

18th ASIA PACIFIC CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

PANEL SESSIONS November 14th -15th, 2020

Panel Session 1

Sustainable development

Chair: **SUDO, Tomonori**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **YAMADA, Shota**, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Toward sustainable drinking water development: A case study of villagers' practices and development activities in coastal Bangladesh

Abstract:

This study aimed to investigate the influence of regional features and development activities in coastal Bangladesh on drinking water sources. Field surveys were conducted in the Shyamnagar Upazila village from 2017 to 2019 to achieve the objective. It was found that although villagers may consider their drinking water safe, the purification systems constructed by development agencies may not be functional and the water supplied may not be fit for consumption. Moreover, villagers remained passive, waiting for support from development agencies; it was also observed that only financially stable households benefited from development aid. Furthermore, there was a huge gap between villagers' maintenance and use of drinking water sources and the maintenance and sustainable function of drinking water facilities built by development agencies, as identified in previous studies. Specifically, this study concluded that villagers' practices and development activities negatively affected each other and this led to failed development interventions. Development activities generated a mindset of aid dependency among villagers and the belief that aid solves crises. This attitude resulted in miscommunication between villagers and development agencies because villagers do not have a stake in development activities; this contributed to the rampant proliferation of transient drinking water development projects in the area.

2. **HIRANO, Miharuru**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Rules on goal-based governance: Governing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

Abstract:

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) incorporated a new regulatory strategy referred to as "governance through goals." In contrast to the classic rule-based governance, it aims to mobilize a wide range of stakeholders to take action by identifying common challenges of humankind and setting

out concrete targets. Yet, due to the lack of mechanisms to ensure action coherence, the SDGs' potential may be undermined (Kanie et al., 2019). This presentation suggests that increased attention to procedural norms governing SDG implementation processes can increase the legitimacy and effectiveness of actions.

In exploring applicable procedural norms, this research examined the SDG framework and relevant UN documents. Also, it analyzed sources external to the SDGs, such as international human rights law. Three particularly important rules were identified: participatory processes in the SDG localization, regulations on the collection and the use of statistical information for indicator-based monitoring, and accountability.

Adherence to procedural norms may help States and other actors in finding a sensitive balance between expertise and democratic decision-making. Due to the soft nature of these rules, however, their potential may be significantly limited unless further attention is paid.

Competing COVID-19 narratives in Asia

Chair: **SATO, Yoichiro**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: **YAMAMOTO, Andrei**, Ryukoku University, Japan

1. **SATO, Yoichiro**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Blame game presidency: Donald J. Trump and narratives of the coronavirus pandemic

Abstract:

As the new coronavirus spreads all over the globe, causing over 370 thousand deaths globally by May 29, 2020, the urgent need for multilateral cooperation has not stopped both the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the United States from engaging in an unproductive propaganda war. The war centers around the origin of the disease and its naming. PRC government officials' series of evasive comments about the origin of the virus (possibly not being the city of Wuhan as commonly understood) have caused distrust in other countries to varied degrees. A statement from Zhao Lijian, a PRC foreign ministry spokesperson, that the US Army brought the coronavirus into Wuhan opened the floodgate of counter-propaganda by the United States to tag the coronavirus explicitly to China and/or Wuhan. Conspiracy theories proliferated in the web sphere from much earlier, and they easily fused with the official propaganda in contents, if not in sources. The coronavirus outbreak has evolved from a global public health and medical crisis into a discursive power competition over how it is/should be narrated. Narratives are an important yet understudied aspect of the study and practice of international relations (IR). A dominant narrative sets an outer perimeter of policy options, whereas competing narratives necessitate negotiations over multiple policy options or even policy paralysis if such negotiations are unsuccessful. The ongoing US-China war of words over the coronavirus pandemic has been captured by various international media, some criticizing China's propaganda and endorsing the US efforts to counter, while others questioning the practicality (if not morality) of blaming China at the time its cooperation is deemed necessary in fighting the plague. Narratives of the coronavirus pandemic in a given country are shaped as much by available medical and public health knowledge as by prevailing geopolitical/geo-economic considerations, which in turn shape its foreign policy/strategic behavior. At the same time, no foreign policy and its associated narratives is free from the country's domestic political contexts. This paper in details examines in a time-series fashion the state of epidemiological knowledge about the SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2), global geopolitical contexts, domestic political contexts, and their interactions in order to explain the U.S. narratives. The paper concludes that the highly politicized narrative formation under the populist president Donald Trump nonetheless cannot be completely detached from the growing body of scientific knowledge, which in turn has forced the U.S. administration to shift the focus of its narratives onto other issues of confrontation against China.

2. **TRAN, Thao Phuong**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Villain narrative and middle power among the giants: Vietnam's stance in the China-US corona virus propaganda war

Abstract:

The villain narrative is defined as a narrative in which one side of the story were portrayed as the only source of a certain problem. When a problem becomes a global emergency, villain narrative become a useful tool for political leaders to dodge the blame from their society by shoving it on their opposite side. One example of such problem is the outbreak of the novel corona virus in early 2020. The pandemic, officially confirmed by WHO in 2020, has created chaos all over the world when countries are in lockdown, borders are closed, economies freeze, hospital are overloaded and people are on the verge of humanitarian crisis. Governments, while taking actions against the pandemic, also look at each other to find where to point the finger. This is where the villain narrative is implied.

China, as the first country to suffer the breakout, appears to be the biggest villain in this picture. The United States and EU are accusing China of suppressing information since the first appearance of the virus, and keep allowing their people oversea without any warning about the threats of an outbreak. China, on the other hand, argues that they are doing their best to stop the pandemic, and the outbreak is also partially the consequence of the West's ignorance and their weak policies on disease prevention at the pandemic's early stage. With a blaming war taking place among the super powers, smaller countries feel the urge to speak up, either as conflict mediator or supporter of one side.

Vietnam, as a middle power in Asia Pacific region, is not an exception. In addition, considering that Vietnam remains among the few progressive countries with the lowest portion of active cases to total cases and zero death, it is necessary to recognize the country's stance on the propaganda war between the US and China.

The first objective of this research is to examine the US' and China's use of villain narrative in the pandemic propaganda war, precisely on the way their official media (government speakers, diplomatic announcements, and national media) shove accusations onto each other. The second objective is to examine the stance of Vietnam - as a middle power and one of the most successful nation in the fight against the virus - on this propaganda war. This includes a analysis of not only Vietnamese official media's portrayal of the US-China corona blaming war, but also the way Vietnamese people are receiving and interpreting this portrayal. The paper will also examines Vietnam's collective memory (and perhaps prejudices) on US and China, respectively, as the main factor that affect the Vietnam's roles on this propaganda war.

3. **PARK, Seohee Ashley**, Tohoku University, Japan

Title: The corona-free juche paradise: What North Korea wants to get through the propaganda

Abstract:

The regime in Pyongyang woefully left the northern part of the Korean peninsula vulnerable and incapable of controlling the coronavirus epidemic, unlike the South. The three generations of misrule have made the country infamous for the most oppressive police state where famine and an abuse of human rights become usual. Longstanding economic failure exposes most of the population to malnutrition and vulnerability to virus infection.

Nonetheless, North Korea claimed not to have any single coronavirus case, while countries around the world have been struggling against the exploding epidemic. Whereas North Korea's propaganda channel "Uri minzok kiri" has been announcing South Korea's outbreaks of coronavirus daily, the internal information control in North Korea is continued. The leadership Pyongyang puts strict quarantine on foreign diplomats stationed in Pyongyang and its citizens calling for "absolute obedience," and completely sealed its borders with China.

This paper examines the effects of such propagandistic narratives of the COVID-19 situation by North Korea on its domestic governance and international affairs. The author argues that North Korea aims at solidifying the Kim family's rule domestically, and sending mixed messages towards the international society on its desire for assistance and lifting sanctions. This can be observed in the rise of Kim Yo Jung, the younger sister of North Korean leader Kim Jong Un, as a de facto second-in-command during the pandemic situation. Also, unlike its claim on coronavirus-free status, by receiving assistance from Russia, China, and other international organizations, Pyongyang seeks a way to lift or ease sanctions on it. The analysis is further elaborated by examining empirical shreds of evidence based on media coverage and the measures taken by North Korea.

4. **CHEN, Ching-Chang**, Ryukoku University, Japan

Title: Becoming Taiwanese: Epidemic prevention as nation-building amid heightened US-China security competition

Abstract:

The global spread of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) has brought unprecedented challenges to political leaders around the world, putting their governance capabilities or even ruling legitimacy under scrutiny. How narratives of their epidemic prevention/control shape the very subjectivity of the political community in whose name they govern remain under-studied. This research examines the formative effects of such narratives on Taiwanese national identity in relation to the island's interactions with China and the United States following the coronavirus outbreak. Informed by David Campbell's critical constructivist insight that foreign and security policies are boundary-producing (hence identity-constituting) practices that differentiate "us/ in-group/domestic" from "them/out-

group/foreign,” I argue that prevailing narratives of the pandemic in Taiwan have naturalized perceived differences between the Taiwanese self and the Chinese Other. This can be observed not only in the significant rise of Taiwanese self-identification in opinion polls but also in common uses of the term “Wuhan pneumonia,” which attributes the initial outbreak to the Chinese government’s secrecy and authoritarianism, a sharp contrast to the democratic island’s open and effective epidemic control. The dichotomy is further reified by Beijing’s criticisms of Taipei’s using the pandemic to promote Taiwan independence vis-à-vis Washington’s praise of Taiwan as a model of democracy.

Human resources

Chair: **CHEN, Shu-Ching**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **YUI, Tsz Chit**, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan; **WU, Chiung-Ying**, National Sun Yet-sen University, Taiwan; **KAO, Chien-Chung**, National Sun Yet-sen University, Taiwan

Title: Exploring the determinants of cyberloafing in the workplace: A conservation of resources (COR) perspective

Abstract:

Over the decade, several researchers have proposed different models for explaining the cyberloafing behaviours, including perceived justice (Lim, 2002), ego-depletion model of self-regulation (Baumeister et al., 2000; Wagner et al., 2012), personal impulsivity traits (Everton et al., 2005) and self-control management (Restubog et al., 2011). For this study, an alternative theory, Conservation of Resources (COR) theory (Hobfoll, Lilly, & Jackson, 1991), is adopted as a theoretical framework for exploring the cyberloafing behaviour in work. In COR theory, cyberloafing behaviour is an interaction of company resource and environment factors. We argue that Cyberloafing impacts Psychological well-being and work-life balance (Goh, & Wilson, 2015; Mandeville Halbesleben, & Whitman, 2016; Rofcanin, Heras, & Bakker, 2017); and Cyberloafing is a dynamic behaviour, which requires organization's resource (Halbesleben et al., 2014; Hobfoll, Halbesleben, Neveu, & Westman, 2017). Data were collected from full-time working adults using with access at work to the Internet through an online survey from Taiwan using the snowballing method. This study helps further review the company policy for reducing the work burnout rather than restricts the behaviour of Cyberloafing in the workplace with accordance to the COR theory (Hobfoll, 1989; Hobfoll et al., 2018; Hobfoll et al., 1991).

2. **TRINH, Kim Ngan**, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Gender inclusive leadership at higher education Institutions in Vietnam: Implications from an analysis of external factors

Abstract:

The paper aims at deepening understanding of the Vietnam's higher education context in which gender-inclusive leadership is structurally effectuated. Though being a progressive country in terms of gender-equity promoting policies, Vietnam also has a unique culture of gender: while women's achievements are celebrated, gender norms are still extant and become barriers barring women against attaining higher leadership positions as well as occupational advancement. Within this context, the researcher conducts a PEST analysis of relevant documents (i.e., taking into consideration the political,

economic, social and technological factors) to define the role of higher education institutions' (HEIs) in fostering gender-inclusive leadership development. The range of documents includes national policies, strategies and resolutions; the case university's strategic plans, quality assurance reports and official decisions; and program plans from its union and group of women academics. Results are expected to evince the external factors that affect the implementation of these policies at HEIs while providing implications for leadership and professional development in higher education context.

Keywords: inclusive leadership, gender, higher education institutions, Vietnam

3. **NG, Chin Tung Stewart**, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan; **CHEN, Hsien-Chun**, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan; **YANG, Ching-Tang**, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan

Title: Self-enhancement motives and turnover intention: Investigating the moderating effects of HR practices and perceived external reputation

Abstract:

In the recent business environment, some companies experienced negative incidents such as labor strike or selling fake products which caused the negative external reputation, but it did not cause numerous employees to leave the organizations. The current study investigated the relationship between self-enhancement motives and turnover intention and explored whether these two variables, HR practices and perceived external reputation can moderate the relationship between self-enhancement motives and turnover intention. We collected 286 questionnaires which included 95 participants from the employees of China airlines who experienced the unfavorable reputation of strike event in 2019. We conducted the regression analyses by using PROCESS v3.1 by Andrew F. Hayes. The results showed that employees with high self-enhancement motives can enhance their retention in the corporation and indicated that HR practices and perceived external reputation have the moderated effect in the proposed model.

Macroeconomics

Chair: **KAWAZOE, Satoshi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **SY, Dominique**, De La Salle University, Philippines

Title: From imitation to innovation: Examining global drivers of innovation in an open model of technological change

Abstract:

The 4th Industrial Revolution has widened the technological disparity among nations, making it imperative to examine the determinants of inclusive innovation. To do this, the author analyzes global patterns of technological specialization using a Neo-Schumpeterian approach—culminating in an open model of technological innovation. This novel framework accounts for the spillover effects generated by a nation's inward FDI and institutions such as IPR and rule of law.

Using data from the World Bank, the Fraser Institute, and the USPTO, this study uses Poisson panel regression on a global panel of 80 countries that are subdivided based on innovative output. Globally, this research shows that knowledge capital, rule of law, university-to-industry collaboration, and FDI inflows have the most significant effect on innovation. For leading countries, intra-national technological spillovers dominate over international spillovers. For emerging countries, legal institutions, a less stringent IPR regime, and intersectoral competition are most beneficial. Lastly, laggard nations are most likely to benefit from legal institutions and public education policy.

Empirically, this paper proves that the innovation environment is distinct for each subset of countries. However, for truly inclusive innovation, all countries will benefit from strong academe-industry linkages, sound institutions, good education, and robust international linkages.

2. **SALIMOV, Muhammad**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The impact of inflation targeting on inflation volatility

Abstract:

The research aims to study the impact of inflation targeting (IT) regime on inflation volatility to compare with non-inflation targeting (non-IT) countries during the post-adoption period using the annual dataset from 1980–2018 of 186 countries among advanced and emerging-developing economies. Propensity score matching would be applied to find the impact of IT policy before and after the adoption period. Second, the difference-in-differences estimation model employed in analyzing the effects after the policy adoption of inflation targeting regime on reducing the inflation volatility. Our estimation results show that applying the DID method to the dataset, certainly, inflation targeting government does significantly reduce inflation volatility to compare with non-targeting

countries. However, several countries suffer from hyperinflation. Hereafter we excluded outliers from the dataset and after found no significant reduction in inflation volatility. The reason behind inflation targeting did not significantly reduce inflation volatility after excluding hyperinflation episodes, because most of the central bank policies are having a similar objective in terms of achieving price stability. Moreover, for the effective implementation of IT policy: country economic base development, financial market development, and money market mechanism matter.

JEL Codes : E31, E52, E58, F59, F62

Keywords : monetary policy, macroeconomic impact, inflation targeting

3. **QAISRANI, Muhammad Atif**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: What is the response of primary surplus/GDP ratio to changes in public debt/GDP ratio in Pakistan?

Abstract:

The current debt dynamics of Pakistan and worsening fiscal operations after 2008 resulted in ballooning of public debt and hampered economic growth in the country. In this context, this research proposal is primarily intended to assess public debt sustainability in Pakistan between 1971-2018 with a view to response of primary surplus to growth in GDP. The research will also reflect upon fiscal transparency in Pakistan, definition of public debt used in Pakistan covering implicit and explicit avenues of charge on government revenues, method of recognition of assets and liabilities, the institutional coverage of Public debt in Pakistan with a view to budgetary central government and budgetary general government and finally look into structural and cyclical issues determining public debt sustainability in Pakistan. I will employ graphics and tables to describe the trends in public debt in the country. The study is significant to help formulate future fiscal policy of the country for sustainable debt dynamics in the country.

4. **KAWAZOE, Satoshi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Towards a more inclusive macroeconomic policy

Abstract:

COVID-19, which raised its ugly head in early 2020, wreaked havoc on the global economy, and plunged probably every economy into one of the deepest recessions in history. Fortunately, having learned the lessons of the Great Depression, governments have not tried to balance their budgets, but conducted massive fiscal operations, funding them with unprecedented peacetime deficits. The question is whether such deficits would end in tears, that is, massive tax increases or runaway inflation. The focus of the paper is whether such concerns are warranted. The mainstream DSGE macroeconomic models, with their implicit mean-reverting assumptions, will probably fail to yield satisfactory insights, when the global economy will have shifted to the “new normal” environment.

Instead, the paper takes a cue from the Modern Monetary Theory (MMT), and attempts to construct an alternative model with an explicit treatment of demand for savings by the private sector, which is a mirror image of government deficits and will play a crucial role as the global economy recovers from the effects of COVID-19. Through the examination of the model, the paper argues that fiscal policies in response to COVID-19 could become the foundation of more inclusive economic policies by governments around the world.

