu Folk Beliefs: Case Study of Hudongdi Temple*

Bartosz Czerwinski, Taipei National University of the Arts, Taiwan

According to Taiwanese folk beliefs, the Royal Lord (王爺) is a special emissary of the Jade Emperor. Descending from heavens on a royal boat (王船), the deity arrives to help his worshippers resolve all kinds of difficult spiritual matters. Whenever his people need him, the Royal Lord is being summoned through the ritual of welcoming (請王), which requires constructing an actual effigy of the royal boat. The ritual of sending off (送王), during which the boat is being burned, aims to send the deity back to heavenly realms. One of the most vibrant places for the Royal Lord worship in the Republic of China is the Penghu archipelago, where local temple communities are informed about the arrival of the deity by the spirit medium (乩童). The belief system in Penghu centers around figures of the spirit medium and the ritual master (法師), who both play crucial roles in orchestrating rituals concerning the arrival of the Royal Lord. I aim to explain the meanders of the Royal Lord worship in Penghu islands, by introducing results of field research conducted in Hudongdi (湖東帝廟) temple community during this year's rituals of his welcoming and sending off.

13:40-14:05

94307 | *Where Do Spirits Go When We Build a City?*

Wei Shieng Chieng, Independent Scholar, Hong Kong

This paper explores entangled, extractive practices of city-building through three Southeast Asian countries—Singapore, Cambodia and Indonesia, alongside Indonesian curator, Mira Asriningtyas' question, 'where do spirits go when we build a city'. It does so through Singapore's ongoing practices of land-reclamation and mobilities of sand from neighbouring countries such as Cambodia, with Singapore contemporary artist, Charles Lim's SEASTATE 9, alongside Asriningtyas' curated biennales, "900 mdpI", which engages with histories of volcanoes, spirit-human connections and belongings to land surrounding the active volcano, Merapi. It also dialogues with now-defunct Singapore art collective, tsunamii.net, where a project of theirs reported the internet died for Singapore on 21st September 1999, and revealing how not only were earthquakes the reason internet died that day, but that the internet also comprises of material and physical infrastructures such as internet cables that cross transoceanic and geographic boundaries under the seas. As a way of establishing connections across these three Southeast Asian cities even if employing nation-state boundaries and attempting to move away from it through these artworks, this paper speculates and imaginatively responds to Asriningtyas' question, informed by non-human and local epistemologies of spirits residing in territories, volcanologies and crucial urban and digital infrastructures in the seas that connect cities, especially in the midst of these cities' urban practices of what Ong Aihwa terms 'hyper-building', alongside aspirations of being 'smart' and 'green' cities.

14:05-14:30

94154 | *Designing a Taxonomy of the Spiritual Domain of Learning for Andragogy*

Nelson Tantoco, University of Santo Tomas - Manila, Philippines

Spirituality in education has been widely researched in the past few decades. Even more recently, a fourth domain of learning, the spiritual, has been proposed by researchers to serve the holistic growth of learners. The sense of spirituality increases in adulthood, a phase during which an individual experiences changes in perspectives and priorities. In this light, this paper proposes a taxonomy of the spiritual domain of learning for andragogy, i.e., the art or science of adult learning. From the foundational taxon of self-awareness, a progression of learning in the spiritual domain is built through self-value, sense of connectedness, sense of empowerment, sense of service, self-actualization, self-surrender, and finally, self-transcendence. Along with this proposed taxonomy are suggested learning outcomes and verbs that can be found useful in identifying what adult learners are expected to accomplish at each level. Recommendations for further research on this topic are also included in this paper.

12:50-14:30 | Room 605 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Awareness and Preparedness in Environmental Issues

Session Chair: Shoirahon Odilova

12:50-13:15

89148 | *Environmental and Cultural Significance of Limbu/Yakthung Mundhum: Integrating Indigenous Wisdom with Modern Environmental Discourse*

Bibek Limbu, Independent Scholar, India

The Limbu/Yakthung Mundhum, rich in knowledge, philosophy, and guidance for the Limbu community, are oral repositories of stories, legends, prehistoric accounts, and philosophical exhortations that embody profound ecological wisdom and cultural insights. This paper attempts to analyze their environmental and cultural significance by integrating indigenous wisdom with modern environmental discourse. The study investigates how Limbu/Yakthung Mundhum convey ecological principles and teaches us about environmental stewardship, emphasizing the balance between nature and human beings. Utilizing a qualitative approach, this study undertakes an in-depth analysis of Limbu/Yakthung Mundhum, which consists of Mundhum such as "Chait Mundhum" and "Samjik Mundhum," to elucidate their ecological themes and cultural relevance. Using ecocritical and cultural theories, the research examines the intricate relationships between humans and nature that these narratives figure out. The findings underscore the fact that indigenous ecological wisdom inherent in the Limbu/Yakthung Mundhum is shown in their perceptions concerning interconnectedness and ability to maintain ecological balance. This study aims highlight that the Limbu/Yakthung Mundhum contain insightful understanding of indigenous ecological knowledge that directly applies to solving current contemporary environmental issues. It aims to bring out the continuing importance of Limbu/Yakthung Mundhum in environmental education, consciousness about nature, social importance, and cultural preservation, and advocate for its preservation as well as indigenous botanical knowledge and their promotion of sustainable practice.

13:15-13:40

92914 | *Examining Women's Flood Preparedness Strategies in North Tongu District of Ghana*

Benedicta Minka, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Kenichi Matsui, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Past studies and international organizations identified several factors that contribute to women's flood preparedness practices. However, in some sub-Saharan countries like Ghana, we have minimal understanding of women's flood preparedness strategies in the face of climate change-induced floods. Following the planned behavior and protection motivation theories, this study examines women's flood preparedness strategies. With a focus on North Tongu district where a recent devastating flood incident led to wide-ranging consequences, a questionnaire survey was conducted among 120 randomly selected women from September to October 2024. The data analysis involved descriptive statistics and a Chi-square test. The results show that the respondents had adopted a number of flood preparedness strategies, including cleaning drains around their houses (79.8%), sandbagging (63.5%), and participation in community volunteer programs (68.2%). About half had been involved in local savings through Susu, a communal mutual help group (56.7%), and evacuation drill participation (51.4%). The Chi-square analysis shows that age, flood experience, and perceived flood risk significantly correlated with the respondents' flood preparedness. Based on these findings, which we will detail more, we elaborate on policy options that may better promote women-oriented flood-resilient programs.

13:40-14:05

91589 | *Social Media and Climate Change: Filipino Facebook Users' Perceptions and Reactions to Typhoon Carina Posts*

Nadeshya Valila, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Philippines

Brent Soriano, Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Philippines

The Philippines ranks as the fourth most vulnerable country to climate change (Germanwatch, 2021), experiencing an average of 20 typhoons annually. In 2024, Super Typhoon Carina (known internationally as Gaemi) became the first super typhoon of the year, affecting over a million individuals and causing P4.72 billion worth of damage in the agricultural sector alone. Given these environmental exigencies, Filipinos utilize social media for faster weather updates and Facebook remains the dominant source of news (Meltwater, 2024). Filipino Facebook users should have climate change efficacy to help in addressing climate change as disasters occur on an intensifying and consistent basis. Consistent with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), this study examines the climate change efficacy of Filipino Facebook users. Using symbolic interactionism as the framework of analysis and Charmaz's (2006) initial coding, researchers conducted a qualitative content analysis of Facebook comments on posts by PAGASA (Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration) about Super Typhoon Carina. Comments (n=2000) on various posts published from the day the typhoon entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) until its exit in PAR. Thematic coding revealed five key themes: government climate accountability, climate anxiety, passivity, resilience, and climate change awareness. This study emphasizes the significance of enhancing climate change efficacy towards climate action and understands the role of digital platforms as disseminators of climate-related information.

14:05-14:30

93985 | *Microfinance for IAQ Improvements: Empowering Women Entrepreneurs to Fund Sustainable Housing Solutions*

Shoirahon Odilova, Central Asian University, Uzbekistan

Bobir Odilov, Central Asian University, Uzbekistan

Syed Talib Hussain, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Uzbekistan

Sarvinaz Umarova, Central Asian University, Uzbekistan

Azizbek Mirzayev, Central Asian University, Uzbekistan

This study explores how the use of microfinance can enable women entrepreneurs to invest in improving indoor air quality (IAQ) as part of sustainable housing solutions. Given that poor indoor air quality is associated with respiratory diseases and that women spend a significant amount of time indoors, providing financial support for interventions to improve indoor air quality is crucial. The study aligns with SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) by examining the relationship between women's financial literacy, decision-making power, and investments in indoor air quality. Data is drawn from survey responses on women's employment, income, financial literacy, digital skills, and decision-making skills. Additional secondary data on indoor air quality levels, microfinance use, and sustainable housing trends are drawn from the World Bank's WDI, WHO air quality reports, and NASA climate data. A quantitative regression model estimates how affordability affects investments in education, digital literacy, and household decision-making skills, controlling for indoor air quality. Preliminary results show that women with higher financial literacy and digital banking skills are more likely to access microloans for clean energy solutions, including improved ventilation and air filtration systems. However, there are significant barriers to financial access for women from low-income groups. The study also highlights that proactive women are more likely to allocate resources to sustainable home improvements. Scaling up microfinance programs for women-led sustainable housing initiatives can significantly improve IAQ conditions. Policies that encourage women's financial independence and targeted financing of IAQ technologies are essential for sustainable urban living.

12:50-14:30 | Room 607 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Language, Linguistics

Session Chair: Manar Almanea

12:50-13:15

94206 | *The Relationship Between Inhibitory Control and Japanese Kanji Writing*

Zheng Liang Sun, Kyoto University, Japan

Yau Yu Chan, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This study examines the role of inhibitory control, a key component of executive function, in Japanese Kanji writing among 41 Japanese primary school students living in Hong Kong. These students, exposed to both Japanese and Chinese writing systems, face potential cognitive interference from similar-looking characters. To assess inhibitory control, the Stroop test was administered, measuring the ability to suppress automatic responses and manage interference. Kanji writing performance was evaluated based on stroke order, component placement, and character structure. Results revealed a significant positive correlation ($r = 0.62$, $p < 0.01$) between inhibitory control scores and Kanji writing accuracy, indicating that stronger inhibitory control is associated with better writing performance. A multiple regression analysis showed that inhibitory control significantly predicted Kanji writing performance ($\beta = 0.47$, $p < 0.01$), after controlling for age and language exposure. Results suggest that students with higher inhibitory control were better able to suppress interference from Chinese characters and motor errors during writing. Unlike reading, which primarily involves visual recognition, writing requires active motor planning and execution, making inhibitory control particularly crucial. Additionally, language attitude influenced Kanji writing performance. Some students showed enthusiasm for learning Kanji, while others reported frustration due to interference from Chinese characters. These affective factors likely interacted with cognitive control to shape writing outcomes. This study highlights the importance of inhibitory control in Kanji writing development, especially in bilingual environments, and suggests educational strategies that target executive function to enhance writing proficiency.

13:15-13:40

93742 | *Alphabetical Collation System of Arabic Words with Special Characters in Microsoft Office*

Manar Almanea, Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, Saudi Arabia

Arabic is a language characterized by a large number of special characters, such as accents and symbols, in its script beyond alphabetic letters. While Arabic adheres to a fixed alphabetical order, the arrangement of words containing these special characters remains controversial. The aim of this study is to investigate the degree of sophistication and unification of the Arabic alphabetical sorting systems operating in Microsoft Office Word and Excel documents, as well as in Python, which employs UTF-8 encoding. A list of 38 Arabic words was used for evaluation purposes. The list contains comparison pairs or groups which share the same consonantal root and differ in one special character while the rest of the word is the same. Extraction and comparison of the sorted outputs from the three programs revealed marked sorting differences in the three sorted lists, with discrepancies as large as 58% observed across the tested conditions. Similarities and differences in the orders of the generated lists are then discussed. To solve this problem, this study proposes a secondary alphabetical order for special characters beyond the primary order of Arabic letters. The order is based on some linguistic features of the special characters such as the root of the word and the phonological salience of the character. Software developers working with Arabic script in digital applications are advised to incorporate the recommendations of this study into their work and to make adjustments to the alphabetical collation algorithms implemented within their programs.

12:50-14:30 | Room 608 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Siti Vibriyani

12:50-13:15

92629 | *Demography and Culture in Russia: Life History Trade-Offs in Regional Differences*

Dmitry Grigoryev, HSE University, Russia

Albina Gallyamova, HSE University, Russia

Elizaveta Komyaginskaya, HSE University, Russia

This study investigates the links between life history strategy (LHS), IQ, and individualism–collectivism (IND–COL) across Russian regions. It is the first to examine regional differences in LHS, illustrating how biological trade-offs are linked to cultural values within a country and separately considering the role of cognitive abilities in this relationship. We hypothesize that cultural differences between regions can be understood through human behavioral ecology, specifically the trade-offs associated with LHS. Data from 83 Russian regions were used to create indices for slow LHS (sLHS) and IND–COL. The sLHS index included indicators like teenage fertility rates, rates of third or higher births, average height, educational attainment, and interest in human sexual behavior (using Google Trends data). The IND–COL index was constructed from indicators like the proportion of multigenerational and single-person households, divorce rates, and search data indicating ingroup identity expression. Regional IQ scores were derived from a large-scale online test administered to over 230,000 individuals across these regions. Our findings reveal strong positive correlations between sLHS, IQ, and IND–COL across Russian regions. Mediation analysis suggests that IQ likely fully mediates the relationship between sLHS and IND–COL. Geographical analysis showed clear patterns of spatial clustering, with gradients linked to latitude and altitude. Additionally, five latent regional profiles emerged from the data, indicating distinct patterns among the regions. These results, while acknowledging certain limitations, underscore the importance of LHS in understanding regional cultural differences. They also point to the need for Russian social policies to adapt to the unique characteristics of each region.

13:15-13:40

93731 | *Fostering Mutual Acculturation and Creativity: From the Perspectives of Participation, & Ungrading*

Ai Ishida, University of Toronto, Canada

Jonathan Mendelsohn, York University, Canada

When international students go to university in a foreign country, one key issue is adjusting to the new academic culture. Beyond obvious linguistic issues, class participation can be challenging. For example, when students from high-power distance cultures (Ting-Toomey & Chung, 2020) like East Asian countries come to a country with a low-power distance culture like Canada, they might face various problems because Canadian universities require students to actively contribute to class discussions and can even include participation in the grading scheme. Thus it is significant for international students to adjust to this academic norm of speaking up in class. On the one hand, as Shafaei et al. (2015) point out, international students who adjust to local academic standards have more positive experiences through their academic life. That said, Kunst et al. (2021) argue that in the process of acculturation, it is important to emphasize “mutual acculturation” where both the majority groups and immigrants change. This begs the question: how can universities create an environment for international students to get acculturated more easily so they can benefit from better participation? This paper proposes implementing the pedagogies of “ungrading” (Blum, 2020) and “creative expressive writing” (Irwin, 2022) as collaborative means to help students adjust to local academic standards, while simultaneously helping them better acculturate as well. Suggestions include students creating a participation portfolio as well as reflective and creative journaling. In this way, university classes become places for empowerment where international students can be knowledge creators rather than knowledge receivers.

13:40-14:05

91202 | *Exploring the Role of “Sandwich Managers” in Organizational Culture Strengthening: A Qualitative Study in Public Sector Organization*

Siti Vibriyani, Ministry of Finance, Indonesia

Ario Wicaksono, Universitas Gajah Mada, Indonesia

Mohammad Sidkon, Ministry of Finance, Indonesia

Diaz Haryokusumo, Universitas Gajah Mada, Indonesia

Rizki Ardinanta, Universitas Gajah Mada, Indonesia

Middle managers, often referred to as “sandwich managers,” play a pivotal role in organizational culture strengthening by bridging strategic leadership directives with operational team needs. This study explores the unique dynamics and challenges faced by middle managers, focusing on Echelon IV leaders in a government organization. The research aims to uncover their experiences, perspectives, and strategies in navigating dual expectations from senior leadership and their subordinates while fostering a cohesive organizational culture. The study adopts a qualitative approach, utilizing in-depth interviews with 14 Echelon IV leaders as the primary data collection method, complemented by secondary data from organizational documents and literature. Semi-structured interviews allowed for deep exploration of participants’ insights, while data analysis employed thick & thematic analysis, regulatory analysis, and narrative analysis to identify emerging patterns and themes. Findings reveal eight key themes, including generational dynamics, flexible work policies, collaboration challenges, fostering organizational loyalty, reinforcing core values, and communication barriers in policy implementation. These themes highlight the complexity of the “sandwich manager” role in mediating competing demands and addressing generational differences in work expectations and cultural alignment. This study contributes to the literature by providing nuanced insights into the adaptive strategies employed by middle managers to sustain organizational culture in complex hierarchical environments. Practical implications include targeted leadership development programs and strategic policy recommendations to empower middle managers as effective culture stewards.

12:50-14:30 | Room 703 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Identity and Cultural Representation in Media

Session Chair: Barbara Dobretsberger

12:50-13:15

91566 | *Representation of Hong Kong's Languages in 21st-Century Hollywood Films*
Chun-Lung Ma, Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong

The presentation will explore the language environment of Hong Kong as depicted in 21st-century Hollywood films, examining how these representations both reflect and shape global perceptions of the city. These cinematic portrayals construct and imagine the city's unique linguistic landscape and thereby contribute to the films' engagement with the notions of globality and the global imaginary. Despite Hong Kong's "bilingual and trilingual" language policy and its complex language reality, Hollywood's depiction of the city's languages is often simplistic, inconsistent and unpredictable. This inconsistency works in tandem with the flexible approaches these films take to construct Hong Kong's physical spaces, revealing patterns in how Hollywood uses the city as a setting for global audiences. Drawing on concepts from World/Global Englishes, this paper will explore the notion of English as a global lingua franca in the chosen films and how these films navigate the balance between English, Cantonese and Mandarin, as well as traditional and simplified Chinese characters. The paper will use examples from contemporary Hollywood films including *Rush Hour 2* (2001), *Push* (2009), *Contagion* (2011), *Pacific Rim* (2013), *Blackhat* (2015), *Snowden* (2016), *Ghost in the Shell* (2017), and *Skyscraper* (2018). By exploring how this flexible linguistic representation reflects and shapes global perceptions of Hong Kong on screen, this paper aims to examine how non-Asian but globally-consumed films imagine and construct an Asian city's linguistic reality, while considering the implications for cultural representation and authenticity in Hollywood cinema.

13:15-13:40

84530 | *Opportunities and Challenges for the Thai Content Industry Penetrating Maritime South East Asia Market*
Jessada Salathong, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Thanayod Lopattananont, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

This study aims to gather in-depth insights into the Maritime Southeast Asia market, including Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore, focusing on the economic, social, and cultural dimensions, as well as other aspects related to the export of Thailand's content industry, which is central to the Thai government's "Soft Power" policy. The research findings can be resources for the public and business sectors to enhance the development of Thai content, improving quality and standards, and facilitating exports to these markets. Utilizing a qualitative research approach with mixed methods, the study examines secondary data through documentary research, analyzing information from academic papers, articles, government documents, journals, textbooks, and relevant online publications. The data is presented in a descriptive format, culminating in a summary and policy recommendations. These findings are reviewed by a panel of experts, including two scholars and a representative from a relevant government agency, who provide critiques through in-depth interviews. The analysis employs the Business Model Canvas and Michael Porter's Diamond Model to evaluate 4 dimensions: Strategy, Structure and Rivalry; Factor Conditions; Demand Conditions; and Related and Supporting Industries. The study identifies that while the market holds vast potential, challenges arise from cultural, religious, and regulatory diversity. The rising popularity of Thai Boys Love (BL) series, or "Y Series," illustrates high potential. Successful access to the market necessitates collaborative efforts between government, private sectors, and relevant agencies, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive strategic framework to overcome entry barriers and leverage Soft Power effectively.

13:40-14:05

93235 | *How Netflix Is not Creating a Common European Culture: A Study on Video Platforms in Ten Countries*
Andrea Miconi, IULM University, Italy

"How Netflix is creating a common European culture", The Economist emphatically titled on March 31, 2021. In this respect, we will provide first-hand data on VOD movies and Tv-series, collected in ten countries in the context of the Horizon 2020 project EUMELAT-European Media Platforms: Assessing Positive and Negative Externalities for European Culture: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Türkiye. Data have been collected between November 2021 and February 2022, in the three major VOD platforms in each country. To what degree the use of common platforms – such as Netflix, Amazon Prime, or HBO in the East - is making the Europeans more European, in fact, is still to be understood. To start with, the offer of the VODs significantly varies from country to country: the Netflix catalogue, for instance, contains more than 5,000 titles in Romania, around 4,400 in Belgium, and only 3,800 in Spain and Sweden [Iordache 2021: 7]. Such tendency is plainly in line with the huge disparities in Netflix libraries in different areas of the world [Lobato 2018: 245], while also reminding us that globalization is not all about homogenization, for it also produces new stratifications, even of unexpected kind. Based on our data, we will put into focus the following aspects: (1) the impact of geo-blocking strategies; (2) the hegemony of US contents; (3) and the stratifications internal to the European media landscape.

14:05-14:30

90240 | *Music as a World Language: Tower of Babel or a Means of International Understanding?*
Barbara Dobretsberger, Mozarteum University Salzburg, Austria

Literally all over the world, people have created and are continuing to create music as an audible result of their cultural activities. This is accompanied, at least in scriptural cultures, by philosophical, poetic or pedagogical statements as documents of a reflexive approach to the phenomenon of music. Since no cultures without music exist, the statement that music is a "world language" seems to be accurate at first glance. From this perspective, considering the equation "human life = music", one could unconditionally agree with Friedrich Nietzsche's dictum "Without music, life would be a mistake". Nevertheless, the question is whether music can be considered a "world language" in a linguistic sense and a means of international understanding. Perhaps there is a Trojan horse concealed in this catchphrase and the partially superficial discourse on the unifying power of music and intercultural music transfer. Linguistic studies on "music as language" and the latest sociological and musicological studies on the understanding and meaning of music provide the foundation and means for a critical approach to the topic. In addition to statistical data from music universities (figures on intercultural and international student transfer), the research is based on personal experience of teaching both in Austria and, as a guest professor, in several other countries, particularly in Japan. To obtain further scientifically reliable results, statistics from the business sector are also included, providing a more detailed look at music as an economic factor and the commercial aspects of this medium in an international setting.

12:50-14:30 | Room 704 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Teaching and Learning

Session Chair: Danilo Parreno

12:50-13:15

84316 | *Promoting Career Satisfaction Among Primary Public School Teachers with Career Engagement, & Crafting*

Tajammal Hussain Awan, Superior University Lahore, Pakistan

Muhammad Zia Aslam, Superior University Lahore, Pakistan

Muhammad Abubaker Malik, Abdali Grammar School, Pakistan

Nadia Nasir, Superior University Lahore, Pakistan

Abdul Rauf Awan, Superior University Lahore, Pakistan

Adeel Ahmad Malik, Virtual University of Pakistan, Pakistan

This study examines the complex connection between collaborative decision-making processes and career satisfaction, with a focus on the roles that career engagement and career crafting play in enhancing career satisfaction among Pakistani public school teachers in Lahore, Punjab. In the context of public education, one of the most important ideas is the effect that collaboration and group decision-making have on teachers' career satisfaction. The study found that actively participating in decision-making fosters a sense of professional fulfillment and agency, both of which increase job satisfaction. Using a mixed-methods approach, the study includes 15 qualitative interviews with Lahore public primary school teachers and 250 quantitative questionnaires. While quantitative data measures career engagement, career crafting, and career satisfaction, qualitative findings explore the unique experiences of teachers in collaborative decision-making. Preliminary research indicates that teachers report much more of job satisfaction when they actively improve their careers through proactive strategies such as career satisfaction, professional development, career engagement, and crafting in addition to frequent collaborative decision-making. Additionally, these teachers are more likely to think that their careers have been successful. This study highlights the significance of collaborative learning environments in public schools and their impact on the careers of teachers. Institutions of higher learning can increase teacher satisfaction.

13:15-13:40

94329 | *Enhancing Teacher Quality in Indonesia: A Comparative Study of Professional Development, Incentives, and Challenges in Formal and Equivalency Programs*

Yenni Anggrayni, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

The Indonesian government has instituted professional development initiatives to enhance teacher quality in formal schools and equivalency programs, including pre-service and in-service programs, transformation teacher programs, and a platform for emancipated teaching that enables teachers to conduct training themselves at their convenience. Nonetheless, the quality of teachers remains an issue in Indonesia's educational system, particularly under equivalency programs. This study examines the professional development, incentives, needs, impacts, and barriers faced by 1,146 teachers from formal schools (797) and equivalency programs (349) in Indonesia. Using the 2013 Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) instrument, the study applies a quantitative comparison design to identify significant differences between the two groups. The nonparametric Wilcoxon rank-sum (Mann-Whitney) test was used due to the non-normality of the data distribution. The results revealed significant differences in professional development needs, incentives, and types of professional development, but no significant differences were found in the impacts or barriers of professional development. These findings highlight key distinctions between teachers in formal and non-formal educational settings and offer valuable insights for enhancing teacher training programs. This study is particularly relevant to teachers, policymakers, and researchers aiming to improve professional development initiatives and teaching quality in Indonesia.

13:40-14:05

93552 | *Enhancing Future Workforce Skills via International Student Mobility: Insights from Indonesian Students*

Diaz Haryokusumo, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Rangga Almahendra, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Tur Nastiti, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

As future members of a complex and dynamic workforce, students are increasingly required to navigate the challenges of global citizenship and internationalization. This demands that they develop innovative and creative approaches to overcome new challenges, positioning them as the next generation of leaders. This empirical study, grounded in Mezirow's Transformative Learning Theory and experiential learning, explores how International Student Mobility (ISM) enhances crucial competencies among Indonesian students to meet these global demands. Through two distinct studies, the research first assesses post-program enhancements in Cultural Intelligence, ambiguity tolerance, and social awareness. The second study explores how these enhanced traits influence thinking skills and creative engagement, which are vital for fostering a positive career attitude. Utilizing data from 1,829 students participating in the Indonesia International Student Mobility Awards (IISMA) program, analyses involved paired sample t-tests and partial least squares regression. Results indicate significant improvements in Cultural Intelligence, ambiguity tolerance, and social awareness, underscoring ISM's effectiveness in developing key skills. Further, these skills positively correlate with enhanced thinking abilities and creative engagement, crucially impacting students' career attitudes. These findings highlight the transformative role of ISM in preparing students to effectively tackle the complexities of a global professional landscape as competent and adaptable leaders.

14:05-14:30

90639 | *Professional Characteristics of Outstanding Mathematics Teachers in Panay Island, Philippines: A Collective Case Study*

Danilo Parreno, West Visayas State University-La Paz, Philippines

This collective case study examined the professional characteristics of four outstanding mathematics teachers in Panay Island, purposefully selected by educational supervisors using a tailored selection guide. The study employed validated interview protocols, classroom observation tools, checklists, and a contextualized Unit Plan rubric adapted from Stake (1995). Data collection involved three cycles of interviews and classroom observations, documenting verbatim teacher-student interactions to showcase naturalistic examples of effective explanation patterns and strategies. In-case and cross-case analysis were used to analyze the gathered data. The findings highlight that these teachers demonstrated mastery in subject matter and pedagogy, excelled early in their careers, and sustained strong professional ties with colleagues, schools, and communities. They showed commitment to students' academic success by continually reflecting on and improving their teaching practices. Their pedagogical strategies were contextually adaptive, aligning instruction with local educational environments and student needs. Analysis revealed their contributions to fostering positive changes in learners, advocating for a contextualized approach to teaching, and promoting student engagement. The study emphasizes skills such as content expertise, adaptability, and collaborative professional growth. These insights can inform policies for recruiting, training, and retaining high-quality teachers, providing a framework for enhancing teaching effectiveness and improving student outcomes. Moreover, this research offers valuable guidance for teacher education programs, local educational policy, and best practices, serving as a model for tailoring teacher development strategies to diverse cultural and educational contexts.

12:50-14:30 | Room 705 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Art and Technology

Session Chair: Peizhi Zhang

12:50-13:15

86979 | *Chornobyl and Fukushima Visual Archives: Visitors Practices of Curatorship of the Nuclear Accident Sites*
Veera Ojala, University of Turku, Finland

Little is known about the overall meaning of the two radioactive exclusion zones, Chornobyl (Ukraine) and Fukushima (Japan), from the visitors' point of view. This article aims to explore similarities and differences in the visitors' visual depictions of nuclear accident sites through a comparative study of two radioactively contaminated exclusion zones, namely Chornobyl and Fukushima, by investigating these areas through the concept of the nuclear Anthropocene. With the assistance of qualitative interviews and photographs of visitors to these two exclusion zones, my research explores the cultural experiences of nuclear power and people's ways of experiencing and creating meaning from radioactive landscapes. In my analysis, I focus on how these experiences translate into visual storytelling and the particular semiotic resources visitors utilise in their photographs to communicate their presence in the place, which is transformed by radioactive contamination. With this approach, the study sheds light on the visitors' practices of visual framing of the nuclear Anthropocene and how these translate into material heritage legacies. The analysis of visitors' visual engagements with the material resources in two radioactive zones reveals visitors' evolving and changing pictorial interests in the context of participatory digital visual culture. The study provides insights into participatory culture as an agent that changes how contaminated sites are viewed, perceived, and experienced. Furthermore, this research will provide insights into the public's role in the interpretation processes of the nuclear Anthropocene and the role of the public as a contemporary creator of digital nuclear archives.

13:15-13:40

94314 | *The Coupling of Technology and Imagination: On the Industry and Aesthetic Styles of Chinese Animated Films in Recent Years*
Dong Li Ma, Sichuan University, China

Animated films, as an important film genre and a unique form within the film industry, have production processes that align with the core spirit of film industry aesthetics and the perspective of technical aesthetics. However, the scripts of domestic animated films originate from folk literature, and are imbued with a strong national flavor, Confucian cultural concepts, and Chinese philosophical ideas, giving them unique characteristics in aesthetic representation. The media nature of animation endows it with the advantage of objectively externalizing in the transformation of traditional cultural images, thus maximizing the satisfaction of the audience's aesthetic and psychological needs. With the support of technology, animated films can achieve the deconstruction and reconstruction of traditional culture in terms of comedification, popularity, and reflectiveness. In an era where digital technology is constantly blurring the boundaries between animation and film media, Chinese animated films have developed an aesthetic style that combines commercialization and Chinese characteristics.

13:40-14:05

91125 | *Light and Algorithm: Topological Similarity Research on AI-Generated Photographic Images*
Peizhi Zhang, Sichuan University, China

In the context of the convergence of artificial intelligence and photography, this paper delves into the intrinsic connection between AI-generated photographic-like images and traditional photography, drawing on semiotic aesthetic theory. By introducing the concept of "topological similarity," AI-generated photographic-like images are subdivided into three aspects: "textual transformation neighborhood topology," "historical deconstruction cluster topology" and "image ontology temporal topology". These aspects are analyzed from the perspectives of textual interpretation diversity, artistic style transformation, and the reconstruction of temporal meaning, respectively, to deeply examine the unique visual representation and cultural significance of AI-generated photographic images. This study aims to provide a new theoretical perspective and research path for exploring this type of image, enriching and developing the research in the intersection of contemporary art and technology.

12:50-14:30 | Room 707 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Indigenous Studies, History and Culture

Session Chair: Curtis Bristowe

13:15-13:40

91480 | *Regional Expressions of the Divine: A Comparative Iconographic Study of Vishnu idolatry in Chandela and Hoysala Temples*
Tanima Chanda, Indian Institute of Technology, India
Aneesh Sharma, Indian Institute of Technology, India

This study explores the iconographic differences in the depictions of Vishnu in the temples of the Chandela and Hoysala dynasties, focusing on how geography, material availability, and strict iconographic guidelines influenced their artistic expressions. The Chandela rulers, known for their resistance to early Muslim invasions until the 13th century, built temples in the Nagara style, while the Hoysala dynasty, which ruled parts of southern India around the same time (1100–1300 AD), followed the Dravida style. These two architectural traditions, shaped by their respective regional landscapes, cultural influences, and available materials, resulted in distinct artistic approaches to Vishnu's depiction. The Vishnu idols at Khajuraho, crafted in sandstone, reflect the Nagara style's vertical composition, intricate carvings, and fluid sculptural detailing. These idols often depict elegant postures, elaborate ornamentation, and mythological narratives seamlessly integrated into temple walls. The figures are characterized by proportionate symmetry and stylized facial features, adhering to traditional iconographic texts. Meanwhile, the Chennakeshava Temple in Karnataka, constructed from soapstone, represents the Dravida style's distinctive three-dimensional carvings, highly detailed jewelry, and dynamic postures, demonstrating a more intricate sculptural tradition. The softer nature of soapstone allowed for more elaborate embellishments, resulting in a heightened sense of realism and movement in the sculptures. This research adopts a multidisciplinary approach, incorporating fieldwork and iconographic analysis to examine how regional factors shaped Vishnu's representations in both traditions. By comparing these two artistic styles, the study offers a deeper understanding of the idol iconography, religious symbolism, and cultural diversity of the medieval Hindu temple idolatry.