Taking stock of wildlife tourism trends in Asia-Pacific

Chair: **JONES, Thomas**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **JONES, Thomas**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: A tale of two monkey parks: Investigating visitation trends at Takasakiyama and Jigokudani

Abstract:

Despite the transformation in visitation trends, few prior studies adopted a segment-based approach to investigate changes in demand for Macaque Monkey Parks in Japan. Using secondary evidence and interviews to address this gap, this paper compares longitudinal trends in visitation at two Japanese monkey parks. In 1953, the country's first monkey park opened in Takasakiyama, a dormant volcano that rises steeply from the Pacific Ocean in the city of Oita. Later, the Jigokudani Yaen Koen in Nagano Prefecture that hosts the "snow monkeys" opened in 1964. Both parks represent popular attractions in which macaque troops can be viewed by visitors under open-range conditions (Knight, 2006). Provisioning strategies have evolved at both to facilitate wildlife tourism while diverting monkeys away from crop-raiding (Knight, 2017). But the snow monkeys' global reach soared following the 1998 Nagano Winter Olympics, resulting in increasing numbers of international tourists attracted to the park specifically to see the bathing macaques. Conversely Takasakiyama is an optional extra attraction where the mild upturn in international visitors is yet to compensate for the long-term decline in domestic demand. Future research threads are identified and implications drawn including the convergence of demand dynamics together with reduced provisioning.

2. **USUI, Rie**, Hiroshima University, Japan

Title: Wildlife tourism: A gaze toward feral animals

Abstract:

Tourist and animal encounters in wildlife tourism are found across the captive-wild spectrum. While previous research has predominantly focused on the tourist-animal interactions in wild settings, some studies have been also conducted in semi-wild as well as captive settings. Yet, missing from the discussion is the role of feral animals. This study introduces a case where feral rabbits suddenly became a tourist attraction owing to their exposure on social media. We examined tourists' experiences in encountering with feral rabbits on Okunoshima Island in Hiroshima, Japan. By doing so, the study aims to identify the place of feral animals within wildlife tourism community. To uncover the nature of tourist experiences with feral rabbits on Okunoshima Island, we examined 386 review comments posted on TripAdvisor in English and Japanese. We used thematic analysis to analyze tourists' experiences on the island. The results showed that many reviews in Japanese identified interactions

with the rabbits to be therapeutic, while this was not the case for the reviews written in English. The case presented in this study revealed that encountering with feral rabbits provides a healing space for tourists in Japanese context.

3. **SAKUMA, Sayaka**, Urban-Culture Research Center, Osaka City University, Japan

Title: Developing a political ecology of wildlife tourism approach in the context of Japan

Abstract:

The field of political ecology has seen a surge in interest of the past decade, but such approaches have yet to make much headway in Japan. This paper reviews the field of political ecology of tourism to develop the application of this approach to wildlife tourism in Japan. The field of political ecology provides insights into the intersection of economies, environments, and social relations. This approach sheds insights into how ecology becomes enlisted in political processes and contestation. Several examples can be categorized as (1) species management, (2) tourism pressures, and (3) issues related to access to the habitat and species. These explorations can address how tourism shapes conservation practices, how tourism triggers pressures on species' habitat, and how wildlife tourism may emerge in conflicts of accesses to the habitat and species. Drawing from literature review on political ecology and tourism, this paper explores management practices and discourses of different species in wildlife tourism. The paper concludes by laying out the applicability of political ecology to further developing research on wildlife tourism in Japan.

4. **NGUYEN, Hoang**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Aichi biodiversity targets and research landscape of tourism and biodiversity in protected areas:

A bibliometric analysis

Abstract:

Given the positive and negative effects of tourism on biodiversity, at least 12 of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets are directly and indirectly related to tourism. Meanwhile, Target 19 aims to raise the generation, transfer, and application of knowledge on biodiversity. The objective of this study is to examine the landscape of research on tourism and biodiversity in protected areas before and after the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Targets using bibliometric analysis on 952 publications extracted from Web of Science database. The number of co-authored publications and collaboration networks reveals the increasing inter- and intra-country collaboration tendency. However, despite the remarkably high rates of biodiversity loss and tourism development, the number of publications and research collaborations in SEA countries is short, so the promotion of scientific activities in this region is essential. After the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the research landscape becomes more focus with six major research themes; namely: "Ecotourism and biodiversity conservation," "Ecosystem service evaluation," "biodiversity conservation management," "patterns and indicators of landscape/habitats,"

“recreation, vegetation, and community,” and “climate-change impact.” Of which, “climate-change impact” is an emerging field and mostly studied in marine protected areas, so the future study should focus more on this matter in terrestrial protected areas.

Social segregation and disparity

Chair: **KOJIMA, Shinji**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **WANG, Yi**, Waseda University, Japan

Title: The emergence of “spiritually Japanese” in China: Rethinking racism, nationalism, and far-right politics

Abstract:

This article examines a sub-group among Chinese youth called “spiritually Japanese” or jing-Ri, who imagine Japan as their homeland and ally themselves with Japanese right-wing political values, including the conservative view of history. Since 2017, a series of behaviors conducted by jing-Ri have caused nationalist anger in China and eventually led to the legislation that criminalizes Jing-Ri. This study intends to explain jing-Ri’s claims and ideologies and discuss its implications for racism, nationalism, and far-right politics in China. It conducts a discourse analysis of jing-Ri’s speeches and performance online and offline. It argues that jing-Ri constitutes a upheaval to the conventional self-other configuration and represents a force of “reverse racism” and “reverse nationalism” that glorifies the other. Jing-Ri is essentially distinct from other far-right groups in China and creates new controversies and chaos in China’s ideological spectrum.

2. **MITSUNO, Momoyo**, Oita Prefectural College of Arts and Culture, Japan

Title: Understanding Filipino residents’ experience of work and identity in Japan

Abstract:

Migrants’ status as a worker has been largely discussed in terms of their rights. The purpose of this paper is to discuss a need to consider an alternative framework to understand the experience of work and identity for Filipino women who have lived in Japan for over three decades and who choose caregiving as an alternative job as they face an older age. Drawing on the survey of key debates around foreign workers and on the insights from interview data, it argues that the framework of workers’ rights is not necessarily relevant for understanding the voluntary adoption of caregiving by Filipino residents in Japan. Instead, this paper attends to how they construct and adjust a life script in their narrative of migration to Japan as an upward mobility. The understanding of Filipino residents’ agency to respond to structural constraints highlights the double-edged aspects of migration whereby they experience improvements in the livelihood while bearing stigma imposed to their foreign status. Understanding Filipino migrants’ ongoing identity work invites us to explore caregiving as a valuable resource for such migrants, not a problematized occupation, to achieve valued outcomes in life while social structural contexts may support a kind of outcomes they desire.

3. **KOJIMA, Shinji**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Non-regular workers and the equal pay for equal work legislation: A critical assessment of PM Abe's labor reform

Abstract:

This presentation examines the implications of Prime Minister Abe's labor reforms (Hatarakikata Kaikaku) on non-regular workers' well-being, with a particular focus on the "equal pay for equal work" (EPEW) legislation. The new EPEW statute was drafted by drawing on legal statutes from European countries as well as taking into consideration the customarily Japanese employment practices and institutions. The uniquely Japanese EPEW principle shares distinctive similarities and differences compared to its European counterparts. The new EPEW legislations have created loopholes that significantly weaken the purported goal of closing the pay gap between regular and non-regular workers. Drawing on qualitative data gathered from field work in Japan and Germany, I show how the Japanese EPEW is designed to give discretion to employers in determining what is equal and balanced pay, and places heavy burden on workers to "voice" in correcting employer non-compliance. In addition, the weak labor law enforcement regime makes the significant improvements in non-regular workers' well-being further unlikely, falling far short of Prime Minister Abe's promises.

言語と文化アイデンティティ

Chair: **JUNG, Jonghee**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **JUNG, Jonghee**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: UDL 理論に基づく韓国語授業の実践： ICT を活用した遠隔指導

Abstract:

本研究は、立命館アジア太平洋大学の韓国語科目受講者を対象に行われたウェブ会議システムを活用した遠隔授業、LMS による反転授業、モバイル・メッセージや SNS による MALL 型遠隔指導のデザインと実践を観察し、分析したケース・スタディである。授業及び遠隔指導は、2020年春から秋にかけて、200時間以上の学習歴を持つ中級学習者を対象に行われ、授業のデザインと遠隔指導において米国 CAST の UDL(学びのユニバーサルデザイン)理論に基づく取組が行われた。ICT を活用した遠隔韓国語授業のプロセスとそのプロセスを形づくる文脈的要因を明らかにする。ケース・スタディ調査におけるデータは、CALL 及び MALL 研究、また UDL 理論に基づく外国語教育研究に関連する文献や資料の分析、提出課題の分析、授業内活動の観察、受講生に対するインタビュー調査の結果を含む。

2. **KIM, Yewon**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 現代韓国語の引用構文における「依存名詞」—引用標識としての機能の分析から

Abstract:

本研究は、文法化研究(Hopper and Traugott2003)の知見を採用して引用構文に用いられている韓国語の依存名詞(形式名詞)の機能拡張の実態と特徴を解明することを目的とした。近年多くの研究から、韓国語の非典型的な引用構文が取り上げられているが、その中でも依存名詞を引用標識として使用している構文に注目した。まずは、韓国語の依存名詞식(sik), 둥(twung), 양(yang)が引用標識として用いられた場面を観察し、各自の機能を分析を行った。さらに、日本語の非典型的な引用構文との対照を通じて、両言語の引用構文の特徴と機能、そして背景について語用論的、社会言語学的な観点から論じた。その結果、日本語は引用対象に制約が少なく、引用構文を用いることで事態と距離感を置ける傾向があると思われる。一方、韓国語は引用構文は話者の否定的な判断を表現する際に用いられ、さらに依存名詞を引用標識として選ぶことにより、批判の度合いの差を図ると傾向が見えた。

3. **LEE, Mihee**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 韓国語釜山方言の外来語の複合語アクセントについて

Abstract:

韓国語の慶尚道方言はソウル方言と異なり、ピッチによる語の弁別性を有するアクセント

方言である。そして慶尚道の固有語アクセントについては数多くの研究がされており、音韻論的要素から予測できず、語彙的に特徴づけられることが知られている。しかし外来語アクセントは固有語アクセントとは異なり、音韻論的要素からほぼ予測可能なことが先行研究により明らかになっているが、その具体的な例についてはまだ検討の余地が残っている。外来語は原則的にすべて単純語であるとされているが、そのアクセントを見てみると単純語では現れないアクセント型も多く見られる。従い、本発表では外来語の中でも原語が複合語であるもの、あるいはアクセント型が固有語の単純語には見られないアクセント型を有する語彙のアクセントについて調べ、その特徴を明らかにすることにより、固有語の複合語アクセントと外来語の複合語アクセントの関わりを考察したい。

Reading against the grain of a global discourse on female genital mutilation/cutting

Chair: **IGUCHI, Yufu**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: **YOSHIDA, Kaori**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **HAYASHI, Manami**, Osaka Prefecture University, Japan

Title: Complexity of “The Local” in the Anti-FGM/C movement of the Kenyan Maasai

Abstract:

This paper rethinks “the local” in the context of anti-female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) projects, informed by the presenter’s fieldwork among the Kenyan Maasai. The Maasai people have long conducted FGM/C as rites of passage despite the practice being outlawed by a Children’s Act in 2001.

Some nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have worked on eradication projects for FGM/C in the Maasai area since the 1990s. NGOs published reports that consider the conflicts between activists and “local people,” noting that while activists follow the international discourse of the zero tolerance of FGM/C, ordinary “local people” among the Maasai continue to practice FGM/C.

Based on my research in Narok, southwestern Kenya, the Maasai people have various opinions and attitudes toward the anti-FGM/C movement that vary depending on their gender and social class or status. They are not, however, consistent in their views. While some Maasai women participate in the anti-FGM/C project in town, their daughters undergo FGM/C in their village. Even some Maasai activists, who supported zero tolerance of FGM/C in congress, overlook FGM/C in their hometown. Therefore, the conflict between international discourse and local tradition might be occurring within an individual person rather than between two agents, such as NGOs versus local people.

2. **MIYACHI, Kaori**, Saga University, Japan

Title: Who has a right of decision making on her body?: Controversy between Female Circumcision (FC) and Female Genital Cosmetic Surgery (FGCS)

Abstract:

Among some societies in Africa, “female circumcision” (FC) have been performed culturally and traditionally as same as male circumcision (MC) under the name of “rite of passage.” Since 1980s, there have been anti-FGM (female genital mutilation) campaigns and activities against FC which was recognized as the harmful culture. Now, not only in some African countries, but also some western countries, FGM have been illegalized.

However, on the other side, Female Genital Cosmetic Surgery (FGCS) become well known in western countries, and the surgery is also available in Japan too. The medical doctors offer the services of

genital modification, such as cutting the labia minor, which is physically recognized as the same types of FC/FGM (Type IV).

How do we face with such a contradiction? In this presentation, firstly, I would like to mention about FC in the context of the Gusii people in western part of Kenya based on the anthropological field work. Then secondly, with comparison of some researches on FGCS in Australia and other countries on FGCS, there will be discussion on of “female body” and “decision making.”

3. **OHGATA, Satomi**, Kyushu International University, Japan

Title: The practice of female circumcision in Indonesia: Current opinions/feelings of the people

Abstract:

Purpose: This report aims to clarify why and how FC is currently implemented in Indonesia, and analyze what kind of trends are seen, as well as the opinions/ feelings of the people with regard to the practice of FC.

Methodology and Result: This study conducted interview survey. When medical staff of a private medical institution perform FC, it does not follow traditional ceremonial procedure. However, FC is still widely practiced by traditional witch doctors in areas where the people maintain traditional ceremony with various symbolical meanings attached to each performance and item used therein. Some modern Islamic elites living in urban areas have abandoned FC since the 1950s, but in the late 1980's, the Salafi group began to find meaning in FC based on literal interpretation of religious texts and they are now trying to popularize FC practice among their followers.

Conclusion and Relevance: In Indonesia, FC's practice is still widely performed half-openly because traditionalists still follow the conventional law school discussions, and some people still practice traditional ritual including symbolic wish to pray for the happiness of children, while many modernist Muslims also continue it, and the Salafi groups are also trying to popularize FC practice.

4. **IGUCHI, Yufu**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The medicalization of female genital cutting in Malaysia: Its meaning towards the medical discourse on the female body

Abstract:

This study will argue the medicalization process of FGM/C in terms of the establishment of the modern medicine entailing the control over the female body. Michel Foucault argues that modern medicine offered a system to control the human body in the binary opposition of health and disease, and it redefined the female body in terms of the reproductive health. In this respect, the actions taken by international organizations to stop FGM/C can be regarded as one of the ways for controlling the female body. Then, how can one see the recent medicalization process of FGM/C?

This study examines the interviews to 24 medical doctors who practiced FGC in Malaysia. It will show

that most medical doctors didn't clearly confirm whether FGC was therapeutic practice or not. But most of them implied that medical doctors know the human body very well, and that is why they can legally harm the human body. Considering the double standard of the medical discourse concerning the cosmetic surgery and male circumcision, the interviewees' stress not on the purpose but on the medical and anatomical knowledge concerning the human body wouldn't be contradictory with the modern medical discourse.

Prospects for Asian paths of sustainable development

Chair: **ASHARDIONO, Fitrio**, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Discussant: **KHASHAN, Ammar**, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

1. KHASHAN, Ammar, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Current trends in revitalization of Waqf as a sustainable Islamic microfinance instrument: An overview of the Kuwaiti Vision

Abstract:

Waqf, the Islamic form of endowment or charitable trust, has played an essential and indispensable role not only in the religious sector but also in a various fields of Islamic socioeconomic development from the early days of Islamic society.

Recently, a wide ranging revitalization of Waqf is taking place across the Islamic world with more pronounced forms and research-oriented cases in Southeast Asia but less focus on cases in the Arab world. One of the most outstanding cases which deserves more academic attention is the Waqf revitalization in Kuwait.

Waqf in Kuwait represents a very interesting research case because it was a well-functioning, sustainable instrument even before the discovery of oil in 1946, to the extent that some forms like corporate Waqf, which has been only recently introduced on a practical level in Malaysia, was established in a primary form in Kuwait in 1913, with the famous Islamic scholar Rashid Rida playing a very important role.

This presentation attempts to investigate and conclude the basic elements and characteristics of the recent trends in reformulating and revitalizing Waqf in Kuwait, especially after the establishment of the Kuwait Awqaf Public Foundation (KAPF) in 1993.

2. ASHARDIONO, Fitrio, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Enhancing the sustainability of rural communities: The terroir approach as a tool for selective commodification

Abstract:

Agricultural production utilizes a variety of resources to sustain productivity targets, especially to increase production yield and improve quality. Only by achieving these targets, can farmers and producers improve their economic conditions. While both extensification and intensification approaches in the cultivation process may ensure significant increases in production yield, these approaches are environmentally unsustainable and very resource dependent, requiring far more cultivation input compared to contemporary agriculture. The Terroir approach enables farmers and

producers to utilize available resources from the surrounding ecological system to more optimally enhance their cultivation processes. By incorporating the local ecosystem characteristics, farmers and producers can shift their production focus to producing higher quality agriculture products with unique additional values. Using the Terroir approach, farmers and producers can improve their economic conditions while lowering production costs. The Terroir approach also links individual buyers directly with the farmers and producers, whereby they can understand the product's characteristics and values better. In turn, these individual buyers can provide direct feedback and support to the farmers and producers in the form of trust-based marketing as well as direct capital investments to enhance rural sustainability.

3. **KIRIHARA, Midori**, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan

Title: Diversity of halal food: Expansion of distribution and halal Exhibitions in the modern Islamic world

Abstract:

In this presentation, I aim to discuss the current state of the diversity of Halal food in the Modern Islamic World from the perspective of area studies. Specifically, this presentation is a case study on the Halal exhibitions in Malaysia, Dubai, and Turkey. The international presence of Halal food and Halal products, which are “lawful” for Muslims according to the Islamic law, has grown in recent times. The Halal food industry has been expanding, led by Malaysia, and has spread worldwide, with Halal certification standards established in many parts of the world. In addition, there are many Halal Exhibitions all over the world.

I will examine the Malaysia International Halal Showcase (MIHAS) 2018, the Dubai Halal Expo 2018, and the 6th OIC Halal Expo 2018 in Turkey. Malaysia was quite early in addressing halal issues. Dubai is an important distribution base in the global halal market. In Turkey, the OIC is trying to establish regional and global halal standards. It is interesting to see how these global Halal Expos will shape the future of the Halal industry.

4. **KOSUGI, Yasushi**, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Resurgent Islamic jurisprudence and an alternative path of development

Abstract:

The Islamic Revival since the middle of the last century has shown a remarkable comeback of religious thought for governance and economics, which were considered earlier to have lost social momentum during modernization and secularization. Muslim countries, especially in Southeast Asia, such as Malaysia and Indonesia, have inclined in recent decades to opt for a modern society with a strong sense of Islamic values.

In Asian societies with strong traditional cultures, a hybrid nature of building a modern society while

keeping certain elements of traditional values is a rule rather than an exception. However, combining modernity and Islamic legal rules in the strict sense, not just Islamic ethical values in a broader sense, brings rather complicated problems, and calls for new interpretations of the Islamic law.

Islamic Jurisprudence is a methodology for interpreting the source texts of legal rules. In the recent decades, we have observed a resurgence of this legal science. In this presentation, I will cite some examples of Islamic economic thought, which aims at formulating an alternative path of economic development, criticizing the current capitalist economies as detrimental to Islamic economic ethics, and examine how the traditional old texts can be interpreted for contemporary economics.

International cooperation

Chair: **SATO, Yoichiro**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University,

Discussant: **MAHAPATRA, Chintamani**, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

1. ASAKURA, Takamichi, Hitotsubashi University, Japan

Title: The changes in Japanese international educational cooperation: For the international educational corporation emphasizing national interest

Abstract:

In recent years, the privatization of educational cooperation has progressed, and the main body is shifting from governmental institutions to private educational institutions such as universities or corporations. The purpose of this study is to clarify how donor countries have changed their ways of pursuing national interests due to such changes in actors.

In this survey, I chose Japan as the provider and conducted a literature survey published such as policy documents and reports from executing agencies. Then, while the Japanese government has respected the peculiarities of the partner country and has not shown much pursuit of national interest, educational institutions and private companies have developed their educational services through two-way communication with local governments or schools and emphasized Japanese national interest. In other words, the paradoxical phenomenon was that the national interest was emphasized from the educational institutions or a private companies rather than the government agencies.

2. THANT, A A, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Effectiveness of Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) into Myanmar

Abstract:

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is one of the basic needs for a developing country. ODA provided by developed countries and other international organizations is used in different sectors of developing countries. In Myanmar, most of the ODA received from Japan are loans, and they are used in infrastructure development of the country. Since loans need to be paid back, it is necessary to know actual effectiveness of the aid into Myanmar. This paper explores ways to set criteria to measure the effectiveness of ODA flows into Myanmar. Perspectives from both the donor and the recipient sides are important in order to consider the effectiveness ODA funded projects. This research examines interviews with policy makers, officials and other stakeholders from both Myanmar and Japan in the development sectors and their evaluations of the implementation of the Japanese ODA projects in Myanmar. Data from the implementing agencies and coordinating agencies in Myanmar are collected in order to identify how the projects contribute to national development. Measuring the actual

effectiveness of the ODA could contribute to more selectively undertaking ODA projects and thereby reducing the burden to pay back its debt. This research finds that the present measurement of aid effectiveness does not sufficiently account for the grass-roots level interest.

Supply chain and energy

Chair: **WANG, Mariner**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **SOLIEV, Farukh**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Tajikistan's logistics industry and global trends

Abstract:

Reducing transportation costs is one of the critical aspects of successfully promoting the country's exports. For landlocked countries such as Tajikistan - it is vital in double. Located in the heart of the Eurasian continent, surrounded by landlocked countries, Tajikistan, with a slowly developing economy, faces significant difficulties in promoting exports, and one of the inhibiting factors is high logistics costs.

The development and implementation of a suitable strategy to reduce logistics costs are possible both at the industry level and as part of an integrated approach to simplifying trade procedures and promoting exports. The study considers both of these aspects, conducts a comparative analysis of the current state policy, world experience, and prospects for improving logistics services, in conjunction with the simplification of trade procedures. In particular, a brief analysis of barriers to international logistics in Central Asia, including transit and high transportation costs, is provided.

The objective of this study is to define the current state of Tajikistan's logistics industry, trade policy, and a comparative assessment of world experience.

Keywords: Tajikistan, Central Asia, trade facilitation, logistics, infrastructure, trade policy, transit corridors.

2. **NEELAWALA, Prasad**, ESOF Metro Campus, Sri Lanka; **ROBINSON, Tim**, Queensland University, Australia; **WILSON, Clevo**, Queensland University, Australia

Title: Does the size of expansion of road corridors over-ride the distance factor? A housing market analysis of Western Brisbane Transport Network

Abstract:

This paper examines the impact of major road corridors on nearby property values. The study focuses on two existing road corridors, belonging to the same property market within the proposed Western Brisbane Transport Network (WBTN) scheme, Queensland, Australia. It is assumed WBTN has the potential to segment the market through the scale of road development. Road corridors provide an opportunity to (a) examine the impact of major road corridors on property values and (b) extend the analysis to examine the impact from the announcement of corridor development. Hence, the hedonic property method which can analyse the spatial effects of externalities on property values is used.

Therefore OLS (Ordinary Least Squares) and SAR (Spatial Lag) models are used. The analysis confirms OLS is not sufficient to model the impact in the segmented market due to corridor expansion, both the distance factor and corridor size factor are significant in the OLS analyses. However, SAR provides with clarity the distance analysis become insignificant and only the corridor size has a significant impact (a decline of Aus\$ 75,570.2 for the large corridor). This indicates the scale of expansion overrides the distance factor.

JEL Codes: R40, R41, Q51, Q53

Keywords: Road corridors, hedonic property price, externalities, OLS, SAR

3. TENNAKOON MUDIYANSELAGE, Shyamali Kanchanamala Tennakoon, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Active participation of Sri Lanka in global flower value chain: Supply of leaves to upstream chain of the Netherlands

Abstract:

Sri Lanka has raised concern on economic diversification since it has produced a limited number of primary exports for decades where those are stagnating or declining and currently turning into non-conventional agro products. It has identified that there is a great potential in floriculture industry to increase its contribution towards national economy. The research study intended to identify the current status of Sri Lanka's floriculture industry with respected to the global floriculture value chain and to identify its role at upstream value chain carried within well known Dutch flower industry. Under qualitative research approach, Case study method for global value chain analysis was used as the methodology. Comprehensive descriptive analysis was used in analysis. It has identified that Sri Lanka's foliage plays a specific role at Dutch flower industry while supplying cut foliage to Dutch market, and according to the results, it is most likely that the Dutch market engage in re-exporting within European Union as final products after value addition. Further it has identified that lack of vertical integration within Sri Lanka's floriculture industry as one of the main constraints in order to improve the performances.

Keywords: Value Chain, floriculture, cut foliage, upgrading, Dutch market

4. WANG, Mariner, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Global shipping in East Asia in the 21st century

Abstract:

This paper tries to explicate the surge of container tonnage in Asia region, analyzes the weight of Asia region out of global container tonnage, illustrates the expansion and development of main container ports of Asia region, and discusses the possible sustainability of container tonnage in Asia region toward the 21st century.

The research of this paper is based on an empiric study by interviewing with port authorities in China, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore and collecting the relevant data from Containerization International yearbook, Shippers Today, International Financial Statistics Yearbook and publications related to the same field.

Regional supply chain hubs have sprung across Asia region giving Asia Pacific economies a pivotal role in the supply hubs of cargo tonnages. The world largest trade lane has shifted from Pacific region to intra-Asia. 2020 will be a volatile year from the perspective of shipping and port development in East Asia region when the Sino-US trade war calls an end which undoubtedly will boost the international trade in terms of imports and exports.

Innovation and diffusion

Chair: **KIM, Sangho**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **ALVIANO, Joshua Kevin**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The impacts of viral marketing on the tourism industry in Indonesia

Abstract:

In Indonesia, the tourism industry accounts for more than 6.2% of the country's GDP, which indicates two important things: it is a major component in Indonesia's economy, and it has tremendous potential of growth. However, despite its fast rate of expansion, numerous marketing efforts still need to be made to attract more inbound and outbound tourists to travel to Indonesia. Seeing such results, this research attempts to examine whether viral marketing, a marketing technique which encourages users to share the information they've received through their social networks, has been one of the driving forces which pushes the growth of the Indonesian tourism industry. The most success factors of viral marketing explored in this paper are: (1) social media platforms, (2) role of influencers, (3) content and (4) promotion. While previous studies have discussed how these factors contribute to the virality of an advertisement, there is a literature gap as to how the integration of these factors are important in the context of Indonesia's tourism industry. Thus, the findings of this paper will contribute to the practical knowledge of various stakeholders in the Indonesian tourism industry by highlighting the factors that are most important in designing a viral advertisement.

2. **KALUARACHCHI, Nithumal Dias**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Determinants of stock market development in Asian continent: Dynamic panel analysis

Abstract:

The study investigates the determinants of stock market development in Asian Continent with the objective of identifying the relationship among determinants of stock market development in fifteen Asian countries including South, South East and Asia Pacific. The study employed the deductive research approach by using secondary data from the World Bank over the period from 2010 to 2015. The System GMM model was employed to derive the relationship among variables, namely macroeconomic stability (INF), foreign liberalization (NFDI), regulatory quality (RQUA), trade liberalization (TRAO) and initial income (PCGDP). The results found that the market capitalization ratio (MCAP) have a significant relationship with the lagged market capitalization, foreign liberalization, regulatory quality and initial income as well as the market turnover ratio (TURN) have a significant relationship with the lagged market turnover ratio, macroeconomic stability, regulatory quality, trade liberalization and initial income in Asian countries. It is concluded that regulatory quality

and initial income have significant influence on stock market development in Asian nations. Empirical findings of this study helpful for policy makers, investors and scholars to pursue their decisions on stock market development in the Asian region.

Keywords: Stock Market Development, Macroeconomic Determinants, Regulatory Quality, Deductive Approach, Asian Region

3. **ASGARI, Behrooz**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: How mathematical modelling can help us understand pandemics such as the coronavirus

Abstract:

In this study, I have made many models using system dynamics, s-shaped curves such as the logistic curve, the Richards curve etc., time series analysis techniques such as ARIMA and Markov chain. I have made programs that I can teach them to our students in order to enhance their understanding of mathematical and statistical modelling and their applications.

With the unfortunate outbreak of the Corona virus, a vast amount of data has been available, which makes it easy to test the models we make for reliability and precision.

In addition, I have made many spreadsheet templates to make the teaching of such complicated matters easy. I would like to teach them to our graduate students and in AP conference, I would be glad to explain the results of my research.

4. **KIM, Sangho**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Temporal changes in dynamic production structure of the Japanese manufacturing Industry

Abstract:

The Japanese manufacturing industry has transformed itself intensely since 1970s. The industry employs unique practices including lifetime employment and risk-averse investment in which factor adjustment is slow till 1980s. Recently, the industry utilizes fixed-term and temporary labor contracts in hiring workers extensively and fastens its decision-making process in executing capital investments greatly. Further, the Japanese government implements various industrial policies to boost the flexibility of labor market and capital investments. Against this background, this study empirically investigates temporal changes in the dynamic production structure of the Japanese manufacturing industry. This study applies a dynamic factor adjustment model in which labor and capital are quasi-fixed to a panel of Japanese manufacturing industries for 1973-2012. Estimation results suggest that both labor and capital move slowly toward their long-run optimum levels. Adjustment speed in which factors approach to their optimum levels increases throughout the sampling period. Especially, there is a significant jump in factor adjustment rates since 2000 in which the industry eliminates any disequilibrium gap caused by market fluctuations much faster than before. This study also investigates changes in short- and long-run output supply and factor demand elasticities throughout the decades.

Tourism

Chair: **BUI Thanh Huong**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **YAMAKAWA, Atsuko**, Wakayama University, Japan

Title: Exploring the possibility of nature tourism in Yoshino Kumano National Park with implications for the Asia Pacific region.

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to explore nature-based tourism and its possibility in the Asia Pacific from a case study of the Yoshino Kumano National Park in Japan. The area has a complex composition of primitive forests, dynamic landscapes, and unique culture based on local nature. It is also a part of the Kii Mountains World Cultural Heritage. However, because the main focus is on local culture, natural aspects are largely neglected, and there is a large potential for developing nature-based tourism. This research combines archival research and field survey to clarify the current situation of nature-based tourism, and examines site information, guidance, and characteristics of travel. Based on the information above, the study then proposes some solution pathways. There are mainly two areas in the National Park that retain primitive forests, but they fall under restricted zones while in popularly visited spots the landscape diversity is scarce because of human use and forestry industry. Accordingly, the main conclusion is that it is important to provide information to tourists regarding the main natural characteristics of national parks, and this has relevance for developing ecotourism as a truly nature-based alternative for intensely visited national parks of the Asia Pacific.

2. **LAI, T.H. Michael**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Travel motivation: Literature review and research agenda

Abstract:

Although travel motivation is one of the most researched areas in the tourism field, it is difficult to study. Indeed, travel motivation is multi-faceted and dynamic (Crompton & McKay, 1997) and there is no single feature of travel motivation. Tourists tend to travel with various motives, even within a single journey. This leads to challenges for researchers to examine travel motivation. The present paper is to review an extensive number of travel motivation studies and to deepen our understanding of the past, current, and future state of the concept of travel motivation. The existing travel motivation studies were collected from the Web of Science of Thomson Reuters (WoS), with two specific keywords, "travel motivation" and "tourism." After eliminating the irrelevant entries, a total of 121 articles from 40 journals were analysed with the use of content analysis. Based on the results of content analysis, four major themes were identified: (a) research area and context; (b) methodological approach; (c) the

application of motivation theory; and (d) operationalisation of travel motivation. Research gaps and opportunities for future research on travel motivation are recommended.

Crompton, J. L., & McKay, S. L. (1997). Motives of visitors attending festival events. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 24(2), 425–439. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(97\)80010-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(97)80010-2)

3. **YUSUFZODA, Farrukh**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Overview of tourism development in Tajikistan

Abstract:

Tourism is identified as a national development priority in the national and sectoral development programs of Tajikistan (GoT, 2016). The Government of Tajikistan makes various efforts to develop the tourism sector and ensure economic growth. For this aim, the Committee for Tourism Development was established in 2017 and adopted a series of tourism development strategies and programs with ambitious goals and tasks (GoT, 2018). Likewise, in 2018 the Government adopted tax and custom preferences for the importance of equipment and materials to develop the tourism industry. The implementation of tourism development reforms has promoted the improvement of the tourism indicators. As a result, the number of tour provider companies has increased from 118 to 203, and the number of tourist arrivals in 2019 reached 1.25 million, which is more than three times in comparison to 2014 (CDT, 2019).

An overview of the existing research and information shows that tourism in Tajikistan has not been emphasized in academic research and the existing literature is mainly limited to fact analysis. This paper analyzes the overall tourism development from the period of independence of Tajikistan to identify potentials and challenges hindering tourism development. This study is mainly based on secondary data, but in order to identify the potentials and challenges, the research applies a phone interview with the main tourism stakeholders at the national level. In conclusion, the study defines the main stages of tourism development in Tajikistan after the independence of 1991 in chronological order to explain the typology of the characteristics of tourism development in a systematic approach.

Keywords: Tajikistan, overview, tourism development, policy, effectiveness, potentials, challenges

4. **RANA, Deepika**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Impact of global pandemic on the part time employees working in tourism industry in Japan: The case of Beppu, Japan

Abstract:

Corona Virus pose a serious risk to the macro economy through the halt in production activities, interruptions of people's movement and cut-off of supply chains. The outbreak of pandemic Covid-19 all over the world has disturbed the political, social, economic, religious and financial structures of the

whole world. World's topmost economies such as the US, China, UK, Germany, France, Italy, Japan and many others are at the verge of collapse.

Japan known for its natural beauty and culture Tourism has a greater impact on the economy. According to initial estimates by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), A United Nations Agency and Oita stands on the number 13 at the International Consumption of Foreign Visitors. Therefore, the impact of pandemic on Beppu Tourism Industry cannot be neglected.

The purpose of my research is to identify the impact of Global Pandemic on the Beppu Tourism Industry. This research will be focusing on the following research questions to give a better understanding on this study. 1. What are the effects of global pandemic on the Beppu Tourism Industry? 2. Could substantial reduction of international tourist in Beppu be replaced by the domestic and local tourist? 3. What are the initiatives to be taken by the Beppu tourism industry in attracting in any tourist after the pandemic outbreak?

The method used are; Secondary data is collected from journals, article, website, newspapers, database, Beppu City Hall. Primary Data—Interviews and Surveys (Interviewees: Travel agencies, Officials of Beppu City Hall (Tourism), Beppu Part timers).

The findings of this research depict 4 majors' outputs which were the Decline in the international and local tourists being the top, followed by decline in part time jobs and lastly the decline in the SMEs performance in Beppu.

Humanities

Chair: **HUNG, Christine Yu-Ting**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **TANG, Warren**, Fukuyama University, Japan

Title: A re-evaluation of Ogden and Richards's "triangle of meaning" model

Abstract:

This presentation re-evaluates the traditional model of meaning known as the "triangle of reference" proposed by Ogden and Richards in their book *The Meaning the Meaning*. While Saussure proposed that language is a combination between only the signifier and signified, Ogden and Richards reintroduced the necessity of the referent, or the thing for which the thought or reference (concept) represents. I argue that this tri-angular model has so far been partly successful because of the "boundedness" to the three-part model. To fully appreciate its usefulness would require it to be disassembled and thereby allowing each part to play its role in the giving (or at times, sabotaging) meaning. The eight possible combinations with the symbol-reference-referent model of 1) none; 2) symbol; 3) reference; 4) referent; 5) symbol-reference; 6) symbol-referent; 7) reference-referent; and 8) all, is explained and explored. The implications of this alternative model are that many questions about relevance, intention and communication can be better answered with this act of disassembling.