13:40-14:05

91796 | *Leveraging Cultural Mapping in Readings in Philippine History: A Pedagogical Approach to Heritage Preservation*
John Edward Alfonso, National University, Philippines
John Nathaniel Berbon, National University, Philippines
Johanna Mae Clave, National University, Philippines
Jan Ashley Casco, National University, Philippines
Roxan Marielle Dungca, National University, Philippines

Cultural heritage is a cornerstone of community identity, yet its preservation remains challenging amid modernization. Thus, this paper explores how the course Readings in Philippine History (RPH) at National University Clark enables students to participate in heritage preservation and foster cultural appreciation. This is achieved through the students' final course requirement, where they identify, document, and evaluate heritage structures in their communities using the Cultural Mapping Framework developed by the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), culminating with a proposal for sustainable preservation measures inspired by global models. The outputs of nine sections of RPH students under the Civil Engineering and Architecture programs, which revolve mainly around heritage churches, government buildings, and ancestral houses around the province of Pampanga, where the students are based, are evaluated using a rubric that assesses the depth of their cultural appreciation, along with the relevance and appropriateness of their proposed preservation measure. This pedagogical case study of incorporating cultural mapping in a history course is analyzed through the thematic analysis of the students' Cultural Mapping output and their guided reflections to show the cultivation of their cultural awareness. Preliminary data reveal that culture is appreciated mainly if it contributes to livelihood generation and reflects their identity as a people, while future analyses will explore how the proposed preservation methods integrate global models into local contexts. The cultural mapping project exemplifies the intersection of education, cultural preservation, and international development, making a compelling case for its adoption in higher education curricula.

14:05-14:30

93538 | *Tā Moko Mataora (Māori Male Facial Tattoo) – the Language of the Gods*
Curtis Bristowe, Te Rūnanga nui o Ngāti Porou (Ngāti Porou Tribal Leadership Entity), New Zealand

The Mataora was a full male facial Moko (tattoo), a living cultural art form unique to the Māori people of Aotearoa New Zealand. Steeped in tradition, spirituality, mythology, culture and meaning the initial application process began when the male reached puberty. The Mataora was often referred to as a "Hoa Matenga" or a life companion, for as the male progressed through life, as he grew in nature and deed, achieved goals and aspirations the Mataora would grow with him, with successive additions being added for each achievement. When fully complete, the Mataora formed a complex matrix of connection, holding within its many chiselled lines, symbols and motifs which represented a unified and holistic balance of physical, mental and spiritual achievement and attainment. The application was complex and followed a staged process which represented in essence, a holistic approach towards knowledge acquisition and life achievement, i.e. the balance of Spirit/Mind/Body or in this case, Philosophy/Theory/Practice. This presentation will speak to its deeper spiritual meaning, purpose and importance to Māori men and in doing so illuminate our responsibility and obligation to our Māori women, our children, families and communities. Mā mua ka kite a muri, mā muri ka ora a mua. "Knowledge of our past provides vision for our future, and vision for our future provides purpose in the present

12:50-14:30 | Room 708 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 3

Public Administration and Governance

Session Chair: Yulia Kristina

12:50-13:15

93851 | *Investigation of Knowledge Transfer in International R&D and Procurement for Japan's National Security Cooperation*

Yudai Wada, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Japan

Chiaki Oshiyama, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Japan

Koki Ijuin, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Japan

Takuichi Nishimura, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Japan

Japan's defense aims to maintain a free and open international order while addressing diverse security challenges. Accordingly, international collaboration is essential in research and development (R&D) and procurement projects related to national security to strengthen strategic partnerships. The successful execution of these projects requires sophisticated information management concerning international negotiations and defense equipment, and specialized know-how and expertise. However, much of this critical knowledge remains tacit, embedded in the experiences of seasoned professionals, hindering its transfer. To address this issue, methodologies such as the SECI process and knowledge structuring have been proposed to facilitate the conversion of tacit knowledge into explicit knowledge. Additionally, research on knowledge transfer in corporate R&D project management highlights the importance of sharing "ba" (which roughly means "place"), as the shared context for knowledge creation. Despite these advancements, frequent personnel rotations and temporal-spatial gaps between projects hinder direct knowledge sharing through on-the-job training (OJT). While the U.S. utilizes personnel exchanges for knowledge transfer, Japan faces significant difficulties due to differences in organizational culture and structures, leaving temporal and spatial gaps unresolved. This study examines the sociological dimensions of knowledge transfer in Japan's international security cooperation. By analyzing organizational structures and institutional cultures, it identifies key factors influencing expertise retention. Through case studies and stakeholder interviews, critical knowledge is systematically organized into a dynamic transferable framework using knowledge engineering methodologies. These insights contribute to practical methods for sustaining knowledge in these national security projects. They also offer methodologies applicable to situations where direct knowledge transfer is difficult.

13:15-13:40

93853 | *Analyzing Leadership Through Habitus: A Qualitative Study of Mayor Marcy Teodoro's Governance in Marikina City*

Francis Ian Quesada, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

Jamuel Ocampo, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

Jonah Fabul, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

Anna Cimafranca, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

Mayor Marcy Teodoro of Marikina City is widely recognized for his inclusive, strategic, and empathetic leadership. This study examines his leadership through the lens of Pierre Bourdieu's concept of habitus, exploring how his economic, social and cultural capital shaped his governance. Using qualitative methods, interviews with long-time residents revealed themes of inclusivity, collaboration, and relatability that underpin his leadership style. Participants highlighted his proactive disaster management, education reforms, and continuity of previous administrations' programs, showcasing a strategic vision. During the COVID-19 pandemic, his hands-on crisis response and effective communication further cemented his role as a trusted leader. Despite resource constraints, his leadership inspired hope, enhanced morale, and instilled pride among Marikinos. This research contributes to the growing literature on follower-centric leadership and underscores the transformative impact of servant leadership in local government. Further studies could expand on this by examining similar leaders in context to explore broader applications of habitus-driven leadership.

13:40-14:05

93500 | *Technology Advancement for Sustainable Urban Farming to Improve Social Welfare by Empowering Local Community: A Case of Pindad Industry-Manufacturing, Indonesia*

Dewi Permatasari, Independent Researcher, Indonesia

Yulia Kristina, Pindad Defense Industry Manufacturing, Indonesia

Yunus Somantri, Pindad Defense Industry Manufacturing, Indonesia

Muhammad Ruslanna, Pindad Defense Industry Manufacturing, Indonesia

Rani Herliani, Pindad Defense Industry Manufacturing, Indonesia

Prima Kharisma, Pindad Defense Industry Manufacturing, Indonesia

This paper discusses about the development of Urban Farming (UF) as an initiative to improve the welfare of local community by leveraging technology advancement as a core competency from Pindad Industry Manufacturing. The UF here has been developed for half a decade by following CSV concept, aligned with the history of the unmanaged landfills in the previous publication that transform to be gardening facilities by empowering 33 locals, especially the most vulnerable in the area, which is women and elders. This introduced the development of the UF with technological approach, such as rain water harvesting, small-scale solar power and wind power, and composting with utilization of organic waste. The results shows that the initiative has impact on water efficiency about 9,000 m³/year; energy efficiency about 2.52 Giga-Joules/year from renewable energy usage. The industry also supports locals by managing organic waste into compost processing, produces 309 tons of organic-fertilizer. At least 20 productive-plants were successfully harvested, 30% were farmers-consumed; the other 70% were marketed locally, supporting the local needs of plant-based food sources thus supporting community social welfare. To enhance the key performance measurement, the index of social return on investment has been calculated with the result of 3.87 along with the community satisfaction of 88.03%. This means the program has able to present social benefit for the locals. The program also emphasised lesson learned regarding to farm to table concept, simultaneously reducing the impact of odour from the garbage unmanaged disposal, with the touch of collaboration with local community involvement.

14:05-14:30

91056 | *Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Advocacy Actions in Reducing Systemic Inefficiencies in Social Welfare Procurement: Cases in Taiwan*

Wei-Cheng Liu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, United States

Amidst Taiwan's shift toward neoliberal policies, the government has increasingly entrusted social welfare services to NGOs through procurement contracts to enhance efficacy. However, frequent contract terminations and grievances from NGOs reveal persistent challenges. Previous research identified six recurring errors in Taiwan procurement contracts—unclear scope, requiring down payments, unjustified price reductions or terminations, delayed and partial payments, and government ownership of intellectual property rights—that serve as significant barriers for NGOs for undertaking entrusting cases. This study employs action research to advocate systemic improvements in procurement contracts through three advocacy strategies of varying approaches: (1) Indirect—drafting a new contract template and engaging with central government officials; (2) Indirect-direct—publishing reports via a press conference; and (3) Direct—lobbying local government city officials. Twelve cities were divided into three groups with diverse intensity: the control group received only (1), experiment-group-one received (1) and (2), and experiment-group-two received all three approaches. We analyzed contract errors from 2022 to 2024 with ANCOVA analysis. All groups exhibited significant reductions in errors, with stronger advocacy yielding faster short-term improvements, notably evident in 2023. However, long-term effects were similar across strategies, suggesting that all approaches are effective but operate at different rates. These findings encourage NGOs to advocate actively to address systemic barriers regardless of the approaches taken. As for implications, the central government's supervisory power over local governments emerged as a key leverage point in centralized systems. Also, implementing a negotiation mechanism between governments and NGOs is recommended to enhance private-public partnerships, foster collaborations, and improve welfare service provision.

14:45-16:25 | Room 603 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 4

International Politics and Cooperation

Session Chair: Katarzyna Sypień

14:45-15:10

88791 | *Military Intervention and Sovereignty: Intersubjectivity and Creative Reconfiguration of Sovereignty*
Pranjal Kuli, North-Eastern Hill University, India

This paper aims to investigate the inter-subjective dynamics that is instrumental in the constitution of sovereignty of states. Within mainstream International Relations theory, sovereignty is taken as a fundamental attribute of states. It is understood as a prerequisite for stepping into the comity of nations and is considered 'insular', 'inalienable', and 'sacrosanct'. However, from a contrary perspective, various critical and sociological theorists argue that 'sovereignty' is itself a product of the state's interaction and is not something 'given' that states carry when they enter the international realm. As contemporary experience reflects, the façade of sovereignty is used as an alibi for decisive military intervention required in the face of several ethno-nationalist movements. Often, these ethno-nationalist movements culminate into genocide, refugee crisis, and the emergence of 'failed states' which leads to gross violations of human rights. This paper explores the impediments that sovereignty throws in the path of humanitarian interventions and looks for possibilities that could be extracted through a creative reconfiguration of sovereignty.

15:10-15:35

91548 | *Toward a Comprehensive Management of the Maritime Domain: a Case Study of Japan's Umishiru (海しる)*
Seunghyun Kim, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Japan

This research analyzes Japan's Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA), a central focus of multilateral security cooperation in Southeast Asia and the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD), using the establishment process of the MDA Situational Indication Linkages system, known as 'Umishiru,' as a case study. Established in 2019, Umishiru serves as Japan's comprehensive maritime information-sharing system, representing a cornerstone of its MDA framework and facilitating a comprehensive approach to maritime governance. I argue that the Chunxiao gas field development dispute of 2004—a conflict between China and Japan over resource development near the median line in the East China Sea—played a pivotal role in reshaping Japan's perception of the maritime domain. The dispute prompted a reassessment of the importance of ocean-related information as the foundation for Japan's expanded maritime rights and interests under UNCLOS. Additionally, territorial dispute over the Senkaku Islands since 2012 further underscored the need for a centralized maritime information-sharing system across relevant governmental agencies to support comprehensive ocean governance. The launch of Umishiru was the culmination of Japan's to enhance its MDA capabilities and establish a framework for integrated maritime management. Two key features of Umishiru warrant attention. First, it integrates satellite data to provide dynamic, real-time information, underscoring Japan's emphasis on space-maritime linkages as a critical component of MDA. Second, it offers tailored information for three distinct user categories: the general public, all government ministries, and ministries focused on national security, highlighting Umishiru's central role in Japan's national security strategy.

15:35-16:00

91594 | *QUAD, Indo-Pacific Region and the Evolving Regional Security Complexes*
Pallabi Sarma, North-Eastern Hill University, India

International politics in the contemporary times is characterized by the geo-political dynamics in the Indo-Pacific region. India is, geographically located at a junction where key maritime routes meet. The Indo-Pacific region is recognized not only as the center of emerging conflicts, but also as a region holding out promises for robust global economic development, because of the underwater resources, lying unexplored. The geopolitical competition that has recently taken place in the region has also added another powerful dimension to the region. It is said that the recurrent competition between two major powers, the United States and China, and their various strategic moves threaten the region's maritime security and jeopardize the territorial integrity of littoral countries, including India. As a consequence, India, US, Japan and Australia have joined QUAD and also geared up their strategies in pursuit of their security and also that of the Indo-Pacific region in general. However, questions have been raised whether the QUAD alliance can contribute effectively to address the emerging challenges being faced in the region. My paper critically analyses the evolving regional security complexes in the Indo-Pacific region, and examines if QUAD can effectively help in tackling the challenges to the security of the region.

16:00-16:25

90482 | *Navigating the Arctic and Antarctic: The ASEAN Plus Three Approach*
Katarzyna Sypień, Jagiellonian University, Poland

This paper examines the development of interregional relations within the ASEAN Plus Three (APT) framework, focusing on the evolving Arctic and Antarctic policies of APT countries in the 21st century. It argues that the polar regions have emerged as significant areas of cooperation, driven by shared environmental and economic interests in response to climate change and geopolitical shifts. The unique vulnerabilities of ASEAN countries resulting from their susceptibility to the effects of global warming establish a foundation for mutual engagement in the Arctic. To verify the research hypotheses, the study will: (1) identify the key strategic goals of APT states, both explicit and implicit; (2) reconstruct processes indicating increased interest and presence in the Arctic, including participation in international polar stations, enhancement of research infrastructure, and establishment of Arctic centers; and (3) conduct a diagnosis of the institutionalization of political and economic mechanisms in APT countries concerning regional issues. The study analyzes the roles of key state and non-state actors in shaping APT's multilateral engagement in the Arctic, emphasizing their diplomatic, scientific, and economic strategies. Employing qualitative analysis and a comparative methodology grounded in post-colonial theory, it highlights both convergent and distinct elements of APT polar policies. Findings suggest that APT countries are increasingly aligned in their approach to Arctic sustainability, with climate action as a central rationale. The paper illustrates how APT's collective strategy integrates national interests with commitments to environmental stewardship, positioning the group as a constructive force in polar governance.

14:45-16:25 | Room 604 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Religions in Everyday Life

Session Chair: Yuval Jobani

15:10-15:35

90085 | *Understanding Servant Leadership of CEAL (Catholic Educational Association of Legazpi) Administrators from a Buddhist Perspective*

Augusto Abril, Catholic Central School of Tabaco, Albay, Inc., Philippines

Ronaldo Elicay, Ateneo de Naga University, Philippines

Servant leadership has long been discussed mainly in the educational field since the type of leadership exercised by school administrators is crucial in the institution's life. Servant leadership aligns with Catholic values, reflecting the service Jesus emphasized in His ministry. Servant leadership is a key trait of priests and religious, reflecting the leadership Jesus models in the Gospel. Considering other perspectives of servant leadership, this study investigated the association of servant leadership with the values promoted in Buddhism. The principle of Buddhism resembles the virtue-based approach to servant leadership, explicitly emphasizing the moral form of leadership. This qualitative study delved into how servant leadership is evident among these ten priests and religious administrators of the Catholic Educational Association of Legazpi (CEAL). CEAL is composed of Catholic schools in Albay. This province is known for its deep-rooted Catholic religiosity, where learners, teachers, parents, and other stakeholders have high regard for Catholic institutions and Catholic administrators. The study used Laub's approach to deepen the understanding of servant leadership. Laub's servant leadership is delineated in its six domains, which are highlighted in Catholicism and Buddhism: (a) developing people, where both promote peaceful community and happy individuals; (b) sharing leadership, where both encourage empowerment for its followers; (c) displaying authenticity, where both accentuates the need for compassion and empathy; (d) valuing people, where both value their members' wellbeing; (e) providing leadership, where both provide and set directions for the group; and (f) building community, where both empower ethical standards and harmony within the community.

15:35-16:00

91049 | *Zen Morality – How Can Nothingness Be Good?*

Eiji Suhara, Arizona State University, United States

A typical Zen ideology emphasizes the concept of Mu (無, Nothingness), derived from the doctrine of śūnyatā (emptiness) as articulated by the Middle Way school. Due to this central concept, along with the fundamental Buddhist principle of no-self, Zen is frequently misinterpreted as a nihilistic philosophy. Consequently, Zen morality is generally perceived as a meaning-transcending state beyond the dichotomy of good and evil. However, as Zen is part of Mahāyāna Buddhism, it should uphold the compassionate spirit of the bodhisattva. Enlightened beings are expected to be morally good individuals. This raises an important question: how does Zen reconcile this contradiction of advocating for "goodness" while simultaneously embracing a state of meaninglessness? In this work, I attempt to resolve this question by proposing that Zen nothingness, or no-self, is not a state that excludes meaning or subjectivity, but rather one that detaches from them. Through this detachment, one becomes aware of the Buddha nature that permeates all sentient beings, leading to a shift in perspective from being "self-centered" to "other-oriented". Consequently, Zen nothingness is neither a disinterested nor contentless state of mind, but one that is inherently altruistic, embodying an expression of "being good".

16:00-16:25

93465 | *Religious Environmentalism: The Green Philosophy of A.D. Gordon*

Yuval Jobani, Tel-Aviv University, Israel

In light of the climate crisis, communities of faith must rethink their traditions and adapt them to the rapidly changing environmental reality. Such religious reflection is essential - no less than scientific investigation - if we are to address and manage our impact on the environment. It is in this spirit that this paper sets out to introduce Gordon's green philosophy to a new generation of readers. Hailed by Martin Buber as 'the true teacher', pioneer, philosopher and dreamer, Aharon David Gordon (1856-1922) is increasingly being recognized as the first Jewish environmentalist. Long before global warming became a major threat, Gordon warned against the mounting dangers of human assault on nature and urged us to open ourselves to nature and re-attune with it. Rather than trying to conquer nature, Gordon argued, we should merge with it; rather than being a master or slave of nature, we should become nature's friend and ally. Since childhood, nature fertilized and shaped Gordon's mindscape, as it eventually did his philosophical writings. Introducing Gordon's ideas and setting them in their historical context, this paper sheds new light on the interconnections between religion, culture, education, and the environment. Expanding his canonical status beyond the realm of Jewish culture, this paper situates Gordon in the tradition of nature-intoxicated prophets such as Rousseau, Thoreau and Tolstoy, and extracts from Man and Nature empowerment and inspiration for seekers advocating the protection of our planet.

14:45-16:25 | Room 605 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 4

The Academic Profession

Session Chair: Hei-hang Hayes Tang

14:45-15:10

94202 | *Future Imaginaries of the Academic Profession: Gendered Perspectives from Humanities and Social Sciences Scholars*

Yau Yu Chan, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Hei-hang Hayes Tang, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Scholars in the arts and humanities must navigate shifting institutional landscapes while redefining their professional identities. Literature on higher education change and academic entrepreneurialism highlights a growing emphasis on global competitions, impact-driven research, digital and interdisciplinary innovations, and quantifiable outcomes. However, there remains a limited understanding of how gender shapes scholars' perceptions of the academic profession's evolving future. This study explores gendered perspectives on the future of the academic profession among Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS) scholars at three world-class universities in Hong Kong, Seoul, and Tokyo (Hong Kong: 15 participants; Seoul: 10 participants; Tokyo: 9 participants), representing diverse disciplinary, institutional, and generational backgrounds. Drawing from dialogical interviews that examine the challenges, concerns, and adaptation strategies in an increasingly metric-driven, STEM-focused academic environment, the findings reveal both similarities and differences in how HSS scholars perceive and respond to these changes. Both male and female scholars express concerns about the declining status of the HSS disciplines, the prevalence of STEM-driven academic entrepreneurialism, and the growing demand for quantifiable impact. However, female scholars are more likely to focus on structural challenges, such as job insecurity and the undervaluation of qualitative research, while male scholars tend to critique the philosophical implications of knowledge commercialisation and the erosion of academic autonomy. Despite these differences, both groups recognise the necessity for adaptation, with female scholars more inclined to discuss interdisciplinary approaches and practical solutions. These findings provide valuable insights into gendered experiences in academia and offer a deeper understanding of the evolving landscape and future imaginaries.

15:10-15:35

93912 | *Beyond the Inheritance of Poverty: Education as the Gateway to Mobility in Indonesia*

Zithny Ilman Prihastopo, The Australian National University, Australia

Anggita Utomo, The Australian National University, Australia

Poverty dynamics are essential in Indonesia's development pathway toward more advanced economies. Our study aims to estimate the degree of intergenerational persistence of poverty in Indonesia and analyse the contribution of education attainment to the intergenerational mobility of Indonesia's households. Probit regression is used with the panel data from Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) Waves 3-5 from 2000, 2007, and 2014, respectively. To enrich our study, we include individual and household-level controls, such as marriage status. Poverty itself, observed as a chronic phenomenon, persists in the long term and is observed over two family generations. In defining adulthood, we employ marriage as the cut-off due to cultural considerations in Indonesia. To see the intergenerationality, we sampled unmarried children in 2000 whose marriage was carried out between 2007 and 2014. Our findings attest that children who grew up in poor households will be 9.3 percentage points more likely to be poor in adulthood than in non-poor households. Meanwhile, if we compare it with the chronic definition of poverty, children nurtured in chronically poor families have approximately 32 percentage point higher risk continuing to live in poverty as adults compared to the ones living prosperously. Additionally, it is attested that education only reduces the likelihood of poverty persistence by about 1.5 percentage points and is still undermined by the chronic poverty factor. Therefore, chronic poverty remains a chronic issue that has proven to be challenging even amid better education attainment.

15:35-16:00

94284 | *Rising from Rural Roots: Exploring the Success Factors of Rural Students Who Entered College in the 1980s*

Hong Chen, Duke University, United States

Before the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, education opportunities were closely tied to family background, typically only available to the gentry class (Liu, 2016). Since then, national policies have gradually shifted in favour of the proletarian class. China's college admission policies also changed in accordance with national policies and social movement. The trend of rural peasants rising to become college-educated city residents reached its peak in the 1980s following the resumption of the College Entrance Exam. The rural college students who achieved upward social mobility through education at the time, provide an important sample for analyzing how historical events, meritocratic and non-meritocratic factors interplayed in the journey of rural students pursuing higher education and how these factors impacted their subsequent social mobility. Through 35 in-depth interviews with rural college students who held rural residency and entered college in the 1980s, this study looks into the factors that contributed to their higher education opportunities. The study applies Bourdieu's theory of cultural capital and habitus to examine the key influences on educational opportunities of these rural students.

16:00-16:25

94210 | *Dancing with Academic Entrepreneurialism: The Art of Living Among Humanities and Social Sciences Scholars*

Hei-hang Hayes Tang, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Yau Yu Chan, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

While academic entrepreneurialism (AE) drives universities to prioritise STEM-focused development, impact-driven research, digital and interdisciplinary innovations, and measurable outputs, academic professionals navigate change and make new sense of redefined academic life. This paper explores the impact of AE on Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS) scholars at world-class universities in Hong Kong, South Korea, and Japan. Based on in-depth interviews with 34 HSS scholars (Hong Kong: 15; South Korea: 10; Japan: 9) from diverse disciplinary, institutional, and generational backgrounds, this study is further enriched by a thorough pre-interview analysis of 100 official documents, offering insights into how HSS scholars respond to the global trend of AE. Findings reveal that AE often emphasises university rankings, funding, and commercialisation, compelling HSS scholars to align with these priorities while preserving the integrity of their research. Participants expressed concerns over the undervaluation of HSS research, the dominance of quantitative assessment metrics, and the erosion of disciplinary autonomy. At the same time, HSS scholars demonstrate adaptability through interdisciplinary collaborations, digital humanities initiatives, and pedagogical innovations that integrate HSS into broader educational frameworks. The concept of 'the art of living' emerges as a guiding principle, reflecting intellectual resilience, creative adaptation, and the redefinition of academic work beyond conventional understanding. By examining the lived experiences of HSS scholars within entrepreneurial academia, this paper advances discussions on the future of HSS and the shifting nature of academic profession in an increasingly uncertain and competitive global landscape.

14:45-16:25 | Room 607 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Identity Representation Through Language and Symbols

Session Chair: Reijiro Aoyama

15:10-15:35

93711 | *The Cat Figure as a Symbol of the Brunei Kingdom*

Md. Fadhal Rabaha, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Mohd. Yuszaidy Mohd. Yusoff, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

During the reign of the Sultans of Brunei before the 19th century, there was currency featuring a cat figure as the main symbol. This cat figure, which is still one of the royal insignia of Brunei, symbolizes the diplomatic relationship with the major power of that time, namely Mainland China. Additionally, the use of Jawi script on the currency reflects that Jawi script has long been rooted in Brunei Malay civilization, highlighting the continuity of cultural traditions that span hundreds of years. However, the implied meaning behind this cat figure remains uncertain, particularly in the context of its symbolic significance to Brunei at that time. Therefore, this study aims to identify the influence and symbolism contained in currency during the reigns of Sultan Nassaruddin (the 15th Sultan), Sultan Kamaluddin (the 16th Sultan), and Sultan Alaudin (the 17th Sultan). This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach based on iconographic theory to analyze the visual elements on old currency. The study results show that the cat symbol on Brunei's currency has a strong influence from Chinese culture, reflecting significant diplomatic and cultural relations during that era. The findings of this study not only contribute to a deeper understanding of the function of old currency as historical documents and cultural studies but also open up opportunities for the development of an automatic identification system for old currency. This innovation is expected to facilitate the preservation, analysis, and research of Brunei's historical currency in the future.

15:35-16:00

91626 | *Rectification of Names in Taiwanese Mandarin: Philosophical Perspectives on Linguistic Practice*

Radovan Škultéty, Chaoyang University of Technology, Taiwan

This paper explores how linguistic practices in Taiwanese Mandarin reflect the cultural translation of Western concepts, resulting in significant conceptual ambiguities. By analyzing everyday expressions such as 基督教 (Jidujiao, intended as Protestantism, but literally meaning Christianity), 英文 (Yingwen, referring to both the Latin alphabet and the English language), or even 果汁機 (guozhiji, meaning juicer but used for blender), the study highlights discrepancies between intended meanings and actual references. These linguistic mismatches create confusion in communication, especially in international contexts, and contribute to a distorted worldview that hampers Taiwan's progress in education, technology, and cultural development. Drawing on the philosophical tradition of the rectification of names, first proposed by Confucius and developed by Xunzi, the paper investigates how aligning language with reality can enhance clarity of thought and communication. It also incorporates Western philosophical approaches, notably Frege's sense and reference theory and Wittgenstein's emphasis on the logical structure of language in the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*. By examining these frameworks, the paper posits that adopting a form of rectification of names within Taiwan's educational system is essential for promoting precise thinking and reducing conceptual confusion. However, the current academic environment in Taiwan treats political discussions as taboo, which suggests a form of self-censorship in effect. This reluctance to address political dimensions of this linguistic ambiguity perpetuates confusion, suggesting that a political resolution—such as clarifying Taiwan's status—is the only viable solution to achieve the necessary rectification of names and resolve the underlying conceptual issues.

16:00-16:25

91332 | *Early Modern Face-to-Face Interaction in Literary Chinese*

Reijiro Aoyama, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

In transcultural communication, when a common language was not available in a given situation, interaction was conducted orally through interpreters who translated one spoken language into another in a face-to-face setting. Similarly, in the context of long-distance communication, such as letters exchanged between diplomats, a written document in one language was translated into another by translators. This practical and commonsensical allocation of speech and writing based on the relationship between distance and synchronicity was not necessarily a given in early modern East Asia, whose inhabitants, despite their diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds, shared a common script derived from Chinese characters (Mand.: Hanzi, Jap.: kanji, Kor.: hanja, Viet.: hán tự). Historical records of Japanese encounters with other East Asian intellectuals from the 18th to the early 20th centuries show that various socio-cultural values were attached to 1) the Chinese characters themselves, 2) the paper or fans on which they were written, and 3) the act of writing and showing the characters to others. This study provides deeper scholarly insight into the relationship between written and spoken language in the Sinographic Cultural Sphere by carefully examining the historical record of hitsudan or "brush talk."

14:45-16:25 | Room 608 (6F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Cultural Heritage in Context

Session Chair: Bong Hendri Susanto

14:45-15:10

94178 | *Prohibitions in the Customs and Rituals of Animal Hunting by the Semai Indigenous Community*

Nordiana Mosum, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Mohd Yuszaidy Mohd Yusoff, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Muammar Ghaddafi Hanafiah, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

This paper discusses the taboos in the customs and rituals of animal huntings by the Orang Asli of Semai tribe. Hunting are one of the ways of life and resources of the Orang Asli for the purpose of survival. Even with the passage of time, the taboos in hunting customs are still practiced. The objective of this study is to identify taboos in the customs and rituals of animal huntings by the Semai tribe. Therefore, the concept of taboos were used as guide to achieve the objectives. The methodology of this study adopts a qualitative ethnographical approach, namely through field research methods consisting of observation, participation and semi-structured interviews conducted in Kampung Batu 5, Tapah, Perak. The selected informants are knowledgeable individuals regarding the customs and rituals of animal hunting such as experienced hunters known as Tok Batin and Tok Halak. Literature research from various sources whether in the form of printed materials and online are used as secondary data to support this study. The data were reviewed using thematic analysis techniques and proofreading. The findings of the study shows that the Semai tribe still adheres to the practices inherited from their ancestors. Hence, this study proves that animal huntings contain three stages of customs and rituals, which is the process of before, during and after. The contribution of this study is important to provide new knowledge to the outside community apart from the Orang Asli community regarding their unique and intangible heritage, namely animal hunting customs and rituals.

15:10-15:35

94159 | *Rituals and Ceremonies of the Kensiu Indigenous Peoples*

Nur Syakila Binti Abdullah, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Yusmilayati Binti Yunos, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Rituals and ceremonies are profound cultural expressions that reflect the beliefs and worldviews of a society or individual regarding the world and the surrounding reality. In Malaysia, the Kensiu tribe, a singular indigenous group, practices ceremonies and rituals passed down from their ancestors. For the Kensiu people, each ceremony or ritual is considered an essential element in life, especially in maintaining their relationship with the universe and the spirits of their ancestors. However, there remains a gap in research concerning the ceremonies and rituals of the Kensiu Indigenous Peoples. Therefore, this paper aims to explain the ceremonies and rituals practiced by the Kensiu people while they adhered firmly to Animist beliefs. This study employs a qualitative methodology through fieldwork and literature review to gather information. Participant observation, interviews, and semi-structured recordings were conducted with several informants. The findings of this study revealed various ceremonies and rituals that have been practiced by the Kensiu community for generations, including the Peninglon/Siksek ritual (sewang), Hiei Sempet, Teilan/Penhat, Heilas (spirit possession ritual), and death rituals. These ceremonies and rituals are closely associated with the healing and recovery of the sick. These rituals involve the Tok Halaq or customary leader as an intermediary to communicate with spirits and request safety for the ceremonies. All of these ceremonies and rituals are also the means by which the Kensiu people connect themselves with the universe. They firmly believe that nature possesses forces capable of influencing their way of life.

15:35-16:00

93216 | *Cultural Mapping: A Case of Mabato, Calamba, Laguna Towards Community-Based Agri-Ecotourism*

Florenda De Vero, National University Philippines, Philippines

Lucky Alcala, National University, Philippines

Jennifer Hernandez, National University, Philippines

Cultural mapping is increasingly recognized as a vital tool for rural development, particularly where tourism can serve as an alternative economic driver while preserving local heritage. This study explores how cultural mapping can support sustainable tourism development in Barangay Mabato, an agricultural barangay near Tagaytay known for its thriving coffee farming industry and picturesque landscape. The research aims to create a comprehensive cultural map that inventories tangible and intangible cultural assets in Mabato, identifying resources that can foster sustainable tourism and economic growth. Although the area attracts hikers, bikers, and students, the tourism sector remains fragmented, lacking cohesive planning and infrastructure. Based on the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) Cultural Mapping Resource Framework, this study employs an exploratory research design with a qualitative approach. Data collection methods include in-depth interviews, participant observations, and participatory workshops involving local residents, government officials, and other stakeholders. By engaging stakeholders in cultural mapping activities, the study seeks to capture physical landmarks and intangible cultural heritage, such as traditions and communal practices. The findings highlight the diverse cultural and natural resources within Barangay Mabato that contribute to its identity and potential for sustainable tourism. Ultimately, the study proposes strategies to develop Mabato as a community-based Agri-ecotourism destination, balancing tourism growth with cultural preservation and environmental stewardship. This research demonstrates the transformative potential of cultural mapping in rural tourism, offering a replicable model of sustainable development for other rural communities. This study is funded by the National University, Philippines, which recognizes its potential benefits to the community of Barangay Mabato.

16:00-16:25

90653 | *Synchronization of Cultural Heritage Data with Land Books Through Digitalization for Legal Certainty in Land Rights Transfer in Indonesia*

Bong Hendri Susanto, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Suyoto, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Aloysius Wisnubroto, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Cultural heritage is an asset that must be protected and managed effectively. At the same time, land books are official documents of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia that record ownership of land rights. Until today, there has been no data synchronization between the two, where Cultural Heritage Data is at the Ministry of Education and Culture, and Land Book Data containing land rights is at the Ministry of ATR BPN. If this condition is allowed to drag on, it can cause disputes and legal uncertainty after the transfer of land rights. Official data from the Government shows that throughout Indonesia, there are 522 cultural heritage objects, 2893 cultural heritage buildings, 1051 cultural heritage sites, 369 cultural heritage sites, and 49 cultural heritage areas. Overall, in Indonesia, 4,884 cultural heritage sites are protected by law. Even in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, where the researcher lives, there are 794 cultural heritages recorded. This study aims to propose policies and systems for synchronizing land management and cultural heritage in Indonesia with data digitization. The method used is normative juridical with data collection, legal analysis with the legislative approach, conceptual and philosophical, and deductive thinking. Secondary data consists of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. The results of this study are expected to positively contribute to the formation of better policies in the management of land and cultural heritage in Indonesia so that there is digital synchronization of cultural heritage data with land rights data in the Land Book.