2. **AVILES ERNULT, Jose Rodolfo**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Memory, embodiment and the uncanny: The uncanny presence in Stephen King's *IT*

Abstract:

The approach of phenomenology has seen two seminal works that have explored the theme of the uncanny- Ernst Jencht's "On the Psychology of the Uncanny" (1906) and Sigmund Freud's "The Uncanny" (1919). For these psychoanalysts, the uncanny was a therapeutic tool, forged to address repressed memories, traumatic past and alterations in an individual's cognition. Consistently, Stephen King's (1986) *It* deals with the themes of childhood and loss of innocence, memory and repressed experiences as dissonances which warp the process of construction of identity of the self and reality-representation of the characters in the novel. In this sense, the symbols used by King, all stem from the marriage of the contrasting concepts of adulthood and childhood, sexual experiences and rite passages, community and exclusion, purity and underlying corruption; generating a tension which leads to the genesis of embodied traumatic memories and distortions in the identification of self and reality; in other words, the uncanny.

This paper examines the presence of the uncanny in Stephen King's novel *It* with a reference to Freud's concept of unheimlich and Ernst Jentsch's "Uncanny," to answer the two questions- one, how identity

is formed through the embodiment of memory and representations; and two, how this embodiment is assumed and present in King's aesthetic proposal. The paper argues that there is an implied conception of metaphysics of memory and representation in King's *It*. Time and memory are a permanent presence (an eternal present)- a cycle of re-iteration in which the future leads back to the past. In this sense, traumatic repressed memories are reiterations (re-presentations) of the haunting tensions of childhood to the extent that which remain un-confronted for the individuals (the protagonist) and in turn, block the formation of a coherent representation of self/reality.

3. **DRAJAT, Aldrie Alman**, Kobe University, Japan

Title: Meaning-making process in text appropriation: Analysis on Indonesian copycat television drama of Japanese drama One Litre of Tears

Abstract:

The purpose of this research is to clarify the political background surrounding the plagiarism of television dramas in Indonesia. In cultural studies point of view, copycat texts should be problematized by observing the meaning-making process instead of the authenticity. Previously, Tambunan (2016) conducted a research on Indonesian copycat soap opera that copied a K-Drama, and she argues that such TV dramas can be considered as global pastiche. For this case, in order to make an unique pleasure for Indonesian audience, the director localized the TV drama by translating it into Indonesian context while borrowing the East Asian (South Korea) formulae. By utilizing cultural studies approach, I conducted a layered analysis to seek the meaning-making behind the text appropriation. First, by doing comparative analysis on *Nayla's Diary* and *One Litre of Tears* I find the intertextual reworking between both works and it appears that *Nayla's Diary* does not bear the imagined Japaneseness which is also conceptualized in intra-Asia cultural flow context. Secondly, I contextualized the textuality of *Nayla's Diary* with the ongoing post-islamism in Indonesia by considering the positioning of the work in Indonesian screen culture at the time. The analysis shows that although they have similar plot, there are differences regarding sense of values between two works. *Nayla's Diary* seems to color the characters' relationships with religious discourse. I argue that *Nayla's Diary* can be read as an alternative form of christian televangelism in the middle of media islamization in Indonesia, by borrowing *1 Litre of Tears* textuality and formulae to build the ideal discourse of christianity. This research extends the discussion about East Asian cultural appropriation by arguing that imaginary East Asia is not always necessary in terms of appropriating East Asian texts. A copycat work like *Nayla's Diary* can be considered as a manifestation of coping mechanism instead of a reflection of imagined East Asia.

4. **HUNG, Christine Yu-Ting**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The transitional cultural and historical space in Taiwan: *From Loveable You* (HOU Hsiao-hsien,

1981) to *The Assassin* (HOU Hsiao-hsien, 2015)

Abstract:

Hou Hsiao-hsien is by far one of the most famous Taiwanese directors in the Chinese film circle. Although he is not as famous as Ang Lee (the director of *Crutching Tiger*, *Hidden Dragon*, *Brokeback Mountain* and *Life of Pi*) internationally, he has played an important role in Taiwanese film industry in the past three decades. Hou won the Golden Lion Award at Venice Film Festival in 1989 for his film *A City of Sadness* (1989), and the Best Director award at the Cannes Film Festival in 2015 for *The Assassin* (2015).

This paper will first of all give an overview of Hou's autobiographical film, *A Time to Live and A Time to Die* (1985) to understand more about Hou's family background. Later, I will address his career shift from Taiwan to Japan, France and then returning to his motherland, China. To understand the journey of Hou's films is also to understand the majority of Taiwanese people's life in the so-called transitional cultural and historical space.

Education

Chair: **SEVIGNY, Paul**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **LANGLEY, Raymond**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **BURKART, Kaori**, Oita University, Japan; **BURKART, Christopher**, Oita University, Japan

Title: Applicability of the global competency and intercultural sensitivity indices in the Japanese educational environment: Comparative assessment of validity and reliability testing

Abstract:

Translating survey instruments from one language to another poses unique challenges and requires careful consideration of multiple issues. This presentation examines the translation and application of instruments known as the Global Competence Index and Intercultural Sensitivity Index from their original English to Japanese. A thorough discussion of translation issues will be presented, as well as detailed results from a pilot study of the version that has been translated to Japanese. The reliability and validity of Japanese translated instruments were tested and compared with outcomes from the original English-language instruments. The results indicated that the translated instruments are equally valid and reliable when used in Japanese language environments. The importance of assessing global competence and intercultural competency, and applications of such assessment to global education and intercultural communication will be discussed.

Keywords: instrument translation, reliability and validity testing, English-Japanese forward and back-translation.

2. **KAWASAKI, Noriko**, University of Miyazaki, Japan

Title: Possibility to foster ownership reinforcement against climate change and disaster risks through school disaster education in Vanuatu

Abstract:

This explanatory study tries to deepen a debate on whether school disaster education has a possibility to develop ownership as bearer of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions among students of the Republic of Vanuatu, Vanuatu is acknowledged as one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change and disaster risks. The need of incorporating an integrated curriculum approach to formal education programmes for the purpose of reinforcement against climate change and disaster risks has been stated in Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016-2030, and Vanuatu has been implementing activities coordinated in collaboration with multiple partners. Looking at a case-study of Great East Japan Earthquake, it is found that school disaster education developed a sense of mutual help as well as self-help. Therefore, school disaster education

could foster ownership for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction actions among students on the precondition that the organized educational approach would be introduced in Vanuatu.

3. **SEVIGNY, Paul**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **MANABE, Shoichi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **BERGER, Maiko**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Moving EFL literature circles online

Abstract:

In this paper, the authors describe the process and principles involved with moving EFL literature circle discussion from a face-to-face, to online format due to the COVID19 pandemic and sudden shift to online teaching. The authors will describe the 'pre-COVID' and 'post-COVID' world with regard to EFL literature circle discussion through their experience with teaching Pre-Intermediate English reading classes during this time of monumental changes. The first shift necessary was shifting from the dominant paradigm of role-based discussion (Furr, 2004) to routine-based discussion (Sevigny & Berger, 2014). This also entailed a shift from meeting with the same group six times during the semester to meeting with smaller, randomized groups. The shift from role-based to routine-based discussion entailed a great deal of technical skill development and demands on teachers and learners. Results from a mixed method approach which include surveys, student work, and teacher reflections will elucidate these changes. The authors also suggest next steps for improving literary discussion in both synchronous online formats and hybrid, blended formats (cf. Schoonmaker, 2014).

Health and disability

Chair: **MAHICHI, Faezeh**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **HORI, Keiko**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Japanese health tourism system: Comparative analysis with Thailand, South Korea and Germany

Abstract:

COVID-19 must have influenced people's consciousness of health services equity. Qualities of health services have been argued in health tourism (Das & Mukherjee, 2016; Hall, 2011), and we should consider how to control quality and equity in internationalizing health services. Purpose of this research is to reveal characteristic of Japanese health tourism in comparison with Thailand, South Korea and Germany that are advanced in health tourism. Smith and Puczkó (2009) showed that medical activities play an important role in health tourism, however most forms of wellness tourism do not include a medical or cure dimension. We followed Smith and Puczkó (2009) and defined health tourism as a concept that has two dimensions: medical tourism based on medical activities and cure and wellness tourism based on health improvement programs. We reviewed the literature of cooperation between medical and wellness tourism, health insurance and capacity of medical services and supplemented the results by interviews for Japanese wellness service providers. Although evidence-based commodification is the characteristic of Japanese health tourism, researches on alternative healthcare have not been developed in Japan because of focusing on advanced medical services. Cooperating with other countries in alternative healthcare researches would promote Japanese wellness tourism.

2. **KHANKHELL, Raz Mohammad Khan**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Advocacy and triggering lead to model health facilities for reduction of neonatal sepsis in Afghanistan

Abstract:

Poor hygiene practices by healthcare providers lead to neonatal sepsis which is a major cause of neonatal deaths. According to Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey, the neonatal and child mortality are estimated at 22 and 55 per 1000 live births in the country, respectively. Severe infections causes 43% of neonatal and child deaths. Sepsis could have been easily prevented with simple measures. The most significant measure, based on overwhelming global evidence, is handwashing with soap by doctors and other health care providers during examinations and delivery of the baby. Considering the importance and cost effectiveness of handwashing with soap in reduction of sepsis, Health Center Hygiene Program was designed and implemented in 25 health centers in 5 provinces of

Afghanistan. As part of the intervention, basic WASH infrastructure has been constructed/improved in all target 25 health centers and healthcare providers practice hygiene and sanitary behaviours during examinations and other healthcare services which is considered the remarkable achievement of the program. Moreover, these health centers are declared as Model Hygiene Health Centers based on JMP indicators for basic services of WASH in health centers. We recommend the implementation of the program at nationwide for reduction of neonatal mortality.

3. FARZEEN, Lailoma, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Trend and Determinants of Neonatal Mortality in Rural Health Facilities in Afghanistan

Abstract:

This study descriptively explored the occurrence of neonatal mortality in the health facilities in rural areas of Afghanistan and focused on the further analysis of the neonatal deaths reported by the HMIS and AfDHS in the rural areas, specifically focusing on the trend of neonatal mortality occurring at the health facilities and determinants which have influences on neonatal mortality. A descriptive statistical analysis of the neonatal deaths occurring in the rural health facilities is done by using secondary data of HMIS and AfDHS 2015 through SPSS. Simple liner regression analysis used to examine trends in NMR and a multivariate regression model used to examine the associated factors. The subject of study were the newborns who died in the rural health facilities of Afghanistan. The expected outcome of the study is determination of the trends of neonatal mortality in rural health facilities in Afghanistan (CHC Comprehensive Health Center, BHC Basic Health Center, and Sub center) and compared them with each other, and also found the determinants which have influences on NMR.

4. AHDANISA, Dissa Syakina, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The effect of the ratification of United Nations Convention of Rights for People with Disability (UNCRPD) to disability rights in indonesia

Abstract:

Scholars argued that existing core human rights treaties did very little to prevent countless human rights violations experienced by persons with disability (PWD), until UN CRPD comes along (Harpur, 2012). Indonesia, being the one of the first ASEAN countries that ratified it, is now bound to realize those rights, both the civil-political rights as well as the economic, social and cultural (ESC) rights.

As a part of on-going doctoral research, this paper seeks to understand how CRPD has affected Indonesia in realizing human rights for PWD. Through quantitative analysis that encompasses the country experiences over twenty-year period, from 1997–2018, this paper analyzes the difference that CRPD has made in the country, investigating if the effect varies between civil-political rights and ESC rights.

This research argues that despite rather weak domestic enforcement mechanisms, UNCRPD has made

a difference in Indonesia by extending its impact through laws and regulations protecting PWD in national and sub-national level. Furthermore, based on its findings, this paper also examine how far Indonesia has come since UNCRPD ratification in 2011 and how much more needed to achieve disability-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adding new perspective into the currently under-explored area of disability studies in Indonesia.

China and international relations

Chair: **VYAS, Utpal**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: **CAMPBELL, Joel**, Troy University, Japan/USA

1. **NGUYEN, Thu Lan**, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Vietnam-US security relations: Implication from China's increasing activities in the South China Sea

Abstract:

The relations between Vietnam and the United States (U.S.) have witnessed the transition from confrontation to cooperation. After the end of the Vietnam War, these two nations normalized their diplomatic relations. Moving away from their twentieth-century hostility, the two sides reached a breakthrough in their relations by establishing a comprehensive partnership in 2013. A further step was taken in 2017 when a joint statement was issued for enhancing the comprehensive partnership (Tran, 2019). In parallel with the normalization of relations, Vietnam and the U.S. took their first step towards security cooperation (Tomotaka, 2018). This security cooperation made significant strides with the re-emergence of the South China Sea (SCS) issue. The purpose of my research is to analyze the hypothesis that the shared concern about China's assertiveness in the SCS leads to the increasing convergence between Vietnam and the U.S. The study will be based on the theory of hedging and balancing, which are parts of the balance of power politics. Given the security concern, the smaller states seek to manage their relations with great powers, aiming to maintain their survival. In conclusion, Vietnam wants to strengthen security relations with the U.S., but there will be no formal military alliance.

2. **JEDRZEJOWSKA, Karina**, University of Warsaw, Poland

Title: Mobilizing private investment by multilateral development banks as a tool of promoting sustainable development in Indo-Pacific

Abstract:

The failure to fully meet the Millennium Development Goals and current challenges with financing the Sustainable Development Goals make it clear that neither the funds provided nor the system of providing them are able to meet the current requirement, and the financial architecture for development needs reforming. Changes undergoing currently in the governance of development financing include both the governance mechanisms of individual development finance institutions as well as financing of the activities of these institutions. Based on the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action, multilateral development banks (MDBs) are implementing a number of programs aimed at modernizing

development cooperation mechanisms, including leveraging private capital in MDB financing activities.

The aim of the paper is to analyze the role of the MDBs in mobilizing private capital for growth and sustainable development in the broad region of Indo-Pacific. Furthermore the paper addresses the impact of the “Maximizing Finance for Development” on development financing in the region. The paper uses the Asian Development Bank as a reference, but it refers to further systemic issues related to leveraging of private investment for development as well as provides an overview of the evolving landscape of development finance in Indo-Pacific.

3. **VYAS, Utpal**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: International cultural exchange: paradigms and problems in Japan-China relations

Abstract:

In the post-war period, relations between Japan and China have veered between cold and warm. For most of this period, due to historical and ideological issues, there has been an underlying tension which has prevented genuinely friendly relations and open cultural exchange between the two states. However, there have been periods of time when more open cultural exchanges and free information flows have occurred, and when genuinely friendly and cooperative relations have seemed possible. This article first proposes a model of cultural exchange based on types of information flow between countries. It then reviews zero-sum and non-zero sum theoretical perspectives on cultural exchange. Using these ideas, the article then uses several paradigms to characterise cultural exchange in Japan-China relations, namely people to people, partnership, reciprocity, soft power and sharp power paradigms, from the post-war era up to current times. The analysis reveals both positive and negative aspects of cultural exchange between these two countries and considers the wider implications.

Indo-Pacific

Chair: **NAGY, Stephen Robert**, International Christian University/JIIA, Japan

Discussant: **DE CASTRO, Renato**, De La Salle University, Philippines

1. **JASKOLSKA, Aleksandra**, University of Warsaw, Poland

Title: Cultural diversity in the context of regional integration in the Indo-Pacific

Abstract:

The purpose of research is to analyse influence of culture, religion and identity on the regional integration in the Indo-Pacific. Indo-Pacific is one of the most culturally diverse regions in the world. Culture, identity and religion have a strong influence not only on internal politics and also on relations between countries and organizations. The author will choose two comparative case studies. First case study on bilateral relations: India-Pakistan vs Indonesia-Malaysia and second on multilateral level: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) vs Association of South-East Asian Nations, (ASEAN). Using theoretical approach, the author will analyse how cultural, religion and identity differences can have impact on bilateral and multilateral relations between states—what had effect on the process of regional integration. Research question: why in case of SAARC, culture, identity and religion made a integration was not as successful as in case of ASEAN. Why relations between India and Pakistan (SAARC) and Indonesia and Malaysia (ASEAN) had or had not important impact of the process integration in the region. This study is relevant as regional integration is important part of the foreign policy strategy in the countries in the Indo-Pacific region. Yet it is facing many challenges due to cultural diversity.

2. **KRATIUK, Barbara**, University of Warsaw, Poland

Title: Vietnam's evolving security strategy and the "Free and Open Indo-Pacific"

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to show. At the same time it will try to show how Vietnam's security strategy has evolved to allow for deeper ties with the crucial regional powers in the region especially those, which support the Indo-Pacific idea like Japan, USA and India. Vietnam's own strategy in the region in the context of the changing regional architecture will be explained using Evelyn Goh's enmeshment theory. Relations with states such as Japan and India will be analysed to explain what role they play in each other's regional security strategies. This article will also attempt to answer the questions of what role could Vietnam have and what significance does it have for the Indo-Pacific strategies. The working hypothesis is that Vietnam is one of the lynchpins of the strategy, having a key position in the key subregion of the Indo-Pacific.