14:45-16:25 | Room 703 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Identities in Literature

Session Chair: Afra Alshiban

14:45-15:10

93799 | *Is Travel a Gendered Performance? A Study of Gender Dialectics in Select Post 1990's Indian English Travel Narratives*

Arindam Goswami, Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, India

Sharmita Lahiri, Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, India

This paper examines the portrayal of travel as a gendered performance through the analysis of travel experiences, as represented in the post 1990-s Indian English travel narratives, Bishwanath Ghosh's "Chai Chai" (2009), "A Woman's Journey through India" by Madhu Veena (2019), Priyanka Rastogi's "Early Sunrise Early Sunset" (2019), and "The Braided River" by Samrat Choudhury (2021). The study highlights how these narratives illustrate that travel experiences are at once gendered, and yet varied even within the framework of the same gender. Travelling through historical places across India, the male traveller Ghosh's narrative highlights his absorbing the essence of space through his camaraderie with local men over drinking, and reflects his ingrained misogyny. In contrast, Choudhuri chronicles his adventurous and perilous journey through Northeast India. Of the two women travellers, Veena focuses on her being the subject of the male gaze as a solo female traveller. On the other hand, Rastogi, who gains access to the inner quarters of the households in a matrilineal culture, depicts with minute details the socio-cultural life of the people of Northeast India. Taking recourse to the concept of gender performativity as proposed by Judith Butler, this paper demonstrates how through the performance of certain travel acts, each traveller adheres to the overarching notion of socially determined gender norms. Yet, their individual experiences reflect the nuanced and heterogeneous nature of these performances, emphasizing that such acts of performance cannot be constrained by rigid gender norms without considering the cultural spaces where they unfold.

15:10-15:35

89694 | *Archaeology of the Self in Asian and North African Francophone Letters*

Adrien Pouille, Duke Kunshan University, China

This presentation will focus on Asian and North African Francophone letters. It will argue that Asian and North African literatures are fertile grounds where writers give in to inquisitive explorations of their subjectivities and life experiences, their families and society at large through the process of writing. Writers from these parts of the francophone world then use writing as an archaeological device to decipher and make sense of obstructing social processes making life excessively demanding and complex for them. This introspective and deconstructive orientation positions Asian and North African francophone narratives as some of the most significant archives of the individual's journey in and out of the private or public sphere in the modern era. Informed by novels written by Aki Shimazaki, Tahar Ben Jelloun, Linda Lê, Mohammad Berrada, Kim Thuy, Abdallah Laroui, Marguerite Duras and Pham Duy Khiem, this talk will conduct a comparative study of these two literary and cultural traditions, bringing North African and Asian societies and literatures into close conversation with each other.

15:35-16:00

91501 | *Turning Point: Hong Kong Literature in the Early 1980s*

Chi Kum Hung, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

Hong Kong literature has never been absent during significant turning points in its history. However, the literature of early 1980s Hong Kong has received comparatively less attention than that of the Cold War period. In reality, this period marked a crucial transitional moment in post-war Hong Kong development, and the literary works produced during this time serve as important reminders for today's readers. A careful re-examination of these texts may provide insights into understanding Hong Kong. Following a series of social upheavals, Hong Kong society began to stabilize in the early 1980s, with a burgeoning economy leading to a more secure lifestyle for its citizens. Simultaneously, the impending 1997 handover emerged as a vital topic of discussion. On the other hand, mainland China was emerging from a decade of the Cultural Revolution and embarking on a path of reform and opening-up. In this context, Hong Kong residents reacquaint a "long-lost" mainland China while continuing their exploration of future possibilities. This study focuses on the works of Hong Kong writers such as Xi Xi (1937-2022), Sin Ki-shi (1950-), and Tang Hsiu-yu (1951-) during the early 1980s. It will also consider the evolution of literary journals and changes in the book publishing environment of the 1970s and 1980s, exploring how Hong Kong literature manifested in this critical period and its subsequent impact on the development of literature in Hong Kong.

16:00-16:25

89533 | *Labelling and Its Consequences in Selected Short Stories by James T. Farrell*

Afra Alshiban, Al Imam University, Saudi Arabia

For decades, "Societal Reaction Theory" or "Labelling Theory" has provided the most significant explanation for deviant behaviour, particularly in the case of juveniles. The theory argues that once a stigma is attached to an individual, an irreversible process occurs whereby the labelled individual begins to identify as deviant and to embark on a deviant career. Hence, rather than deter bad behaviour, stigmatisation and shaming serve only to amplify it. Although the labelling perspective is rooted in sociology which has been monumental in developing its concepts, we find proponents of some version of the labelling theory in other disciplines, even in literature. The present study posits that in the short stories of Irish-American writer James Thomas Farrell entitled "Big Jeff", "The Fastest Runner on Sixty-First Street", "Young Convicts", and "The Scarecrow", labelling processes emerge as essential elements in a comprehensive understanding of each story. In all four stories impoverished adolescents of immigrant parents fall victim to stereotyping and shaming due to their low socioeconomic status, poor academic performance, outlandish appearance, and unconventional home life. Once marked, the fictional juveniles begin to identify as bad and to act accordingly. All four stories are the least critically acknowledged works by the author even though they demonstrate the author's remarkable talent in illuminating the social and psychological factors correlated with deviant behaviour among juveniles.

14:45-16:25 | Room 704 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Approaches to Education Management

Session Chair: Vania Aristanisa

14:45-15:10

94104 | *A Study of Perception Toward an Improvising Learning Management of Piano Teachers in Thailand*

Apichai Limtaveekietikul, Mahidol University, Thailand

Dhanyaporn Phothikawin, Mahidol University, Thailand

Despite the academic shreds of evidence that validate the improvising benefits to enhance the performative and creative skills of learning instruments, improvisation has not yet been instructed as a part of teaching methods within the classroom according to the researcher's experiences and observations during twenty years of being a teacher. The objective of this research is to study piano teachers' perception via improvising learning management, whereby a semi-structured interview and non-participant observation are collected from twelve Thai teachers as the main informants with ten years of experience. The results show the factors that affect the improvising perception through the teachers are mainly 1) the learning experiences, which include the various techniques and key terms, leading to the reading notes skill and accurate technique. While the improvisation or ear skill training has not been practiced, which affects the creative thinking skill and confidence in teaching improvisation. 2) Current improvising skills as an instructor and teacher's existing experiences are adjusted and improved as a solution or an approach. However, a clear structure has not been conducted in the learning management, especially in a lesson for beginners or youth learners, the instructional media, a certain scope, and melody structure are utilized. Therefore, this study reveals the significance of the perception and development through improvising learning management for piano teachers in Thailand nowadays so that they can improve the effective curriculum and teaching methods.

15:10-15:35

93556 | *Model of Educational Reconstruction Approach and Guided Inquiry to Correct Vocational Students' Misconceptions About Solar Cells*

M. Raynaldo Sandita Powa, Bengkulu University, Indonesia

Science learning in vocational high schools (SMK) should be directed to support vocational-character education that is contextual with a strong understanding of scientific concepts, particularly physics in the technical expertise field. However, the learning process often remains non-contextual, leading to misconceptions, especially regarding the principles of photovoltaic cell operation. This study aims to identify and reconstruct the misconceptions of tenth grade Computer and Network Engineering students regarding photovoltaic cells. Based on initial findings, 80% of students believed that electrical energy is generated from solar heat, while the correct concept involves the interaction of photons with semiconductors, which triggers electron movement. A study of the Science and Social Projects textbooks used in SMK revealed that photovoltaic cell material only covers theory and exercises without in-depth explanations, making it less relevant to vocational education, which emphasizes practical skills. This research employs the Model of Educational Reconstruction (MER) using Qualitative Content Analysis (QCA) method with guided inquiry learning, supported by YouTube videos as media showing solar cell simulations and experiments. The results indicate that this approach effectively corrected students' misconceptions and improved their understanding of the basic concepts of photovoltaic cells, with all students (100%) successfully comprehending the scientific principle of photovoltaics.

15:35-16:00

91467 | *Pre-Calculus Learning: Examining Difficulties in Face-to-Face and Online Setting*

Leizel Parreno, West Visayas State University, Philippines

Understanding the difficulties students face in learning Pre-calculus through online and face-to-face instruction is crucial for improving teaching and learning strategies. Thus, this mixed-methods research aimed to identify the difficulties encountered in learning the Pre-Calculus subject content, and the competencies which are difficult to learn using face-to-face instruction and online instruction. The research participants were Grade 11 senior high school Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) students who took the Pre-Calculus as one of the specialized subjects. The data were gathered using the Pre-Calculus Teaching and Learning Difficulties Questionnaire and Pre-Calculus Learning Competency Checklist for quantitative data and interview protocol for qualitative data. Frequency count and rank were employed for the descriptive analysis of the study, and thematic analysis was utilized for qualitative data. Results revealed that the difficulties encountered by students were absorbing complex new ideas in a limited time, translating real-world problems into Pre-Calculus formulation, applying knowledge to solve real-world problems, demonstrate in-depth knowledge of the subject matter, and digest concepts taught. It was also found out that the most difficult competencies to teach and learn are solving situational problems involving polar coordinates system, solve situational problems involving inverse trigonometric functions, solve situational problems involving trigonometric identities, convert the coordinates of a point from rectangular to polar systems and vice versa, and prove other trigonometric identities. This shows that students struggle most with mastering complex Pre-calculus concepts particularly in understanding advanced trigonometric applications and solving real-world problems.

16:00-16:25

89228 | *Interactive E-Module as a Future Classical Guitar Learning Solution*

Vania Aristanisa, Institut Seni Indonesia Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Hery Budiawan, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

Caecilia Hardiarini, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

This research focuses on developing an innovative E-Module-Based Learning Media for the Matteo Carcassi Guitar Course at the Music Education Study Program, State University of Jakarta. Using the ASSURE model, a structured instructional design approach by Smaldino, the development follows six key phases: (1) analyzing learner characteristics, (2) defining clear learning objectives, (3) selecting appropriate methods, media, and materials, (4) integrating media into learning, (5) promoting active student participation, and (6) evaluating and refining the media. Data collection was conducted through interviews, observations, and questionnaires, ensuring comprehensive insights. Validation by media and material experts resulted in high scores of 98.4% and 97.6%, respectively, both categorized as "Excellent." Field trials with students further demonstrated strong enthusiasm, with student feedback yielding a 92.29% satisfaction rating, classified as "Very Positive." These findings indicate that the developed e-module-based learning media is not only highly effective for teaching Matteo Carcassi's guitar repertoire but also significantly enhances student engagement and motivation. This research highlights the potential of technology-driven learning tools in music education, offering a more dynamic and interactive learning experience. The study contributes to the broader field by providing a practical, adaptable model that can be applied to other music education settings, helping both educators and students embrace a more modern and effective approach to learning.

14:45-16:25 | Room 705 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Media Studies

Session Chair: Supamonta Supanan

14:45-15:10

92007 | *Tactics in Networked Social Movements: Case Study of 'Be Water' and the Anti-Extradition Bill Movement*
Kar Ho Chow, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

The era of social media was said to be a great step of decentralization of discourses, while voices of minorities could be more easily heard. In social movement context, the usage of social media had been increasing, along with an optimistic view that usage of social media can encourage interactions and assemble of power (Wang, Ma & Chen, 2013). The highly-recognized strategy of 'Be Water' is closely related to this background. Protestors used social media to communicate, discuss tactics and call for rallies, which had further influenced the social movements in Catalonia, Chile and Belarus. However, instead of celebrating the usage of network and social media in social movements, this article focuses on the limited effects of the 'Be Water' tactic. With a panoramic view to the Anti-Extradition Bill Movement (Anti-ELAB), this article analyzes two major incidents, the Polytechnic University conflict, which is a recognized major radical conflict; and the 616 protest, which is claimed to have the highest attendance throughout the whole Anti-ELAB. Online discourses from web forums, news reports and printed literatures are used for a textual and discourse analysis. While, I suggest that the online tactics in social movements did not completely change a social movement, while the difficulties and oppression faced by protestors are not being solved by these tactics. It is hoped to show that 'Be Water' strategy and use of social media should not be too optimistically viewed, while lots of oppression are still remaining unsolved in social movement fields.

15:10-15:35

90655 | *Underground Black Propaganda Campaign of Political Trolls to Influence Opinion Online: An Exploratory Study*
Roselle Espina, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Results from previous studies showed that political trolling was used as a strategy in the 2016 Philippine (PH) election. Online activities of political trolls are primarily hidden in the mainstream media to continuously thrive in victimizing the public with black propaganda campaigns. After six years, the practice was reportedly observed in the 2022 PH election again. This research aims to provide recent findings after analyzing underground political troll activities on social media to influence public opinion during the 2022 PH elections and identify the social media users' awareness level. Guided by Harold Lasswell's Theory of Political Propaganda, the study's framework explains how political trolling activities can corrupt public opinion in a digital space. Using a mixed method with an exploratory sequential design, the study utilized two approaches: (1) content analysis of identified political troll campaigns and (2) survey questionnaires among one hundred social media users. The results found that political trolls use varying narratives and emotions based on the type of campaign: (1) creating artificial engagements is positive; (2) smearing political opponents is negative; and (3) starting online propaganda wars is a mix of both to execute the 'us vs. them' strategy. Meanwhile, the survey questionnaire reveals that the respondents are familiar with political trolls ($M=6.69$, $SD=2.21$) but only have basic understanding about political trolling ($M=5.75$, $SD=2.17$). Overall, the results explain the end-to-end relationship between political trolls and trolling and public awareness about the underground black propaganda campaigns.

15:35-16:00

93219 | *The Shadow of Eugenics in Contemporary Japan: With Reference to the Reporting of Two News Stories*
Mark Rebuck, Meijo University, Japan

Almost thirty years have passed since the Japanese Diet abolished a law permitting the involuntary sterilization of people with certain hereditary conditions and intellectual disabilities. The yūseihogohō (優生保護法), or Eugenic Protection Law (EPL), was enacted in 1948 and remained on Japan's statute book until 1996. Its purpose was "to prevent the birth of inferior descendants from the eugenic point of view" (Article 1). Under the EPL, more than 25,000 thousand people were sterilized, with over 16,500 of them undergoing forced operations. While many young Japanese people are unaware that such a law even existed, eugenics has reentered public discourse at certain times. After outlining the background to the passing of the EPL in a country that was then under Allied occupation, the presenter will analyze how the Japanese media referred to the EPL and yūseishisō ("eugenics thinking") in its reporting of two major news stories. The first story is the introduction into Japan of Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT), a revolutionary form of prenatal diagnosis that is linked to a global decline in the number of babies born with Down syndrome. The second is the 2016 "Sagamihara massacre," the killing of 19 people with severe intellectual disabilities by Satoshi Uematsu. Finally, the presenter will report on a lesson to raise awareness of NIPT and disability and on the lesson's effect on Japanese students' views of selective abortion. The lesson draws partly on his experience as a parent to a daughter with a rare chromosomal abnormality.

16:00-16:25

92504 | *The Analysis of Ideology, Representation of the Thai Education System, and Learning Environment as Portrayed in Thai Teen Series*

Supamonta Supanan, Bangkok University, Thailand
Sasinan Pattana, Bangkok University, Thailand
Parinya Chumrum, Bangkok University, Thailand

Education is the heart of national development worldwide. Over the past several years up until now, Thai teen series have portrayed education that connects to various social dimensions. The phenomenon that brought a huge change was the emergence of the "Hormones" series (2013), which represented problems of high school teenagers at school and criticized the Thai education system. That year was also the time of calling for national reform in different dimensions. The objective of this study was to analyze the Thai education system and learning environment as portrayed in 8 Thai series, i.e., Hormones (2013), ThirTEENTerrors (2014), The Gifted (2018), Blacklist (2019), The Underclass (2020), Bad Genius the Series (2020), Girl From Nowhere (2021), and Home School (2023). The concepts of ideology and representation were used to analyze educational ideology, education system, learning environment, and related problems. The major findings revealed that these series communicated the set of ideology and representation of education among the young generation who craved the freedom of learning versus the mindset and ideology of the traditional as well as conservative education system. Series also served as a space to question the government and involved agencies on how they should provide education management and how they should create learning in the future for the young generation in the global situation with rapid change.

14:45-16:25 | Room 707 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Izumi Funayama

15:10-15:35

91789 | *Research on the Dissemination of Academy Culture in Sichuan Bashu Region Under the Background of Mutual Learning of Civilizations*

Yaqi Liang, Sichuan University, China

Chinese academies emerged in the Tang Dynasty, their functions gradually evolved from book repair and collection to reading and learning. Their service targets ranged from individuals to the general public, and they could cultivate talents and spread culture. The civilization of Bashu Academy not only benefited from the exchange and mutual learning between ancient Shu culture and other cultures, but also from the "Southern Silk Road" that has lasted for thousands of years and crossed centuries. As a trade and cultural inheritance road, it inherits not only a culture, but also a spiritual force. The academy culture in the Bashu region has shaped the urban character of "openness, innovation and creativity" and the humanistic characteristics of "broad mindedness and friendliness". Communication can make civilization colorful, mutual learning can enrich civilization, and communication and mutual learning can make civilization full of vitality and creativity. Exchange and mutual learning help promote the integration of civilizations from all over the world, and forge a magnificent force for the development and progress of human society. This points out the direction for promoting the development of world civilization and provides a good strategy for resolving conflicts between civilizations. Civilizations communicate through diversity, learn from each other through communication, and develop through mutual learning. The exchange and mutual learning among different countries, ethnic groups, and cultures in the world can enhance the humanistic foundation of a community with a shared future for mankind, spread and exchange each other's cultures, and promote the mutual learning of civilizations.

15:35-16:00

93859 | *Visualizing East Asian Cultural Diplomacy at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York*

Sumi Kim, Hanyang University, South Korea

This presentation analyzes how East Asian cultural diplomacy strategies are visually represented in the so-called "universal" museum, focusing on the galleries of China, Japan, and Korea at the Metropolitan Museum of Art (Met) in New York from a cross-cultural perspective. Museums are spaces that visually convey cultural identity by displaying representative objects from specific time periods. When museums adopt an international and "universal" scope, exhibiting cultures from across time and geography, their cultural galleries often serve as symbols of specific nations. As a result, the display of a particular culture is closely linked to a nation's cultural and diplomatic strategy, using cultural representations to promote national identity to the public. The galleries of China, Japan, and Korea at the Met, a major "universal" museum showcasing world cultures to global audiences under one roof, demonstrate both shared and distinct approaches in visually representing their contemporary cultural diplomacy. This discussion will address the following points: 1) Provide an overview of the cultural and diplomatic strategies of the three East Asian nations to understand the objectives behind establishing their galleries. 2) Examine the ongoing exhibits and interpretations of these cultures at the Met by analyzing key displayed objects, text panels, and labels. Using archival research on cultural diplomacy strategies and field observations at the Met as research methods, this presentation critically explores the relationship between cultural diplomacy and the representation of East Asian cultures outside of Asia.

16:00-16:25

89192 | *A Study of (In)Authenticity in Cultural Globalization in the New York Metropolitan Area: Reconstruction and Deconstruction of Japaneseness*

Izumi Funayama, Sarah Lawrence College, United States

"Few practices are simultaneously as exotic and representative, esoteric and quotidian, instrumental and sensual, political and cultural as the Japanese tea ceremony" (Surak, 2013, p. 1). Surak's statement represents a broader recognition of the Japanese tea ceremony (hereafter the JTC) as the embodiment of the quintessence of Japanese culture, not only internationally but also domestically. This embodiment of culture exists despite, as well as because of, the fact that most Japanese people themselves lack deep knowledge and experience of the JTC. However, in today's era of cultural globalization, a variety of cultural products and practices are now experienced worldwide, and the JTC is no exception. Based on 12 years of ethnographic research, the present study examines the landscape of cultural globalization with a focus on this quintessentially Japanese cultural practice in the New York metropolitan area. The study analyzes the two primary, and frequently conflicting, dimensions of the JTC's propagation in the area, namely, reconstruction and deconstruction of Japaneseness. In so doing, the study critically examines how (in)authenticity is valued within the JTC community and how this valuation can be interpreted in the larger context of cultural globalization. The study concludes that, as the JTC is at a point of increasing globalization as a cultural practice, the continued expansion of the JTC is contingent on how the community assesses (in) authenticity within the practice. The study, therefore, comments not only on (in)authenticity within this singular context but suggests the significance and imperatives of redefining the notion of cultural authenticity in modernity.

14:45-16:25 | Room 708 (7F)

Thursday Onsite Parallel Session 4

Political Sociology and Approaches to Public Management

Session Chair: Sean Creaven

15:10-15:35

91324 | *Designing a Knowledge Management Framework for a Development Assistance Project: The Case of a Household-Level Food Security Program*

Jeanelle Amoloza, Independent Scholar, Philippines

Emely Amoloza, University of the Philippines Open University, Philippines

Effective knowledge management (KM) is critical for the success and sustainability of development assistance projects, particularly those focused on improving community well-being. This paper presents the design of a KM framework for a development assistance project, specifically focusing on the household-level food security program. The objective of the study is to develop a comprehensive KM framework that supports the capture, sharing, and utilization of knowledge to enhance project effectiveness, sustainability, and scalability. Drawing on insights from the literature on KM in development contexts, as well as empirical data collected from the key stakeholders involved in the program, the study identifies critical knowledge needs, barriers to knowledge sharing, and the role of technology in facilitating knowledge exchange. The proposed framework integrates key KM components, including dimensions of KM, elements of KM, other KM key concepts, existing knowledge and gaps on hunger and nutrition; and the need for a KM as a system. This study discusses the following: a. central learning agenda; b. program overall strategy and interventions; c. KM key elements; d. KM phases aligned with current program activities, and e. monitoring and evaluation in KM phases. This paper concludes that using a KM framework for its food security program is essential to ensure its improvement and sustainability. Finally, it offers recommendations for integrating the KM framework into the program to improve decision-making, enhance program impact, and foster a learning culture among stakeholders. This research contributes to the broader field of development assistance by providing a model for effective knowledge management

15:35-16:00

94198 | *Pursuing Design Quality + Improving Quality of Life: Catalyzing Transdisciplinary Shifts in Education, Practice & Policy for Built Environments*

Brian R. Sinclair, University of Calgary and Sinclairstudio Inc., Canada

Cities around the globe, including in North America, have been increasingly thrown into turbulence - encountering rapid transformation, coping with shifting forces, struggling with emergent problems, and often at a loss around understanding, reaction, and responses. From social disorder and rising crime to housing affordability and health crises, to name but a few factors at play, quality of life is being threatened, tarnished or tanked. Design is one vehicle that hold real potential to support our quest for better spaces, places, blocks and neighborhoods. That said, design as it has conventionally been practiced is proving outdated, unprepared and impotent with regard to contemporary challenges. The present research is part of a 5-year well-funded pan-national project addressing 'Quality in Canada's Built Environment'. The project is precedent-setting for a number of reasons: the size and reach of the research initiative; the inter-sectoral composition of the network; and the transdisciplinary emphasis of the study. The author is one of the Architects of the funded national venture, and the principal investigator for one of fourteen Canadian research sites that comprise the partnership. Through a variety of methods, including case studies, community participatory research, research about design, research through design, and policy reform, the project is tackling the myriads of challenges that erode quality of life for all. Emphasis is moving from the physical and aesthetics to embrace social equity, design justice and lived experience. Voices are growing in diversity with more places opening at the design table. People and place are considered in unison.

16:00-16:25

93632 | *Decivilization: Public Non-compliance with NPIs During the COVID-19 Pandemic*

Sean Creaven, University of the West of England (UWE), United Kingdom

Non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) are established by research as effective for controlling pandemics. COVID-19 incentivized much research into the effectiveness of NPIs, which confirmed their efficacy, indeed indispensability, for pandemic management. Yet the success or otherwise of NPIs in bringing the COVID-19 pandemic under control has obviously depended on the level of public compliance with these restrictions, especially in the pre-vaccination era. However, the NPIs were rather less successful in curbing the pandemic than is commonly thought because their efficacy was compromised by substantial levels of public non-compliance. This paper contends that public non-compliance with NPIs may be explained to some degree by a concept of de-civilization. De-civilization is not theorized here as regression of the modernization process, as Norbert Elias understood it, but rather as integral to the neoliberal mode of capitalism. De-civilization denotes cultural, social and political mechanisms at work in our globalizing world (especially neo-liberalization, individualisation, and class polarization) that undermined the stringency of NPIs due to the harms they have inflicted on the social compact. This paper concludes that effective responses to future pandemics will depend not on technological solutions but on reversing decivilizing processes.

Notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



Friday, May 16

Online Parallel Sessions

All times are Japan Standard Time (UTC+9)

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

10:00-11:40 | Live-Stream Room 1

Friday Online Parallel Session 1

Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Gender

Session Chair: Yimin Zhang

10:00-10:25

91355 | *Women and Water: Water Access and Everyday Negotiations in the Slums of Jaipur, India*
Monidip Mondal, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Gender and household water are intertwined, and their relationships are well-established in literature in the Indian context. Women and their agency for water collection are questioned in terms of 'unrecognized' and 'unpaid' labour for quotidian realities. This piece examines the strength of this agency to 'unpaid' and 'unrecognized' work in the 'unrecognized' spaces of slums of Jaipur and their agency in everyday negotiations for water. The study goes with empirical fieldwork, focused group discussion and interviews with the women slum dwellers held during the summers of 2023 and 2024. This study ventures into the process of water provisioning and alternatives that women resort to during the crisis and negotiations using the theoretical frameworks of passive acceptance, individual resistance, self help and social mobilization. These slum dwellers resort to an 'unrecognized' arrangement for securing water. In times of low supply for days, these women have to manage water from alternative sources and demonstrate at the nearest pumphouse or supplier's office to negotiate water into their neighborhoods. The negotiations depend on the positionality of the household in the urban entitlements. Women solely shape this water access, its negotiations with the local state, and their neighborhoods. Thus, this study argues that women and their agency have become more pronounced regarding access to household water through negotiation and strategy in the slums. This interplay of gender, social power and infrastructure in water access to Jaipur's slums underscores the critical need to recognize and address these dimensions in policy and practice.

10:25-10:50

88974 | *Women Pursuing Postgraduate Study: Motivation and Challenges*
Amalia Novita Sari, SA Edu Lab, Indonesia
Annisa Anindita Zein, Lab Belajar Ibu, Indonesia

This study uses the Self-Determination Theory to investigate the motivations and challenges Indonesian women pursuing postgraduate studies face. A mixed-methods approach was employed, beginning with exploratory interviews and then a survey of 245 married and single women. The findings reveal that intrinsic motivation, particularly the desire for self-actualisation, drives women to pursue advanced degrees. While marital status significantly influences the challenges encountered, such as balancing personal and academic responsibilities, having children does not appear to exacerbate these challenges. Moreover, self-determination plays a crucial role in sustaining motivation among women, especially when combined with support from family and peers. The study suggests that fostering intrinsic motivation could be vital to maintaining women's academic pursuits. These insights contribute to a deeper understanding of women's educational experiences in Indonesia and offer directions for future research and policy development.

10:50-11:15

92791 | *Destabilizing Home Country's Gender and Sexual Norms: Depiction of Gender and Sexual Transgression in Selected Stories Written by the Indonesian Domestic Helpers in Hong Kong*
Tri Murniati, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia
Eni Nur Aeni, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Indonesia

This article explores gender and sexual transgressions demonstrated by the protagonists in selected short stories written by the Indonesian domestic helpers (IDHs) in Hong Kong. These transgressions, I argue, are the manifestation on how migration changes people. Living in the host country allows migrants to experience various encounters which might affect their old values and perspectives, in this case, values and perspectives on gender and sexuality. As migrants living in the host country, IDHs are granted anonymity and financial security enabled by the process of migration. The anonymity and financial security provide them spaces and opportunities to experiment with their gender and sexuality. The result shows that the protagonists in the selected short stories established new perceptions and behaviors which indicate their destabilizing gender and sexual of the home country by engaging in a same-sex relationship, sexual promiscuity and patronizing discotheque in the host country.

11:15-11:40

91472 | *Status Beliefs Matter in Housework: Spouse Relative Income, Employment Form and Housework Gender Inequality in Japan*
Yimin Zhang, Fukuyama Heisei University, Japan
Bolin Mao, Hitotsubashi University, Japan
Tao Wang, Emlyon Business School, France

Despite increased female labor participation in Japan, the narrowing of the gender gap in domestic labor has stagnated, with women still performing most household chores. Two theories aim to explain this: the economic exchange perspective, where men trade their higher earnings for their spouse's domestic labor, and the gender play perspective, where women perform housework to fulfill traditional feminine roles, even if they are the primary breadwinners. Empirical findings remain uncertain. Based on expectation states theory, we propose that Japanese partners value each other's employment status alongside income and gender roles. In Japan, widely shared status beliefs rank regular employment above non-regular employment, assigning greater social esteem and perceived competence to regular employees. Analyzing data from 72,433 samples in the Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics (2017–2022), we find a curved U-shaped relationship between wives' housework hours and their relative income in dual-income households. This supports both the economic exchange and gender play perspectives. Wives with regular-employment husbands perform more housework compared to those with non-regular-employment husbands when their relative income is below 20% or above 80%, but less when it ranges between 20–80%. This suggests that husbands' higher employment status increases wives' housework when they are economically dependent or when wives' high earnings threaten husbands' status, perpetuating gender inequality. Interestingly, husbands' housework time is unrelated to relative income or employment status. Our study demonstrates that husbands' employment status impacts wives' housework in Japan. To advance gender equality, it is essential to challenge the hierarchical employment status belief.

10:00-11:40 | Live-Stream Room 2

Friday Online Parallel Session 1

Cultural Studies and Religion

Session Chair: Yu-chuan Chen

10:00-10:25

93993 | *Hermit in Vase: Reconnecting Reclusion and the Representation of Vases in Chinese Literati Paintings*

Xiang Li, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Vases are frequently seen in ancient Chinese paintings as daily objects and treasured antiques. However, previous research primarily focuses on the material level, with the imagery representation seldom touched. Are they merely to show their practical function of holding flowers and aesthetic function of appreciation? Have the artists implied some meaning through the representation of the vase? By visual analysis, contextualization, trans-media, and cross-cultural comparison, I argue that the representative vases bear an essential core of the literati's ideology—reclusion from secular chaos for self-cultivation. My argumentation consists of three sections. First, it investigates the establishment and reception of the correlation between the vase and the reclusion. Second, a popular visual motif, the peach blossom spring, is revisited to illustrate the metamorphosis of the vase and enhance the reclusive indication of the vase. Third, I incorporate the Japanese classical flower arrangement as a counterpart, which is entitled Ikebana 生花 (growing flowers), to reflect the significance of the Chinese literati flower arrangement being named Pinghua 瓶花 (flowers in vase) emphasizing vases. My research aims to foster a greater understanding of the Chinese literati spirit. Although studies on Chinese literati art have flourished in the past decades, some fundamental issues remain overlooked, including the entanglement between literati and the objects they value. Moreover, paintings depicting flower arrangement activities deserve reiteration. The dynamic process of this artistic activity is omitted from the scholarly agenda when simply categorizing these paintings into conventional genres of portrait or flower-and-bird painting.

10:25-10:50

91388 | *Carving Karma: Borobudur's Karmavibhanga and Its Witness Textuality in Chinese, Sanskrit, Tibetan, and Central Asian Traditions*

So Tju Shinta Lee, Independent Scholar, Indonesia

The teachings on the analysis of actions and their effects, known as Karmavibhanga, hold a prominent place in the Buddhist tradition, as evidenced by the numerous manuscripts preserved across Central Asia, China, and South Asia. At Candi Borobudur in Central Java, Indonesia, the Karmavibhanga is vividly illustrated through 160 narrative relief panels on the ground level of this magnificent stupa monument. These intricately carved panels, comprising over 400 distinct scenes accompanied by some epigraphical inscriptions, provide a comprehensive depiction of the Karmavibhanga's themes. The carvings are further validated by a diverse array of manuscripts spanning across centuries and regions, including Chinese texts from the late third or early fourth century to the 11th century CE, Sanskrit manuscripts from Nepal dating from the 11th to 17th centuries CE, Tibetan sources from the eighth to ninth centuries CE, and additional manuscripts from Sogdian, Kucha, Khotan, and Tochari. The series of carvings illuminate 54 specific themes of actions and their corresponding retributions, alongside various practices for cultivating ethical conduct. While rooted in Buddhist sutras, the depictions are rich with vernacular and local artistic expressions, offering a unique cultural dimension to their presentation. As an integral part of Borobudur's pedagogical structure, these narrative reliefs not only convey ethical principles but also serve as a foundational guide for progressing through the monument's successive advancing levels, leading toward spiritual full awakening.

10:50-11:15

94304 | *State-Craft and Buddhism*

Anushree Dwivedi, Banaras Hindu University, India

The paper examines how the Buddha integrated the administrative framework of the Gana-Sangha, an Indian republican system, within the religious structure of Buddhism. The focus is on understanding how this integration strengthened Buddhism's administrative capabilities and supported societal transformation through a blend of social, economic, and spiritual reforms. Objectives: 1. To explore how the administrative functions of the Gana-Sangha were incorporated into the Buddhist Sangha. 2. To analyze how this integration strengthened the foundation of Buddhism and contributed to its social-religious reforms. 3. To assess the interplay between economic advancement, social reforms, and spiritual fulfillment within the Buddhist framework. Method: The paper employs a historical and analytical approach, examining the socio-political context of ancient India, the structure of the Gana-Sangha, and its integration into Buddhist organizational systems. Findings: 1. The Buddha's adaptation of the Gana-Sangha's administrative model to the Sangha contributed significantly to its organizational stability and efficiency. 2. Urban centers played a dual role, acting as hubs for both economic activity and spiritual development, promoting the spread of Buddhism. Conclusion: The integration of the Gana-Sangha's political model into Buddhism enabled it to thrive both administratively and ideologically. This strategic fusion of governance, economic initiatives, and spiritual teachings allowed Buddhism to flourish, shaping the cultural and spiritual landscape of ancient India and extending its influence to Southeast Asia. The religion's ability to adapt and combine various societal elements made it a transformative force, promoting societal harmony and growth.

11:15-11:40

93631 | *Transformative Bodies: Imagery of Female Herb-Pickers in Medieval China*

Yu-chuan Chen, Oakland University, United States

This project examines the depiction of female herb-pickers, or "Hirsute Maidens" (Maonu), in medieval Chinese art, exploring the ecological significance of their bodily transformations. These women, known for the dark hair covering their limbs, are portrayed in remote mountains gathering rare medicinal herbs, minerals, and fungi. According to legend, a male Daoist master taught them survival through foraging, which eventually led to transformations such as body-lightening, hair-growing, and immortality—highlighting the profound effects of the prolonged consumption of natural substances. While previous scholarship has focused primarily on the iconography of the hirsute maidens, it has largely overlooked their deep connections with the natural environment and the broader ecological implications of their transformations. Situating these images within an ecocritical framework, this study connects them to broader themes of environmental justice and human-environment interdependence. I argue that the paintings depict the natural environment as both a transformative force and a potential danger—offering immortality while requiring specialized knowledge and exacting consequences. This research foregrounds the marginalized role of women to address a gap in art history, which has often privileged male-centered narratives. Comparing the iconography of the hirsute maidens to that of their glowing male counterparts (including herb-pickers, Daoist masters, and divine beings), I suggest that while the hirsute maidens embody a more interdependent and immersive relationship with nature, male figures are often depicted as asserting mastery and control over the natural world.

10:00-11:40 | Live-Stream Room 3

Friday Online Parallel Session 1

Societal Representation in Arts and Literature

Session Chair: Issei Wake

10:00-10:25

93624 | *Archetypal Duality of the Psychiatrist-Destroyer in Psychological Thrillers: Hermeneutic Inquiry into the Silent Patient and the Silence of the Lambs*

Sojida Samandarova, Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Uzbekistan

The duality of human nature, a central theme in psychological thrillers, often revolves around the archetype of the psychiatrist-destroyer. This figure, embodying both healer and predator, presents a complex paradox in literary criticism. It blurs the lines between care and manipulation, trust and exploitation, challenging readers' understanding of moral and psychological traits. In this article, we take a unique approach by applying Hirsch's [1967] hermeneutic method to explore how this dual archetype is constructed through the characters of Hannibal Lecter in *The Silence of the Lambs* [1988] by Thomas Harris and Theo Faber in *The Silent Patient* [2019] by Alex Michaelides. Our aim is to investigate how psychiatrists with double consciousness manipulate their professions as healers to conceal their dark inner selves, destructive behavior, and deceptive relationships with patients and society. By closely interpreting the text within the theoretical frameworks of dualistic human nature and archetypal psychology [Durkheim, 1914; Frye, 1951; Jung, 1959], psychological aspects of literary interpretation [Szondi & Bahti, 1978; Kalaga, 2015], linguistic and stylistic strategies in thriller writing [Patterson, 2006; Dutta-Flanders, 2017], transgressor-centered narratives in thrillers [Horsley, 2005], and the narrative of conventional psychoanalysis [Halberstam, 1995], our research reveals how both Michaelides and Harris use narrative ambiguity, psychological manipulation, and ethical violation to create suspenseful, yet disturbing portrayals of characters with multiple personalities. Both writers' language and style disrupt traditional thriller writing's normative narrative conventions through their representations of psychological fluctuations between the identities of manipulative criminals and rational psychiatrists.

10:25-10:50

94313 | *Disability and Modernity in Buck's Works*

Shuhei Li, University of Tsukuba, Japan

The early twentieth century's prevailing stigma against disability—particularly mental impairment—was reinforced by the rise of Social Darwinism and the eugenics movement. This paper examines the intersection of disability and modernity in Pearl S. Buck's works, arguing that her understanding of modernity was profoundly shaped by her deep concern for disability. As the mother of a severely mentally impaired child, disability became an important influence on her literary career, beginning with her breakthrough novel *The Good Earth*. Buck's bicultural experiences of disability culture in China and America further informed her unique perspective, allowing her to challenge rigid narratives of modern progress. In Buck's works, disability is not a static condition but a dynamic force that reveals her complex attitudes toward modernity. This paper categorizes Buck's representations of disability into three modes. The humanistic mode portrays disabled individuals as cared for within traditional Chinese family structures, as seen in Wang Lung's mentally impaired daughter and elderly father in *The Good Earth*. The resilient mode depicts disabled characters who navigate society despite their impairments, such as the half-blind land dealer and the deaf rickshaw puller in *The Good Earth* and the hare-lipped servant in *Sons*. Lastly, the tragic mode presents disability as a source of suffering and marginalization, exemplified by the hunchbacked young man in *Sons* and the blind girl in *The Mother*. By analyzing these portrayals, this paper explores how Buck's depictions of disability reflect her personal struggles, "inner rebellion" and broader critique of Chinese traditions and modernity.

10:50-11:15

91340 | *Hybrid Landscapes: Embodying Viscous Realities in Supertopia*

Ana Teresa Vicente, Instituto Politécnico de Leiria & Escola Superior de Artes e Design (ESAD), Portugal

This paper examines Supertopia, a hybrid art project investigating the intersections between media archaeology, material reconfigurations, and ecological discourse. Created through interdisciplinary research across residencies in Brussels and Cairo, Supertopia utilizes ferrofluid to embody the entanglements between technological histories and extractive practices. By mobilizing this dense, viscous material to map human and geological movements, the project subverts notions of inert matter, suggesting instead a vibrant materiality informed by ecological crises. Drawing on theories from Morton, Bennett, and Parikka, this study argues that Supertopia exemplifies a hybrid landscape that rematerializes extractive processes, thereby contributing to the discourse on more-than-human ecologies, deeply embedded in specific temporal and spatial contexts. The project interrogates the material and ecological costs of extraction, linking the physicality of ferrofluid to the broader histories and geographies of technological development. In doing so, Supertopia underscores the geological materiality of our technological present, reminding us that the devices we rely on are embedded in global networks of extraction, transformation, and waste.

11:15-11:40

93748 | *Fragmentation, Memory, and Identity: A Collaborative Exploration of Sensory Representation in Contemporary Art*

Issei Wake, Wenzhou Business College, China

Soo-Yeon Kim, Wenzhou Business College, China

Drawing on Jacques Derrida's hauntology and Dominick LaCapra's concept of working through trauma, Kim's work deconstructs linear historical narratives, revealing memory as fluid, fragmented, and in perpetual reconstruction. Her innovative use of woodprint and enamel creates a multisensory engagement, where materiality becomes an active site for negotiating personal and collective remembrance. Through layering, erasure, and tactile interaction, her practice redefines how sensory perception mediates identity formation in a rapidly shifting cultural landscape. This research argues that art functions as a dynamic cultural mediator, bridging tradition and contemporaneity, and expanding the discourse on globalized memory cultures. Rather than merely documenting historical experience, Kim's work creates participatory spaces that invite audiences to reconstruct, reinterpret, and embody memory as an evolving phenomenon. By merging theoretical analysis with artistic intervention, this study demonstrates how artistic practice transcends representation, becoming a methodology for critical reflection, cultural negotiation, and epistemological inquiry. This paper contributes to ongoing discussions in art theory, aesthetics, and philosophy, positioning artistic practice as an essential mode of knowledge production that reshapes how we perceive and engage with history, identity, and sensory experience in contemporary society.

10:00-11:40 | Live-Stream Room 4

Friday Online Parallel Session 1

AI as Tools and Agents

Session Chair: Lin Allen

10:00-10:25

94103 | *AI as the Extension of Thought: Redefining the Boundaries of Artistic and Creative Capability*

Zixuan Gong, University of Waikato, New Zealand

Gareth Schott, University of Waikato, New Zealand

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been progressively engineered to generate (still and moving) imagery with an immediacy and aesthetic consistency that rivals and (in some contexts) supersedes human outputs from labour-intensive creative processes. Consistent with other modes of computer-assisted co-creativity, blended human-AI creativity demands human adaptability and a reconsideration of what constitutes 'creativity' in both process and output. This paper explores current applications and uses of AI in the realms of artistic and creative production to assess its impact for more traditional methods of creative production. Through in-depth interviews with 15 professionals active in diverse creative fields, we have gathered first-hand insights into current AI usage. The participants span multiple industries, including film, musical theatre, marketing, and design, showcasing a wide array of AI application methods within these sectors. Based on the interview outcomes, four modes of AI application in artistic creation are proposed: induction, simulation, imagination, and repetition. These are discussed in terms of their influence on creators' workflows and idea prompting. Emphasis is given to 'imagination' and 'repetition,' which we argue underscores AI's capabilities to transcend the boundaries of conventional creative practice to serve as an extension of creative thought. We contend that this kind of thinking is necessary to increase artist and creative professionals' psychological thresholds toward granting proxy agency to a process of abstraction and reduction in order to produce compelling or effectual visual art.

10:25-10:50

92871 | *Enhancing K-12 EFL Writing Teaching with Image GenAI and Blended Learning: Emotions and Motivation*

Alex Lap-kwan Lam, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This presentation explores the integration of Image Generative AI and Blended Learning in teaching English as a Foreign Language writing among K-12 education. Traditionally, writing tasks posed challenges, often resulting in low enjoyment and increased boredom. By incorporating image GenAI technology, which converts students' text into matching images, and Blended Learning methods (pre-writing tasks with tutorial videos, Padlet for GenAI sharing, and interactive video sharing on Flip), the present pedagogy significantly enhanced students' enjoyment and reduced their boredom. The presentation is based on a small study conducted in Grade 3 (n=32) in a school in Hong Kong, which assessed the differences of emotions and motivation through Foreign Language Enjoyment (FLE) and Foreign language Learning Boredom (FLLB), which are critical emotional aspects influencing learning. This approach aligns with the idea that when students find assignments tailored to their needs and preferences, they are more likely to invest time and effort, thereby reducing boredom and increasing enjoyment. Through classroom observations and students' end products, notable improvements were observed in writing performance and emotional aspect. The presentation will delve into how these innovative pedagogies and emotional factors, such as FLE and FLLB, drove these positive outcomes. It will offer insights into the transformative potential of combining GenAI and Blended Learning to create a more enjoyable and less monotonous learning experience for K-12 EFL learners.

10:50-11:15

93283 | *The Impact of AI on University Students' Academic Assertiveness: The Case of Academic Writing*

Nafaa Bouanani, Abdelmalek Essadi University, Morocco

This study sets out to investigate the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) tools on Moroccan university students' academic assertiveness within the context of academic writing. Drawing on the theoretical framework of cognitive and emotional assertiveness, as well as behavioral autonomy in academic tasks, this research examines how AI tools (grammar checkers and sophisticated writing assistants) affect students' capacity for independent thought, argumentation, and the expression of their academic voice. Academic assertiveness is operationalized across three dimensions: cognitive assertiveness (confidence in generating original arguments), emotional assertiveness (confidence in presenting ideas despite potential critique), and behavioral assertiveness (engagement in the writing process without undue reliance on external aids). The study makes use of a mixed-methods approach integrating a questionnaire, interviews, and analysis of students' writing samples to explore the frequency, types, and dependency on AI tools. The results of the multiple regression analysis revealed that AI tool usage significantly predicted writing confidence ($\beta = 0.45, p < 0.01$), indicating that more frequent use of AI tools was associated with higher levels of confidence in academic writing. However, the degree of dependence on AI for idea generation negatively predicted academic independence ($\beta = -0.30, p < 0.05$), suggesting that over-reliance on AI may reduce students' ability to engage independently with writing tasks. The findings suggest that moderate use of AI tools tends to foster cognitive and emotional assertiveness by alleviating the mechanical burdens of writing and boosting students' confidence. However, excessive reliance on AI, particularly for content generation or structural organization, undermines behavioral assertiveness, leading to diminished academic independence and critical engagement.

11:15-11:40

94171 | *Polymorph Wants a Cracker? Is AI an Inventor or "Stochastic Parrot" Hacker?*

Lin Allen, University of Northern Colorado, United States

This study explores the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit case *Thaler v. Vidal* (2022), which ruled that artificial intelligence cannot be classified as an "inventor", rendering AI ineligible for patenting. Through an exploration of rhetorical mystification and demystification of AI, arguments presented by Plaintiff Stephen Thaler will be contrasted with arguments presented by Appellant Katherine K. Vidal. Arguments will be charted according to rhetorical and linguistic theorist Kenneth Burke's model of dramatism, featuring twenty possible pentadic ratio pairings of terms including scene, act, agent, agency, and purpose. For example, a scene/agent ratio casts a different meaning than does an act/purpose ratio. Of special note is how a repositioning of emphasis on these pentadic terms inscribes the way in which artificial intelligence is conceptualized and codified within legal spheres—whether it invents or merely imitates. RQ1: How does language cast the role of artificial intelligence as imitator or inventor RQ2: What are the rhetorical challenges of codifying artificial intelligence in a legal domain?

10:00-11:40 | Live-Stream Room 5

Friday Online Parallel Session 1

Public Services and Governance

Session Chair: Chien-Chih Wang

10:00-10:25

93241 | *Missing Protest: Examining the Paradox of Limited Mobilization in Digital China*
Xuguorong Jiang, University College London, United Kingdom

This presentation investigates the paradoxical absence of widespread anti-regime protests in China despite high internet penetration and conditions that should facilitate mobilization according to Tilly's Resource Mobilization Theory. Focusing on China's digital landscape, this study re-evaluates the mobilization theory in the digital age. Through analyzing three aspects of China's digital control strategy including Narrative Control, Entertainment-Based Social Control, and Online Surveillance, the author argues that in the digital age, authoritarian regimes have evolved from relying on overt repression to adopting digital tools for governance and management – while the fundamental logic of resource mobilization theory remains valid, China, on the other hand, has developed sophisticated methods to disrupt these processes within the online sphere, and information control has emerged as an increasingly important mechanism of state power. This presentation aims to provide new analytical insights into the mechanisms of contemporary authoritarianism, revealing how digital strategies intertwine with traditional governance practices to enhance authoritarian resilience.

10:25-10:50

91544 | *Understanding Public Service Motivation in Laos: Cultural Dimensions and Measurement Scale Development*
Souttha Vongsomphou, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China
Li Yan, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China
Bangcheng Liu, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China

Using a mixed-methods approach, this proposed research combines qualitative interviews and quantitative surveys to achieve two main objectives: first, to qualitatively explore the existence and dimensions of PSM among Laotian public servants based on Perry's (1996) framework; and second, to develop a culturally adapted PSM measurement scale. Qualitative findings from in-depth interviews with 40 public servants confirmed the existence of PSM and its four dimensions. The motivations of Laotian public servants are primarily driven by a commitment to national development and community well-being, deeply rooted in traditional cultural values. Notably, the concept of "revolutionary morality," emerged as a distinct motivation, emphasizing selflessness and dedication to the community. This concept aligns closely with PSM, suggesting a culturally specific interpretation of motivation in Laos. In the quantitative phase, the study generated an initial pool of 24 PSM items, informed by qualitative insights and established items from previous studies. These items were subsequently reviewed by local academics for clarity. An online pilot survey (n = 109) utilized exploratory factor analysis, refining the items to 18. A subsequent online survey (n = 390) confirmed the scale's construct validity and reliability through confirmatory factor analysis. This research enhances the theoretical understanding of PSM and offers practical implications for public administration in Laos.

10:50-11:15

91580 | *"There Is No Safe Space in Gaza": Migration, Territorialization and the Politics of Language in the Israel-Palestine Conflict*
Ayana Mukherjee, University of Delhi, India

The concepts of 'migrants' and 'borders' under the broader umbrella of 'territorialization' cannot be said to have monolithic definitions and universalized connotations. Be it transnational immigration, emigration or internal migration within the borders, there comes a need to discuss the anomalies that the language of international politics constructs in accordance with a palatable neoliberal ideology. In the last few years, the world has witnessed many atrocities, the most recent being the resurgence of Israel's continuous military operations on Palestine and other neighboring states. Palestinians have been forced to move out of their houses into camps in schools, hospitals and open spaces. With no 'host' to fall back on, Palestinians are thus victims of coerced migration within the 'home' dispersed across Gaza, Khan Younis, Rafah city and the West Bank. This paper attempts to look at the ongoing mass displacement of the Palestinian people through the lens of 'Strategically engineered migration' used as a tool of war as well as uses Foucault's concept of biopower as a theoretical framework. It aims to focus upon the theoretical ideas of 'migrants', 'borders' and 'territorialization' in contrast to its practical manifestations in war-ridden areas. Moreover, it addresses the dichotomous 'home-host' relationship between Israel and Palestine, tracing the historical trajectory of migration and state formation. Along with a commentary upon the ambiguities and anomalies of language in international politics, the paper refers to ethnographic studies and documentaries to establish an in-depth understanding of the political and cultural effects of migration upon the people.

11:15-11:40

94333 | *Machine Learning-Based Driven Dynamic Prediction Model for New Item Supply and Demand Orders: An Empirical Study*
Chien-Chih Wang, Ming Chi University of Technology, Taiwan
Che-Yu Hung, Ming Chi University of Technology, Taiwan

Forecasting demand for new products is a significant challenge in supply chain management due to the paucity of historical data, which hinders the practical application of classic stock adjustment to order volatility. The paper proposes a machine learning-based dynamic forecasting approach that integrates internal and external feature variables to construct a preliminary forecasting model supported by a rolling compensation system to adjust for inaccuracies. The approach involves the following steps. First, a new product is categorized using a classification model based on existing product properties to facilitate the application of the most relevant preliminary forecasting pattern. Then, during the post-launch time, residual discrepancies between actual orders and forecasted orders are dynamically adjusted using an ARMA-based compensation model. Residual patterns are detected using a run chart to facilitate the continued adaptation of models to changing patterns. An approach is applied to tray data in a cooperative effort between academia and industry. The experimental results demonstrate that the approach reduces prediction error by approximately 18.7% compared to classic models and achieves better adaptation to market patterns in a shorter period. The work enhances new product demand forecasting accuracy and facilitates real-time monitoring of multiple product groups, offering the manufacturing industry a forward-looking decision support system.

Notes

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11:50-13:05 | Live-Stream Room 1

Friday Online Parallel Session 2

Psychology and Counselling

Session Chair: Christine Unson

11:50-12:15

94317 | *Prospective Association Between Victimization and Self-Harm Among Young Adults*

Mark Lawrence Wong, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Self-injury behaviours are risk factors for poor health and mental health outcomes and we aim to investigate the risk factors associated with increased self-injury behaviours among young adults. A secondary data analysis project is conducted with the use of the Next-Step, a British prospective cohort. Participants (N = 4806) were included in the analysis if they had provided valid responses regarding their victimisation at age 20 and their self-harm at age 25. Results showed that experiences of victimisation at age 20, including verbal abuse ($p=.037$, $p=.010$) and emotional abuse ($p=.031$, $p=.032$) were significantly associated self-injury behaviours at age 25. Results of this study showed that victimisation is a significant risk factor which predicts self-injury behaviours. Intervention and prevention for verbal and emotional abuse among young adults should be considered in view of its association with later increase of self-injury behaviours.

12:15-12:40

92739 | *Collaborative Research Narratives in Counselling*

Ebi Cocodia, Southern Cross University, Australia

Julie Morsillo, Eastern College Australia, Australia

This paper examined the collaborative reflective process between the research supervisor and the student researcher. Counselling supervision of research students, involves a collaborative reflective process, where the supervisor engages with the student to plan their research by finding a worthwhile issue of concern that resonates with their own identity narrative (McAdams, 1985, 2018) or narratives from their community work with clients, in order to explore with research participants, an enhanced collective narrative (Rappaport, 2000) that might benefit the community. Using a descriptive analysis methodology, this paper identifies socially critical phenomena and, in doing so, answers questions about who, what, where and to what extent (Loeb et al., 2017). The method of analysis proposed is the descriptive narrative as the questions to be answered are transposed into this article to discuss research supervision (who) in counselling (what) in education settings (where) for student progression (to what extent). Building upon co-operative inquiry principles of collaborative and reflective critical thinking, action research cycles, and narrative inquiry, we explore the concept of enhanced community narratives through the collaborative process of supervision for enriched social research. We contribute to the literature in three ways. First by examining existing research on Higher Degree by Research (HDR) supervision and the current landscape and knowledge in the field. Second, we align reflective process as a key element of HDR supervisor and provide evidence of research outcomes consistent with reflective processes. Third, this paper proposes collaborative research narratives as pertinent to HDR supervision.

12:40-13:05

93730 | *Young Adults Socialization to Caregiving: A Path Analysis Study*

Christine Unson, Southern Connecticut State University, United States

Thomas George, Southern Connecticut State University, United States

Ellen Twum, Southern Connecticut State University, United States

Mary Simpson, University of Waikato, New Zealand

Kirstie McAllum, University of Canterbury, New Zealand

Stephanie Fox, University of Montreal, Canada

Purpose: Despite the growing demand for informal care of older people and the decreasing supply of children, only a handful of studies have examined young adults' socialization to provide care for their older relatives. We used the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) and Social Learning to hypothesize pathways from parental, peer, or media (PPM) care modeling to young, US adults' willingness to provide care (WPC). **Methods.** The sample (N=200, aged 18-35 years, 100 white/100 African Americans, 100 males/100 females), was purchased from Qualtrics XM. Respondents rated caregiving attitudes, subjective norms (SN), perceived behavioral control (PBC), and observations of positive caregiving by parents, peers, and media depictions. This cross-sectional, path analysis (AMOS v28) study was approved by the university's Institutional Review Board. **Results:** The model explained 42% of the variance. The total effects on WPC of parental, peer and media modeling are .23, .10, .08, respectively. Parental modeling, attitudes, SN, and PBC had direct paths to WPC. SN mediated the effects of parental and media modeling; attitudes mediated the effects of peer modeling on WPC. SN mediated the effects of attitudes and PBC on WPC. The model met several criteria for goodness-of-fit: $\chi^2(9) = 4.95$, $p=.84$, RMSEA less than .04; TLI, CFI, GFI > .90; CMIN/DF < 2. **Conclusion:** Parental, peer and media modeling had small yet significant effects on WPC and suggest implications for informal care of older people. Further study is needed to explore the pathways from observations of positive caregiving to WPC via a willingness to comply.

11:50-13:05 | Live-Stream Room 2

Friday Online Parallel Session 2

History and Literature Studies

Session Chair: Noriaki Hoshino

11:50-12:15

91723 | *A Journey to Africa: Analyzing Lynn Nottage's Mud, River, Stone*
Yi-Chin Shih, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Due to the success of her plays *Ruined* (2008) and *Sweat* (2015), Lynn Nottage (1964–) has become the first African American female playwright to win the Pulitzer Prize for Drama twice, thereby solidifying her reputation and status in the history of American theater. However, her early plays published in the 1990s already signaled her emergence as a promising playwright. *Mud, River, Stone* (1996) tells the story of an African American couple, David Bradley and Sarah Bradley, who travel to Africa in search of their cultural roots and a sense of home. Based on a close reading of the play, the paper is divided into three parts. It begins with the couple's departure, exploring the reasons for leaving their current home in New York. Next, it analyzes their experiences in Africa, particularly their capture as hostages in a hotel amid civil war. Finally, the paper discusses their return to New York and focuses on their transformation following this journey. Through these three sections, this paper aims to provide a detailed textual analysis with a specific emphasis on the theme of travel.

12:15-12:40

91585 | *Ōrui Noburu's Discussion of History and Literature*
Noriaki Hoshino, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

This paper examines Japanese cultural historian Ōrui Noburu (1884–1975)'s work on Japanese literature, *A Path to History*, which he published immediately after World War II. Ōrui was a leading scholar in the field of Western history (*seiyōshi*) in Japan during the mid-twentieth century and developed his pioneering study of the European Renaissance with references to prominent Renaissance scholars such as Jacob Burckhardt and Johan Huizinga. Ōrui's research is mostly known in relation to Western history; however, during wartime, he also wrote about Japanese history in the context of the rise of "overcoming modernity" discourse. His work on Japanese literature also reflected a similar concern. This paper traces Ōrui's discussion of Japanese literature and examines its political implication. In doing so, this paper sheds light on Ōrui's previously unrecognised but unique attempt to explore the intersection between history and literature in relation to the question of modernity.

11:50-13:05 | Live-Stream Room 3

Friday Online Parallel Session 2

Approaches to Arts Teaching

Session Chair: Kris Ho

11:50-12:15

91537 | *Does the Intensity of Gadget Use Impact Fine Motor Skills, Concentration, and Short-Term Memory Development of Children Aged 6-8 Years?*

Miranti Rasyid, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

Nanik Handayani, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

Nadya Novia Rahman, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

Anastasia Angela Grean Tekwan, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

The excessive use of gadgets will give some negative impacts on children's growth and development, such as fine and gross motor development, hearing abilities, social and emotional skills, and speech delays. There are several impacts of gadget use on children, including children becoming social withdrawn, sleep disorders, difficulty concentrating, forgetfulness, violent behavior, fading creativity, and the threat of cyberbullying. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between the intensity of using gadgets and fine motors skills, concentration, and short-term memory development of pre-school-age children in Samarinda, East Kalimantan, Indonesia. The data were collected through test and questionnaire from 221 pre-school children aged 6-8 who will study in elementary school. The instrument used for data collection were the subtests of NST (Nijmeegse Schoolbekwan Test) test which consisted of 8 subtest, such as fine motors skills, concentration, and short-term memory development level and questionnaire based on Indonesian Pediatrics Society recommendation about intensity of using gadgets. Univariate analysis with frequency distribution and bivariate analysis with chi-square test were employed. Results showed that the intensity of using gadgets correlated with fine motors skills development ($p\text{-value } (0.000) < \alpha (0.05)$), concentration ($p\text{-value } (0.034) < \alpha (0.05)$), and short-term memory ($p\text{-value } (0.011) < \alpha (0.05)$). This study concludes that intensity of using gadgets significantly correlated with fine motors skills, concentration, and short-term memory. It can be used as basic information to find the causes of children's growth and development in preschool-aged and developed as learning intervention in school.

12:15-12:40

92583 | *Enhancing Music Appreciation Through the CC-LEAP Arts Module: Action Research on Sixth Grade Elementary Students*

Ru-Yue Chen, National Taiwan University of Arts, Taiwan

This study aims to explore the application of the "CC-LEAP Arts Domain Module" in a sixth-grade class using Mozart's opera "The Magic Flute" as the teaching theme. This cross-disciplinary study investigates the performance of "art appreciation" in integrated arts teaching. Employing an action research methodology, the study involved 25 sixth-grade students (13 boys, 12 girls) from Hope Elementary School (pseudonym) in New Taipei City. The experimental teaching was conducted bi-weekly over one semester. The researcher collected and analyzed various data, including worksheets, student work, and teacher journals, and triangulated the findings with observations and interviews. The research results are as follows:

1. Deeper Understanding of Artworks: Implementing the "CC-LEAP Arts Domain Module" enabled students to develop a deeper understanding of artworks and appreciate them from multiple perspectives.
2. Comprehensive Arts Teaching: The "CC-LEAP Arts Domain Module" provided a comprehensive framework for arts teaching, stimulating students' learning interest. However, teachers encountered challenges in terms of time allocation and curriculum design during the implementation process.
3. Recommendations for Future Research: Future studies could explore the application of the module to different age groups or art domains, and provide more comprehensive training for teachers to promote the wider use of the "CC-LEAP Arts Domain Module" in teaching.

12:40-13:05

91152 | *Models of Interdisciplinary Integration: Music Education in the Contemporary Classroom*

Kris Ho, Beijing Normal-Hong Kong Baptist University, China

Victor J Rodriguez, College of Global Talents, Beijing Institute of Technology, China

The scholarship on interdisciplinarity has recently focused on the salience of crafting research questions that may only be answered through the integration of various disciplines. As a consequence, classroom pedagogy, following such theories, should similarly structure study plans around salient interdisciplinary questions. How could we implement such directives into the integration of music in the interdisciplinary classroom? In his presentation, we aim to suggest ways to integrate music education into interdisciplinary classroom pedagogy. Methodologically, we ground our investigation on a survey of recent theoretical literature on the topic in addition to our research in the collaborative experiences of music and humanities teachers in two institutions of higher learning in Southern China. We interviewed 15 faculty members working on a total of 30 courses in Mathematics, History and English-language education and examined their course content, syllabi, and assessments as well as observed class practice. Consequently, we suggest three models of interdisciplinary collaboration with music at its core. Our investigation strongly suggests that these three disciplines provide fertile grounds for a model practice of music education in the interdisciplinary classroom. The creative possibilities of such integration are greatly enhanced when teachers structure their pedagogy around questions that require the insights of at least two disciplines.

11:50-13:05 | Live-Stream Room 4

Friday Online Parallel Session 2

Media Studies

Session Chair: Silviana Purwanti

11:50-12:15

89538 | *Atmospheric Instability: Melodramatic Collision of Gender, Tradition, and Communication in Forecasting Love and Weather*
Ika Dai, University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States

Forecasting Love and Weather (FLW), an internationally co-produced romantic drama, follows the lives of fictional employees at the Korean Meteorological Administration (KMA), delving into both the challenges of workplace dynamics and the intricacies of personal relationships. As a melodrama, FLW highlights ideological conflicts, particularly in the realms of marriage and family, set against the backdrop of modern societal values. The series portrays how female characters navigate and resist gender biases and malicious comments in their professional lives, while also challenging the traditional association of the public sphere with masculinity and the private sphere with femininity. Through its exploration of the blurred boundaries between personal and professional spaces, FLW reveals deeper ideological contradictions. This study analyzes the communication styles and decision-making processes situated in the broader framework of melodrama as depicted in the show, both at the organizational and interpersonal levels, to understand how they reflect the issues of gender dynamics and workplace relationships in contemporary society. Ultimately, this research aims to unpack how FLW, through the lens of international co-production and melodramatic genre, presents the collision between traditional values and modernity, particularly in its representation of women in the workplace and its portrayal of "soft" characteristics in male characters.

12:15-12:40

91098 | *Beyond Visual Spectacle: Interpreting the Sublime Experience and Power Symbolism in the Dune Series*
Boyu Zhang, Beijing Film Academy, China

The Dune film series, adapted from Frank Herbert's 1965 science fiction novel, unfolds in a distant future where humanity has colonized the galaxy, establishing a feudal empire. The plot centers on the Atreides family, who are assigned control of the desert planet Arrakis, a valuable resource for the empire. However, a conspiracy orchestrated by the Harkonnen family seeks to undermine the Atreides, resulting in the loss of family, status, and power for the heir, Paul Atreides. Paul's journey through loss, awakening, and leadership culminates in his challenge to the imperial regime. The Dune franchise, with Dune II earning high praise and significant box office success, has garnered extensive attention for its cinematographic and narrative achievements. While recent scholarship on science fiction films often focuses on visual effects, narrative themes, and technological innovations, few studies explore the deeper aesthetic experience of the genre. This paper shifts the focus to the concept of the sublime, examining how the Dune films construct a sense of awe and transcendence through both visual and narrative techniques. The sublime in Dune goes beyond surface-level spectacle, prompting reflection on human existence, destiny, and the cosmos. Through a textual analysis of Dune and Dune II, this study explores how these films create an emotional experience rooted in the sublime, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of the aesthetics of science fiction cinema.

12:40-13:05

92663 | *Mimicry in Actor and Actress Representation: The Adaptation of Drakor Standards by the Indonesian Drama Industry*
Silviana Purwanti, University of Mulawarman, Indonesia
Harry Isra Muhammad, University of Mulawarman, Indonesia
Netty Dian Prastika, University of Mulawarman, Indonesia

The phenomenon of drakor (Korean drama) has become increasingly popular in Indonesia, influencing many aspects of the entertainment industry, including the representation of actors and actresses in Indonesian dramas. This article aims to examine the process of mimicry within the framework of Homi Bhabha's theory, focusing on how Indonesian actors and actresses mimic visual elements, acting styles, and the star persona characteristic of drakor, while adapting to local cultural norms. The research employs a qualitative approach with critical discourse analysis to examine the representation of actors in Indonesian dramas, compare elements inspired by drakor, and explore audience perceptions of these adaptations within the context of local culture. The findings indicate that while Indonesian actors and actresses mimic the style and appearance synonymous with drakor stars, they strive to maintain their local cultural identity through adjustments in acting style, visual expression, and character portrayal. This process of mimicry creates cultural ambivalence, where there is tension between the desire to meet global expectations and the effort to preserve local values cherished by the audience. The study also reveals that mimicry is not merely imitation but a cultural negotiation involving actors and actresses as agents shaping hybrid media identities. This study provides insights into how globalization affects cultural representation in local media and the role of actors and actresses in preserving Indonesian cultural identity. By navigating this balance, the Indonesian entertainment industry reflects a dynamic negotiation between global influence and local traditions, contributing to the evolving nature of cultural representations in Indonesian television.

11:50-13:05 | Live-Stream Room 5

Friday Online Parallel Session 2

Inclusivity in Context

Session Chair: Gizelle Tajan

11:50-12:15

94344 | *What Type of Multicultural Teacher Would I Like to Be? Exploring the Learning Needs of Teachers in Hong Kong*
Jocelyn L. N. Wong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Nurturing teachers with a sense of diversity has become an urgent issue in the educational field. However, identifying teachers' learning needs to enrich their multicultural competency and their anticipation of being multicultural teachers related to their lived experiences has not yet been fully explored. To address this gap, this study reports data generated from questionnaires administered to teachers in Hong Kong who are native Chinese to explore whether their lived experiences of training and practice can help identify the learning needs necessary to help them make sense of being multicultural teachers. Referencing Jokikokko's (2009) three types of multicultural competency and Peng's (2005) views on four types of multicultural teachers embedded in the three philosophical foundations of multiculturalism, findings show that teachers' received training has forced them into being assimilationist multicultural teachers. Their expressed learning needs, however, focused on strengthening their efficiency competency (skills about how to teach) rather than pedagogical competency (knowledge about what to teach) and ethical competency (attitude toward diversity). Their lived experiences of training and practice have shaped the ways they enact their role; these range from being assimilationist and human relations multicultural teachers with conservative views to being liberal multiculturalist teachers. Social action or caring-centered multicultural teachers with critical multiculturalism, however, have not yet been found. Limited concerns regarding ethical orientation competency, which is a core element to nurture teachers to view cultural differences with respect, seem to be a missing paradigm in the existing teacher education programmes which deserves further attention.