3. **VAN DEN BOSCH, Jeroen**, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland

Title: Trajectories and patterns of autocratic diffusion in the Indo-Pacific

Abstract:

This paper takes stock of the autocratic regimes in the Indo-Pacific (since WWII) and exposes trends of regime transformations or transitions by identifying their survival strategies like adapting ideologies, balancing dissent by introducing multiparty politics or co-opting monarchic legitimacy to increase their longevity. The paper investigates recent trends of autocratic diffusion, cooperation and learning by focusing on authoritarian gravity centers linking this with insights from regime cluster theory. The aim is to identify which regimes types have a better change of survival under the shifting power relations in the Indo-Pacific; and to map such broader patterns and identify the changing roles of hegemony and ideology in the multi-polar Indo-Pacific and its effects on regime behavior and alliances. The paper is theory-driven and will first select and merge current and tested theoretical frames to classify regimes types (Geddes et al.), analyze autocratic diffusion, hegemony (Authoritarian Gravity Centers), and ideology. By merging middle-range theories the paper analyses regime trajectories at meso-level, meaning that regimes are guided but not determined by structures, which they are able to alter or enforce with their own agency.

This paper constitutes an innovative approach by both accounting for recent geopolitical shifts in the Indo-Pacific, and by overcoming the usual democracy-autocracy dichotomy by distinguishing between regimes types.

4. **NAGY, Stephen Robert**, International Christian University/JIJA, Japan

Title: Middle power alignment in the Indo-Pacific: Securing agency through neo-middle power diplomacy

Abstract:

The change in power balance associated with China's rise not only brought concerns about the Sino-U.S. strategic competition, but also raised questions on U.S. leadership in the region among middle powers. Specific challenges from China include maritime security, the openness of the emerging digital economy, and the practice of coercive economic behavior, to which middle powers are vulnerable. This paper explores middle powers alignment to adapt to these changing dynamics and transforming their middle power diplomacy towards what the author coins as neo-middle power diplomacy. This new type of diplomacy proactively engages in behavior which includes lobbying, insulating, and rule-making in the realms of security, trade and international law, and aims to ensure that middle powers' interests are not affected by the Sino-U.S. rivalry.

Key issues in tourism, hospitality and event industry in Japan: Post COVID-19 landscape

Chair: **SAITO, Hiroaki**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **KASHIWAGI, Sho**, School of Cross-Cultural Studies, Faculty of Cross-Cultural and Japanese Studies, Kanagawa University, Japan

Title: Exploring the potential of VFR travel for a destination recovery after crises

Abstract:

This paper aims to reveal research gaps about the effect of visiting friends and relatives (VFR) travel to recover inbound tourism after crises. It also aspires to advance the current discussion of the tourism literature about the potential of VFR travel for a destination recovery after crises through reviewing previous literatures. The COVID-19 pandemic and imposed travel restrictions damaged inbound tourism in Japan. From January to April in 2020, the total number of inbound travellers to Japan declined 64.1% from the previous year. Past literatures discussed that VFR travel has a potential to recover destinations affected by crises because of its resilience, however, they only focused on the domestic market and travel behaviours of VFR travellers using the secondary data. Therefore, conducting an empirical research, exploring international VFR market and investigating the roles of VFR hosts are required to extend the current understanding of the potential of VFR travel for the destination's crisis recovery. Filling these gaps may suggest a future recovery strategy for Japan's inbound tourism to the tourism academia, policymakers and practitioners. It may also exemplify a state-of-the-art strategy for crisis-prone nations as with Japan.

2. **NAGAI, Hayato**, Wakayama University, Japan; **CHIEN, Pi-Hsuan Monica**, University of Queensland, Australia

Title: Mega-events and Japan's tourism development: A focus on the World Expo 2025 in Osaka, Kansai

Abstract:

Tourism is expected to become one of the key pillars of Japan's continuing economic growth. As one of the nation's initiatives in this context, the hosting of mega-events is encouraged. Given the size of these events, contributions from various industry stakeholders is required. Residents also represent an important stakeholder group because their support is essential for successful event development. Previous studies have investigated residents' attitudes toward mega-events; however, many of these focused on host-city residents. Due to the potential impact of mega-events on large geographical areas in the nation, residents in non-host cities should also be seen as important stakeholders. This

presentation first provides an overview of the current situation of Japan's tourism and mega-event developments. The presentation then outlines a research project that aims to investigate non-host city residents' attitudes toward mega-events, using the World Expo 2025 in Osaka, Kansai, as a case. For this project, a longitudinal study will be conducted to explore how residents' attitudes change during the pre-event stage. As the research project is in its early phase, expected contributions of the project are also discussed, including how it can provide tourism practitioners with insights into mega-events and related tourism development in the post-COVID-19 world.

3. **YOO, Kate Inyoung**, College of Foreign Studies, Kansai Gaidai University, Japan; **BAUM, Tom**, University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom

Title: Omotenashi or hospitality: The challenges for a multinational workforce in delivering service to visitors in Japan

Abstract:

Pre COVID-19, the labour shortage has become a significant challenge due to the aging population and low birth-rate in Japan. Meanwhile, the tourism industry is a priority growth sector for the Japanese economy. It resulted in high demand for foreign workers to serve a growing number of visitors. What are the challenges that are a direct result of such changes to social structures in Japan, especially in recognizing the competing needs of host communities, the hospitality industry, hospitality workers, and visitors to Japan when delivering Omotenashi or hospitality? This research discusses how changing demographics in Japan transform the experience of hospitality for visitors and workers. Mainly, it is to explore a paradoxical position of migrant workers in hospitality as simultaneously being both a guest (in Japan) and host to international visitors. This research has adopted the idea of Derridian paradox by Derrida illustrates that new migrants, who are often still a guest in their rights, are asked to deliver the hospitality that welcomes fellow guests (tourists) to a community and a destination. In Japan, the paradox is exacerbated by the complexity of Omotenashi that is delivered by foreign workers. Findings of this research contribute to managing workforce development and creating an inclusive workplace for all employees in the sector, especially, in preparation of mega-events such as the 2021 Summer Olympics and World Expo 2025 in post-COVID-19 era.

4. **SAITO, Hiroaki**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **BROZOVIC, Danilo**, University of Skovde, Sweden

Title: Tourism and hospitality in the post-corona world: Adaptations, challenges and opportunities

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic caused significant economic impacts on tourism and hospitality industry worldwide. A number of organisations were forced to rethink their business models and operations to

survive during the self-restraint period. An array of study suggests that the business landscape for the tourism and hospitality organisations will continuously evolve in the post COVID-19 world. Consequently, hospitality firms are forced to more effectively deal with emerging challenges, flexibly adapt to the changes, and find ways to develop their competitive advantages. This study seeks to identify and categorise the various types of challenges, adaptations, and managerial implications for tourism and hospitality business in the post COVID-19 landscape. The data was collected from publicly available sources. The content analysis of 150 documents revealed that industry issues are categorised into five: tourism products, changes in business models, human resources, changes in the travel modes, and risk/crisis management. For each category, challenges, adaptations, and managerial implications are discussed. The results of this study provide valuable insights into how tourism and hospitality managers can confront the challenges and changes in the post COVID-19 landscape, and make their business profitable and sustainable.

Consumers' behavior

Chair: **YAMAURA, Koichi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **SAY, Joyce**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Dying brand can be revived to a successful strategy

Abstract:

Branding is not only about differentiation but also positioning, it started when a brand that is once old, could recognize their products. But if presented differently, the same brand will have a new position than it had before. This action is called Brand repositioning, it defines as creating a new image of the brand or product, usually by changing the marketing objective. Positioning is a concept of having a good product sells itself by the “principle that a good product deserves a good positioning” (Riezebos and Van Der Grinten, 2012).

Will be conducting a qualitative research of survey and interview. Survey aims to focus on “What do brand repositioning can do?” and “Which condition a brand should go under brand repositioning?” And for interview, aim to focus on the company that has try to reposition their brands. Questions focusing on, is there any difference when you revived your brand, and “Did you expect the results or not?”

To summarize positioning has the potential to create new openings in an oversaturated, continually changing marketplace (Wheeler, 2013). The reason for built repositioning is to improve brand image, creating a new target market, and boost up awareness once again.

2. **PALANICHAMY VISWANATHAN, Ashokan**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Customer satisfaction and dissatisfaction with frugal innovations

Abstract:

Frugality or frugal innovation refers to innovations that are developed with limited resources, but that follow an innovative idea and are manufactured with low cost. They are often targeted to customers at the so-called bottom of pyramid, that is with an income of 2 UDS a day or less. The study aims at identifying what makes customers satisfied about frugal innovation and the gap between what frugal innovations offer to the customer expects from a product. Customer satisfaction can be achieved by various factors. In this study we test the role of affordability and inattentiveness on the one hand and low performance and austerity of the product on the other hand.

The research is conducted in India, because most frugal innovation are offered there. We study the customer satisfaction with two cars, the TATA-NANO which is a core frugal product and compare the satisfaction of its customers with that of customers of the RENAULT- KWID which is a comparable

small car but which offers more comfort. We assess the customer satisfaction of customers of these two products through interviews in a qualitative approach and questionnaire in a quantitative approach. The research objective is to identify what is a frugal product from the customer point of view and whether the benefit of frugality is sufficient to satisfy them. While frugality is specific to a low-cost innovation which can benefit the developing economy, the question is whether consumers really accept frugal innovation or whether it leaves them unsatisfied and longing for more.

Key words : Frugal innovation, customer satisfaction, affordability

3. YAMAURA, Koichi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Japanese consumer preferences and ambiguity information

Abstract:

A massive earthquake and the subsequent tsunami on March 11, 2011 brought about the calamitous disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant leaving trace amounts of radiation in its surrounding land and sea. Exposure to harmful levels of radiation and cumulative exposure have serious health consequences including elevated risks of various cancers. Japanese consumers have been known for discerning preferences for various consumer goods, and food is no exception. When a catastrophic disaster like the Fukushima accident strikes contaminating the very kinds of food they prefer, how are their preferences for various food attributes such as the origin affected? This paper examines the role of ambiguity aversion in explaining the changes in Japanese consumers' preferences for foods of differing origins in response to the Fukushima nuclear disaster.

The survey included choice experiment to explore how Japanese consumers value produce of various origin based on where they lived. Results show that consumers' attributes are stronger than information sources.

Japanese consumers are sensitive to ambiguity information, while there are weak differences among information approaches comparing with other attributes such as her household status.

Tourism

Chair: **DELGADO, Rodolfo**, University of Kitakyushu, Japan

1. **SAY, Dietermar**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: A Comparative study on sustainable community-based tourism strategies

Abstract:

Community-based tourism (CBT) is a form of community development that has gained its popularity since the mid 1950s (Catley, 1999). Throughout the years, the literature has accumulated several case studies and strategy claims that certain methods would guarantee quality performance to CBT development. These CBT strategy publications or instruction manuals is made up of three major groups: the academic, non-government (NGO) and local government, and by international organization. The academic journals heavily rely on previous case studies and theories to build their CBT instruction (Dodds et al., 2018). NGO and local government are more familiar with their local community, and therefore the instruction manuals are specifically designed to suit the local residence (Suansri, 2003). Lastly, the international organizations' handbook comprised of statistic, agenda, and development goals (United Nations, 2019). This research aims to display the similarities and differences of what the three groups emphasis on. As an exploratory study, qualitative research technique through semi-structured interview can help provide depth and details to the research. Tourism development has shown to have high negative impact on the community and it's surrounding (Moscardo, 2008). Hence, it is necessary for the community, academia, and practitioners to understand each other during early development stage.

2. **YANG, Xue**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Comparison on the practitioner Journey of Karate in Okinawa and Shaolin Kungfu in Defeng

Abstract:

To understand Shaolin Kungfu practitioner Journey in Defeng and find out the differences between it and the practitioner Journey of Karate in Okinawa. Moreover, to get hints from the Shaolin Kungfu tourism in Defeng in order to promote Karate tourism in Okinawa.

Interviews on Shaolin Kungfu related local travel agencies, organizations, practitioners are main research methodology for the research. Moreover, secondary data such as review of Shaolin Kungfu related journals, official homepages, documents, etc. is also conducted.

The Shaolin Kungfu practitioner Journey in Defeng is over commercialized compared with the practitioner Journey of Karate in Okinawa. And the Shaolin Kungfu case may help to figure out how to promote Karate tourism in Okinawa in a sustainable manner.

3. **BOADU, Lord**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The effect of rapid urbanization on hotel performance in Ghana

Abstract:

Urbanization has become an integral element of modern economies. Urbanization is an evolving environment in the development of the hotel and tourism sectors and has brought unprecedented opportunities to the hotel industry through huge demand for their services. Ghana, in recent times has been considered as one of the most popular destinations for international tourists. Since creating an open-door policy to increase tourism in the country, Ghana has witnessed some infrastructural development that connects tourists to many destinations across the nation. This empirical study is anticipated to act as a representative sample to investigate the effect of urbanization on hotel performance in Ghana as a preferred tourist destination in West Africa. The sample frame for the study covers all hotels registered and regulated by the Tourism Authority. The sampled list of hotels constitutes all hotels with categorization registered with the tourism authority. Centered on Ghana's urbanization, the features of the cities in the jurisdiction, and the obtainable secondary data, urbanization is highlighted by the following four dimensions. Urbanization is determined by the geographical landscape, economic, population, and social cultural dimensions, and these determinants were used to measure the level of urbanization in Ghana. The study adopted a multiple linear regression model to empirically examine the effect of urbanization on hotel performance. This multilinear regression statistical model adopts parameters determined by the ordinary least square test. Hotel Efficiency denotes the dependent variables while Per Capita GDP, a share of the hotel sector in GDP, Spatial Growth and Local demographics, denotes the major independent variables that encompass all aspects of urbanization. The study findings indicate that per capita GDP reflecting income rates and physical growth reflecting evolving geographic environment and infrastructure development has a positive and statistically significant effect on hotel industry progress, while urban demographics have an indirect and significant impact on hotel efficiency. The implication of this is that, as individual income levels in urban areas rise coupled with advances in infrastructure, urbanization becomes relatively important in demand for hotel accommodation. The conclusion of the study is that a hotel management perspective for hoteliers to take into account the extent of the specific dimensions of urbanization is necessary so that they can structure their business to benefit from the spate of urbanization.

4. **DELGADO, Rodolfo**, University of Kitakyushu, Japan

Title: Japanese emerging virtual exhibitions

Abstract:

The purpose of this research is to determine and analyzed the increasing number of Japanese virtual museums, art galleries, advertised online and how a large number of cultural tourists are interested in getting to know more about Japanese art and culture.

Due to the pandemic COVID-19 there are a number of emerging online museum exhibitions, art galleries presentations and events in Japan. It is an opportunity for cultural tourists to attend these virtual events from the comfort of their homes.

Tourism organizations are looking to market their products and services taking into consideration the demands of tourists, innovations in technology and relationship based strategy to stimulate repeat business among the frequent online visitors. These are some of the most challenging factors for marketers in the tourism industry. Meanwhile, it represents opportunity of emerging and existing tourism businesses (Delgado, 2017).

The methodology of this research was based on qualitative research and observational studies online. In Japan there are approximately 100 museums and galleries advertised on the search engine: Google Arts and Culture. There are also free tours available to the general public; it represents an opportunity to innovate and a competitive advantage for the Japanese Tourism industry.

Humanities

Chair: **PROGLER, Joseph**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **HAPUGODA, Mahesh**, Sabaragamuwa University, Sri Lanka; **ANANDAWANSA, Krishanthi**, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka

Title: Is Yukio Mishima a fadical idealist of our times?

Abstract:

The movie “Mishima: A Life in Four Chapters” (1985) articulates the cinematic actualization of the tragic death drive of the renowned Japanese author Yukio Mishima (1925-1970). It portrays Mishima’s psychological dilemma, as one who suffers because of his inability to resolve the anxiety between beauty of nature and the incapacity of words in articulating that beauty. This paper argues that, following his Samurai idealism that the sense of beauty is always connected with death, Mishima chooses to die to resolve the mismatch between elegance and brutality. He does so in a melancholic psychological attempt of narcissistic self-sublimation in youthful beauty. Mishima becomes helpless both before the immaculate beauty of the Golden Pavilion and the passionately inviting nipples of a young Japanese girl. This is where he understands that, as a man, he is stuck in fundamental deadlock in reaching out for the Real, the natural decadence of beauty, even though he is fascinated by the beauty itself. This leads him to opt for a glorious youthful death without de-sublimating his Samurai idealism. Hence, this paper concludes that Mishima suffered from a deadlock of fantasy, which sustained a fatalistic ideal that led to a radical death but that death was the only possible political resistance against contemporary materialism in Japan.

2. **NGUYEN, Nhung**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Intangible cultural heritage in Vietnam: A case study of Dong Ho Folk Paintings

Abstract:

The research focuses on the process of transforming an art-production-intensive site to a tourist attraction. Dong Ho Folk painting was inscribed in the list of national intangible cultural heritages by the Vietnam Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in 2012.

As an folk art-enthusiast and a researcher, I investigated Dong Ho Folk Painting and conducted qualitative research on cultural tourism at the hometown of the folk art.

Local artisans implement cultural tourism in order to overcome negative impacts of modernization and economic transformation. Tourism provides informal form of folk art education. Tourists can take part in painting workshop and souvenir shopping. Artisans—representatives of the local community—play a significant role among tourism stakeholders.

Conclusion and relevance

Cultural tourism creates favorable condition for local artisans to conserve intangible cultural heritage and to involve deeply in operating tourism activities. Local artisans face challenges in financing and networking, so they improve the situation by participating in cultural exchange events and by getting government's support. Local artisans should focus on professionalism, taking into account that they are not trained to serve tourists. Tourism stakeholders like the National Institute of Culture and Art studies can assist the operation of local and regional in-depth conferences and exhibitions. Overall, this project stresses the importance of research collaboration.