12:15-12:40

92728 | *Singaporean Perspectives: Attitudes and Understanding of DEI in the Workplace*
Muhammad Riduan Bin Samad, Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore

This study examines Singaporeans' attitudes and understanding of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) in the workplace, with a focus on inclusiveness, respect, and belonging. It investigates the relationship between DEI practices and organisational outcomes, such as employees' sense of belonging, while exploring whether ethnicity influences perceptions of respect. An online survey of 94 participants from diverse industries revealed key insights into DEI practices in Singaporean workplaces. Participants largely viewed their organisations as inclusive and supportive, with a significant correlation between the prevalence of DEI activities and a heightened sense of belonging. However, areas such as disability inclusion and support for non-native English speakers remain underdeveloped, reflecting gaps in workplace inclusivity. The analysis also found that Chinese Singaporeans were more likely to report higher levels of respect compared to Minority Singaporeans (Malay, Indian, and Others), though this relationship was not statistically significant. The findings suggest that ethnicity alone does not reliably explain variations in perceptions of respect, and other factors such as unconscious biases or workplace dynamics may play a role. The results highlight the influence of Singapore's multicultural education system, which emphasises equality among all races, in minimising the emphasis on ethnicity in workplace respect. This study addresses the lack of DEI research in Asian contexts, offering recommendations for organisations and policymakers to enhance DEI strategies to foster workplaces that are truly diverse, equitable, and inclusive.

12:40-13:05

92671 | *Triumph from Tribulations: Insights from the San Jose Del Monte Heights Displaced Community in the Philippines*
Gizelle Tajan, National University, Philippines
Jenelyn Joseph-Salimbagat, National University, Philippines

This study examines the experiences of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the factors influencing the rebuilding of the San Jose del Monte Heights (SJDMH) community in the Philippines. Over a decade, this community has navigated complex challenges related to displacement and marginalization. The research aims to identify internal and external factors affecting the rebuilding process, assess their roles as obstacles or enablers, and highlight key milestones and achievements. Employing qualitative methods, including focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs), the study employs thematic and narrative analyses to derive insights. Findings indicate that community organizing played a pivotal role in addressing political, social, and economic challenges for IDPs. The SJDMH community's adaptive strategies and collective efforts illustrate broader and replicable lessons in resilience and sustainable development applicable to communities' internal displacement and rebuilding processes worldwide.

Notes

[illegible]

13:15-14:30 | Live-Stream Room 1

Friday Online Parallel Session 3

Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Mico Poonoosamy

13:15-13:40

90794 | *Genealogy of Anglophilia in Japan from 1980 to 2000*

Michiko Sakaguchi, Tsuda University, Japan

This paper argues the rise and fall of Japanese Anglophilia from 1980 to 2000 by analysing the interrelationship between cultural policy and private taste, focusing on the period from the 1980s to 2000, to reveal the remaining significant impact of this pro-British sentiment on the development of Japanese society and culture. Method: 1. Examining and analysing the discourse of about 70 pro-British books, government papers, published in Japan during that period that were pro-British. 2. Analysing the 3-year results of a survey on pro-British sentiments conducted in a university. 3. Presentation and analysis of current British culture influenced anime, afternoon tea fads, etc. and studying the impact of various ongoing British festivals in Japan. Results: 1. Examples of "relaxed lifestyle" and "decisive attitude based on personal experience and policy" that are not found in Japan are cited and praised. 2. There is a deliberate suggestion to move away from the bubble-era attitude of pursuing "wealth abundance" to a search for "calm spiritual peacefulness". 3. A high percentage of English major students in the university show a high degree of pro-Britishness, which might be strongly influenced by their close family members and acquaintances who had some experiences relating to the UK. 4. Britishness is embraced in many aspects of Japanese consumer culture, with some significant misunderstandings of the underlying aspects of British society. Discussion: The recent Japanese pro-Britishness is based on Japanese interpretations of Britishness, influenced by the "relaxed and comfortable life with personal taste and policy" after the bubble economy.

13:40-14:05

91716 | *Navigating Through Cultural Sensitivity, Embeddedness, and Assertion: Case Study of Japanese Students Studying French Language at a Japanese University*

Mico Poonoosamy, Josai International University, Japan

Learning a foreign language is understanding cultural difference, relativising the self, and appreciating the 'other'. But the question remains whether seemingly disparate cultures can truly be bridged. The paper uses data from a case study inquiry to explore Japanese university students' experiences of studying French. Data were collected through semi-structured questionnaires, interviews and focus groups. Using a qualitative approach within an interpretivist paradigm, the paper examines the following questions: How do Japanese students' experiences of French shape their understanding, appreciation and identification with French language and culture? What factors and forces oppose this sense of identification, and how do students manage them? The study found that students perceive the motto 'liberty, equality, fraternity' as possessing strong resonances in the way French people engage passionately (and even aggressively) with language, how they relate (sometimes with hostility) to their fellow compatriots, to other nationalities, to authority and hierarchy. These temperaments contrast the students' insight of the Japanese accustomed use of polite and humble speech embedded in Japanese social hierarchies, social status, and the nature of relationships. While concurring with the literature that the Japanese language, culture and history is indeed deeply ingrained in the understanding and respect of social norms, the paper nonetheless concludes by proposing foreign language learning frameworks relevant and useful for Japanese students in their endeavours to reach out to a language and culture fascinatingly divergent to theirs, in the way they may be perceived to champion emancipation and individual rights, embolden passion, and bestow legitimacy to resist oppression.

13:15-14:30 | Live-Stream Room 2

Friday Online Parallel Session 3

Language Education

Session Chair: Aysha Alshamsi

13:15-13:40

86785 | *An Investigation into English Language Tutors' Pedagogical Content Knowledge for Teaching Grammar at Some Selected Colleges of Education*

Clara Frempong, Koforidua Technical University, Ghana

Gborsong, The University of Cape Coast, Ghana

Afiba Torto, The University of Cape Coast, Ghana

The study aimed to investigate English language tutors' pedagogical content knowledge (PCK) in teaching grammar at selected colleges of education (CoEs) in Ghana. In the exploratory sequential mixed methods study, multi-staged sampling techniques were employed to select six English Language tutors and one hundred and fifty-five English language major students from CoES in the Eastern and Greater Accra zone (EGA). With Shulman's (1986) PCK Model and Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman's (1999) contextual theory as the theoretical lens, data were analyzed and interpreted. The tutors were observed and interviewed while the students responded to questionnaires and were tested on their comprehension of grammatical concepts. The deductive thematic analysis found that tutors demonstrated outstanding PCK expertise in teaching grammar. However, the correlation result of tutors' PCK and students' understanding of grammatical concepts revealed that there was no significant relationship between the tutors' PCK and students' understanding of grammatical concepts. These results demonstrated that PCK might not be the sole determinant of students' understanding of grammatical concepts. Other factors, such as students' prior knowledge, classroom dynamics, and teaching methodologies beyond PCK, could also influence students' comprehension of grammar. Therefore, other factors that promote students' understanding of grammar should be explored by the English language tutors. Further studies could broaden the study to include other CoEs zones to offer a comprehensive understanding of tutors' PCK in teaching other aspects of the English language.

13:40-14:05

86234 | *Fostering Cognition and Metacognition in Children Through First-Language Digital Storytelling: The Experience of Preservice Teachers*

Aysha Alshamsi, Emirates College for Advanced Education, United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has formulated a comprehensive vision regarding language teaching and learning as part of the country's efforts to improve education and overall national development. The government committed to providing high-quality early childhood education as a foundation for developing children's cognitive and metacognitive skills. The UAE recognizes the importance of integrating technology into education to enhance children's cognitive and metacognitive skills. Digital stories in children's first language are considered powerful tools for developing cognitive and metacognitive skills in the early years, especially when the community is engaged in creating culturally relevant stories for early childhood classrooms. This study aimed to explore the perceptions of inservice and preservice teachers regarding the use of digital storytelling in developing children's cognitive and metacognition. The study employed a mixed-methods research design using surveys, reflections, and interviews. The results are expected to reflect the perception of preservice and inservice teachers regarding the integration of digital storytelling in children's first language into their lessons to improve children's cognition and metacognition. Themes emerging from the qualitative data are crucial for understanding the specific challenges and opportunities early childhood educators face when implementing digital storytelling. The reflections of the preservice teachers will support the themes emerging from the short answer questions and are triangulated with the survey results. The study provides recommendations for strengthening the digital storytelling experience in the classrooms of inservice and preservice teachers.

13:15-14:30 | Live-Stream Room 3

Friday Online Parallel Session 3

Visual Culture

Session Chair: Cedric van Eenoo

13:15-13:40

89535 | *Photography as Continuation or Challenge: Colonial Visuality in Late Qing Dynasty Imagery*
Weili Xi, University of Warwick, United Kingdom

This article explores whether photography perpetuates or challenges the visual traditions of painting. Drawing on Orientalism, arguing that both photography and painting were employed by colonizers as “tools” to record the cultures of the colonized while simultaneously reflecting the colonizers’ fantasies about them. Although photography is often regarded as a more objective medium than painting through its indexicality and evidentiary quality, its selective framing of space and time through the subject reveals its limitations and underscores its similarities with painting. The article analyzes the differences between photography and painting through the lens of medium specificity and photographic theory, and it discusses their impact on the representation of reality within the framework of Orientalism when presenting colonial images. By examining paintings and photographs created by Westerners in China during the late 19th century, the article gets the point that while photography offers the extent of authenticity, its challenge to visual traditions does not entirely disrupt the subjectivity inherent in painting. From some angles, photography continues the visual traditions of painting, establishing a relationship of complementarity and competition. The article concludes by applying Baudrillard’s theory of photography, which suggests that photography is a form of “spontaneous writing” that reveals the disappearance of reality by reversing the roles of “subject” and “object.” In doing so, the article raises a question about photography: Challenging the traditional subject-object relationship in representation, and can content thereby approach a more immediate authenticity in the anthropological process?

13:40-14:05

91129 | *From Light-drawing, Pixel-making to Prompt-creating: On the Ontological Transformation of Photography*
Chih-Yung Aaron Chiu, Tsing Hua University Taiwan, Taiwan

Photography’s inherent ability to “draw by light” and its realistic documentary qualities are revealed by its original intent. However, the nature and substance of photography are constantly being challenged and altered by modern technology. This study traces the development of photography from a light-inscriptive art form to a computational and algorithmic activity, examining the fundamental ontological and technological transformation of the medium. The present study employs a cultural-historical-theoretical discursive methodology to investigate ontological transformations in photographic essence by analyzing the shift from old chemical-optical processes and digital pixel-based representations to modern algorithmic-driven generating. According to the research, there have been three significant paradigm shifts in photography. Each stage challenges conventional notions of realistic representation, authorship, and authenticity while also signifying a fundamental reconfiguration of photographic ontology and a technological advancement. The study shows how technological infrastructures gradually decenter human intentionality through theoretical analysis and critical historical analysis, turning photography from a mimetic practice to a generative computational discourse. A radical epistemological breach is represented by the emergence of prompt-based photography, or promptography, where creative production is a negotiated conversation between algorithmic potential and human intention. This study reexamines the technological mediation, computational creativity, and the changing relationship between human agents and digital technology in contemporary visual culture by examining three significant transformations from traditional photography, digital photography, and promptography.

14:05-14:30

93863 | *Artificial Intelligence and Emotional Engagement in Animation*
Cedric van Eenoo, Temple University, Japan
Jae-Eun Oh, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
Kelly Yip Cheuk Ying, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

The rapid development of artificial intelligence has significantly transformed animation tools and techniques in the last years. The film industry has been quick to integrate the new technology in production methods, which affect creative professionals and their artistic outcomes. But concerns about the use of generative artificial intelligence in creative industries require a closer examination into the ways animators use the recently developed instruments, with the possibilities and implications that accompany them. Based on theoretical analyses, this study focuses in particular on the emotional engagement produced by artificial intelligence in animation, reviewing some of the latest literature, methods of meaning-making, affective and aesthetic theories, as well as principles of visual and narrative for animated content, before concentrating on aspects of artificial intelligence-powered tools to generate emotions, including nostalgia. The objectives of the paper are to identify methods for enhancing animation with artificial intelligence, to strengthen the understanding of computer-generated animation’s mechanisms of emotional engagement, to support animators and animation students in the use of artificial intelligence, and to identify ethical and creative considerations for the use of artificial intelligence in animation making.

13:15-14:30 | Live-Stream Room 4

Friday Online Parallel Session 3

Media and Design

Session Chair: Cheng Chen

13:15-13:40

93210 | *Beyond Textual Boundaries: Innovative Practices in Contemporary East Asian Textual Art*
Li Yunyun, National Taiwan University of Arts, Taiwan

This research investigates the transformation of textual elements in experimental calligraphy and visual poetry in East Asia from the 1960s to the present, examining their transition from traditional written symbols to contemporary artistic imagery. Drawing on Kohei Sugiura's "Three Stages of Textual Spirit" theory (symbolic, imagistic, and spiritual) from his work "The Spirit of Text," the study explores how artists break conventional textual boundaries to forge new visual languages. Through comparative methodology, this work examines key pieces from Japan's Concrete Poetry movement and Chinese experimental calligraphy, illuminating East Asian textual art's development within a global framework. Two fundamental questions guide the research: first, how experimental calligraphy and visual poetry establish novel artistic expressions by deconstructing and reconfiguring traditional text; second, how these innovative approaches mediate between modernity and indigenous cultural traditions. The research contributes fresh theoretical perspectives to contemporary East Asian textual art discourse while exploring the creative potential of text in cross-cultural artistic endeavors.

13:40-14:05

91103 | *Symbol to Affect: Post-textual Reading in Digital Era – Multi-sensory Practice in "Try, Fail and Overcome" Workshop*
Juiyi Yen, National Taiwan University of Arts, Taiwan

In an era of explosive digital image growth, text as an information carrier undergoes continuous restructuring, transforming both creative forms and reading habits. This research examines the evolution of post-textual practice in digital environments through the lens of semiotics and affective theory, focusing on how digital interfaces reshape reading experiences and (syn)aesthetic perception, and investigating how textual meaning is constructed within multi-sensory spaces. Through an intensive interdisciplinary workshop titled "Try, Fail and Overcome" at Shih Chien University in 2021, involving 28 participants from different academic levels, we documented both the seven-day creative process and subsequent viewer interactions through systematic photographic observation. Our analysis revealed three key dimensions: the formation of emotional responses, the construction of spatial narratives, and the transformation of creative experiences, while also capturing how viewers engaged with works through bodily exploration and environmental resonance. Our findings indicate a theoretical shift from symbolic interpretation to affective connection, redefining the relationship between creators, texts, and viewers through the examination of post-textual practice, reading behavior, and (syn)aesthetic perception. The transformation of reading experiences in digital environments not only challenges traditional textual concepts but also highlights the crucial role of affective connection and (syn)aesthetic perception in constructing new forms of reading experience. This research provides a systematic theoretical foundation for post-textual practice while demonstrating its developmental potential in digital humanities.

14:05-14:30

88931 | *Beyond Creativity: Participatory Designers and Cultural Competence in Singapore's Community-Building*
Cheng Chen, National University of Singapore, Singapore

This study investigates how Participatory Design (PD) practices in Singapore navigate multiple roles—designer, facilitator, and care worker—while engaging with residents to co-create solutions in a multicultural context. Rooted in Human-Centric Design (HCD), which aligns with Singapore's "Creative City of Design" initiative, designers aim to democratize decision-making on social issues by involving diverse stakeholders in reshaping communities. The research draws on Hall's cultural identity theory to explore the fluidity of identity within PD processes and applies Cross's cultural competence theory (1988) to develop strategies for meaningful engagement across cultural boundaries. The study critiques static models of cultural competence, introducing the concept of "camouflage creativity", which suggests that adaptive creativity and fluid identities within collaborative design can shape the cultural competence of residents involved in power dynamics or exercising it outside these structures. Methodologically, this qualitative study employs ethnographic fieldwork, including interviews and observations, alongside official reports to examine the interactions between designers and residents in PD. By conducting thematic analysis, the research aims to enhance the understanding of cultural competence and identity within community-building processes, highlighting the roles of creativity and participation in fostering an inclusive society.

13:15-14:30 | Live-Stream Room 5

Friday Online Parallel Session 3

Online Media and Journalism

Session Chair: Fitria Khairum Nisa

13:15-13:40

92624 | *Enhancing Medical Vocabulary Learning Through a Digital Game: The Impact of MedTerm Quest*
Tzu-Yu Tai, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

Proficiency in medical terminology is a critical skill for physicians, ensuring precise and unambiguous communication in clinical practice. However, medical and health science students often face considerable challenges in mastering the extensive and complex vocabulary required in their fields. The integration of game-based elements into medical education has garnered scholarly attention. Although some studies highlight potential benefits, the findings remain inconclusive, with most research focusing on learners' perceptions rather than measurable learning outcomes. This study developed MedTerm Quest, a digital game aimed at enhancing anatomical terminology acquisition among EFL students in medicine and health sciences. The results revealed that MedTerm Quest significantly enhanced students' learning outcomes compared to conventional methods. The game's key features, such as levels, leaderboards, and a treasure mechanism, effectively fostered engagement and motivation by creating a sense of achievement and competition. The integration of image-based guessing tasks proved impactful, as it encouraged students to actively associate terminology with visual representations, thereby strengthening their conceptual understanding and retention. In addition, the mobile-friendly design enabled learning to occur seamlessly across different environments, increasing practice opportunities and fostering consistent vocabulary acquisition. This study offers important implications for medical education, showcasing how digital games can bridge the gap between traditional rote memorization techniques and engaging, learner-centered approaches.

13:40-14:05

91790 | *Media Capitalism: News Content Dynamics and Ethical Challenges for Local Journalist in Yogyakarta*
Silvy Dian Setiawan, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

This research aims to examine how local journalists perceive media capitalism and its connection to the content produced by the media, as well as the challenges it poses to journalistic ethics. Capitalism is closely intertwined with mass media in Indonesia, including in the Yogyakarta Province, Indonesia. This study utilizes a case study method with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques involve in-depth interviews with three local journalists in Yogyakarta. The researcher applies the theory of media political economy from the perspective of critical communication studies. The research findings indicate that capitalism is inevitable in the mass media ecosystem. This capitalism impacts the content produced by journalists, prioritizing the ideologies and interests of capital owners, including advertisers, with the goal of making a profit. It also presents ethical challenges to journalists themselves in maintaining their independence while practicing their profession. This study also found that journalists are often under pressure from capital owners when carrying out their profession according to journalistic ethics, sometimes contradicting journalistic principles such as objectivity, accuracy, and the obligation to report facts accurately.

14:05-14:30

93706 | *Betrayal Story: Is It a New Storytelling Marketing?*
Fitria Khairum Nisa, Tidar University, Indonesia
Wahyu Eka Putri, Tidar University, Indonesia
Prinisia Nurul Iksari, Tidar University, Indonesia
Muhammad Iqbal, Brawijaya University, Indonesia

Mie Gaga, an Indonesian instant noodle brand, became trending due to the emergence of content on social media X and TikTok regarding a past conflict between the owners of Mie Gaga and Indomie. One of the account owners on X and TikTok created content about the story of the split between Djajadi-Salim partnership regarding Indomie, which stated that the Mie Gaga brand came from the initial shareholder of Indomie who was "removed" by other shareholders. This story then went viral on many social media and news portals. This study aims to analyze storytelling content in tweets and videos regarding the feud between Mie Gaga and Indomie, as well as to analyze whether this phenomenon is a form of marketing communication strategy. Storytelling marketing and means-end chain theory are used as literature to analyze the study results. This study uses a qualitative approach through the multimodality method in social semiotics to understand the meaning of texts in the media. The results of this study indicate that photos, videos, and several narratives contain elements of product promotion while using a storytelling style to build relationships with the audience. In that storytelling, the content carries the company's personal story which is packaged emotionally and highlights its position as a "victim" of the Mie Gaga and Indomie feud. This viral feud on X and TikTok can be considered as a form of storytelling marketing. Thus, authentic and emotional storytelling marketing can be used as a communication tool in building relationships between brands and consumers.

Notes

[illegible]

14:40-16:20 | Live-Stream Room 1

Friday Online Parallel Session 4

Cultural Studies

Session Chair: Peng Wu

14:40-15:05

94167 | *Commercialization and Transformation of Culture in a Neoliberal Context: Case Studies of the Cultural Industry in Ubud, Bali*
Lei Tai, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Mei-hsia Wang, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

This article focuses on the Ubud area of Bali to explore the commercialization, capitalization, and reproduction of culture amid Bali's touristification. It examines how economic and cultural process integrate in cultural industry, and how local society and culture transform in this context. The rapid flow of capital, information, and people drives local engagement with external forces. Simultaneously, an emphasis on cultural capital—local knowledge and heritage—allows Balinese to reinterpret and shape their culture, cosmology, and identities. This transformation has begun since the 1920s with the Dutch Baliseering policy and continues today. In the 1930s, the Ubud royal family redirected land-leasing revenue to cultural restoration, fostering traditional ceremonies and artistic innovation (MacRae 1998, 1999). This effort led to the establishment of Pita Maha Association, which shaped modern Balinese painting. In response to the 2002 Bali bombing, the government revitalized tourism through foreign investment. In 2010, the movie *Eat, Pray, Love* turned Ubud into a global spiritual tourism hub. Furthermore, culture is not only reconstructed for external consumption but also reinterpreted to preserve tradition within a cross-scale neoliberal context. Local people continually redefine their culture to meet both external demands and internal transformations (Comaroff & Comaroff, 2009). This paper addresses these issues through several case studies: one focusing on how a village south of Ubud integrates its gamelan music development with tourism-driven commercial needs, and others examining the growth of galleries and artists' studios in the surrounding area.

15:05-15:30

91203 | *Enculturation, Acculturation, and the Social Evolution of Separatism: A Comparison of Hong Kong and Catalonia*
Zhen Zhang, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

This paper re-examines the development of separatism in Hong Kong and Catalonia and the accompanying center-periphery confrontations in China and Spain. These two cases, with similar conditions in the economy, geography, political status, and the timeline of contemporary separatist movements, caused state-local conflicts in 2017 and 2019 respectively. Such comparability motivates the author to adopt the peripheral society as the protagonist and combine the theoretical framework constructed by anthropological concepts of enculturation and acculturation, to dissect separatism from a cultural perspective. Utilizing the process tracing method highlighting the transformative events, this paper aims to find the evolution process of separatist thoughts and the decisive factors impacting the outcomes of separatist movements under entre-periphery interactions. The author argues that there is a three-stage enculturation paradigm of nationalistic separatism from shaping subjectivities to building identities and eventually constructing nationalistic separatist thoughts. Firstly, people find their subjectivity through socio-psychological projection and introjection procedures. Then languages, the basic tool of the figuration procedure from subjectivity to identity, transform intangible consciousness into tangible cultural symbols. Finally, with the efforts of scholars and social activists, identity is theorized into nationalistic separatism under the processing of ideology. While reviewing Hong Kong and Catalonia, the high similarity between the two lies in their historical development, which fostered experiences of self-reliance, unique language tools, and ensuing nationalist thought, concerning the social evolution process from subjectivity to identity and then nationalism and nativism. Such a symmetrical trajectory illustrates the internal and external explanatory power of the author's three-stage paradigm hypothesis.

15:30-15:55

91911 | *Exploring Museum Learning Practices Rooted in Local Wisdom to Strengthen National Identity in Indonesia*
Bagus Hary Prakoso, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia
Shiyamu Manurung, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia
Deni Sutrisna, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

Existing research highlights the challenges museums face in preserving and showcasing local wisdom and history, which are increasingly at risk due to globalization and modernization. Despite this, limited attention has been given to exploring the rich cultural history that museums can leverage to strengthen national identity through local wisdom. This study aims to (1) examine museum learning practices rooted in local wisdom that contribute to national identity, and (2) develop a preliminary model of museum learning based on local wisdom to enhance national identity in Ternate-Indonesia. Using a qualitative approach, data were collected from two case study museums in Ternate: Oranje Museum Fort (OMF) and Sultan of Ternate's Palace Museum (STPM) in Ternate-Indonesia. The findings reveal that museum learning practices differ in structure due to the unique characteristics and overarching frameworks of the two museums. At OMF, modern management practices, coupled with community involvement as a key enabler, foster dynamic and socially adaptive processes. Conversely, at STPM, traditional management practices, supported by the sultanate's cultural leadership and palace apparatus as key enablers, create a more customary and rule-bound process. These insights expand the understanding of museum learning and inform the development of a preliminary model for leveraging local wisdom to strengthen national identity. Additionally, the study provides practical policy recommendations for enhancing cultural sites through the integration of content, platforms, and objectives.

15:55-16:20

91218 | *"The World Is a Chaotic Troupe": The Wave of Disenchantment and Self-Soothing Amid Collective Precarity in China*
Peng Wu, University of Gloucestershire, United Kingdom

In recent years, a popular phrase has emerged among Chinese social media: The world is a chaotic troupe. Which seem to be a modern fable, validated by an array of incidents: Evergrande Group, once valued at 184 billion dollars, faced a financial crisis with a reported debt of 300 billion dollars in 2021; the Olympic flag was accidentally hung upside down in the 2024 Paris Olympics; during the pandemic, anti-epidemic policies changed frequently, and so on. This article treats the phrase as a symbolic representation of the disenchantment wave in Chinese society. By tracing the dissemination trajectory and semantic evolution of this expression, the paper seeks to demonstrate how this phrase serves as a public reaction to complex social realities and elucidates its potential social functions. From the perspectives of cultural studies and social psychology, it argues that it has become a cultural strategy of self-regulation and self-consolation in contemporary China. The findings reveal that this phrase reflects a humorous response to the uncertainty of social order against a backdrop of deconstructed authority, modern anxiety, and collective value disillusionment. Rather than being a continuation of China's New Enlightenment Movement since the 1980s, this can be better understood as a cultural production of collective precarity.

14:40-16:20 | Live-Stream Room 2

Friday Online Parallel Session 4

Comparative Arts Practices and Education

Session Chair: Erik Geslin

14:40-15:05

93995 | *Female as Method: The Chinese-American Female Narrative in Films of Contemporary Chinese-American Directors*

Kunyu Zhao, Chongqing University, China

Shanghong Yang, Chongqing University, China

In recent years, Chinese-American themed films created by Chinese-American directors have attracted attention from within the United States and around the world, as well as from the academic community. In many relevant studies that have emerged, there has been a lack from the point of view of the Chinese-American female narrative. This study has selected five Chinese-American films that have had a certain impact in the past few years, all of which coincidentally chose to feature Chinese-American women as their protagonists. Interpreting the narrative voices of these films, the paper explores how Chinese-American directors have constructed film narratives with female as method, while pointing out their existing shortcomings and future prospects.

15:05-15:30

91633 | *A Manifesto for Non-Anthropocentric Play*

Filipe Pais, Noroff University College, Norway

Erik Geslin, Noroff University College, Norway

This article presents a manifesto that proposes a shift in game and play design towards a non-anthropocentric approach, emphasising the integration of non-human entities in sustainable design practices. The manifesto is associated with the philosophies and activities of the Center for Non-anthropocentric Play, challenging conventional practices in academia, indie studies, and the AAA game industry. This manifesto serves as a heuristic guide for digital interactive art and game makers during the design and evaluation phases. It is structured around ten distinct statements or principles, drawing on insights from a variety of fields such as philosophy, sociology, ecology, media studies, interactive design, and game design. For example, principle 1, "Decentre", explores how, traditionally, games focus on human-centric narratives and tend to anthropomorphize non-human characters. However, games like David O'Reilly's "Everything" show us alternatives, allowing players to explore various life forms and perspectives, emphasising the interdependence of all beings. Principle 3, "Go wicked", explores how games can make wicked problems like climate change playable, simulating complex, interconnected issues and integrating real-time data that can enhance these experiences, making them more dynamic and realistic. Principle 4, "speculate", shows how games can allow players to explore possible futures and reflect on their decisions, providing a platform for debate and exploration of plausible futures. Principle 7, "Decarbonize", states that game design must consider its environmental impact, from development to gameplay. Companies like Space Ape Games showcase how the industry can move towards carbon neutrality and sustainable practices.

15:30-15:55

92615 | *Action Research on the Design of an Information Technology Education Creative Course: Taking Scratch Animation Production as an Example*

Aimei Chen, National Taiwan University of Arts, Taiwan

Information literacy and information technology education have become indispensable components of modern life and the educational landscape. This study aims to address the lack of a formalized information technology education curriculum in the elementary school under the current Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education in Taiwan. Besides nowadays existing teaching materials, the study seeks to stimulate students' creativity as a primary objective, guiding them in using multimedia to produce animated stories through currently available information technology education software Scratch in elementary schools. During the course implementation, the study involved collaborative lesson planning with co-teachers, classroom observation of teaching practices, and monitoring student responses. Post-lesson discussions were conducted to review and refine the instructional process. Reflective teaching notes were compiled based on observational records and feedback from co-teachers to inform adjustments to subsequent courses details. To document students' learning experiences, the study employed surveys and interviews to collect students' reflections and feedback, and their creative works were analyzed post-class. This research aspires to serve as a reference for designing and implementing future elementary-level information technology education curricula that aim to foster students' creativity.

15:55-16:20

94194 | *Art & Design Education in the Age of AI*

Sara Corvino, Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom

The integration of generative artificial intelligence (Gen AI) in artistic expression continues to evolve, challenging existing practices in Art and Design and urging higher education (HE) to reassess both established pedagogical strategies and the skills needed to succeed in an AI-empowered environment. Through a comprehensive review of existing literature and primary research conducted within the School of Art and Design at Nottingham Trent University, this paper investigates three pivotal questions. First, it explores how educators perceive the impact of AI on art and design, uncovering their insights and concerns. Second, it identifies the essential skills and knowledge that students may need to thrive in an AI-driven future, highlighting the competencies that could be most valuable. Finally, it explores potential strategies that educators could implement to support learners in the process. The primary methods of data collection are anonymous electronic questionnaires and interviews. The objective is to capture a moment in time to explore and understand how academics perceive the significant transformations brought about by the integration of AI in artistic processes. In line with the constructivist paradigm, this study utilizes an interpretative and contextualized approach to analyse the data through the Triangulation analytical framework. The findings provide valuable insights into the current state of AI education within the Art and Design field and contribute to the ongoing efforts to develop meaningful approaches to bridge the gap between academic learning and the dynamic needs of industries.

14:40-16:20 | Live-Stream Room 3

Friday Online Parallel Session 4

Education / Pedagogy

Session Chair: Rolando Magat, Jr.

14:40-15:05

93867 | *Issues and Factors for Instructors with Careers in the Security Area in Providing Educational Support as External Human Resources*

Yoshiaki Himeda, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Japan

Mitsuru Ikeda, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Japan

As international security environment becomes more severe, teachers in secondary education demands more educational support from practitioners as external human resources. However, in reality, practitioners with careers in the security area are not ideally utilized, because of conflict in perceptions of security between teachers and practitioners. The literature indicates that barriers in approaching and communicating with external human resources are major factors in these issues. On the other hand, issues concerning external human resources have not been investigated because it strongly depends on the characteristics of the subject matter and the expertise of the practitioners. The purpose of this research was to find out the issues and factors that are faced by external human resources by conducting a survey specifically in the area of security. Based on the results of these previous research, this study on approaches to teachers by external human resources is also important for finding out the ideal relationship between teachers and external human resources. The purpose of this study is to reveal the issues and factors when practitioners with careers in the security area provide educational support in secondary education as external human resources. In this study, we conducted unstructured interviews with five practitioners with careers in the security area. The results indicate that the following major factors hinder the collaborative education: lack of mutual understanding of why security education leads to world peace and personal peace, and lack of recognition of educational role as practitioners with practical knowledge of security.

15:05-15:30

91479 | *Inequality of Opportunity Through Effort in Education: An Application of Machine-Learning to Japan's PISA Data*

Yohei Yoshizawa, King's College London, United Kingdom

Policymakers commonly aim at equalizing opportunity. This is because many hold that inequalities due to different levels of effort are acceptable, while those due to uncontrollable circumstances (e.g., ethnicity, sex, parental socioeconomic status) are objectionable. However, studies reveal that the amount of effort people exert is partly conditioned by such circumstances – an important caveat often overlooked in meritocratic societies. Then, as Roemer argued, inequality of opportunity (IOp), which policymakers aim to correct, should be defined as inequality due to the effects of circumstances, including their indirect effects through effort. This paper estimates the extent of IOp in educational attainment, including, importantly, the portion of it that manifests through effort. To this end, I operationalize Roemer's model of IOp by applying the following methods to the data from OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA): (1) a tree-based machine-learning technique and (2) a recently developed measure of students' effort-level, which quantifies their performance decline during the assessment. This study is the first to conduct a machine-learning estimation of IOp for education. The study targets Japan because its effort-focused meritocratic culture combined with the post-2000 educational reform promoting self-motivated learning raises reasonable suspicion that IOp may have increased significantly. I also obtain estimates of other selected OECD countries for comparison. A high level of IOp and a significant increase between 2006 and 2012 are found in Japan, compared to other countries and to another study using IOp measure that does not account for IOp through effort.