3. **KARIM, Nashia Iffat**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Elizabeth Gaskell: Fairy Tales in *Wives and Daughters* (1866)

Abstract:

My research analyzes how Elizabeth Gaskell adapted fairy tales in her novel *Wives and Daughters*. The novel is treated like a fairy tale in the dissection of plot, characters and motifs using the theoretical framework involving Propp (2015), Bettelheim (2010), and Lüthi (1976). Propp's 31 functions reveal the similarity the novel shares structurally to Cinderella and his dramatis personae show the most characters from *Wives and Daughters* can be categorized into fairy tale archetypes. Lastly, Bettelheim and Lüthi's motifs identified from Cinderella, Sleeping Beauty, Little Red Riding Hood, and Rapunzel are also recognizable in the novel. These comparisons show that the traces of fairy tales in Gaskell's fiction run deeper than most critics realize. Therefore, this research provides a different perspective to Gaskell by placing her as a descendant of the female fairy tale storytellers, sharing their burden of not being taken seriously as well, rather than seeing her as a minor Victorian author.

Propp, V. A., Pírková-Jakobsonová, S., & Dundes, A. A. (2015). *Morphology of the folktale*. (L. A. Scott, Trans., L. A. Wagner, Ed.) (2nd ed.). Austin: University of Texas Press.

Bettelheim, B. (2010). *The uses of enchantment: The meaning and importance of fairy tales*. New York: Vintage Books.

Lüthi, M. (1976). *Once upon a time: On the nature of fairy tales: Introduction and reference notes* by Francis Lee Utley. (L. Chadeayne & P. Gottwald, Trans.). Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

4. **PROGLER, Joseph**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: An inclusive view of American and Japanese cinematic responses to the bomb

Abstract:

From within a few years of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, American and Japanese films have represented separate experiences of the atomic bomb. The films thus provide a dual cinematic response to a singular event. In analyzing these responses, this research seeks to move beyond the existing scholarship in two ways. It avoids the divisive trope of "victors" and "victims" by looking at the films

through a lens of “above” and “below,” and it places the films in direct comparative relationship instead of separately through studies on each national context. Aided by the Deleuzian concept of “affection image,” the research finds that American films tend to emphasize the view from “above,” physically as seen from, for example, a bomber cockpit, and socially as seen through the eyes of presidents, generals and scientists. Japanese films tend to emphasize the view from “below,” physically from people on the ground and socially through the eyes of women, children and the disenfranchised. Taking a generational view, the research also finds that each response reflects the time in which it was made, from the immediate aftermath through the Cold war era and into a time in which a shared humanity struggles with the memory of a catastrophic event.

Education

Chair: **NARIMAN, Dahlan**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **ELLYANTO, Sisca**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Indonesian elite youth in volunteering: A case study of Pengajar Muda (Young Teachers)

Program

Abstract:

In this study, the researcher observes the motivation of Indonesian youth in volunteering, especially in Pengajar Muda (Young Teachers) program conducted by Indonesia Mengajar. The Pengajar Muda program is a successful case of volunteering action or social movement in education. This program succeeded in inviting young people, who are considered as the rebel generation, to join in helping those who were in need. A study of volunteering motivation will provide valuable data in understanding why Indonesian youth like to spend their time in volunteering.

The methodologies of this research are secondary data analysis and field survey (questionnaire and interviews). To understand the reason young people join the Pengajar Muda program, the researcher interviewed the volunteers and the staff of Indonesia Mengajar. Also, the researcher used a survey of the Volunteer Function Inventory (VFI), an instrument designed by Clary et al. (1998). This instrument is being used to predict young peoples' motivation, satisfaction, and future intentions in volunteering. The result of the study found that the two biggest VFI of Pengajar Muda are Understanding and Values, which means young people joined the program related to self-development and because they want to help other people.

2. **RACHMAN, Muhammad Aulia**, Kyushu University, Japan

Title: Advanced education and uneven development: A study on awardee distribution of Indonesian government post-graduate scholarship program

Abstract:

This study aims to provide an insight on the relation between uneven development and national development agenda related to education through the analysis of Indonesian government post-graduate scholarship program. The current scholarship program under LPDP scheme started in 2013 with the purpose of creating future leader through education financing. The merit-based program provides funding to study at leading universities in and outside the country for qualified citizens who may otherwise not able to afford post-graduate studies. However, data on the number of awardees and their home provinces between 2013 and 2018 showed that the recipients were heavily skewed toward several regions—or centers of development. For example, Yogyakarta is home to around 6% of

awardees while having less than 2% of national population and the capital Jakarta is home to more than 11% while having just slightly above 4% of national population. On the other hand, the province of North Sumatera is home to more than 5% of national population, but only has less than 3% of awardees. Interview with some awardees from different regional background also seeks to shed light on how the opportunity enabled by the program is seen from different perspectives.

3. **Haque, H M Jahirul**, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, Bangladesh; **SHAHRIAR, Faisal Mohammad**, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, Bangladesh

Title: Ensuring academic leadership in crisis situations—What Bangladeshi HEIs can do during the COVID-19 outbreak

Abstract:

The COVID-19 outbreak has put the higher educational institutions or HEIs in a challenging situation with their functioning. The challenges are ever greater for economically and technologically challenged countries like Bangladesh. The HEIs in Bangladesh are being forced to rapidly shift from on-campus to online teaching-learning. The co-curricular and extra-curricular activities are also significantly constrained. In this scenario ensuring and upholding academic leadership is indeed a challenged feat for Bangladeshi HEIs. This paper explores the options available and feasible for the HEIs of Bangladesh to survive the challenges posed by this crisis and adapt to innovative ways to ensure academic leadership even during this period. As academic leadership is the outcome of excellence in academic, scholastic and co/extra curricular activities, the HEIs must find ways to engage the faculty and students in innovative means to participate in these activities sufficiently and effectively. However, any such innovations must also take into account the technological, economic and social realities of the stakeholders so that they are able and willing to engage. The paper suggested a few such means based on literature review, experience and perceived requirements.

4. **NARIMAN, Dahlan**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Development and evaluation of online teaching contents for practice-based courses

Abstract:

Due to the COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent declarations of states of emergency by governments across the world, universities worldwide are being forced to take extraordinary measures such as banning students from entering campus and implementing distance learning via the Internet. Consequently, the development of electronic learning (hereafter ‘e-learning’) content and provision of e-learning opportunities have transformed into some of the most rapidly expanding areas in education. Having said that, practice-based courses in relation to online distance learning are highly problematic due to varying performance levels of PCs, operating systems (OS), versions of applications, internet speeds and Internet and Communication Technology (hereafter ‘ICT’) environments. The

aforementioned factors, coupled with differences in students' basic skills and abilities, and their social and cultural backgrounds, beg the fundamental question: How can we deliver online classes and teaching in a way that optimally benefits all students?

I posit that in order to maximize and improve effectiveness of practice-based distance learning, it is necessary to utilize assorted forms of ICT and media content rather than simply delivering lectures via online meeting platforms such as Zoom. While there are plenty of wonderful ICT tools available, we must consider the most suitable, efficient and effective method and mechanism for each situation. The main objective of this study is to assess students' preferences and satisfaction towards online learning systems for practice-based ICT courses such as Computer Literacy and Programming courses. More specifically, it focuses on (1) Students' preferences towards various media types in online learning systems (2) Analyzing significant factors affecting students' satisfaction towards different types of media content and their respective features (3) Determining the extent to which each factor in (2) affects the students' levels of satisfaction.

The following study was primarily implemented during Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University's (APU) Computer Literacy course in the Spring 2020 Semester amidst the ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic. Said course was conducted online via Zoom and incorporated lectures explaining the practice target of each class section, online consultations and face-to-face interactions during practice sessions. The course was also supplemented with e-learning media content (such as digital textbooks with visual graphics and video instructions) made available on a Learning Management System (LMS) officially known as MANABA. A real-time online survey system, RESPON, was used to monitor students' levels of understanding and improvement before and after each practice session.

A Cross-Sectional study, which is considered to be effective in providing a snapshot of students' current behaviors, attitudes and perspectives, was used to identify factors associated with students' satisfaction levels in online learning. More specifically, descriptive analysis and factor analysis were used to tabulate the relevant data, which was collected twice at two separate classes held on May 18, 2020 and June 8, 2020. In general, students were satisfied with the e-learning content. Factor analysis indicated that approximately 76.4% of students preferred online learning. This can be attributed to three main factors—the quality of the digital textbook and its visual graphics, the quality of video instructions and the option of real-time consultations through Zoom. In fact, 54.2% of students expressed satisfaction towards the quality of visual graphics and sentences in the textbook, suggesting that visual graphics and video explanations were useful and helpful for the majority of the students in following instructions and completing practices for the course.

However, the correlation between features to which students have expressed satisfaction towards is still unclear. It is paramount that we consider the most important features of each component in digital textbooks and conduct correlation analyses of said features. Furthermore, comparative studies between the first half and latter half of the course is required to clarify the relationship between students' requirements and their preferences.

Transformation of value systems and social integration in Asia

Chair: **IKEHATA, Fukiko**, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan

Discussant: **KURODA, Ayaka**, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

1. KURODA, Ayaka, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Arab democracy at the crossroads: Mapping the discourse of anti-radicalism in the post-revolutionary political culture

Abstract:

The Egyptian revolution in 2011, which could have redefined the relationship between religion and politics in a democratic climate, resulted in politics spoiled by Islamists, and the revival of the military dictatorship. Thereafter, the discourse of anti-radicalism manipulated by the government was often transformed into a pretext to oppress non-violent Islamist movements.

How do Egyptian Muslim citizens themselves recognize such confusion over religion and politics? Taking into consideration the country's lack of freedom of speech, the ideas of intellectuals in exile is worth paying attention to understand this point.

I explore the ideas of Khaled Abou El Fadl, an Egyptian Muslim scholar resident in the US. Based on his life experience in pre- and post-revolutionary Egypt, Abou El Fadl analyzes the causes of the rise and fall of the Arab democracy, focusing on the expansion of intolerant Salafist (ultra-religious conservative) ideas in 2010s. Extending his criticism to the Arab political and religious culture, he suggests the way to revive the autonomy of religious institutions and the mechanism of self-critique within the Muslim society. His ideas should be evaluated as a critical diagnosis for the current Egyptian-Arab intellectual condition where the religious voice is manipulated according to the politics.

2. IKEHATA, Fukiko, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan

Title: Consensus making in the modern Islamic world: Discourses of agreement in international conferences

Abstract:

Consensus has special significance, especially in the context of Sunni Islamic world. This presentation considers the aspect of Islamic Law and the International Relations, utilizing the International Organization theory.

This presentation shows how Muslim scholars and politicians make consensus in international conferences and what the meaning of agreement is in the Modern Islamic world. There are so many kinds of international conferences on the Islamic world's issues. This presentation focuses on the conferences held by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its subsidiary organ, the International

Islamic Fiqh Academy. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), is an inter-governmental organization that consists of 57 Islamic countries and it was established in 1969. International Islamic Fiqh Academy is organized by scholars of Islamic law (Fiqh) of the member states of the OIC.

This presentation analyzes the resolutions or declarations of international conferences held by these two organizations, and shows the importance of the discourses for reaching agreement among the nations of the Islamic world.

3. **LEE, Jinhye**, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan

Title: Social integration of diaspora minorities in Asia and their identities: With special reference to the Koryo Saram (Korean Community) in Kazakhstan

Abstract:

This presentation focuses on the social integration of diaspora minorities in Asia and considers the development and nature of this discourse through a case study analysis of the Korean diaspora in the former Soviet Union, especially the Koryo Saram in Kazakhstan.

The case study in this paper reveals a focus on independent approaches to social integration within Koryo Saram society in Kazakhstan after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Although during the Soviet era all the Koryo Saram were Soviet citizens, they were “nationalized” by the respective countries of the former Soviet Union following its collapse. As opposed to a national integration process on the basis of national identification with respective countries, the Koryo Saram societies of each country transformed, while responding in various ways to the governments and systems that had acquired national characteristics. In order to study the dynamics of modern Koryo Saram society, it is undoubtedly necessary to consider the transformation of Koryo Saram society after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Therefore, the objective of this presentation is to focus on the social integration of the Koryo Saram society after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the independence of the former Soviet Union, which was a crucial turning point to transformation, and investigate and analyze the response of Koryo Saram society in Kazakhstan to the social integration.

4. **MATSUI, Nobuyuki**, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: How can human bodies form an inclusive social value in the contemporary technological environment? Nakamura Yujiro’s philosophy of the “common sense” against social fragmentations and oppositions

Abstract:

This presentation reveals how a social value could be constituted based on human bodily interactions in terms of contemporary Japanese philosophy. For this purpose, I will focus on a philosophy of the “common sense” developed by Nakamura Yujiro, one of the unique philosophers in post-war Japan.

The “common sense” here is the heuristic investigation to clarify a distinctive sensible organ in human body literally, not just shared understandings in a community, although the latter meaning is an important component of the concept. For Nakamura, it has a function that enables us to imagine what we are in a social relationship, integrating discrete perceptive operations like the visual, auditory, tactile perceptions and so on.

This presentation tries to explain the contemporary social predicament mainly using three points: (1) the crisis of the human body caused by technological replacements, (2) the end of textual-language-based activities in the Humanities, and (3) the end of the ideal of pluralistic liberalism. Moreover, each corresponds to long, middle, and short term social and human transformations in modernity. In doing so, I introduce Nakamura’s philosophy as an approach to explain society constituted through bodily interactions, and bodily beings constituted through it.

Environmental and local development

Chair: **YAMASHITA, Hiromi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **BHONGSUDHEP, Thanida**, Metropolitan Waterworks Authority, Thailand; **SRIRUNGRUANG, Palsiri**, Metropolitan Waterworks Authority, Thailand

Title: Case study of MWA public training to local water services, 2016 to 2019: The challenge policy to effective, practical, and sustainable knowledge sharing to reach vulnerable communities in Thailand

Abstract:

MWA aims to reach SDG 6 by applying the 4th MWA Strategic Administrative Plan (year 2017-2021) as a roadmap targeting in 4 dimensions; water stability (Water Safety Plan), adaptive organization, sustainable partnership, and high financial performance. The objective of this case study is to expand and share knowledge following MWA's policy to local administration organizations to improve and provide clean water to vulnerable and poor communities all over Thailand. From the fiscal year 2016 to 2019, the total number of trainees were 832, 616, 827 and 765, respectively, with 3-5 courses per year. The assessment of satisfactory in all trainees was studied, showing in the "very good" level, with the score 4.67 out of 5, in average. After training, MWA also sent the experts to follow up, give advice and improve water supply production in the trainee's areas, resulting in reaching good quality of tap water. In summary, MWA's policy to share knowledge in water supply production to vulnerable and poor areas of Thailand shows the high effectiveness supporting enable health, well-being and living ability outcome, reaching SDG 6, resulting in the benefit of public health and making sustainable collaboration partnerships in and beyond the water sector.

2. **DELMAS, Raphaele**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **ARGUEYROLLES, Robin**, LES, France

Title: International climbers' behaviour towards the payment of Mount Fuji's conservation donation

Abstract:

Mount Fuji's four trails recorded 235,646 summer climbers in 2019. While this is an opportunity for tourism and economic growth, it is the role of the government to protect Mount Fuji from the by-products of tourism such as litter and environmental degradation, and to ensure the safety of climber along the trail. It does so by collecting a voluntary conservation donation from climbers. The aim of this paper is to investigate how international climber's compliance impacts the collection of the donation. A questionnaire with international climbers was designed using the contingent valuation method and conducted in August 2019. Data was analyzed using descriptive analysis and frequencies as well as a linear regression and non-parametric tests using Stata software. We found that there is

payment rate of 60%, explained by low awareness. However, prior awareness increased compliance with the conservation donation by as much as 19 percent points, pointing to the need of reaching out to international climbers. Furthermore, when the purpose of it was explained, the climbers' willingness to pay for a mandatory entrance fee combining the donation and toilet tip was ¥1,544, with 78% of respondents agreeing that entrance should be charged.

3. **MAHICHI, Faezeh**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **TERAMAE, Minami**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Inclusive collaboration for re-practicing Satoyama and Satoumi: Case study of Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU) students and local environmental protection group, Beppu, Japan

Abstract:

In our challenging modern society, cross-cultural inclusive collaboration is an indispensable tool to address global socioeconomic and environmental issues. Higher education institutes that have an international outlook like Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU), whose students come from over 90 different countries, play an important role in promoting cross-cultural inclusive collaboration. In its collaboration with local communities, companies, governmental officers, and NGOs, APU has been providing an inclusive educational environment for its students to actively tackle the social issues to help create inclusive societies.

This study investigates the impact of collaborative environmental protection activities and events between local Grassroots Environmental Activists (GEA) and APU students' Environmental Activists (EA) on the students' ecoliteracy, inclusion and sustainability values. The findings of the study indicate that the collaboration between students and the local community have significantly improved the students' knowledge of Satoyama and Satoumi, and the contribution of these practices to the conservation of biodiversity.

This research also highlights the need for effective student-community inclusive practices to foster strong and transformational leadership for sustainable development at local, national and global levels. For instance, students can apply the knowledge they acquired to tackle environmental issues in their home country.

4. **YAMASHITA, Hiromi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Risk acceptance and consensus building among citizens and government officials on coastal restoration projects

Abstract:

The aim of this research project is to investigate contractors' and citizens' risk acceptance towards coastal realignment projects, and consensus building processes, by using examples in the UK and Japan. The UK is a leader for conducting ecological infrastructure projects addressing both coastal

wetland restoration and flood risk reduction due to climate change and sea level rise. Participation in citizens' decision-making processes in coastal development and restoration projects has become increasingly important in Asia, especially since the Eastern Japan Earthquake and related tsunamis. The main methods employed are conducting gray literature search (local data, consensus building documents) as well as semi-structured interviews with government officials, research organizations, consultants and NGOs, as well as local representatives. The findings so far identified that the main reasons for many coastal restoration project plans not being materialized or being halted were based on various issues of consensus building processes, risk communication failure between government officials and citizens, issues of trust towards project contractors, and historical community perceptions towards their landscapes. These findings could be helpful to analyse wider environmental decision making processes in the UK, Japan and other parts of the world.