15:30-15:55

93795 | *Education as a Bridge for Communication: Early 20th Century Chinese Students in Europe and the Foundations of Global Citizenship*

Charlotte Steffen, Limassol Pafos Municipal Museum, Historical Archive and Research Centre, Cyprus

This paper explores the experiences of early Chinese students who travelled to Germany, France, and the UK between 1870 and 1930, situating their journeys within the broader framework of global citizenship and education for peace. Drawing from extensive archival research across three countries, including primary sources from the UK's National Archives at Kew, the Berlin State Library, and the Lyon Municipal Library, this study highlights the role of these students in fostering early Sino-European educational collaboration and how already historically education was used as a pathway for a globalized community. While originally sent abroad as part of China's modernisation efforts, their experiences transcended national development goals, reflecting on how education can promote cross-cultural understanding, international cooperation, and peaceful engagement. By navigating diverse educational and social environments, students became agents of global learning, facilitating the exchange of knowledge and ideas between China and Europe. Their contributions extended beyond technical expertise, reinforcing the role of education as a bridge for diplomacy, dialogue, and mutual respect among nations. This research underscores how historical and educational cross-cultural interaction can serve as models for contemporary efforts to advance global citizenship and intercultural dialogue. It does so through a series of vignettes where the students' experience and impact upon their return home, showing how their overseas education shaped China's intellectual, diplomatic, and social transformations, leaving a lasting legacy on both national development and global engagement.

15:55-16:20

94379 | *From Plans to Practice: Preservice Mathematics Teachers' Journey to Conceptual Understanding*

Rolando Magat Jr, Rizal Technological University, Philippines

Mathematics education in the Philippines faces significant challenges, particularly in equipping students with the necessary conceptual understanding and problem-solving skills. This study investigates the journey of preservice mathematics teachers (PMTs) from lesson planning to classroom practice, focusing on promoting conceptual understanding. The main objective is to explore the challenges, perceptions, and instructional strategies of PMTs in creating effective lesson plans. The study employed a case study design, utilizing semi-structured interviews, classroom observations, and lesson plan analysis to gather data from 15 PMTs in Metro Manila. Key results reveal that PMTs face challenges in mastering complex mathematical concepts, applying inquiry-based strategies, and relating abstract concepts to real-world contexts. Many PMTs focused more on procedural knowledge than deep conceptual understanding. To address these issues, the study proposed the "Project M.A.S.T.E.R." training program, which aims to enhance PMTs' content knowledge, pedagogical skills, and ability to relate mathematics to real-life contexts. The study contributes to the ongoing efforts to reform teacher education programs in the Philippines, providing insights into teacher preparation and training needs. It also contributes to the global discourse on improving mathematics education by integrating Cognitive Load Theory and Constructivism into teacher training.

14:40-16:20 | Live-Stream Room 4

Friday Online Parallel Session 4

Social Issues

Session Chair: Pahurat Kongmuang Taisuwan

14:40-15:05

91412 | *The Critical Role of Leadership in Navigating Digital Transformation in Indonesia's Islamic Banks*
Tanti Widia Nurdiani, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia

In light of the rapid digital transformation propelled by the Fourth Industrial Revolution, Indonesia's Islamic banking sector finds itself at a critical crossroads. This study employs a multiple case study methodology, focusing on three leading institutions: Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI), Bank BCA Syariah, and Bank Aceh, to investigate the essential role of leadership in navigating the complexities of digitalization. Through qualitative analysis, the research highlights effective leadership strategies that address the multifaceted challenges of digital transformation, including technological adaptation, cybersecurity threats, and regulatory compliance. The findings reveal that transformational leadership is crucial in fostering an organizational culture that embraces innovation and resilience. Leaders in these banks significantly contribute to aligning digital initiatives with strategic goals, enhancing operational efficiency and customer satisfaction. Additionally, the study identifies key barriers to successful digitalization, such as legacy systems and inadequate human resources, emphasizing the necessity for leaders to champion change and facilitate cross-functional collaboration. This research contributes to the broader discourse on leadership in Islamic banking by providing empirical evidence on how leadership styles can significantly influence the success of digital transformation initiatives. The insights gained not only deepen our understanding of leadership dynamics in the context of digitalization but also offer practical recommendations for banking leaders striving to navigate the evolving financial landscape while adhering to Sharia principles.

15:05-15:30

94024 | *The Impact of Human Mobility on the Housing Market: A Case Study of Taipei Metro Area*
Kai-Bin Chen, National Taipei University, Taiwan
Ti-Ching Peng, National Taipei University, Taiwan

This study aims to investigate the impact of human mobility on the housing market in Taipei Metro Area. Using the telecommunication mobility data published by the Ministry of the Interior as a reference for population flow, combined with population data for various districts of Taipei Metro Area, the study employed the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression model. The results indicate that human mobility indeed has a significant effect on housing prices. However, after conducting spatial dependence tests, it was found that the basic regression model exhibited spatial dependence. Therefore, further spatial econometric analyses were conducted using the Spatial Lag Model (SLM), the Spatial Error Model (SEM), and the SARAR model to explore the influence of human mobility on the housing market. The empirical results show that both the spatial lag coefficient (ρ) and the spatial error coefficient (λ) were highly significant, indicating that housing prices in Taipei Metro Area are indeed influenced by the prices of nearby properties and by omitted variables. Human mobility also had a significant impact on housing prices. However, only the Spatial Lag Model outperformed the basic model in explanatory power. This discrepancy is due to the instability of neighborhood variables, which caused a decline in the explanatory power of the Spatial Error Model and the SARAR model. Future studies could improve upon this by incorporating more detailed population data and converting both population and mobility data into population and mobility densities for analysis, which might contribute to a better understanding.

15:30-15:55

92568 | *Risk Communication for Raising the Thai's Risk Perception Regarding COVID-19 via "Thailand's Know How to Fight with COVID-19" Social Media Initiative*
Pahurat Kongmuang Taisuwan, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand

COVID-19, a respiratory infection caused by a novel coronavirus, was first identified in December 2019 in Hubei Province, China, and rapidly spread around the globe. On February 4, 2020, the World Health Organization declared it a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). Thailand reported its first case on January 12, 2020, and classified COVID-19 as a dangerous communicable disease effective March 1, 2020, establishing a COVID-19 Situation Administration Center under then-Prime Minister General Prayuth Chan-o-cha. The pandemic profoundly impacted global health, resulting in widespread illness and death while altering social behaviors and creating a "New Normal." The rapid dissemination of both accurate and misleading information led to public panic and risky health behaviors. In response, the Ministry of Public Health launched the "Thai Roo Soo COVID" or "Thailand's Know How to Fight with COVID-19" social media initiative on March 4, 2020, aimed at providing reliable information and fostering public trust. This effort included platforms such as Facebook, Line, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube, amassing over 5.146 million followers and generating more than 7.878 million interactions daily. The platform's success is attributed to its effective communication strategy, which emphasizes positive messaging and engages diverse age groups. It has improved access to health services and vaccinations, ultimately reducing illness and mortality rates while boosting public confidence in government actions. This study offers valuable insights for healthcare professionals and policymakers to enhance risk communication and health awareness for future health crises.

15:55-16:20

93310 | *Acculturative Stress Experiences of Foreign Muslim Students in Higher Education Institutions in Northern Philippines*
Rhoda Basco-Galangco, Mountain Province State University, Philippines
Dyesebel Chinayo, University of Baguio, Philippines

Foreign Muslim students studying abroad often face significant challenges in adjusting to their new academic, social, and cultural environments. This qualitative study delves into the specific stressors and coping mechanisms of these students. Through surveys and in-depth interviews with 17 foreign Muslim students, the research identified key areas of stress, including academic challenges, social isolation, and cultural barriers. Academically, students reported difficulties in classroom interactions, group work, and navigating academic expectations due to language barriers and cultural differences. Socially, they experienced feelings of isolation and discrimination, often associated with negative stereotypes and prejudice. Culturally, challenges arose from dietary restrictions, religious practices, and differences in social norms and values. Despite these significant hurdles, the students demonstrated resilience and developed effective coping strategies. Many adopted a bicultural approach, balancing the preservation of their Islamic identity with integration into their host culture. They engaged in selective acculturation, adopting aspects of the host culture that aligned with their values while maintaining their core cultural beliefs and practices. The findings of this study highlight the importance of creating inclusive and supportive learning environments for foreign Muslim students. Institutions should consider implementing culturally sensitive curricula, providing intercultural training for faculty and students, and fostering intercultural dialogue and understanding. By addressing these factors, institutions can mitigate the stress experienced by foreign Muslim students and enhance their overall academic and social experience.

14:40-16:20 | Live-Stream Room 5

Friday Online Parallel Session 4

Contemporary Development Issues

Session Chair: Ti-Ching Peng

14:40-15:05

93930 | *International Climate Finance: External and Internal Obstacles to Effective INGO Funded Water Management Projects in Vietnam and the Mekong Basin*

Noemi Gadomska, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

This paper examines how Western-dominated organizational and financial structures within INGOs and IGOs under the UNFCCC framework shape global climate action, often sidelining regional realities. Specifically, it explores the disconnect between the expectations of Western donors and the on-the-ground needs of water project management in the Mekong Basin, with a focus on Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The Mekong River, essential to the region's predominantly agricultural economies, faces increasing threats from climate change, shifting monsoon patterns, intensifying droughts, and geopolitical pressures—particularly China's upstream dam construction (Patel et al., 2020). Despite the critical importance of water security in the region, project documentation shows that international climate finance, particularly climate funds such as the GCF, has prioritized infrastructure and air pollution initiatives. Such projects are more aligned with urban areas where civil society is relatively more developed, albeit still constrained in these largely non-democratic states. Meanwhile, stakeholder interviews show smaller agricultural communities, which lack both advocacy experience and access to the complex application processes required by INGOs, remain largely excluded from funding opportunities (McElwee, 2017). This paper highlights the misalignment between Western financing objectives and regional water security needs, arguing for more context-sensitive and inclusive funding mechanisms.

15:05-15:30

93452 | *A Study on the Classification Reconstruction of Chinese Villages and Key Influencing Factors of Carbon Emissions*

Xiaohan Wang, Tsinghua University, China

Hong Zhang, Tsinghua University, China

Yirou Wang, Tsinghua University, China

In response to climate change and an ecological crisis challenges, China has set the Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality Goals. Rural housing plays a central role in the lives of farmers, and there is a strong demand for improving the quality of these homes as part of their aspiration for a better life. To meet China's carbon reduction goals, it is crucial to develop effective strategies for decarbonizing rural housing, achieving a balance between enhancing housing quality and controlling carbon emissions. Given the vastness of China's rural areas, the economic development, natural environment, and other conditions vary significantly across regions, resulting in considerable disparities in agricultural housing construction. Therefore, classifying and restructuring villages based on the characteristics of rural housing construction, and identifying key factors influencing carbon dioxide emissions in these different categories, are essential steps for achieving carbon reduction in rural areas. In this study, we collected data on rural housing construction and socioeconomic conditions from 132 counties across 28 regions in China through field surveys, and we calculated their CO2 emissions. Using the k-means clustering method, we categorized the villages into three types, and spatial visualization was then carried out using ArcGIS. Lastly, we analyzed and compared the heterogeneity of these three types of villages, and quantitatively assessed 14 indicators, such as housing construction elements and CO2 emissions, using statistical methods like correlation analysis. Based on the perspective of rural housing construction, this study in order to help policymakers design more targeted decarbonization strategies for rural housing.

15:30-15:55

91614 | *Political Dialogue Between Japan, NATO, and the EU: Strengthening Strategic Partnerships in a Changing Global Order*

Marina Sholkova, Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Russia

The evolving geopolitical landscape has underscored the importance of deepening political dialogue and strategic collaboration between Japan, NATO, and the European Union. This presentation explores the historical development, key areas of cooperation, and future prospects of these partnerships, with a focus on addressing common security challenges and enhancing regional stability. Key topics include Japan's engagement with NATO under its Individual Partnership and Cooperation Programme, emphasizing collaboration in cybersecurity, maritime security, and disaster response. Additionally, the dialogue between Japan and the EU highlights shared commitments to rules-based international order, sustainability, and technological innovation. Special attention is given to the implications of global power shifts, including China's rise and the fragmentation of the Indo-Pacific region, which have spurred closer cooperation between Japan and Western allies. The presentation will analyze the role of multilateral formats and bilateral initiatives in fostering constructive and inclusive dialogue, aiming to prevent regional polarization and promote global stability. By examining Japan's growing involvement in Euro-Atlantic security structures, this discussion underscores the critical importance of transregional collaboration in addressing contemporary global challenges, from climate change to technological security. It also highlights the need for cohesive strategies to navigate an increasingly interconnected and complex international environment.

15:55-16:20

93282 | *The Effect of Demographic Changes on Property Market in Tokyo, Japan*

Ti-Ching Peng, National Taipei University, Taiwan

Kai-Bin Chen, National Taipei University, Taiwan

This severe epidemic, COVID-19, has ravaged the world since the beginning of 2020. The real estate market has been shaken by the change in population structure: inter-regional migration. The Covid-19 pandemic has also changed people's residential choices. Epidemic prevention has become necessary, and social distance has gradually become the "New Normal" in this post-epidemic era. It has been found that people in several countries choose to leave crowded urban areas and reside in suburban areas. This inter-regional migration is also observed in the Tokyo prefecture. People who work and live in the densely populated eastern regions of Tokyo prefecture have also begun to migrate to the western suburbs. This east-to-west regional migration, to some extent, drives up the house prices in suburban areas of Tokyo, Japan. As a result, this study utilized web-parsing techniques to gather online housing prices at various time points, calculating price volatility for each property. Spatial models were then applied to analyse whether inter-regional migration impacts price differences between Tokyo Prefecture's eastern city region and western suburbs. This paper revealed that inter-migration helped reduce the urban-suburban housing price gap. The empirical findings offer insights into how population shifts due to the epidemic affect the real estate market and provide a reference for future studies.

Virtual Poster Presentations

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

ACAH2025 Virtual Poster Presentations

Philosophy, Ethics, Consciousness

90640 | *Exploring the Modern Significance of the Ideas of Tesshu Yamaoka, the Famous Samurai*
Kastuhiro Nakagawa, Morinomiya Medical College, Japan

As materially satisfied people, especially in developed countries, seek spiritual fulfillment, Buddhist and Eastern philosophical ideas such as “Zen” and “mindfulness” are now attracting attention around the world.

In this study, we will examine the contemporary significance of these ideas by unraveling the view of Bushido of Tesshu Yamaoka, a Zen monk who embodied Bushido, and the idea of “Kenzen-ichinyo,” which equates sword and Zen practice, through literature research and comparing it with issues in contemporary society. As a result, it can be assumed that any classic or famous book, after 100 years, will naturally have parts that do not fit in with modern society and lifestyle. However, there are “universal truths” hidden in them that have been handed down through the years and are still applicable today. The theory of bushido bequeathed by Tesshu Yamaoka is thought to contain “universal truths” that are also applicable to modern human society. In Japan, there is an old saying, “On-ko-chishin,” which does not mean to revive knowledge and ideas accumulated in the past or Bushido theories that are different from those of today, but rather to “look back at the past and value what is still applicable in the modern age. Rather than distinguishing which is superior and which is inferior, it will be necessary to look at oneself from an Eastern perspective and coexist within oneself while living in a Western global society, and in the information-overloaded society of the future, it will be important not to lose sight of “self”.

ACSS2025 Virtual Poster Presentations

Economics and Management

94343 | *Disability Entrepreneurship in Republic of Korea: A 20-years Systematic Literature Review*

Youngjoon Kim, Seoul School of Integrated Sciences and Technologies, South Korea

Jinhee Choi, Seoul School of Integrated Sciences and Technologies, South Korea

Arash Golnam, Franklin University Switzerland, Switzerland

The purpose of this study is to analyze the main discussions on entrepreneurship for PWDs in Korea using the Socio-Ecological Model of Disability Entrepreneurship (SEMDE) and to provide stakeholders, including government officials, private partners, and entrepreneurs with disabilities, with a comprehensive historical and theoretical context. By systematically reviewing 34 papers published from 2002 to 2024, this study synthesizes existing academic discourse, identifies major research gaps, and discovers future research tasks in the field of entrepreneurship for PWDs. We analyzed 34 published articles with SEMDE layers (Intrapersonal, Interpersonal, Organizational, Community and Public policy) to better understand major discussions and research opportunities. The findings, most of the research focused on public policy (20 articles), followed by organizational factors (7 items), intrapersonal factors (4 items), interpersonal factors (2 items), and community factors (1 item). This uneven distribution highlights the lack of balanced attention to the wider ecosystem. The results of this study emphasize the need for a greater academic focus on community and interpersonal factors. Most of the research focused on the narrow definition of entrepreneurship policies, self-employment support, and success factors. Yet, the proliferation of disabled businesses requires diversified, connected each factor in society, and numbered disability research. Korea needs more attention to inclusive entrepreneurship policies for the disabled that embrace diversified notion of disabilities, rather than the concept of care, vocational rehabilitation on medical models, and to establish entrepreneurship ecosystems and professional communities.

Education and Social Welfare

90248 | *Analysis of Feedback from College Students with Disabilities Who Went to Remote Junior High Schools to Tell Their Life Stories*

Chia-Yi Chu, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

In recent years, with the initiative of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, special education issues have received more attention. Therefore, it is about helping rural students understand and respect people with special needs. This article used disabled college students to share their life stories in rural elementary and middle schools, and analyzed the reflections of participating middle school students on the feedback form as a reference for teachers' teaching. Through purposive sampling, a total of 112 copies were collected from 5 sessions in 3 cities from 2023 to 2024. Qualitative content analysis was conducted based on the knowledge dimension of Pintrich and Wittrock (2001). The research results are as follows: First, factual knowledge is what students must know to learn a subject or solve a problem (14%). Second, conceptual knowledge is knowledge that extracts common functional attributes from the basic elements of a large structure and classifies them (67%). Additionally, "Procedural knowledge" is knowledge about how to do something (12%). Finally, "metacognitive knowledge" is knowledge about why something is done (8%). From the above analysis, it can be seen that the life stories shared by college students with disabilities not only allow rural students to receive factual knowledge about "giving care, tolerance, and respect"; They can also understand the conceptual knowledge that "people with white canes are not necessarily completely blind", which in turn broadens the horizons of rural students and teachers' teaching.

Environmental and Health Sciences

89956 | *Decision Support System for Optimising Maintenance in a Hospital Pharmacy*

María Carmen Carnero, University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain

Cytotoxic drugs are prepared in pharmacy systems, and therefore the operation of these systems can have a direct influence on patients. This study describes a Decision Support System (DSS) for the optimal selection of a combination of maintenance policies to improve hospital pharmacy systems. The DSS is created using the fuzzy multicriteria Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS). The judgements required in the DSS were provided by a group made up of the heads of Facilities maintenance, Maintenance of medical equipment, Health and safety at work, Environment, and Programming-admission, Main clinical services, and the Medical supervisors, of a Spanish hospital. The DSS is constructed with the criteria: Costs (with subcriteria Investment costs and Maintenance cost), Quality of health care (evaluated with the mean availability), Impact on hospital management (with subcriteria Working environment in the organisation and Impact on health care) and Maintenance planning optimisation. Descriptors with five scale-levels permitted each alternative to be accurately assessed. The alternatives were: Corrective and preventive maintenance, Corrective and preventive maintenance plus a spare hood, Corrective and preventive maintenance plus two spare hoods, and Corrective, preventive and predictive maintenance. The group evaluated each alternative via linguistic variables to obtain the fuzzy weights of the criteria and to evaluate each alternative in each criterion. The methodology of fuzzy TOPSIS determines that the Closeness Coefficient of the Corrective and Preventive Maintenance plus two spare hoods is 0.396 and is therefore the best decision, followed by Corrective, preventive and predictive maintenance with 0.382.

ACSS2025 Virtual Poster Presentations

89944 | *Multicriteria Model for Choosing Maintenance Policies in Water Softening and Water Production Systems for Domestic Use*
María Carmen Carnero, University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain

Hospitals consume more water than other organisations since, in addition to human consumption, healthcare environments require a high level of hygiene and cleanliness. In some cases, moreover, the water must be pure, or have special characteristics, in order for healthcare services such as haemodialysis and therapeutic pools, and processes such as clinical analysis laboratories, laundry, food processes, steam boilers, autoclaves or cooling towers, to work correctly. In addition, high water consumption implies significant energy consumption and a significant amount of hazardous waste produced by or with the intervention of complex and expensive water purification. Healthcare centres must reduce water consumption, as required by Goal 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda. One of the aspects that can contribute is to provide optimal maintenance of the facilities. However, there is a significant lack of objective mathematical models allowing the selection of the most appropriate maintenance policies to be applied in systems involved in the softening and production of domestic water. Therefore, this contribution sets out a model agreed upon by a number of hospital service managers, developed using the Measuring Attractiveness by a Categorical Based Evaluation Technique (MACBETH), to select the optimal combination of maintenance policies to be applied in a public university hospital. The results of the model have allowed us to objectively determine the validity or need for updating of the maintenance policies applied, analysing the effects that the proposed changes would have on the quality of care.

Psychology & Social Psychology

94391 | *Operational Police Members' Empathy During Engagements with Survivors of Trauma: A Rural Community Perspective*
Masefako Gumani, University of South Africa, South Africa

This study explored law enforcement members' empathetic engagements with primary survivors of trauma. Informants were 15 South African Police Service members from a rural district of the Limpopo (females =26.6%; constables =13.3%). Unstructured open ended and follow-up telephone interviews, field notes and diaries were used as data-collection methods. Data were analysed following the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis guidelines. Emergent themes indicated the law enforcement members to engage in three types of empathy, namely affective, cognitive and cognitive-affective empathy when called upon to help survivors of trauma. Their affective empathy involved police members' emotional connection with the survivors. The cognitive empathy entailed understanding of the survivors' circumstances and trauma. The cognitive-affective empathy combined elements of cognitive (understanding) and affective (emotional connection) empathy. These findings are significant in informing the nature of police-survivor engagements with traumatic cases for survivor empowerment.

93523 | *The Effect of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Perceived Social Support on Career Adaptability: Narrative Review*
Xueqing Hu, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Adverse childhood experiences and their negative impacts have garnered significant attention. While most studies have primarily focused on their effects on mental health, relatively little research has explored their influence on career development, as well as the underlying mechanisms and protective factors involved. To address this gap, this narrative review examines the impact of adverse childhood experiences on career adaptability and the role of perceived social support in this relationship. The findings indicate that: (1) the effects of adverse childhood experiences on career adaptability can be both negative and positive; (2) perceived social support can partially buffer the negative impact of adverse childhood experiences on career development and career adaptability. However, the protective role of perceived social support has certain limitations. This review not only provides theoretical insights for future research but also offers practical recommendations for career counselling and psychological counselling practitioners.

Social Work

90878 | *Cash Transfers as a Social Protection Tool and Their Ripple Effects in Rural Africa: A Scoping Review From 17 Countries*
Emefa Awuku, Lingnan University, Hong Kong
Kwame Asamoah Kwarteng, Independent Scholar, United Kingdom
Stephen Elvis Ampah, Technical University of Dortmund, Germany

Purpose: This paper examines the impact of cash transfers as a social protection tool and their ripple effects in rural Africa. While these transfers aim to alleviate poverty, concerns about dependency and potential negative effects persist. This study investigates whether such effects are widespread in rural Africa by basing discussion on the theories of change and the Local Economy-Wide Impact Evaluation (LEWIE) model.

Methodology/approach: A scoping review of 40 published papers and policy documents from 2005 to 2023 was conducted, using keywords like social safety nets, cash transfers, and rural Africa. The search spanned from October 2023 to March 2024, with a narrative synthesis used to integrate the varied findings.

Findings: Cash transfers stimulate local economies, boost enterprises, and create employment, particularly for ultra-poor households. They shift labour from wage employment to self-employment without reducing overall labour supply. However, negative spillovers, such as non-recipient exclusion which sometimes raised tensions between recipient and non-recipient, were found which meant inverse impact on social ties. Further, inflations is suggested by some studies as possible inverse ripple effects of cash transfers in rural Africa.

Limitations: Further evidence is needed on how these transfers influence social ties and parental labour in rural areas.

Practical & Social Implications: The mixed effects of cash transfers highlight the need for careful recipient selection to enhance social cohesion.

Originality: This study adds to discussions on cash transfers in Africa by using a scoping review to explore their broader impacts.



Virtual Presentations

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ACAH2025 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Aesthetics, Design

94374 | *Hybridity of Peranakan Chinese House Design in Lasem: A Case Study of Rumah Merah Heritage Lasem*

July Hidayat, University of Pelita Harapan, Indonesia

Ira Hubner, University of Pelita Harapan, Indonesia

Bambang Tutuka Adi Nugroho, University of Pelita Harapan, Indonesia

The dynamic interaction between history, culture, and power relations forms cultural identity, which is represented in visual design. The case study is the design of Peranakan Chinese houses in Lasem, which the complexity of the identity representation issue makes it interesting. In addition to experiencing external colonialism originating from Dutch colonialism, they also experience internal colonialism originating from the dominance of Javanese culture. The Peranakan Chinese ethnic group acculturated Javanese culture as part of a survival strategy to be able to interact with local communities and gain social positions, to enter the highest class of society held by Javanese nobles before the 19th century. The research question relates to the problem of hybridity of form due to the acculturation of Chinese-Javanese culture. How is the shift in form that occurs when this Peranakan design is compared with its original design in China? What is the meaning behind the hybridity? The study uses a case study research method. The case is Rumah Merah Lasem Heritage. The analyzing variables are generated from hybridity and cultural identity theory. The result is that the tropical climate, the communalism of the local Javanese community, and the colonial design style originating from the Dutch colonial culture have influenced the Peranakan Chinese design forms in Lasem. The meaning of hybridity is related to the negotiation of identity, that hybridity as a third space is a dialogue between differences. Identity, constructed by history, culture, and power, is always in the process of formation (identity of becoming).

Globalisation

91625 | *Language as Diplomacy: Sinological Institutes and International Chinese Language Talent Development on the New Silk Road*

Yichun Li, University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has greatly influenced the spread of Chinese language education worldwide, making New Silk Road regions central hubs for advancing language learning and cultural exchange. Sinological institutes act as vital academic and cultural anchors in this effort. By reviewing Chinese policy documents, institutional reports, and curriculum examples from key Sinology centers, this paper explores international Chinese language education's development under the BRI in two distinct stages. The first stage, characterized by rapid expansion, involved widespread establishment of Confucius Institutes, international Chinese language programs, Sinology departments, and collaborations with local universities in regions such as Central Asia and Southeast Asia. In the second stage, marked by qualitative transformation, international Chinese language programs adapted to diverse educational needs, adopting culturally resonant pedagogical approaches and curricula. Past research has shown the importance of Sinological Institutes in global Chinese language education. Scholars like Edward Vickers and Maria Repnikova have pointed to these institutes' role in cultivating pro-China students. Building on these insights, this paper further examines how Sinological institutes contribute to socio-economic collaboration, educational outreach, and the formation of specialized international Chinese language talent along the New Silk Road. This study thus reveals the unique role of education as a diplomatic tool in building international understanding and trust, offering strategic insights into global cultural and language education cooperation.

Language, Linguistics

94058 | *AI-Driven Dialect Classification: Enhancing Language Education with Speech Feature Detection and Deviation Scoring*

Xiang-Ling Chen, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

Chingching Lu, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

This study aims to develop and evaluate an AI-assisted pronunciation feedback tool to enhance dialectal awareness among kindergarten Hakka language teachers in Taiwan. This research investigates whether real-time, AI-generated feedback can help teachers recognize and correct their own pronunciation patterns. Due to the dominance of the other dialect and teachers' varied phonetic backgrounds, many of them unintentionally teach a blended variant. To tackle this problem, we developed an AI-assisted pronunciation evaluation tool designed to raise dialectal awareness among language teachers. Using the Wav2Vec 2.0 model pre-trained on the LibriSpeech corpus and fine-tuned with 300 annotated Hakka sound samples focused on single words, the system provides teachers with real-time feedback on pronunciation deviations. Key evaluation metrics included accuracy, recall, precision, and F1 score, with the current model achieving 81% classification accuracy on new input data. In practice, five Hailu-speaking kindergarten teachers tested the tool. While they noted that the system's precision still needed to be improved, all participants reported increased sensitivity to dialectal differences over time. The AI feedback gradually enhanced their ability to distinguish between Sixian and Hailu pronunciations— an awareness that had previously been lacking. These findings suggest that AI tools can support professional development by helping teachers self-monitor and correct pronunciation errors before they are modeled to children. Therefore, this study demonstrates a new pathway for language teacher training in dialectally diverse settings. It could lead to establish AI-assisted pronunciation training as a pre-instructional standard, particularly for languages and dialects vulnerable to phonological convergence and loss.

ACAH2025 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

94074 | *AI-Powered Reading Feedback Tools: Addressing the Shortage of Qualified Language Teachers in Education*

Yao-Rong Yun, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

Chingching Lu, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

The Atayal language, one of Taiwan's major Indigenous Austronesian languages, possesses a unique phonological and grammatical system distinct from Mandarin Chinese—the dominant medium of instruction in Taiwan's education system. Despite the Atayal population numbering approximately 90,000, a severe shortage of qualified teachers has hindered effective instruction in the mother tongue. This study explores the development of an AI-assisted system that provides real-time evaluation and feedback on students' oral performance in Atayal, specifically targeting pronunciation, fluency, and prosody. Focusing on university-level beginners enrolled in an introductory Atayal course, the project addresses the pedagogical challenge of helping students produce full Atayal sentences in a short period. Oral practice was scaffolded through guided reading of Atayal texts. The AI system was trained using Wav2Vec2-Base from Hugging Face for feature extraction and Gumbel Softmax for contrastive loss prediction. Audio samples were created and labeled across six proficiency levels in three key dimensions: phoneme accuracy, fluency, and naturalness of intonation. To evaluate system effectiveness, ten experienced Atayal language instructors reviewed the model's performance. While the AI predictions reached approximately 70% alignment with human scoring, teachers acknowledged the system's strong potential, especially when supported by expanded training data. Feedback highlighted its usefulness not only in assisting novice instructors but also in enhancing teachers' own listening and language skills. This interdisciplinary project demonstrates how AI can serve as a pedagogical ally in low-resource language education, helping to overcome teacher shortages, guide learners with individualized feedback, and support the sustainable development and intergenerational transmission of Indigenous languages.

Literature/Literary Studies

88877 | *Analyzing the Literariness of Dalit Writings by Juxtaposing Bama and Anita Desai*

Chandna Singh Nirwan, Majan University College, Oman

The writings by the so-called lower caste communities of India have long been pushed to the realm of 'marginalized literature'. As one would read the various texts under the umbrella term of Dalit writings, it comes across as another attempt at sidelining the so-called lower caste from the mainstream Indian writing in English. The inclusivity/exclusivity of a text must be dependent on factors that are verifiable through a research-based analysis. This paper will primarily juxtapose the portrayal of women characters by a globally celebrated author, Anita Desai with a Tamil Dalit writer Bama Faustina Soosairaj. The implicit and explicit character analysis along with the character journey that unfolds under a thematic framework will be studied using western critical theories by Barthes and Vladimir Propp. This analysis seeks to bolster the aesthetic value of the Dalit writings and strengthen the place accorded to them among the so-called mainstream writers. Often Dalit narratives are considered for their cause and not for their artistic expression. Their language is representative of their people who did not have the exposure to a privileged lifestyle. It is reminiscent of their hurt and suffering, but can their writings also contribute to the corpus of mainstream literature? Can the budding writers take notes on characterization, use of language and thematic framework from the Dalit writings? Can their literary culture strike a common chord with audiences? To answer these questions, this paper will examine the literary culture of Dalit narratives as opposed their mainstream counterparts.

89932 | *Grief Transcending Through Time and Space: Deciphering Hanya Yanagihara's "To Paradise" as a Postmodern Text*

Sumaiya Tasnim, Brac University, Bangladesh

"To Paradise" (2022) by Hanya Yanagihara takes the readers into a thrilling adventure in an alternate history of the American map 1893, a semi-present representation of 1993 and a dystopian future of 2093. Highlighting class and social order restrictions, the characters battle the effect of hegemonic violence and pandemics to keep their loved ones safe. With multi-narrative visions and postmodern traits, Yanagihara highlights the perception of grief through loss, friendship, despair and desire. While her vision of American same-sex marriage is normalised, the text centrally questions the political spheres and historical otherness prevalent in America. The chapters ask their readers about what America is, what it could be and how it could have been in a non-linear timeline. This research represents the novel's imagination of fin de siècle and its reactions towards race, social order and dystopian effects of diseases and loss. Through qualitative literary analysis and close reading, this study takes an interpretive approach to expand on postmodern American texts. This research aids in reimagining open-ended discourse to understand how the definition of "paradise" is a political paradigm. Additionally, this study defends the notion of postmodernism and its relation to representing history and scientific resolutions through this textual analysis.

94095 | *Rare Lovebirds: Avian Companionship in Modern Japanese Literature*

Maryellen Mori, Independent Scholar, United States

Human-animal studies has long constituted a branch of Western literary and cultural theory, and it has begun to take root within Asian studies. I propose to present some thoughts on two works of modern Japanese literature that integrate birds as a technique for elucidating human formulations of identity and difference. Bunchō (Finch, or Literary Bird, 1908) is an essayistic story by Natsume Sōseki. When a lonely professor-writer acquires a lovely little bird as a domestic companion, it awakens memories of a beautiful woman for whom he pines. The man tries to coax the finch into responding affectionately to him, but the bird demurs. By the end, the writer has lost both woman and bird. The narrative dramatizes the instability of self-other distinctions, and the challenges of communication across species, gender, and class lines. Haguredaka (Raptor's Departure, 2005 ~ 2007), a hefty novel by Kumagai Tatsuya, features a fierce raptor called a kumataka (mountain hawk-eagle). This giant avian species has been used in a type of falcon-hunting practiced in northeastern Japan. The novel's descriptions of the human-bird bond seem designed to dismantle the anthropomorphic perspective on which literary representations of human-animal relations are often premised. Haguredaka traces the developmental process of a young man apprenticed to a renowned falcon master. The youth employs the language of romantic desire to articulate and deepen his bond with his bird. Haguredaka envisions the satisfaction that humans can potentially experience in alternative relationships when they develop skill in communing with nonhuman animals.