Local politics

Chair: **KIDA, Dani**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **MEECHAN, Suthikarn**, University of Canterbury, Thailand

Title: From reform to reversal: Emerging and persisting Thai local networks

Abstract:

Throughout two decades of political turbulence, Thailand's democratization and relative politics have been vigorously challenged by political conflicts and military intervention. This article examines the changes in Thai local politics since the promulgation of the 1997 constitution until the general election of 2019, of which the results were significantly influenced by the Junta. The primary focus is to clarify the two factors that constructed political networks and also caused changes in the power relations of Thai local politics. The former refers to institutional engineering and socio-economic changes, including the growth of new technologies that enabled the emergence of a new form of political relations, as well as new actors. The latter considers the degree of military control under two coups, 2006 and 2014, that motivated networks to transform in order to maintain their roles, resources, and political relations. The article will answer three research questions; first, what is the nature of local networks in Thai politics today?; second, how can local networks maintain and expand their powers under different circumstances; and third, what are their impacts on the political landscape and mapping of power at local levels?

2. **KARKI, Netra Bahadur**, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Minority and indigenous people in governing institutions in Nepal

Abstract:

This research attempts to examine the representation of minority and indigenous people in governing institutions in Nepal. A historical declaration of a federal democratic republic and a secular country remains controversial to address the problem of minority and indigenous people. This research will be carried out based on the variety of state policies. In a normative way, the party laws, elections laws, civil service administration laws, and local government law will be analyzed. And, descriptively, the study will examine the representation and participation of minority and indigenous people in the federal parliament and provincial assemblies, civil service organizations, and local government units. The research will be conducted at Karnali Province of Nepal, where the dynamic of multiculturalism will look at the provincial assembly and municipality offices based on minority and indigenous people's representation. Also, numbers of members of federal parliament represented from Karnali province, elected officials of all local government bodies and working civil servants in the province

will be calculated based on their respective caste, ethnicity, gender, religions, and language.

The expected result of the study is to indicate directions for multicultural coexistence in governing institutions and place diverse cultural groups on footing appropriate grounds for responding to people's cultural differences. The study also hopes to identify more clearly the inclusivity within various policies including rights of indigenous groups, immigrants, and national minorities etc. to incorporate normative foundations for cultural accommodations based on equality-based and identity-based arguments. These provide strong represented grounds for those who are excluded in state mechanisms in the past.

Therefore, this research will try to examine the multiculturalism frameworks that have been applied for the minority and indigenous people's representation at federal, provincial and local government level in Nepal. The study will be useful to make responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making system. Finally, the study hopes to way forward for social equality, strengthen democracy, and a better understanding of multiculturalism in Nepal.

3. **FAZIL, Abdul Sabour**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Analyzing Afghanistan's Community Development Councils (CDCs) During (National Solidarity Programme 2003-2016 and Citizen Charter National Priority Programme 2016-2020)

Abstract:

The National Solidarity Program (NSP) was designed and initiated in 2003-2016 by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and was financed by a consortium of international donors coordinated by the World Bank. Right of the closing of the National NSP, Citizen's Charter took to hand over of the program with some difference of like the joint ministerial program and working both urban and rural areas.

The Programs were reported to have achieved some success. Through transparent and accountable mechanisms, Community Development Consuls implement projects and are monitored at the village level.

The method: analyze the primary and secondary data which were collected through interviews, questionnaires, focus group discussions, observation, and document review.

Are all these achievements of the programs and CDCs sustainable? How can these results be sustained? What factors are likely to either facilitate or constrain the sustainability of program outcomes?

Answering the above questions first: all community development funds should be implemented or consulted by CDCs, second: focusing more on income generation project based on community's skills, crops, fruit, and extraction of mine like coal, and third: standardizing the quality of products, hence, the communities and CDCs will be encouraged and proactive.

4. **KIDA, Dani**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Political marketing in Japan: Standing out from the middle muddle

Abstract:

Carving out a space in the crowded pool of political parties in Japan is not easy. The center-right Liberal Democratic Party has monopolized political power for the better part of 70 years, in part, by co-opting traditionally leftist domestic policies such as national healthcare, maternity leave, and subsidized daycare and nursery school. For an opposition party to gain power, they must do more than campaign on stale leftist or rightist issues. They must entice the electorate away from the security of the party they have known most of their lives, and provide a coherent and tangible alternate vision of a country with them at the helm. By engaging the public directly using modern political marketing techniques, opposition parties can clearly define their goals and position themselves in the best light to the electorate.

This paper will analyze the extent to which political marketing techniques are utilized in Japan, by comparing the websites of the 9 national political parties, and then make recommendations. The elements of political marketing that will be evaluated are: orientation; segmentation/targeting; branding; and positioning/messaging.

Innovation and inclusiveness in FDI and development model: Cases from South and Southeast Asia

Chair: **BARAI, Munim Kumar**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **BARAI, Munim Kumar**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Inclusiveness in Bangladesh's 'Solidarity Economic Model of Development'

Abstract:

Bangladesh's economic and social progress is now considered to be a development 'surprise', though this progress has been achieved even with changes in the direction of growth strategies due to changes of power between political parties since its independence in 1971. Presently, the management of the economic development paths looks quite close to both the New Classical Counter Revolution Theory and the Theory of Coordination Failure, albeit two are not-so-compatible models. The government's role in economic management has remained important, while private players have become vital development agents in the economy. This paper finds the presence of four economic stakeholders or agents in the economic development of Bangladesh—the government, the private sector, NGOs, and households with ordinary citizens. Though international bodies, agencies, and governments may be parties to the development process, we assume their views are reflected by the intentions and actions of one or more of the four identified entities. Then, from the theory of growth and coordination failure viewpoint, the paper argues that Bangladesh has indeed moved to the direction of a 'Solidarity Economic Development Model' that has remained inclusive in nature as all those entities, forming both the supply and demand sides at the same time, simultaneously are working towards their self and national development goals. Importantly, the paper finds that mass people, in general, have participated in most of the development programs initiated by governments initiated without any significant opposition or hostilities. This level of inclusiveness in the approach has benefited the development process of Bangladesh.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Theories of Economic Development Model, Government, NGOs, inclusiveness

2. **GRACE, Olivia Adianti**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) role towards innovation inclusiveness in Indonesia

Abstract:

Indonesia has become an attractive destination for many foreign companies or venture capitals for investments. Many foreign investors are pouring in funds to Indonesia's technology sector, mainly in local start-ups or foreign start-ups, having a branch in Indonesia. For instance, Go-Jek, the top local

ride-hailing app which has now evolved to become a super-app that provides many services, successfully raised \$1.2 billion from the Chinese tech giant, Tencent, in 2017. Tokopedia, an Indonesia-based leading e-commerce company, has secured funds of \$1.5 billion from SoftBank (Japan), Alibaba (China), and Temasek (Singapore) in 2020. Ride-hailing company Grab Indonesia, whose parent company has headquarters in Singapore, will invest \$2 billion over the next five years using funds from SoftBank. The growth of these start-ups-turned-unicorns has opened millions of job opportunities, created efficient modes of transportation, and supported Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) across Indonesia. This paper proposes to focus on selected foreign entities investing in Indonesia's ride-hailing apps and e-commerce services and to measure the benefits of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) towards innovation inclusiveness in Indonesia. Moreover, it also aims to examine the contribution of these investments to the economy for the past decade. This paper will primarily use the descriptive methodology to find the economic benefits of FDI. However, the researcher will also investigate the innovative approach of companies by using data science, big data, and machine learning towards their services will be investigated by using data science, big data, and machine learning towards their services. The paper wants to make some policy suggestions to the Indonesian government as well.

Keywords: foreign direct investment, funds, inclusiveness, innovation, small-medium enterprises, start-ups, technology

3. LAMEH, Rahimullah, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Impact of foreign direct investment on the economic growth of Afghanistan

Abstract:

The main infrastructure of Afghanistan has been destroyed due to the protracted war in the country. Since 2001, however, many industries and sectors have been improved and developed, and the recent Peace agreement has increased the possibility of further improvement for different sectors that can boost the economy. In this context, foreign direct investment (FDI) is considered to be a vital source of growth for Afghanistan to bring in employment opportunities, capital investment, and business knowledge needed for economic growth. This paper has studied the relationship between FDI and GDP growth in Afghanistan for the period 2002-2018 using time series secondary data from the World Bank Indicators. The researcher has used the simple regression model (OLS) and empirical analysis over the period 2002-2018 by using SPSS. The study has rejected the null hypothesis that foreign direct investment has no positive impact on the economic growth of Afghanistan. It also reveals that there are many opportunities for FDI in Afghanistan; cheap labors with such a young country only 2% population is over 65% and more than 48% is 15 years old, GDP growth is 5%, fair tax policy with only 20% corporate tax and full ownership of the company for FDI. However, the biggest threat to FDI is the semi-insecurity in the country. The study recommends that the government should change

some economic policies to attract FDI in Afghanistan.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Growth, Capital Investment, Employment opportunity

4. **EHSAN UL, Karim**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC): Economic impacts on Pakistan

Abstract:

The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a high-density early harvest project of the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), a mega infrastructure project to connect three continents of the world. The CPEC starts from the northwestern Xinjiang province of China to go to the deep seaport Gwadar of south Pakistan. Under the project, both the points of China and Pakistan will be connected by roads, railways, and pipelines. Indeed, CPEC covers one of the two major components of BRI, the overland Silk Road Economic Belt. And the other one is the maritime component, known as Maritime Silk Road. In the CPEC Project, China has committed an investment amount of \$62 billion for the installation of energy projects and construction of the transportation infrastructure. In return, China has gained access to the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean through Pakistan. This has reduced the distance of China from 10000 km to 2500 km to get connected with Europe through central Asia. Once the project is completed, it is expected to incredibly change the physical infrastructure and increase the economic activities of both western China and Pakistan. In other words, CPEC is expected to improve the economic situation, trade as well as increase the regional connectivity, develop of infrastructure and cause technological advancement. This paper has the objective to examine the economic development impacts of CPEC to Pakistan in particular. The discussion will cover the impacts of trade, FDI pushed financial flows and connectivity pushed economic development for Pakistan. The paper will also try to assess the inclusive nature CPEC in terms of employment generation and distribution of economic benefits in Pakistan.

Keywords: BRI, CPEC, FDI. Infrastructure, developmental economic impacts

Public sector

Chair: **Haidar, Ali**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **HEO, Taeyoon**, Hankook University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

Title: Internal branding: An enabler of customers Satisfaction—Management in Korean public sector companies

Abstract:

Until now, many studies have justified the importance of internal branding within a private company's framework. Observing the environment that has yet to experience the importance of branding in a competitive market, it can be also concluded that there is much significance of internal branding in public sector companies. Looking at the management performance of public companies from the perspective of internal branding, this study anticipates fresh implications for public companies' management performance.

This research focuses on thirty different public sector companies out of the hundred and seventy government public sector companies within the Republic of Korea. Out of these thirty, 464 samples were surveyed from eight B to C public sector companies that directly provide a broad number of services to individual citizens.

Though marketing resources may be restricted for public sector companies compared to those of private sector companies, taking into account that public sector companies' have a characteristic contact with a diverse pool of customers, internal branding is a rather effective method to improve performance and attain business results and can also be recommended as a strategic marketing tool for customers.

2. **NOORZAI, Ahmad Yama**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Impact of effective implementation of value added tax on raising domestic revenue of Afghanistan

Abstract:

This research examined the impact of value-added tax adoption in Afghanistan on domestic revenue and poverty. In particular, the study analyzed and evaluated the influence of the following factors on effective implementation of VAT; public awareness, political support, capacity building, compliance of taxpayers, technical assistance, and ICT system. Afghanistan will implement the value-added tax by replacing the business receipt tax at the end of 2020.

This study used a mixed-method; both primary and secondary data were obtained to test the hypothesis and research questions. Primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire from 72 tax

officers and face to face interviews were conducted with 12 top-ranking officials of the Afghanistan Revenue Department.

Findings-Study shows that VAT will generate 71.4 % higher revenues than BRT. The study also shows that the relationship between poverty and the adoption of VAT is not positive. The study found that the one to one or independent relationship between effective implementation of value-added tax with public awareness, political support, capacity building of employees, compliance of taxpayers, technical assistance, and ICT system was positive. It means these factors can lead to successful value-added tax implementation.

3. **HASAN, A K M Kamrul**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **SUZUKI, Yasushi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 'Sub-debt trap': A real effect of an ill-design adoption of Basel Accord in the Bangladeshi banking industry

Abstract:

Despite the adoption of Basel accord by Bangladesh Bank (BB), grave market indiscipline and financial fragility were observed in past decade in Bangladesh. In this backdrop, we analysed the effects of bank performance on capital to risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR) using a panel data set of 42 Bangladeshi commercial banks over the period 2009-2018. The study examines the effect of sub-debt (as component of Tier 2 capital) on cash dividend, ROE and ROA in the past decade. The empirical evidence of the paper document that sub-debt creates an ill incentive to banks to take more credit risk and higher ROE, in turn Bangladeshi banks tapped into 'sub-debt trap'. The study also finds that the sub-debt creates a potential systemic risk in the macro economy of the country. We draw important policy implications for the Bangladesh Bank (the central bank of the country) in particular, to fix the systemic issues related with sub-debt which hinders to harvest the potential benefit from implementation of Basel accord II and III. JEL Classification: G 11, G 22, G 28

Keywords: Cash dividend, ROA, ROE, Sub-debt trap, Tier 2 capital

4. **Haidar, Ali**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Public service employment changes and public manager values: A meta-analysis of studies on local governments in Australia and New Zealand

Abstract:

Beginning in the 1980s, in many countries, term-limited contracts replaced lifetime employment in public services. This paper focuses on the impact of these changes on the values of local level public managers in Australia and New Zealand.

The paper, adopting meta-analysis approach, assesses journal articles published on the topic and reports that public manager employment has been politicized in Australia and New Zealand and that

public managers adopt neutrality ethic.

This finding is interesting because it shows that changes in the employment relationship of local public managers in Australia and New Zealand did not have a substantial impact on the values that guide them in their relations with politicians. This research is highly relevant to the proposed theme of the 18th Asia Pacific conference with its focus on the impact of an innovative approach to public service reform, in two countries located in the Pacific part of Asia, on the values of public managers.

Industry studies

Chair: **BEISE-ZEE, Rian**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **XU, Xuebo**, 3rd office Ltd, Japan

Title: How wearable changes the apparel field and our society

Abstract:

The Wearable business is a new and innovative business in the apparel field, in the last 10 years, fast and retailing as the leading business model in the apparel area, such as GAP, Uniqlo, GU, ZARA, Forever 21, has received more than 50% apparel revenue. However, from 2018, GU and ZARA's world revenue is decreasing, Forever 21 closed all Chinese mainland shops and department stores in 2019. Coming to 2020, influenced by COVID-19, the first season, Uniqlo's total revenue decreased by about 45% (compare with 2019). The fast and retailing business is replaced by new model in apparel business field. Better design, better pattern and innovation clothing has become the main products in this world. I am a manager of an OEM and ODM company in Tokyo, and have my own innovation product brand real shop in Omotesando, Tokyo. I want to use my own experiences and knowledge to explain how apparel changed our life and economy as well.

Methodology and results: real data, my business experience and analysis tool.

Conclusion and relevance: the new IT technology will make our life more conformable and change the apparel field.

2. **ASHADULLAH, Md**, Ritsumeikan University, Japan; **ODA, Hisaya**, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Is Bangladesh's ready-made garment sector still competitive? An examination of export competitiveness in the Post-MFA era

Abstract:

Bangladesh is the world's second-largest ready-made garment (RMG) exporting country after China. In 2015, RMG constituted 84.2% of the country's export. This paper examines the competitiveness of Bangladesh's RMG sector. Specifically, it analyzes how the competitiveness of top five RMG commodities was affected by two events: the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) phase-out in 2004 when Bangladesh lost privileged access to the world market; and the Rana Plaza collapse in 2013 when the Bangladesh RMG sector was harshly criticized due to workplace safety and human rights issues. This study employs the normalized revealed comparative advantage (NRCA) index, which is built on Balassa's revealed comparative advantages (BRCA) index. Data were classified by three-digit level SITC revision 3 and obtained from the UN Comtrade for the period from 1990 to 2015. This study has

confirmed that the top five RMG commodities attained significant competitiveness and continue to remain competitive in the world market after the MFA phase-out and the Rana Plaza collapse. However, China's mounting dominance in the top five RMG commodities and the entry of new countries such as Vietnam make a threat to the competitiveness of the Bangladesh RMG sector. This study provides some policies for maintaining international competitiveness.

3. **ABRORI, Shukuhiddin**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: A study of the full potential along the value chain: Tajikistan textile segment

Abstract:

The global economy is changing rapidly in the condition of COVID19, and the firms' competitive approach around the world is also changing fast. In this environment, developing countries cannot take measures to upgrade continuously to catch up with a rapidly evolving economy. It is most significant to the textile industry of Tajikistan. In this view, developing an appropriate strategy requires a deep understanding of the nature of challenges hindering the textile industry. Knowledge of the specific factor requires strong human capacity, which has called for a main drive to develop a full value chain. The GVCs concept may suggest covering different sides of the apparel industry from a position of influence by a different factor, particularly the effect of human capacity as a primary direction of social upgrading. This paper aims to look at Tajikistan cotton and textile industry performance. The focus has given to outline the reasons behind the implementation of the full value addition. Based on analysis techniques using the secondary data and additional data from interviews, this paper investigates the issue of how much potential does Tajikistan have for value addition in the textile industry, and what is the role of the human factor? This paper argues that the essential problem is the issue of human potential. It concludes that with significant capacity, the Tajikistan textile industry suffers from a lack of strong human potential. Notably, research and development, as well as design activities, deserve attention within the textile and apparel industry.