ACAH2025 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

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

91343 | *Authorship and Rights Allocation in Algorithm-Driven Art: A Comparative Study of Eastern and Western Cultural Perspectives*
Yulin Zhou, Communication University of China, China

This research investigates the complex intersection of algorithmic intervention in artistic creation through a comparative analysis of Eastern and Western cultural cognitive frameworks, specifically examining the determination of creative subjectivity and rights distribution mechanisms. As artificial intelligence increasingly becomes an integral part of the creative process, traditional paradigms of artistic authorship and rights allocation face unprecedented challenges that manifest distinctively across cultural boundaries. Drawing upon empirical data from major AI art platforms and analyzing legal precedents across different jurisdictions, this study reveals fundamental differences between Eastern and Western approaches. While Western legal frameworks, rooted in Enlightenment individualism, typically emphasize singular authorship and binary rights allocation, Eastern philosophical traditions, influenced by concepts like "wu-wei" and collective harmony, demonstrate greater flexibility in recognizing distributed creative agency. The research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis of AI-generated artworks with qualitative examination of cultural narratives and legal frameworks from key art markets including China, Japan, the United States, and the European Union. This investigation uncovers how cultural cognitive differences significantly impact the conceptualization of algorithmic creativity and subsequent rights distribution models. The study proposes a novel hybrid framework that synthesizes Eastern and Western perspectives, suggesting a more nuanced approach to creative rights allocation that acknowledges both individual contribution and collective technological influence. These findings contribute to both theoretical discourse and practical policy development, offering insights for crafting culturally sensitive legal frameworks in an increasingly globalized digital art ecosystem.

Media, Film Studies, Theatre, Communication

90656 | *Culinary Narratives and Emotional Landscapes: Food as a Metaphor for Human Relationships in Tran Anh Hung's Cinema*
Liem Bui Quoc, RMIT University Vietnam, Vietnam

This paper explores the intricate relationship between culinary narratives and emotional landscapes in the films of Tran Anh Hung, focusing on how food serves as a powerful metaphor for human relationships. By analyzing six of his films—*The Scent of Green Papaya* (1993), *Cyclo* (1995), *The Vertical Ray of the Sun* (2000), *Norwegian Wood* (2010), *Eternity* (2016), and *The Taste of Things* (2023)—this study examines the multifaceted ways in which Tran employs food preparation, presentation, and consumption to reflect and deepen the emotional and relational dynamics of his characters. The first research question investigates how Tran uses the act of food preparation and presentation to symbolize the development and dynamics of human relationships. The second question delves into the use of specific culinary traditions to highlight cultural clashes and emotional complexities, revealing how these traditions serve as a backdrop for the characters' interactions and conflicts. The third question explores how the consumption of food is used to metaphorically express characters' desires, frustrations, and societal constraints, providing insight into their internal and external struggles. Through a detailed analysis of these films, this paper argues that Tran Anh Hung's cinematic use of food transcends mere sustenance, becoming a rich, symbolic language that communicates the subtleties of human connection, cultural identity, and emotional depth. This study contributes to the broader understanding of how culinary elements in cinema can be employed to articulate complex human experiences and relationships, offering a unique lens through which to view Tran Anh Hung's oeuvre.

92873 | *Fatherhood in Focus: a Semiotic and Representational Analysis of TV Commercials in the Asian Context (2003-2019)*
Ka Yan Chung, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

This study examines the portrayal of fatherhood in 20 Asian TV commercials aired between 2003 and 2019, employing Semiotic Theory as analytical frameworks. Through qualitative content analysis, the research decodes the visual, textual, and symbolic elements used to construct fatherhood and investigates how these representations reflect or challenge cultural norms and societal expectations in Asia. At the denotative level, commercials often depict fathers as providers, protectors, or mentors. However, connotative analysis reveals a deeper narrative of evolving masculinity, where fathers increasingly embody emotional expressiveness, caregiving roles, and modern values. This duality signifies a shift from traditional patriarchal archetypes toward more nuanced portrayals aligned with socio-economic transformations in the region. Representation theory is further applied to explore power dynamics, cultural ideologies, and the reframing of fatherhood in response to audience expectations and marketing strategies. Findings highlight recurring themes such as sacrifice, authority, and family harmony, underscored by visual symbols like household settings, tools, and family rituals. The analysis also identifies patterns of inclusivity and exclusion, pointing to persistent stereotypes and emerging counter-narratives. This study contributes to the fields of advertising, cultural studies, and gender representation by offering insights into how fatherhood is constructed in media and how these representations influence and are influenced by societal trends. It provides practical implications for advertisers aiming to resonate with diverse Asian audiences while addressing broader academic discussions on gender and cultural identity in media.

ACAH2025 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

94204 | *From Oswald to Oswald: The Penguin's Contradictory Discourse of Gender Swap and Femme Fatale in "Batman: Caped Crusader"*

Richardus Krisna Dewandaru, University of Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Film is one of the media that has become an ideological machine either to maintain or resist dominant reality. The animated series "Batman: Caped Crusader" (2024) which was released last August shows the ability of film to challenge dominant gender ideology through alternative discourses. The latest superhero comic adaptation features Penguin, an antagonist character usually represented as a male gangster, gender-swapped by the series creators to a female. Although the movie brings new perspectives on women's position in society, it also gives rise to a contradictory discourse where the character remains positioned as a villain, like in the concept of femme fatale. Through Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis, I uncover the underlying issue behind the gender swap and its contradictory femme fatale aspect in relation to the socio-political context at the time of the series' release. The findings show that scenarios, dialogues, and visual elements in the series are able to present alternative gender discourses amid an increasingly politically polarized society. Unfortunately, these discourses become less effective as it is still tied to the femme fatale formula which generates the notion that to be dominant, women have to be positioned as antagonistic figures towards male protagonists.

Other Humanities

91185 | *Wisdom Beyond Time: Exploring Hazrat Ali's Social Intelligence and Its Relevance in Today's Leadership*

Disha Rajendra Mishra, Jamia Millia Islamia, India

Social intelligence, the ability to understand and manage social interactions, emotions, and relationships is a cornerstone of effective leadership. Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Talib (RA), the fourth caliph of Islam, exemplified exceptional social intelligence by integrating empathy, wisdom, and fairness into his leadership style. His adeptness in resolving conflicts through thoughtful consultation (Shura), particularly during pivotal moments like the Battle of Siffin and his governance of Kufa and Basra, offers a powerful framework for addressing challenges in diverse and polarized societies. This research employs a qualitative analysis of primary sources such as Nahjul Balagha (Peak of Eloquence) and historical records, alongside secondary scholarly insights, to explore Hazrat Ali's leadership principles. Key themes include his transparency in decision-making, balance of justice with compassion, and prioritisation of collective well-being, even under immense political and social pressures. The findings reveal that Hazrat Ali's leadership provides a timeless model for tackling contemporary challenges, including political polarisation, social inequality, and conflict resolution. His emphasis on empathy, ethical governance, and inclusivity offers a transformative guide for modern leaders navigating an interconnected world. By bridging classical Islamic principles with today's leadership needs, this research underscores the potential of Hazrat Ali's legacy to inspire sustainable and compassionate societies, fostering peace, unity, and justice in the face of global complexities.

Religion, Spirituality

91540 | *Philosophizing Exegesis: The Sketch of the Emergence and Development of Tafsīr Maqāṣidī*

Muhammad Abdul Aziz, University of PTIQ-PKUMI Jakarta, Indonesia

Muhammad Hariyadi, University of PTIQ Jakarta, Indonesia

In the course of Muslim scholarship, the experiment to transplant philosophy into fiqh (jurisprudence) is successful with the birth of uṣūl al-fiqh (principles of Islamic jurisprudence), particularly in the case of maqāṣid al-sharī'ah (Islamic teleology). However, the one transplanted into tafsīr (Qur'anic exegesis), which is hereby called tafsīr maqāṣidī and the initiative itself has indeed occurred just in the last decade, has remained underdeveloped. The present research thus aims to investigate the emergence and development of tafsīr maqāṣidī by exploring three main questions: how did tafsīr maqāṣidī first emerge? How has philosophy been incorporated into the Qur'anic exegesis that has eventually resulted in a role in that emergence? How far is the implication of such an incorporation in the Muslim enterprise to address modern challenges? Employing historical and content analyses, the research concludes that the emergence of tafsīr maqāṣidī is a further development of tafsīr mawḍū'ī, another method of Qur'anic exegesis seen as lacking some visionary, philosophical dimensions, in a quest to respond to a global challenge called religious extremism. The gap in tafsīr mawḍū'ī was then met by transplanting the theory of Islamic teleology (nazariyyat al-maqāṣid) as the philosophy of Islamic teachings, bringing then about the so-called tafsīr maqāṣidī – with the emphasis being more on the objective (maqāṣid) instead of means (wasā'il). In the Indonesian context, the interpretation of Pancasila (the five principles), which is the country's philosophical foundation, that Quraish Shihab – the greatest Qur'anic commentators in contemporary Indonesia – provides is where exegesis, philosophy, and law.

ACAH2025 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Science, Environment and the Humanities

92668 | *Uncovering Issues on "Pink Pound" Queer Representations on (Thai) Media Platforms: A Systematic Literature Review*

Patama Satawedin, Bangkok University, Thailand

Atistan Promsirisang, Bangkok University, Thailand

Ath Kupongsak, Bangkok University, Thailand

Nattawat Wongwilatnurak, Bangkok University, Thailand

This study investigated the representation of LGBTQ+ individuals in Thai media, focusing on how presentations reflected – or failed to reflect – the diversity of identities and experiences within the community. Utilizing queer theory and a framework centred on gender marginalization within the Asian context, specifically Thailand, the research delved into the complex interplay between media representations, societal perceptions, and the acceptance of LGBTQ+ individuals. Religious and cultural factors were examined for their influence on shaping public attitudes. A comprehensive, systematic literature review, conducted using the Bangkok University database and employing keywords such as “queer media representation” and “Thailand,” provided a foundation for the analysis. Five articles met the criteria of showcasing queer representations on Thai media platforms, while those unrelated to media representation were excluded. Additionally, several case studies were included to support the findings from the systematic literature review. Utilizing queer theory, the research aims to offer actionable insights for media organizations. This will help them to promote more inclusive and nuanced portrayals of the LGBTQ+ community, ultimately contributing to a more equitable and accepting society. In essence, addressing gender stigmatization involves embracing a diversity of sexual preferences, orientations, and identities.

Social, Political and Community Agendas in the Arts

92905 | *Echoes on the Wall: the Role of Graffiti as Semiotic and Rhetorical Artifacts in Modern Protest Movements in Bangladesh*

Imran Jahan Digonto, East West University, Bangladesh

Graffiti, a form of public artistic expression integral to countless modern protest movements, functions as a semiotic system and a rhetorical tool simultaneously. Graffiti offers voice to marginalized and underrepresented communities, shaping collective identity, and contesting the hegemony of dominant power structures. This paper explores the semiotic and rhetorical dimensions of graffiti within recent Bangladeshi student movements, highlighting the role of graffiti in guiding socio-political discourse, formation of identity, and the mobilization of resistance. This paper discusses how graffiti emerged as a powerful medium of political expression and social commentary within the backdrop of the student-led movements for the transformative protests of 2024 in Bangladesh, commonly referred to as the July Movement for the Reformation of Bangladesh. Drawing on Affect theory and Rhetorical theory, this study explores how visual and textual elements in graffiti, such as street art and slogans, convey narratives of justice, resistance, and solidarity. Affect theory, in particular, serves as a foundation of the theoretical framework into how graffiti mobilizes collective emotions and reshapes public spaces into affective landscapes of resistance. Case studies from the July Movement illustrate how graffiti can function as both a cultural artifact and a strategic tool for symbolizing alternative political visions and the facilitation of forging solidarity. The findings position graffiti as a crucial medium for shaping socio-political discourse and inspiring transformative change, particularly in the Global South.

Teaching and Learning the Arts

94203 | *A Qualitative Study of Teaching Creative Thinking Skills in Primary Classrooms*

Stephanie Heidorn, University of Minnesota, United States

Around the world, academics, business leaders, and policy makers have stressed the importance of developing creativity in students in order to prepare future generations of leaders and employees. However, despite an increased demand for creative thinking skills and a consistent demonstration that creativity can be taught, most educational settings do not pay attention to developing students' creative thinking skills. This qualitative study explored how primary teachers currently teach creative thinking skills and how they can be better supported in doing so. Research was guided by grounded theory which informed the inductive coding process and development of themes. Nine third and fourth grade teachers in Minnesota were interviewed to learn about how creativity is currently taught in primary classrooms. The main themes that emerged from the discussions centered around teachers' current views of what creativity is, identification of strategies that are currently used in classrooms, and an understanding of the lack of professional development and resources in this area. While teachers generally found developing creative thinking skills in students to be important to future student success, they concurrently expressed frustration in their lack of understanding of how to nurture such skills in their students. Key findings from this study provide opportunities to better develop curriculum and teacher trainings that promote the development of creative thinking skills in primary classrooms.

ACAH2025 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

91619 | *Bridging Domains: An Ecosystem of Artistic Education in Extended Reality*
Tsunhung Tsai, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

This research explores Extended Reality (XR) technologies' transformative potential in art education and performance spaces. By integrating high-precision 3D scanning, Ambisonics audio systems, and motion capture technologies, the project constructs a sophisticated virtual performance environment enabling students to create and rehearse artistic works with unprecedented spatial accuracy. Focusing on simulating the unique hemispheric immersive Dome space at Taiwan Contemporary Culture Lab (C-LAB), the study addresses critical challenges in art education, including geographical limitations and venue accessibility. The cross-platform immersive experience simulation system leverages Meta Quest's six-degree-of-freedom tracking and intuitive gesture interactions, providing artists a comprehensive virtual rehearsal platform. Implementing spatial audio simulation using Head-related Transfer Functions (HRTF) and advanced projection mapping techniques, the research aims to create a seamless, one-to-one virtual performance venue representation. The project ultimately seeks to transcend physical space constraints, enhance artistic education quality, and explore creative boundaries. By deeply investigating XR technology's potential in art education, this research aims to reshape artistic creation and learning paradigms, promoting interdisciplinary integration and innovative thinking.

93199 | *Collaborative and Sustainable Practices in Fashion Design Education*
Orrapavadee Sewrewiwattana, Bangkok University, Thailand

The fashion industry is under increasing pressure to adopt sustainable practices, and I believe this shift calls for a transformation in how we educate future designers. In my study, I explored how integrating collaborative methods and sustainability-focused strategies in fashion design education can address these challenges. The research involved implementing interdisciplinary projects, including partnerships with a local department store and sustainability workshops, as part of an undergraduate fashion program. My students engaged in collaborative problem-solving by utilizing sustainable textiles and upcycling materials from The Mall Group's promotional season displays. Through creative design processes and innovative production techniques, students "rebirthed" these used materials into new designs that aligned with current trends and concepts. The results showed an enhanced understanding of sustainability, improved individual and teamwork skills, and the development of advanced design capabilities. I believe this study demonstrates the transformative potential of collaborative methods and sustainable practices in fostering creativity, ethical awareness, and adaptability in the evolving fashion industry.

ACCS2025 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Architecture and Urban Studies/Design

91437 | *Filmed and Touristed: Analyzing Effects of Film-Induced Tourism on Architectural Heritage*
Tejashree Lakras, Indian Institute of Science, Education and Research Pune, India

Architectural heritage site (AHS), as a commercial filming location attracts significant tourism, including a distinct type- Film-Induced Tourism (FIT). Tourism academia has been extensively documenting the impacts of this tourism type on the management of respective destinations. The scholarships, however, exploring the specificity of heritage sites are limited and rooted in the global West. Studies on the Indian scenario are negligible. This paper, therefore, analyses the encounter of the FIT with the Indian heritage sites and following management challenges, through select illustrations. The interdisciplinary theoretical framework consists of: 'FIT Taxonomy', Bakiewicz et al.(2022), 'Layers of Meanings', Weiler & Gutschow (2017), 'Film impact on audiences', Roberge (2010), and 'Emotional Heritage and Conservation', Smith (2006). The framework guided the identification of qualitative methods, including random and purposive sampling, participant observations, personal interviews, and focus group discussions with open-ended questionnaires to capture the diverse experiences of tourists, tour guides, site authorities, and local residents. The interpretative themes emerging through the experiential insights include: Tourists' taxonomy, Heritage interpretation, and Site Management Challenges. The results showed, that the receipt of FIT footfall while filming is as large as post-film appearance, particularly, at Indian AHS, creating unique taxonomy. Lack of awareness about the phenomenon from authoritative side, values only the commercial aspects and puts pressures on the maintenance of the historicity and conservation of AHS. The conclusions, therefore, substantiate the immense need for more scholarly knowledge production on this topic, which can develop holistic conservation strategies for such heritage sites at both national and global levels.a

Area Studies

93967 | *The Impact of UNESCO World Heritage Sites on the Communicative Ecology of Small Tourist Island Communities: Reflections from Amami Oshima*
Evangelia Papoutsaki, Unitec Institute of Technology, New Zealand

This presentation is based on ongoing ethnographic research that aims to explore the complex and emergent communicative ecology dynamics within small island communities hosting UNESCO World Natural Heritage sites, shedding light on the intersection of natural/cultural heritage and exogenous vs endogenous narratives. The study focuses on Japan's newly designated UNESCO Heritage site of Amami Oshima and explores this heritage site as a space within which collective memories are able to be affirmed and negotiated in present time (resulting in renewed or knew articulations of identities). The island under examination has its own unique micro-communicative ecology makeup and distinctive geographical and socio-cultural identity which provide a rich case study for this approach. There is little in terms of literature that effectively explores the intersection of tourism, communication, island, and Japanese studies in ways that provide an understanding of how islandness shapes tourism information ecosystems and vice versa. In this presentation, the researcher will share some early reflections on the communicative ecology of tourism in the selected island communities, how tourism impacts and/or shapes their communicative ecology and the way locals reconstruct their islands identity through tourism promotion; how tourism affects the narratives (stories) islanders have for their islands; who are some of the key "storytellers" in these ecosystems and how they "negotiate" and "produce" island tourism narratives.

Cultural Studies

94324 | *Beyond the Score: Cultural Power and Knowledge Transmission in East Asian Musical Traditions*
Tsz-ching Tung, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This research investigates the ways in which East Asian musical scores serve as platforms for power dynamics and cultural negotiation. East Asian cultures preserve scores as mnemonic devices that require oral transmission, whereas Western musical paradigms value written notation as comprehensive representations of musical knowledge. Using frameworks from cultural studies, this project examine how this practice reflects both negotiation and resistance to Western musical hegemony. The claimed universality of Western notation systems is called challenged as the master-student relationship becomes a pivotal location for the transmission and development of cultural capital. Drawing on theories of cultural translation and hybridity, the research demonstrate how scores function as a "third space" where traditional and modern pedagogical practices intersect. We illustrate how scores serve as a "third space" where conventional and contemporary teaching methods converge by referencing theories of cultural translation and hybridity. This study demonstrates how East Asian musical transmission systems engage with contemporary documenting methods while retaining cultural sovereignty. In an increasingly globalised society, the study adds to larger conversations on the politics of musical representation, power dynamics in knowledge transmission, and cultural preservation.

87603 | *Cross-cultural Adjustment Experiences of Self-initiated Expatriates (SIEs) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)*
Ramil Dinglasa, Manchester Metropolitan University Business School, United Kingdom

This study investigates the cultural adjustment experiences of Self-initiated expatriates (SIEs) in Saudi Arabia, focusing on the challenges they face and the strategies they employ to overcome them. Saudi Arabia has attracted a significant number of expatriates despite its culturally conservative environment and challenging climate, primarily because of the tax-free salaries it offers. Although SIEs constitute a significant proportion of the expatriate population in Saudi Arabia, there is a scarcity of literature documenting their experiences. The objective of this study is to fill this gap. The study interviewed 13 SIEs of different nationalities from various locations in Saudi Arabia, revealing that economic factors are the primary drivers for SIEs seeking employment in the country. Religion also plays a significant role, as participants value visiting the two holiest sites of Makkah and Medina. The study also revealed the challenges experienced by SIEs, which include culture shock and homesickness. It is noteworthy that the subject of racism and stereotyping arose, as Asian participants reported feeling less favoured by the locals compared to Westerners. In practical terms, the research suggests that providing pre-departure cross-cultural training helps with adjustment since it was found that learning about Saudi Arabian culture through the Internet may not be reliable. In addition, learning the local language should also be encouraged. In addition to the extensively studied subject of social support, previous expatriation experiences, and setting realistic expectations, this study contributes to the literature by positing that open-mindedness and optimism also help SIEs address the challenges they encounter.

ACCS2025 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

91747 | *Exploring Traditional Health Practices and Indigenous Well-being: A Qualitative Study of Healing Practices Among the Lumad and Mananambal in Zamboanga*

Hannah Joy Batucan, J.H Cerilles State College, Philippines

Allen Day Mori, J.H Cerilles State College, Philippines

This study looks at traditional health practices and their place in indigenous well-being. It focuses on traditional healers within the Lumad and Mananambal communities of Siayan, Zamboanga del Norte. A qualitative phenomenological design was employed for this research, in order to study the lived experience, beliefs, and rituals among traditional healers, thereby highlighting the spiritual, cultural, and ecological dimensions of healing. Data were obtained by using in-depth interviews and participant observations, which allowed for detailed narratives from healers and community members regarding their practices and significance to individual and collective well-being. Findings indicate that traditional healing practices of the Lumad and Mananambal have deep spiritual, ecological, and communal roots. Healers perceive health as being in harmony with the material, emotional, and spiritual worlds, or call upon ancestral spirits and use plant medicines obtained sustainably from their environment. The healing practices are not only therapeutic but also a means of reproducing and reifying traditional and cultural identity and interpersonal relationships. In the same vein, however, one can mention the problems of cultural marginalization, ecological degradation, and the conflict between medical epistemologies. A basic theme seen in this research is the need to preserve and integrate indigenous healing practices into broader health systems because of their potential to foster holistic well-being and cultural sustainability. Such policies call for protecting indigenous knowledge respecting the environmental and sociopolitical pressures affecting these communities.

92930 | *Representation as Solution: The Visual Politics of Current Changes of Indonesian Banknotes*

Harry Isra Muhammad, Universitas Mulawarman, Indonesia

Silviana Purwanti, Universitas Mulawarman, Indonesia

This article critically examines the recent changes to Indonesian banknotes, particularly the inclusion of a national hero from West Papua for the first time in history. By employing Foucauldian Discourse Analysis (FDA) and conjunctural analysis from the cultural studies tradition, this study investigates how the representation of West Papua on banknotes functions within the visual politics of inclusion and exclusion. This symbolic practice takes place amid ongoing protests and unrest in Papua, representing a broader conjuncture in which the Indonesian state seeks to manage and contain dissent through visual and textual representation. The findings reveal that while the inclusion of a West Papuan figure in Indonesian banknotes is framed as an act of national recognition, it simultaneously operates as a discursive mechanism to reinforce state hegemony. The study also highlights how this symbolic inclusion aligns with other state-driven visual and textual strategies that prioritize national unity while marginalizing demands for material justice, especially during the Papuans protest against racism in 2019 with which the Papuans' symbol and culture were appropriated in the cultural events held by the Indonesian state. In other words, the practice of representation is seen as favouring symbolic solution over addressing material inequalities – an episteme that frames the West Papuan identity within the state's hegemonic discourse.

90452 | *Does Traditional Chinese Culture Matter for Taiwan's Future? – Exploring Little Tradition and Great Tradition in Taiwan*

Qing Di, University of Tuebingen, Germany

This study examines the role of traditional Chinese culture in shaping Taiwan's identity and future, applying Robert Redfield's concepts of "Great Tradition" (elite culture, e.g., Confucian values) and "Little Tradition" (folk practices, e.g., temple festivals). A qualitative approach was used, combining literature reviews, observations, and 30 interviews across three generational cohorts (ages 20–35, 36–55, and 56+). Findings reveal a generational divide: older participants view traditional ethics and practices as cultural assets, while younger generations often question their relevance in a modern, globalized context. Taiwan's ongoing de-Sinicization policies, such as reducing classical Chinese content in education, have diminished the visibility of "Great Tradition" elements. However, "Little Tradition" practices like the Mazu Festival and community-centered rituals remain resilient and widely practiced. This research also explores external challenges, including geopolitical tensions and Western cultural influences, which complicate Taiwan's efforts to define its cultural core. It posits that Taiwan's unique blend of heritage and modernity offers a pathway to an identity that balances tradition and innovation. The study emphasizes the importance of nuanced policymaking to preserve traditional cultural while adapting to global trends, suggesting that Taiwan's future lies in integrating these influences to craft a dynamic and inclusive identity.

Disability Studies

93600 | *Enhancing Self-Regulated Learning in 2E Students: A Diary-Based Intervention Study*

Satomi Sato, JAIST, Japan

Mituru Ikeda, JAIST, Japan

Twice-exceptional (2E) students face unique challenges in achieving their potential due to the coexistence of high intellectual ability and learning disabilities. This study evaluates the effectiveness of a diary-based intervention designed to improve self-regulated learning by supporting students' ability to monitor and control their learning goals. Data from 361 daily diary entries by a first-year junior high school student were analyzed, revealing patterns of growth in metacognitive skills and self-regulation. The results indicate that diary activities enhance self-awareness, improve goal-setting strategies, and foster self-regulation in 2E students. Future research will include interviews to further examine the intervention's impact and refine its approach.

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Gender Studies / Feminist Theory

93811 | *Wotas: the Construction of Masculine Identity Among Male Fans of BNK48*
Nattatiti Kammoon, Thammasat University, Thailand

The debut of BNK48, a Thai female idol group, in 2017 introduced Thai society to Japanese idol culture and brought public attention to the phenomenon of Wotas, male fans who actively engage in idols' fan activities. While engagement with female idols is not unprecedented in Thai fan culture, Wotas stand out because of their participation which reflects a form of devalued masculinity in mainstream society. Wotas face stigmatization and marginalization, reinforcing stereotypes that subject them to ridicule and exclusion, ultimately positioning them as marginalized men within society. However, they engage in the process of constructing a masculine identity despite facing social condemnation and a lack of acceptance. This study investigates the masculinity of six Thai Wotas through the theoretical lens of R.W. Connell's concept of masculinities. The study examines how they construct their masculine identities within a hierarchical system that stratifies multiple forms of masculinities. Finding reveals that Wotas utilizes a 'big brother-little sister' relationship to define their relationship with idols. The big brother role posits Wotas as supporters and protectors who assist their little sister in achieving their success while devoid of romantic or sexual implications. They use this relationship to legitimize expression of fan engagement that often criticized by society. Thus, the adoption of a big brother identity serves as a mechanism for the construction of an asexual identity in men, one that embraces the responsibilities of caregiving, support, and nurturance within the idol fan community.

History

86047 | *Genro Democracy: Elite Democracy in Japan*
Daniel Francisco Del Rosario, National University-Manila, Philippines

This paper studies the suffrage requirements of the Meiji Constitution, which the Meiji oligarchs/elder statesmen created to show that Restoration Japan would be a western-style liberal state, and the first Japanese general election. The electoral law that was in force in 1890 mandated that to be a voter, a Japanese man had to be 25 and above, meet residency requirements, and pay 15 yen in yearly taxes. Only 1% of the Japanese population met these requirements. However, unlike the preceding eras of Japanese history, most of these were commoners. As a result, this was the first time that Japanese outside the aristocracy and samurai classes, if they met the financial requirements, got to have a say in the running of their nation. Through an analysis of various primary and secondary sources, this research establishes that the 1890 Japanese general election did not truly reflect the voice of the Japanese people, considering that lower-class Japanese and residents of Hokkaido and Okinawa could not vote. Even considering these factors, as the first election in Asia, the 1890 parliamentary election of Japan was still a major change, for this was the first time that Asians, regardless of birth, got to choose their leaders. This paved the way for the other Asian democracies that would follow.

91610 | *A Brief Discussion on the Development of Geta in Ancient China and Its Transmission to Japan*
Chunyao Li, Nanfang College Guangzhou, China
Jiexiao Lin, Nanfang College Guangzhou, China

According to existing data, geta was transmitted from China to Japan. After Tang Dynasty, Chinese geta was used as rain shoes and was no longer worn as everyday footwear, which led many people to regard geta as a type of "Japanese shoes". This article attempts to utilize research findings from philology and archaeology to explore some historical topics. According to Chinese literature, geta originated during Spring and Autumn period, and from its emergence until Western Han Dynasty, it was merely a special type of footwear that was "suitable for walking in muddy places". By Eastern Han Dynasty, it had become a popular type of footwear, and it was even an important item for women at weddings. The Wei-Jin and Southern-Northern Dynasties marked the "golden age" of geta, especially during the Southern Dynasties, when geta became an essential accessory for noble families. Additionally, according to Tang poetry, geta was still very popular during the Tang empires, but after the period, geta gradually became marginalized. On the other hand, historical materials from Japan tell us that as early as Tang periods, Japanese envoys brought geta to Japan, but we do not have literary evidence regarding the exact time of its introduction. Archaeological discoveries in Japan show that geta has already appeared at the Hōbuzan site and the Kamota site, suggesting that geta may have been transmitted to Japan during the Wei-Jin and Southern-Northern Dynasties, and had social influence during this period, which coincided with the peak popularity of geta in Chinese history.

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Indigenous Studies

91648 | *Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices Students Improve Health in Malawi Through Visual Communication and Environmental Graphics*

Martha Sullivan, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, United States
Clemence Ngwale, Malawi University of Science and Technology, Malawi

In healthcare, the built environment plays a pivotal role in shaping patient experience and promoting public health outcomes. A collaboration between the Malawi University of Science and Technology and Thyolo District Hospital demonstrates how visual communication through student painted murals has been utilized to enhance mother and infant care. The project aimed to accurately depict essential maternal and baby care practices, such as breastfeeding, prenatal care, and safe feeding habits. These murals, strategically placed on non-removable surfaces within the hospital, serve as a key element in the hospital's built environment, improving legibility and accessibility to health information in Malawi where adult literacy rates are between 60-70%. The murals not only enhance the aesthetic appearance of the hospital but also act as critical tools for health education. They support the hospital's mission to provide accessible, culturally relevant health information. The murals are bright, engaging, and easy to understand, leading to an improved atmosphere in the hospital and a positive response from patients and staff alike. The Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices students from the region were pivotal in this visual communication project because of their technical art skills and their unique understanding of the community perception of hospitals and medical care. The students transformed the healthcare environment into an interactive space for learning and healing. The project documented in this case study showcases how environmental graphics in healthcare facilities can extend beyond infrastructure to include artistic interventions that foster a sense of community and improve health literacy across indigenous populations.

Linguistics, Language and Cultural Studies

91208 | *Humor and Dialects in Translation: An Analysis of the English Subtitles in "Maiko Haaaaan!!!"*

Stefano Lo Cigno, University of Bologna, Italy

This paper examines the translation of dialectal and humorous elements in the film **Maiko Haaaaan!!!** (2007). Specifically, the research aims to investigate the subtitling strategies used in the English version to convey culture-specific elements (Ranzato, 2010). The film features a notable linguistic hybridity (Vitucci, 2016), combining standard Japanese with a stereotypical use of the Kyoto dialect. Analyzing all the subtitles revealed several issues, primarily the loss of dialectal and humorous nuances, as seen in examples such as:

Kyōto no ochaya wa dokomo ichigen san okotowari dosue: "All the houses in Kyoto refuse first-timers."

Boku... Onizuka desu: "I'm Onizuka."

The English translation fails to capture the linguistic and cultural aspects of the dialectal term *ichigen-san* (a newcomer, unfamiliar to the owner of a maiko house in Kyoto), resulting in a conversation that loses its original comedic impact and does not make sense in the target language, where the linguistic misunderstanding by Onizuka, the protagonist, is lost. When translating such dialogues, the translator should aim to preserve the sociocultural and comedic elements that form the basis of the script. This study argues that translators should prioritize preserving sociocultural and comedic aspects to maintain the script's integrity and enhance the viewer's experience. The findings contribute to ongoing discussions about translating Japanese dialects and humor, a field still underexplored despite the growing availability of Japanese content on streaming platforms.

Literary Studies / All genres/ Theory

92441 | *Cross-Cultural Interpretations of Romance of the Three Kingdoms in Southeast Asia: A Review*

Hoang-Nam Tran, Tokushima University, Japan
Shinichi Takahashi, Tokushima University, Japan
Cheng-Hai Jin, Tokushima University, Japan

This literature review examines the state of research on the presence of Romance of the Three Kingdoms, a Chinese classical literature, in several Southeast Asian countries. The study aims to explore the cultural significance, adaptations, and interpretations of the novel within the region, highlighting its enduring influence across diverse contexts. Using a search of literature from 2000 to 2024 on Google Scholar, the review emphasizes how elements of the novel—loyalty, strategy, governance, and heroism—manifest in Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia. In Vietnam, research documents the integration of the novel's characters and narratives into folklore and resistance traditions. In Thailand, studies reveal its influence on folk tales and traditional theater. In Malaysia and Singapore, scholars emphasize its role in media, political discourse, and educational materials within Chinese communities. In Indonesia, the novel's themes are shown to merge with local folklore and contemporary adaptations, reflecting historical Sino-Southeast Asian interactions. This review provides evidence of the novel's enduring popularity across the region while identifying gaps in the literature, particularly in comparative studies and underexplored cultural dimensions, paving the way for future research into its cross-cultural interpretations.

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Media Studies

90115 | *Dracula Reimagined in Castlevania: Evolution, Symbolism, and the Vampire Myth*
Claudia Horeanu, University of Bucharest, Romania

The Castlevania video game series, along with other media adaptations, presents an unusual revision of the Dracula myth by merging traditional vampire lore with modernism. Dracula evolves from a classic gothic villain into a complex tragic figure, shaped by grief, revenge, and existential despair. This paper explores how Castlevania redefines the Dracula myth through symbolic representations and narrative development, examining how the series retains and transforms traditional vampire characteristics. The second section delves deeper into this evolution. The analysis follows three theoretical frameworks: a) the evolution of the gothic archetype, with Castlevania adding psychological depth beyond Bram Stoker's original portrayal; b) emotions-as-frames as a narrative tool, where anger, grief, and redemption shape Dracula's transformation and highlight the struggle between good and evil; and c) religion and mythology, through the lens of phenomenology, with Mircea Eliade's insights on how Castlevania uses sacred symbols like crosses and holy water to represent the tension between the sacred and the profane. Key titles in the series develop significant themes and symbols related to Dracula and vampirism. These representations merge classic myths (the tragic hero, the cursed immortal) with modern archetypes (the anti-hero, the misunderstood monster), allowing the series to address cultural fears and desires. Through these symbolic constructions, Castlevania rewrites the Dracula myth, embedding it in collective imagination and culture, resonating with contemporary audiences.

88439 | *Filipino Middle-Class Millennial and Gen Z Mothers Interpretation of "Good Mothers" Curation on Facebook*
Thea Pamela Pauline Javier, University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines

This study investigates how Filipino middle-class millennial and Gen Z mothers interpret the social media curation of their peers. It aims to understand why these mothers follow others on Facebook, identify which posts evoke emotional responses, and gauge their sentiments towards curated content. Utilizing interviews and digital walkthroughs with a purposive sample of 24 mothers (12 millennials and 12 Gen Z), the study reveals that these mothers follow others to learn about parenting, gain inspiration, relate to authentic content, and enjoy positive vibes. Conversely, idealized depictions of motherhood, extravagant lifestyles, and children's achievements can trigger envy, insecurity, and feelings of inadequacy. Responses vary widely from admiration and motivation to self-doubt and indifference. The study underscores how social media shapes perceptions of "good mothering" and recommends analyzing how these mothers' own social media practices reflect their beliefs about motherhood.

91390 | *Framing Marginality: Filmmaker's Perspectives, Romanticisation and Audience Reception in Documentaries on Indian Communities*
Prinayana Sarma, Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, India

Documentary films have forever been influential in representing diverse cultures and socio-economic backgrounds, including marginalised communities in India. The research critically explores how the filmmaker's artistic possibilities and narrative methods shape the representation of marginalised communities within these films. It examines the romanticisation and idealisation involved when outsiders, unfamiliar with the community's struggles, make films about them and assess the acceptable level of romanticisation in sensitive portrayals. This study seeks to identify patterns leading to marginalized communities' romanticization and idealization by employing content and narrative analysis methodologies. The study draws on existing literature on documentaries, representation, and marginalized communities to inform its theoretical framework and methodology. The research mainly analyses two documentaries, 'Born Into Brothel' directed by British photographers, Zana Briski and Ross Kauffman and 'India Untouched' directed by Stalin K from India. Through the analysis of Indian and international documentaries, this study identifies recurring themes and visual cues that reflect cultural biases, including the influence of an Upper-Caste Gaze. These biases often romanticize and oversimplify struggles, highlighting the need for critical awareness in addressing representation's socio-political implications, such as tokenization and appropriation. Ultimately, this research urges responsible storytelling that aligns with marginalized communities' lived realities while focusing on analyzing the representations within the films themselves.

Sociology

89048 | *Life in the Details: Contributions to a Sociology of the Everyday in Brunei Darussalam*
Paul Carnegie, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei

Based on a full-scale collaborative project with Bruneian scholars, this presentation explores the application and utility of a sociology of the everyday approach for the study of modern-day Brunei. Drawing on the contributions of fourteen original case-studies, it indicates the achievements and future potential of grounded research about contemporary Brunei. By moving beyond prior categorization and representation, the empirical contributions offer up-to-date renderings and nuanced appreciations of a country, society and its people.

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Cognitive and Behavioral Sciences

91255 | *Altered Perception and Situations of Disability: A Case Study of the Sensitive Experience of Women in Labor in the Birth*
Ichraf Aroua, University of Carthage, Tunisia
Faten Hussein, University of Carthage, Tunisia

This study examines the impact of the ambiance in birth spaces on the experience of its specific user, the woman in labor, during childbirth. It highlights how her perception of the ambiance can be temporarily altered in this context. Using a combination of qualitative and quantitative in situ approaches, we analyzed the ambiance of two distinct birth space settings, in Tunis and Grenoble. An experimental protocol was developed to identify typical situations of disability in these two environments. This analysis was based on three dimensions of ambiance: spatial, physical, and emotional. This work aims to catalog the situations of disability experienced by women in labor during childbirth. The results, comparing the two study contexts, reveal that certain situations have a significant impact on the well-being and sensory experience of women during labor. These results pave the way for new perspectives on using ambiance as a tool for spatial design in contexts involving situations of disability. These results highlight new ways to use ambiance in spatial design for situations involving disability. These results offer new insights into utilizing ambiance as a tool for spatial design in contexts characterized by situations of disability.

Education / Pedagogy

93855 | *Simulation: An Inclusive and Sustainable Approach to Public Problem Solving*
Mukul Saxena, Alliance University, India
Sudipta Shaw, Indian School of Business, India

Simulations allow students to engage with complex, real-world problems in a risk-free environment, facilitating effective learning experiences. However, concerns persist regarding simulation's efficacy, validity, and alignment with educational objectives. There is an absence of academically accepted methodology for evaluating the learning environment of a simulation. To fill this absence, we propose a simulation approach, encompassing structural and educational design elements, which aim at fostering a conducive learning environment, learning experience and learning effectiveness. Structural design refers to the learning environment which integrates the course teaching and the simulation, while educational design is validated through learning effectiveness and experience. Emphasizing the importance of alignment with course objectives, assessments, and pedagogical strategies, we argue for the limitations of standalone simulations in achieving educational robustness. The approach was implemented in a public policy classroom which was tested by both students and external faculty. By empirically demonstrating the effectiveness of the simulation approach, we encourage public policy schools to adopt and use it in their classrooms as a pedagogical tool for an effective learning outcome. Given the complexity of public policy making, the approach enable participants to progressively transit from a zone of ambiguity to a decision point, by mapping the human dimension of decision making and problem-solving skills. The three policy challenges identified for the simulation were solid waste management (SDG 11), women entrepreneurship (SDG 5) and the provision of clean drinking water (SDG 3, 6). All the challenges were localized to Hyderabad, India. Slums were identified as the special interest groups.

Education and Social Welfare

86888 | *Among Schools and Communities: The Strategic Importance of Local Educational Projects in the Globalized World*
Nuno Fraga, University of Madeira, Portugal
Sofia Silva, University of Madeira, Portugal

The study explored the relationship between the city, local community development, and Portugal's Local Educational Project (PEL). It focused on decentralization policies and educational action at the local level to reveal the needs in social education policies for promoting local and community development. The PEL is an important strategic tool for local community development, aiming for more inclusive educational and training responses. It paves the way for defining a local educational policy from a community development perspective. However, some obstacles remain concerning education and teaching establishments, particularly in the collaborative work necessary to build the PEL. The relevance of this theme becomes more important when considering globalization and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Globalization requires flexible educational approaches to address local and global dynamics while promoting community development. This helps build resilient communities and contributes to achieving SDGs such as quality education (SDG 4), reducing inequalities (SDG 10), and creating sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11). The research underscores the pivotal role of education in promoting community development. It explores the connections between schools and their surrounding areas and supports community development through local educational initiatives. The research also delves into decentralization policies and emphasizes education as an inclusive, community-driven endeavor, contributing to the dialogue on establishing effective, fair, and adaptable educational systems.

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88585 | *Empowering PLWHA Through Microeconomic in Kendari City, Indonesia*

Hannin Pradita Nur Soulthoni, Halu Oleo University, Indonesia

Sitti Harnia, Halu Oleo University, Indonesia

This research analyzes the economic and social difficulties encountered by People Living with HIV (PLWH) in Kendari City, a largely Muslim area in Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The study examines empowerment initiatives that assist PLWH in micro-enterprise development, taking into account the distinct sociocultural environment. Individuals living with HIV frequently encounter substantial obstacles, such as stigma and discrimination based on societal norms. The research employs a descriptive qualitative approach to collect extensive information via detailed interviews, direct observations, and analysis of documents. Interviews took place with PLWH participants, program operators, and community leaders; observations recorded the routine functioning of empowerment initiatives; and document analysis examined pertinent policies and reports. The results show that these initiatives have effectively enabled economic independence for certain PLWHs and helped to reduce societal stigma by encouraging their engagement in economic endeavors. Nonetheless, considerable obstacles persist, including limited financial knowledge among participants and entrenched social stigma. Tackling these challenges necessitates customized approaches, such as enhanced access to commercial funding, incorporation of financial literacy programs, and focused community engagement to reduce stigma. Enhancing the programs' impact and sustainability is crucial to strengthening collaboration among government bodies, social organizations, and private sector participants. This research offers important perspectives on the dynamics of economic empowerment for PLWH within a largely Muslim setting. While highlighting the program's achievements, it stresses the significance of cohesive, adaptable, and inclusive approaches to tackle ongoing challenges and steer the creation of meaningful empowerment efforts.

93582 | *The "Useless Class" Across Economic Contexts: AI, Globalization, and Socioeconomic Shifts*

Hoang-Nam Tran, Tokushima University, Japan

Thi-Nhien Nguyen, Vietnam National University of Agriculture, Vietnam

The rise of AI, globalization, demographic shifts, and economic restructuring has fueled concerns about the emergence of a "useless class"—individuals displaced from the workforce with little chance of reintegration. This literature review examines how labor displacement manifests differently across economies, shaped by automation, offshoring, financialization, and shifting labor demands. In OECD countries, job polarization due to AI and deindustrialization threatens middle-class employment, increasing inequality and political instability. In non-OECD countries, automation erodes informal and low-skill jobs, while globalization exacerbates economic precarity. Social consequences range from identity crises to mass migration. While OECD nations experiment with UBI and reskilling programs, developing countries face structural constraints. Without proactive policies, economic polarization will deepen, benefiting capital owners while displacing workers. Addressing these challenges requires coordinated global strategies that balance technological progress with equitable labor transitions.

Ethnicity, Difference, Identity

93486 | *Aging Gracefully: Perspectives and Challenges of Malaysia's Middle-Class Elderly Across Ethnic Communities*

Prasana Fernandez, Xiamen University Malaysia, Malaysia

Linda Tan, Xiamen University Malaysia, Malaysia

Lai Fong Yang, BNU-HKBU United International College, China

In 2020, Malaysia officially transitioned into an aging society, with individuals aged 65 and above comprising over 7% of the population. This demographic shift reflects a global trend driven largely by the aging of the Baby Boomer generation (born between 1946–1964), marking the beginning of a prolonged period of population aging and raising critical questions about what it means to age gracefully. Against this backdrop, this study examines the complex realities of aging among Malaysia's middle-class elderly across Malay, Chinese, and Indian communities, shedding light on their diverse experiences and challenges. While financial stability is often assumed to be a key factor in enabling graceful aging, the middle class represents a complex and varied spectrum of social, cultural, and economic circumstances, challenging such generalised assumptions. This research adopts a qualitative approach, utilising in-depth, semi-structured interviews with 24 participants from these ethnic groups and employing thematic analysis to examine the complexities of aging across them. The findings reveal common challenges, including social isolation, financial insecurity, health vulnerabilities, and the pervasive role of cultural values in shaping perceptions of aging. These findings highlight the intricate relationship between cultural and structural factors that influence aging within Malaysia's multicultural society and emphasise the need for targeted interventions in elder care. By exploring the experiences of Malaysia's middle-class elderly, this study addresses a significant gap in the literature on aging in Malaysia. It calls for a restructuring of social support systems to promote healthier aging through comprehensive approaches.

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90612 | *Protecting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Modern Society: The Goals and Challenges of the Canadian Policy of Reconciliation*

Nathaniel Edwards, Yamaguchi University, Japan

This paper presents the historical development and context of the status and treatment of indigenous peoples in Canada from the colonial period to the present and examines the official Canadian government policy of reconciliation which is designed to compensate indigenous peoples for past injustices and to assist them in securing a prosperous and successful future in modern society. The Canadian policy of reconciliation is compared and contrasted with similar official government policies and approaches in other countries. In Canada, the First Nations, Inuit, and Métis represent the three main groups of indigenous peoples which can be further subdivided into dozens of major tribes, cultures, and language groups. Indigenous peoples have been subjected to widespread discrimination and racism in Canadian society since the colonial period and continue to face many significant barriers and challenges in modern society as a result of generations of overt and covert discrimination. Due to centuries of discrimination, indigenous peoples in Canada are more likely to live in poverty, to suffer from substance abuse, to be homeless, and to have low levels of education in comparison with other Canadians. Indigenous children are overrepresented in the foster care system, and indigenous adults are overrepresented in the prison system. Many indigenous communities continue to suffer from a generational trauma resulting from general forms of discrimination and systematic, institutionalized forms of discrimination in the past. Predictions are made regarding the future of official reconciliation with indigenous peoples in Canada based on historical and current data and emerging trends.

91731 | *What Role Do Soviet Nationalities Play in Regulating Marital Behavior in the Republic of Dagestan (Russia)?*

Nataliya Ivanova, RANEP, Russia

Evgeni Varshaver, RANEP, Russia

The paper presents an analysis of the norms of matrimony in contemporary Dagestan (Russia) and the role of ethnic classification by Soviet nationalities within it. Based on 133 in-depth interviews conducted across various regions of the republic, the study examines both formal norms and actual practices of marriage. The findings reveal a significant transformation in matrimonial norms, marked by a shift from traditional expectations of marrying within one's village to more universalistic approaches that permit forming families with Muslim individuals or anyone regardless of categorical membership. Soviet nationalities are relatively rarely mentioned as a factor in choosing a marital partner. When referenced, the preference for marrying within the same nationality is justified by the same arguments used to explain the logic of prioritizing marriages within one's village. This suggests that nationalities act as a modern form of particularism, which, however, is not (and possibly never fully was) a significant regulator of marital relations. The study is contextualized within the hypothesis regarding the irrelevance of nationalities in Dagestan as a classificatory framework and is analyzed through the prism of literature dedicated to marital universalization in a global context.

Journalism and Communications

92375 | *Media Portrayal of Donald Trump in the Post-2024 United States Presidential Election: A Content Analysis of News Reports and Opinion Columns in The Star Online, Malaysia*

Lai Hoon Lim, Tunku Abdul Rahman University of Management and Technology, Malaysia

The way media construct events and personalities often has a significant impact on how the public perceives political figures. When former United States (U.S.) President, Donald Trump, took the limelight in international politics amidst the 2024 U.S. presidential election and once again, became the polarising figure, it became a significant topic of scholarly inquiry. Donald Trump's post-election actions and statements have attracted the momentous attention of global media outlets, including The Star Online, a prominent Malaysian news outlet. This study examined how a representative Malaysian news outlet portrays a potent U.S. political figure after a pivotal election. By using the Framing Theory, this study examined Donald Trump's portrayal aftermath 2024 U.S. presidential election to find the themes, tones, and sources in that coverage. News reports and opinion columns published between 6 November 2024, and 16 February 2025, the first 100 days, were content analysed to probe into how The Star Online presents and contextualised news and opinions on Trump for Malaysian audiences. This study aims to contribute to the media framing body of knowledge and learn about how local narratives connect with global news. The findings implied that The Star Online mostly took a negative tone in covering Trump by focusing on Trump's policies, authoritarian leadership style, nationalism, and controversial statements after the election. The Star Online relied predominantly on international wire agencies as news sources, which indicates that the local media outlets may correspond with international media viewpoints, offering a homogeneous portrayal of Donald Trump.

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Linguistics

92993 | *Political Language in Austria and Slovakia Under the Sign of Alternative Truths*
Jan Demcisak, University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, Slovakia

In several European countries, we are still seeing a preference for populist and nationalist parties in elections to national parliaments. Parties defined in this way are currently also in power in Slovakia (Slovak National Party) and recently the strongest party in Austria is once again the Freedom Party of Austria. Our study aims to investigate and show the rhetoric and language used by these political parties in the run-up to the elections. Of particular interest are topics and statements that are based on false or alternative truths. The correlation between populist rhetoric and fake news and alternative truths is analyzed from a political linguistic perspective. The aim is to identify the specific characteristics of the language, and the linguistic strategies used to spread alternative truths. The analysis is based on the texts published on the internet and social media in the years 2021 to 2024. In particular, those texts that demonstrably argue with falsified facts and figures are taken into account. Showing selected case studies, these linguistic peculiarities and the persuasion strategies can be analyzed in a contrastive view. The basic research hypothesis is that the different languages show number of similar features and that political language in different countries is based on similar persuasive strategies. Understanding these strategies helps us on the one hand to comprehend the success of these political strategies and on the other hand to reveal the possible linguistic manipulation of the political speech.

Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology

89950 | *Breaking the Cycle: Indonesia's Strategy Against Militant Extremism*
Paul Carnegie, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei

In the early 2000s, Indonesia experienced a surge in Islamist paramilitary activity, with the 2002 Bali bombings drawing global attention to the threat. Despite periodic incidents since then, the worst of the strategic threat forecasts have not materialized, as evidenced by the recent formal dissolution of Jemaah Islamiyah. This outcome prompts important questions about how Indonesian policymakers and security agencies have mitigated extremism and lessened the macro-threat environment. This paper employs a longitudinal analysis of extremist militancy in Indonesia, examining how authorities recognized the counterproductive consequences of prolonged punitive state actions. The latter risked alienating and further polarizing extremist segments of society toward the state. Using relevant examples, the paper explores the preventative and rehabilitative measures that now form the cornerstone of a more nuanced policy approach. While concerns persist, particularly regarding returnees from Syria, the paper demonstrates how Indonesia's balanced strategy of punishment and persuasion is better suited to counter extremist ideologies and curtail the conditions for their reproduction.

94339 | *Copyright Types and Protection of Works in Taiwan's Video Game Industry*
Yan-Xuan Miguel Xiao, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

This study examines the authorship forms, copyright protection scope, and infringement issues in the video game industry. As a composite work, video games integrate multiple creative elements, such as planning, programming, visual design, music, and narrative structure. Defining the scope of copyright protection is crucial for safeguarding creators' rights and fostering innovation. The research first analyzes the division of labor in game development and the corresponding forms of copyrightable works. It then explores the definition of plagiarism and its application to game mechanics and visual elements. To provide a practical perspective, this study examines key domestic and international legal cases, including Taiwan's Poseidon case, the U.S. Atari, Inc. v. Amusement World, Inc., and China's Crazy Arcade case. These cases illustrate judicial interpretations of infringement, focusing on the substantial similarity test and the idea-expression dichotomy. The findings indicate that while game mechanics fall within the realm of ideas and are not copyrightable, specific expressions are legally protected. Additionally, the study highlights fair use and intellectual property strategies as crucial tools for preventing infringement and protecting creative works. Finally, it offers practical recommendations, such as strengthening intellectual property awareness among industry professionals, improving evidentiary capabilities, and enhancing corporate IP management. These measures aim to support the sustainable growth of the gaming industry and foster a more effective relationship between legal frameworks and industry practices.

87642 | *Impact of Terrorism on Consumer Sentiment in Pakistan: A City-Level Analysis*
Syed Zulqernain Hussain, University of Otago, New Zealand

This study estimates the impact of terrorism on consumer sentiment at city level in Pakistan. Tagged as one of the most dangerous places of the world, Pakistan is the epicenter of terrorism since the events of 9/11. Apart from tangible financial losses and civilian casualties, there is an equally important but unnoticed and intangible impact of terrorism on consumer sentiment in Pakistan. Consumer sentiment is an important indicator as it triggers economic activity and in case of Pakistan, consumer sentiment measured by Diffusion Index is used as a policy input in formulation of monetary policy. Using city fixed effects model on balanced panel data of 59 cities and 36 time periods (bi-monthly), the study estimates that whenever there is a terrorist incident in a city, irrespective of the intensity of the attack; sentiment of the consumers in the targeted city turns pessimistic (diffusion index decreases) relative to those cities which do not face an attack. The coefficient of terrorism is equal to one-half standard deviation of the diffusion index (consumer sentiment) and is consistent in all specifications. Reverse causality test indicates that occurrence of terrorist activity is exogenous i.e., current, and past sentiment do not impact or promote terrorism. Since the impact of terrorism is more significant at the affected cities, there is a need for a region-specific (city-specific) counter-terrorism policy instead of a generic national policy.

ACSS2025 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Psychology & Social Psychology

91447 | *Development and Validation of a Workplace Kindness Tool for Young Professionals*

Sairaj Patki, FLAME University, India

Vrinda Loiwal, Center for Social Emotional Learning, India

Sohela Sajjan, Center for Social Emotional Learning, India

Shalaka Shah, FLAME University, India

Kindness as a construct in Positive Psychology is often assessed in more general social contexts. The relevance of kindness at the workplace is, however, often overlooked. With the numerous direct and indirect benefits of kindness to employees, teams and the organization at large, a need was felt to develop an Indigenous workplace kindness tool. The study presents the development and validation process of an assessment tool of kindness for young professionals in Indian workplaces. A four-stage mixed-methods approach was used for this purpose. The first two qualitative stages covered a total of 58 employees across different sectors, while the quantitative analysis stages comprised a total of 727 employees. EFA was conducted in stage three, followed by CFA, reliability and validity analysis on the final sample of 585 employees in stage four. A two-factor model of kindness was finally accepted, having the dimensions – respectful kindness and generous kindness. The final 18-item tool was found to be reliable with a Cronbach Alpha internal consistency of $r = .90$. Convergent validity of the tool was established using OCB-C 20 and the validity coefficient was found to be satisfactory ($r = .62$). The study demonstrates the importance of exploring the feasibility of Western models in more collectivistic Asian contexts. The model and the tool developed have implications for academicians, researchers and HR professionals, especially in the Asian context.

91559 | *Tackling the Transition: Life and Study Skills Intervention to Improve Self-Adjustment of Freshmen Students in the College*

Diah Rahayu, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

Rina Rifayanti, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

Miranti Rasyid, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

Nur Fithriyah Wahyuni, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

Freshmen students in the college are vulnerable to experiencing confusion in studying at college. If they failed to adapt in learning, it will affect their learning outcome in college. Life and study skills as one of self-regulated learning strategy is an alternative intervention that can help new college students adapt with new situations. "ORACLE (Orientation, Regeneration, Active, and Learning)" program used in this study was a form of intervention to improve student's self-adjustment and smooth the transition period from high school to college which developed based on the concept of Self-Regulated Learning (SRL), specifically in life and study skills training and basic resilience therapy. Participants involved in the study were 90 freshmen students' class of 2024. The study was quantitative research which used quasi experiment model and the one group pretest-posttest design. ORACLE Program was conducted for six weeks, involving 12 sessions within 6 days of meeting with duration of 120-150 minutes per meeting. Result of quantitative analysis showed that ORACLE Program could improve self-adjustment level of freshmen students which was shown by $p = 0,023$ ($p < 0,05$). These results indicated that ORACLE Program is suitable to be developed to improve freshmen student's self-adjustment in the college.

94337 | *The Relationship Between Perceived Stress and Work Engagement and the Moderating Role of Psychological Resilience Among Faculty in a State University: Basis for a Proposed Psychological Wellness Program*

Ma. Jeanette De Guzman, Polytechnic University of the Philippines Sta. Mesa, Philippines

Nicolas Mallari, Polytechnic University of the Philippines Sta. Mesa, Philippines

Faculty members' perception of stress can be influenced by several factors, including heavy workload, job instability, difficulty maintaining good working relationships with colleagues and students, insufficient institutional support, and limited opportunities for professional development. These factors are known to have an impact on faculty members' overall well-being and job performance. The primary objective of the study is to understand how stress at work affects faculty members' engagement and to ascertain whether psychological resilience can alleviate the adverse effects of stress on work engagement. This study examined 245 faculty members with full-time and faculty designees. The results implied that respondents experience less stress despite the obstacles they face in their professional lives. Furthermore, they exhibited high levels of work engagement, which means they tend to be fully engaged and committed to their work. However, they displayed low levels of psychological resilience, indicating that they tend to be less resilient when it comes to adapting to change and coping with the demands at work. The results further suggest that the overall interaction is not statistically significant, indicating psychological resilience does not moderate the relationship between perceived stress and work engagement. This evidence suggests that psychological resilience had no influence on how respondents' perceived stress affected their work engagement. It is recommended that future research should consider utilizing a longitudinal design to assess how stress, resilience, and engagement evolve, as this would provide more profound insights into how the relationships between these variables change as faculty members advance in their careers.

ACSS2025 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Research Methodologies, Quantitative and Qualitative

93247 | *Developing Short Forms of Scales: a Comparative Study of Practices in Arab and Non-Arab Contexts*
Ehab Omara, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Scientific research in humanities, education, and social sciences often depends on tools like scales, tests, and questionnaires. These tools are essential for data collection and are also widely used in practical applications, such as employment decisions, diagnosis, and screening in educational settings. However, researchers frequently encounter challenges when collecting data, especially with complex constructs and numerous variables. The growing demand for efficient data collection tools has underscored the importance of short-form scales. Lengthy instruments can compromise the validity of responses, particularly in clinical or diagnostic settings where multiple tools are needed, leading to a trade-off between test reliability and administration time. This study aims to compare practices in developing short forms of scales in Arab and non-Arab contexts and to examine how procedural differences affect the validity of results. The sample included 9 Arab studies from Shaal and Dar Al Mandumah databases and 22 international studies from Springer, Sage, and ScienceDirect, using a descriptive-analytical methodology. The findings revealed significant differences in practices. Arab studies focus on the final short scale using classical methods to assess psychometric properties, often lacking detailed justifications and documentation. In contrast, non-Arab studies provide comprehensive frameworks, clear rationales for item selection and reduction, and transparency in procedures. The study highlights the importance of clarity and methodological rigor in developing short-form scales to ensure validity and reliability. Recommendations include adopting standardized practices and providing detailed justifications for decisions to enhance the credibility of short-form scale development in future research.

Sustainability

91457 | *Mitigating Carbonwashing in Sustainability Disclosure: Can Artificial Intelligence Adoption Enhance Corporate Climate Governance?*
Inah Okpa, University of Kent, United Kingdom

As climate crisis intensifies, firms are under increasing pressure from stakeholders to disclose their carbon emissions and climate initiatives. This has led to a new type of carbon data-related ESG greenwashing, known as carbonwashing, where companies increasingly exaggerate their decarbonization efforts and present misleading carbon claims to create an illusion of environmental responsibility. This study develops a novel measure of carbonwashing, namely CWSCORE, which captures 21 distinct deceptive carbon signals. Using this measure, we conduct three pivotal empirical analyses: first, we examine the impact of Artificial Intelligence Adoption (AIA) on carbonwashing mitigation within the framework of Ecological Modernization Theory; second, we evaluate the effect of Corporate Sustainability Governance Mechanisms (CSGM) on carbonwashing; and third, we explore the role of AIA in enhancing the effectiveness of CSGMs. Our analysis is based on a comprehensive international sample comprising 188,510 firm-year observations from 13,486 unique firms across 12 countries in six continents, covering the period 2010 to 2023. We observe that AIA significantly mitigates carbonwashing. Additionally, while Emission management teams and ESG committees increase carbonwashing, ESG pay, ESG audit and Climate risk board oversight decrease carbonwashing. Notably, integrating AIA with each CSGM results in significant reduction in carbonwashing. These findings remain robust across numerous alternative specifications, including alternative variables, dynamic panel techniques, difference-in-difference estimation and instrumental variable methods. Additionally, AIA reduces carbon emissions, improves carbon performance, and curtails broader ESG greenwashing. The study offers crucial insights into the potential of AI in driving authentic climate sustainability, with implications for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners.

Teaching and Learning

90570 | *Evaluating Bilingual Education in Taiwan: Reflection and Cultural Dynamics in CLIL Implementation*
Hsiang-I Chen, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan
Li-Jiuan Tsay, Ming Chuan University, Taiwan

To enhance English proficiency and improve global competitiveness, the government of Taiwan has prioritized language acquisition through its Bilingual 2030 policy. Despite a decade of efforts to integrate content-based learning with English instruction, the results have been inconsistent. Huang (2021) noted that while the policy advocates for a balanced approach rather than full immersion in English, imbalances in resources may widen the urban-rural gap, resulting in unequal access to educational opportunities. Furthermore, Mu (2023) highlighted the "dual peaks" phenomenon of English proficiency in mixed-ability classrooms, which presents significant instructional challenges. As a result, this study aims to reassess stakeholder perspectives on Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) in Taiwan by examining the views of students and parents from four public junior high schools in Taoyuan City. It also incorporates the perspectives of subject teachers to better understand the classroom dynamics that emerge from translanguaging instructional methods. The major findings of this study indicate that while students and parents generally support bilingual education, teachers demonstrate a more neutral view. It suggests that the implementation of CLIL reflects Taiwan's distinctive cultural context. Ultimately, this study seeks to clarify the complex dimensions of CLIL application in secondary education and highlights that discussions concerning CLIL extend beyond pedagogy to encompass significant cultural considerations.

ACSS2025 Pre-Recorded Virtual Presentations

Urban Studies

93786 | *Exploring the Determinants of Housing Quality of Low-Cost Residential Subdivision Units in Metro Davao*
Jean Marie Juanga, University of the Philippines Mindanao, Philippines

Over time, the definition of housing has expanded beyond the physical dwelling unit to encompass the broader neighborhood environment and accessibility to essential services. This study evaluates the housing quality of residential developments in key urban areas of Davao City, Philippines, using the Housing Quality Index (HQI). The assessment considers multiple dimensions, including location, visual impact, site layout, circulation and movement, unit size, and availability of essential services and utilities. Results indicate that while most residential developments perform well in terms of location, significant deficiencies are observed in unit size and layout. The study further incorporates survey data from 133 households across seven HQI-evaluated residential subdivisions to examine the relationship between housing quality and socio-demographic characteristics. Empirical analysis using censored regression reveals that overall HQI scores are significantly influenced by four key socio-demographic factors: total monthly household income, educational attainment of the household head, age of the household head, and the potential for future unit expansion. These findings underscore the importance of integrating socio-demographic considerations into housing policy and urban planning strategies. By providing a data-driven evaluation of housing quality, this research offers valuable insights for policymakers, developers, homeowners, renters, and prospective buyers. The study highlights critical areas for housing improvement and serves as a foundation for informed decision-making in housing development and management.

91558 | *The Phenomenon of Urban Weekly Markets: The Case of Delhi*
Srishti Sarkar, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Background: Retail environments in urban centres of developing economies exhibit the co-existence of informal traditional retail systems with modern retail institutions. Previously, it had been proposed that with economic growth and the emergence of modern retail structures, the size of the informal sector would substantially decline and its place would be taken by more efficient and advanced retail systems. This has however not been the case and informal retail continues to be relevant.

Present Study: The study explores the prevalence of informal weekly markets in times of rapid modernization of retail structures in Delhi. It seeks to understand the socio-political economy that sustains and perpetuates these markets. More specifically, it looks into its economic basis, the social dynamics between the different market participants, and the interpretation and implementation of regulatory policies.

Methods: The study uses semi-structured interviews with over 150 vendors and 50 consumers across seven weekly markets in South Delhi, participant observation, and open-ended conversations with other stakeholders to gain insights into the functioning of these markets.

Key Findings: 1) Drawing on the history of pre-independence Delhi, subsequent urbanization, and development of urban villages, the study explains the large assemblage of low-skilled migrant labour, who are sustained by these markets, alleviating pressure on the public distribution system and employment schemes. Maintaining them in a state of semi-regularity enables the government to conveniently withdraw support with shifts in the politico-economic climate.

2) Marketplace social capital and vendor heterogeneity are overlooked while framing policies which increases vulnerability of the marginalized vendors.

Social consequences range from identity crises to mass migration. While OECD nations experiment with UBI and reskilling programs, developing countries face structural constraints. Without proactive policies, economic polarization will deepen, benefiting capital owners while displacing workers. Addressing these challenges requires coordinated global strategies that balance technological progress with equitable labor transitions.

Notes

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Notes

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international
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The 4th Paris Conference on Education (PCE2025)
The 4th Paris Conference on Arts & Humanities (PCAH2025)

London

July 10-14, 2025

The 13th European Conference on Education (ECE2025)
The 13th European Conference on Arts & Humanities (ECAH2025)
The 5th European Conference on Aging & Gerontology (EGen2025)

Barcelona

September 30-October 04, 2025

The 6th Barcelona Conference on Education (BCE2025)
The 6th Barcelona Conference on Arts, Media & Culture (BAMC2025)

Kyoto

November 04-08, 2025

The 6th Kyoto Conference on Arts, Media & Culture (KAMC2025)
The 16th Asian Conference on Media, Communication & Film (MediAsia2025)

Tokyo

November 23-28, 2025

The 17th Asian Conference on Education (ACE2025)
The IAFOR Undergraduate Research Symposium 2025 in Tokyo (IURS2025)

Hawaii

January 03-07, 2026

The 11th IAFOR International Conference on Education in Hawaii (IICE2026)
The 6th IAFOR International Conference on Arts & Humanities in Hawaii (IICAH2026)

Singapore

February 05-09, 2026

The 6th Southeast Asian Conference on Education (SEACE2026)
The Southeast Asian Conference on Arts & Humanities (SEACAH2026)

Washington, DC

April 15-20, 2026

The Washington DC Conference on Education (WCE2026)
The Washington DC Conference on the Social Sciences (WCSS2026)

Tokyo

March 23-27, 2026

The 12th Asian Conference on Education & International Development (ACEID2026)
The 16th Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences (ACP2026)
The 12th Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology (AGen2026)

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