Keywords: textile, value chain, social upgrading, global value chain, human potential

4. **KIM, Mion**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **LEE, Geunhee**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The influence of electronic word of mouth (ewom) on female consumers' purchase intention in the cosmetic industry in South Korea

Abstract:

As excessive amount of information begins to complicate the purchase decisions of consumers, the internet has created the platform for electronic word of mouth (eWOM) communications which enables buyers to learn more about opinions and experiences written by anonymous people. Furthermore, it allows people to discuss with other friends and acquaintances about a particular

product or service. Thus, these conversations affect consumers' purchase intentions. The study attempts to determine the degree of influence of eWOM on the purchase intention of consumers in the cosmetic industry. Additionally, it specifically identifies how gender can affect the group's purchase intention of the industry. Moreover, the research gives focus on South Korean consumers. For this purpose, the Information Acceptance Model (IACM), which was developed by Erkan and Evans, will be used as a reference.

Education

Chair: **CUTTING, Miki**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **BANKOLE, Abidemi**, University of Western Ontario, Canada

Title: Kotter's eight stages of organizational change for planning changes in teaching assistant (TA) training

Abstract:

Kotter's (1996) Eight Stages of Organizational Change has had extensive application for leading change in business organizations all over the world. However, evidence of the use of the model in the field of education is less prevalent. This presentation summarizes a plan rooted in the model to develop training to increase the effectiveness of Teaching Assistants (TA) in the English department of an international university in Japan. Each of the eight stages of the model, and a timeline for implementing changes, are described as a means for facilitating improvements in TA work in English classes. This presentation will serve as an example of change planning based on Kotter's (1996) model, within an educational setting. It is hoped that this will encourage other departments and institutions to consider employing the Eight Stages of Organizational Change in planning and implementing change.

2. **WATANABE, Ayaka**, Kyoto University, Japan

Title: Education for ethnic minorities' children: Situation and problem in Myanmar

Abstract:

The purpose of this research is 1) to clarify the situation of education for ethnic minorities in Myanmar and 2) the problems faced by ethnic minority children. In particular, I will focus on the education of children of ethnic minorities who have evacuated from conflict areas.

This research is conducted a literature survey and a field survey conducted from August to September 2019. One of the problems found in the survey is the lack of teachers who can speak minority languages, even though they are allowed to teach in minority languages. We also found that some students were confused about study subjects in Burmese, which was not their first language.

In Myanmar, many ethnic minorities live. Although education reform is underway, there are many difficulties. For further study, we need to study the effects and changes in education reform under COVID -19.

3. **CUTTING, Miki**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Improving learner motivation in pre-departure training materials for study abroad

Abstract:

The purpose of the research is to evaluate and improve students' motivation to use pre-departure training materials for study abroad by employing the ARCS model. The ARCS model, developed by J. M. Keller, is an instructional design model which focuses on learners' motivation. In this study, the course materials were evaluated based on the ARCS model to identify what elements needed improvement to motivate students. In the following year, revisions were made and implemented based on the results, and the ARCS model evaluation was conducted a second time. Comparing the results of the previous materials and the revised materials, students' motivation using the revised materials improved in all four categories of the ARCS model. In this presentation, evaluation methods as well as identified issues and effective revisions of pre-departure training materials will be discussed.

ICT and its applications

Chair: **NISHANTHA, Giguruwa**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **NGHIÊM-PHÚ, Binh**, University of Hyogo, Japan; **SHIBUYA, Kazuki**, Rikkyo University, Japan

Title: A study on the use and management of Twitter hashtags of antenna shops in Japan

Abstract:

A hashtag is a topical marker shared by users who contribute similar contents or express related ideas. Due to their popularity and impressive power, much research has been done about hashtags. However, research on hashtags from a business perspective (both on the supply and demand sides) is still limited. Research on that of small local businesses is even scarcer. One of such examples is the antenna shops in Japan.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the posts grouped by the antenna-shop hashtag on Twitter to have insights into their use and management. A total of 115 tweets posted between August 2011 and March 2019 were collected. Content analysis and thematic analysis were applied. The findings suggest that the antenna shops in Japan have a weak engagement with the use of Twitter in their promotional practices. The room for the employment of this tool, therefore, still is spacious. In the future, more efforts should be made to promote the antenna-shops in the Twitter channel, especially to improve the involvement of customers.

2. **GALANGA, Mekhala Vijayalakshmi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Adoption of information and communication technology (ICT) on business growth of women-owned small and medium enterprises in Sri Lanka

Abstract:

Information and communication technologies recognised as vital to utilize women for sustainable economic performance in developing countries. The drift among the ICT industry and the ICT absorption among women and the SME sector in developing economies demand a successful ICT adoption mechanism. The research purpose on identifying ICT adoption as a linear process from technical integration to strategic integration concerning the benefit of ICT and the transformation of the business model. Successful adoption drives women-owned SMEs to the virtual eco-system with wide-open opportunities and solutions for growth barriers.

Conceptualisation model is developed with the deductive approach based upon organisational adoption theories. The study uses data gathered from the survey on women-owned SMEs.

The results of this research demonstrate that women-owned SMEs are adopted to ICT up to operational integration level. In detail, they are reaping marketing benefits from ICT as market seekers. The

readiness of the firm, awareness of the owner regarding ICT, networking capability and the procedures women use for developing social capital are significantly related to the ICT adoption decision. The research implications can be applied to women entrepreneurship in other developing countries.

This study contributes to the theoretical basis of ICT adoption studies related to women SMEs in developing countries. The ICT adoption by women SMEs has not been substantially investigated in Sri Lankan context. The social capital developed by women entrepreneurs is a great motivator along with the readiness of the firm, awareness of benefits of ICT and networking capability to enhance their engagement in ICT driven businesses.

3. **NURCAN, Elif Sercen**, Meiji University, Japan

Title: Rethinking conditions for authoritarian regime continuity in Asia in relation to cyberspace

Abstract:

An opportunity for increased participation in public deliberation process of democracy via different channels or improved visibility of actions of officials may be counted as benefits of cyberspace for democracies while they are of opposite nature for authoritarian regimes. Yet, for such regimes cyberspace offers new benefits in terms of their continuity. In this paper, the particular question of cyberspace whether being a platform that favors the continuity of authoritarian regimes in Asia is deliberated. We derive from existent literature on the topic of authoritarian activity in cyberspace propose conditions for favorable usage of cyberspace by authoritarian regimes. These conditions are possession of first, second, and third-generation controls over cyberspace which include tools such as firewalls, employment of national security rhetoric, and lack of embeddedness in global governance system. To test the validity of these conditions and their varying effects, four prominent cases from Asia are comparatively analyzed in pairs: Turkey and Thailand, China and Singapore. Although the first given condition is almost universally observed at varying degrees in all cases, the pairings are formed to test the validity of the second and third conditions respectively. Overall, the analysis is based on determining the fulfillment of conditions and the result of said fulfillment levels in terms of authoritarian regime survival. The results point at the conclusion that if a certain level of conditional fulfillment exist, then it is expected that cyberspace performs as a tool for the continuation and empowerment of an authoritarian regime.

Keywords: Authoritarianism, cyberspace, cybersecurity, regime continuity

4. **HO, Manh Tung**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Complexities of data management for developing emotional AI: A Japanese perspective

Abstract:

The Japanese concept of “Society 5.0” is a clear example of an optimistic vision of the “AI-human symbiosis” era. This concept is now turning into a mainstream political agenda to solve the long-

standing problems of aging population and economic stagnation. With this vision of AI-powered human-centric society, it is clear that developing emotional artificial intelligence (EAI), i.e., AI systems to track, simulate, classify, and predict human emotions would be an area of immense scientific, political, and social concerns for Japan. However, compared with the Western counterpart, much less is understood about the nexus of emotional AI in the context of Japan except for a limited number of studies on the view of Japanese society toward robots. This thesis will seek to answer the following questions: What are the major challenges of data management for developing emotional AI in the Japanese context? And what are the areas where emotional AI can have the most impact in Japan? Utilizing modern research tools such as bibliometric analysis, text mining, and sentiment analysis, this article seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of the current challenges and opportunities for the development of EAI in Japan's path toward a "Society 5.0."

International relations

Chair: **TAKEAWA, Shunichi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: **SATO, Yoichiro**, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

1. **KENNIS, Anke**, Waseda University, Japan

Title: EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA): How the precautionary principle created mutual trust

Abstract:

I look into the level of regulatory cooperation between different free trade agreements (FTAs) and try to explain why there is such a difference. One of the explaining factors is whether there is mutual trust. A potential source of mutual trust between EU and Japan is the precautionary principle. This principle is an important legal principle that relates to risk governance.

I use documentation on the negotiations between the EU and Japan. I did interviews with officials from EU and Japan who were part of the negotiations. The interviewed parties all agreed that despite having very different cultural backgrounds and being geographically far apart, the EU and Japan did have many things in common.

The EU has had a lot of difficulties with other potential FTA parties that reject the precautionary principle. The principle was even made part of the EPA in the chapter on trade and sustainable development. This is of major importance and reflects the similarity of risk assessment and public governance of the EU and Japan. This way the EU and Japan are in a stronger position to uphold the high level of public health and safety and the environmental protection.

2. **BADIASHVILI, Sopio**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The dispute of Kuril Islands

Abstract:

The territorial dispute of the Kuril Islands has been an ongoing disagreement between Russia and Japan for more than a century. Various treaties were signed; however, none of them has proven to be successful. This essay contemplates and attempts to provide an answer to its central question: Why have Russia and Japan not been able to solve the dispute of the Kuril Islands? This paper is a qualitative, explanatory case study, heavily based on a secondary literature data analysis for the theoretical hypothesis construction and some primary sources for empirically observable data analysis and analyze national interests of both Russia and Japan. The essay tries to highlight the importance of intangible factors such as norms and ideas attached to the “Northern Territories.” The dominant discourse created by the government elites reshaped the narrative of livelihood, supported

estrangement from the economic and military symbolism and homogenized the idea of a national mission. The research aims to contribute to the different perspective of the ongoing disagreement. Arguing that, if the central government of Japan and Russia are willing to reconsider their relationship, they should transform present strong nationalist sentiment and pursue working towards cooperation.

3. **HAMANAKA, Shintaro**, IDE-JETRO, Japan

Title: The end of American security hegemony in IR scholarship?

Abstract:

There is no doubt that American journals have held dominant status in IR scholarship, and security has been the central theme of IR studies. Such a situation is gradually changing. First, the American journals start to put a large emphasis on quantitative research and regard mere causality of variables as a theory. As a result, we seldom hear the fundamental philosophical debates on theories in leading American journals. It seems that such a gap is being filled by European and Chinese journals that prefer “theory debates.” British journals also started to attract high quality qualitative research papers. Second, American IR journals are being challenged by interdisciplinary journals on global governance, which were traditionally regarded as public policy journals rather than IR. The end of Cold War and globalization bring us many global questions that requires macro-perspectives in finding policy solutions, such a global warming and regulation on capital flow. Studies on global political economy started attract as large scholarly attention as security studies, which have been the central theme of IR scholarship.

4. **TAKEKAWA, Shunichi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Why and how a conservative newspaper in Japan embraces democracy: A Study of editorials of Sankei from 1950s to 2000s

Abstract:

The morning edition of Sankei Newspaper on July 1, 2020, printed an article about the end of “one country, two systems” for Hong Kong or the enforcement of the national security law at the top of its front page. The article with the headline, “Hong Kong is Dead,” was printed with a white font on a black background, like an obituary on Hong Kong. Among the five major newspapers in Japan, only Sankei demanded that the Japan impose sanctions against China in its editorial on that day. Sankei is considered to be a far-right winger in some countries, and is (in) famous for its nationalistic political stance. However, Sankei often stresses democratic values to criticize countries like China. This paper analyzes Sankei’s editorials on May 3rd (Constitution Day) and August 15 (War-End Anniversary) from 1950s to 2000s to discuss the transformation of a conservative’s views on democracy. Just after the Occupation period, Sankei welcomed democratization; however, from the 1960s to 70s, it often criticized postwar democracy for the spread of selfish individualism and the lack of state nationalism.

These discourses continued in the 1980s and 90s. Yet, Sankei gradually stresses democracy as Japan's common value with Western countries to criticize China.

East Asia

Chair: **CORTEZ, Michael A.**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **LAGRIMAS, April**, International Christian University, Japan

Title: China's maritime militia in the South China Sea: Philippine experience and response to chinese gray zone warfare

Abstract:

China has been exerting gray zone warfare or a tailored form of force to pursue the country's maritime claims in the South China Sea (SCS) whilst avoiding war. At the frontline of this is China's Maritime Militia (CMM)- commercial vessels, serving as Beijing's third sea force, after its navy and the coast guard." The CMM has been involved in several incidents with the Philippines, particularly the 2012 stand-off in Scarborough Shoal. China has also deployed CMM vessels around Thitu Island since December 2018.

Triangulation will be done from data provided by maritime security specialists, policy stakeholders, and people's first-hand accounts of the CMM. It will cover 2009 to 2019 to include the USNS Impeccable incident, the case filed by the Philippines against China, and President Rodrigo Duterte's pivot to Beijing.

This paper is highly relevant to discussions on the SCS as it aims to address how the Philippines respond to the CMM given that it is a paramilitary force.

2. **SAHIN, Vuslat Nur**, Waseda University, Japan

Title: ASEAN Community Vision 2025 with SWOT Matrix

Abstract:

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Community Vision 2025, ASEAN Leaders took the decision at the 23rd ASEAN Summit in November 2013 to develop a Post-2015 Vision, realize a politically cohesive, economically integrated, socially responsible, and a truly people-oriented, people-centered and rules-based ASEAN . The Community Vision 2025 is already in the middle of the process. The writer explains ASEAN 2025 with the help of the SWOT Matrix and some future expectations and past experienced about 2025 Vision. SWOT Matrix consisted of four components, those are strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. The main strengths are being aware of ASEAN's increasing economic and soft power. The main weaknesses are no common policies in some crucial hot issues in the region, and also underestimate the conflicts related to hybrid identities in the region. The main opportunities are more regional integration and a more well-structured organization. The main threats are the changing demography and problems with inclusive growth and sustainable

development.

3. **GEGES, Dhino**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Examining social enterprises in community resilience building: Does inclusive stakeholder engagement matter?

Abstract:

This study was conducted to examine how social enterprises facilitate inclusive stakeholder engagement toward building resilient communities in a developing country context. Data were gathered through a survey, key informant interviews, and community immersion.

Results showed that different stakeholders are involved in the realization of the social mission of social enterprises. The process of stakeholder engagement involves different roles and role changes. The SEs' transformational and transactional roles have shaped the key engagement processes with the different actors toward resilience building, although in varying ways and with varied outcomes. The cases show that the roles of SE members were both collaborative and empowering. Gender inclusivity was also strengthened since women's leadership drives most of the social enterprises. Consequently, SEs gave them meaningful participation and a strengthened sense of ownership. Many of them are involved in other parts of the fishing and agricultural value chain.

Similarly, inclusive engagement of public institutions and non-public entities reflects the type of institutional support offered to social entrepreneurial ventures. Indeed, the element of inclusion is vital in the engagement process with SEs and it is relevant in the resilience-building landscape.

Political consequences and Covid-19

Chair: **CAMPBELL, Joel**, Troy University, Japan/USA

Discussant: **CHEN, Ching-Chang**, Ryukoku University, Japan

1. **LIU, Hongyi**, Waseda University, Japan

Title: Explaining China's engagement in global pandemic crisis: From the aspect of China's non-traditional security motivations

Abstract:

Due to its huge population and relatively backward medical conditions, China's public health has been regarded as major priority in Chinese government's non-traditional security agenda. Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic at the end of 2019, China's response in such mass infectious disease outbreaks has been widely focused. In the outbreak of COVID-19, China's resolute response has begged the question: why China has engaged in strong mobilization and undertaken assertive policies, as compared with Western countries? By analyzing the engagement of China in Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), avian influenza, Ebola virus, and COVID-19 as case studies, this article aims to explain China's motivation and recognition of global pandemics from the aspect of non-traditional security. In addition, this article adopts securitization theory rooted in Copenhagen School and analyzed China's process of securitizing infectious diseases as a major security threat. This study contributes to a better understanding of both China's recognition of public health security and the characteristics of China's non-traditional security.

2. **CHADHA, Astha**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: India's COVID-19 strategy and its implications for international relations in the Indian ocean

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has swept the world with a state of medical emergency, leaving them with mounting cases and climbing mortality rates. Despite a good recovery rate from the COVID-19 infections, India is now among the countries with very high number of infected people and is showing signs of inevitable economic contraction, extremely pressurized healthcare infrastructure and one of the worst migrant crisis the country has experienced in decades. Amid this, India is witnessing a change in its equations with its neighbors, of which, particularly China seems to be engaging in a scuffle with India on medical diplomacy as well as the border disputes. India, being a country of key importance in the Indian Ocean, has come up with a series of policies to tackle the COVID-19, while handling its international relations with its neighbors in the Indian Ocean and beyond. The paper raises the question of what are the pillars of India's COVID-19 strategy? How India's COVID-19 policies

would impact its international relations with other nations? In order to address the questions, the paper will employ qualitative examination of India's policies against the coronavirus pandemic as well as its implications for India's foreign policies of Act East, Link West and Neighborhood First under the SAGAR Doctrine of the current Modi administration. Through the empirical analysis, the paper argues that India's COVID-19 strategy is likely to distance India further from China and sour its relations with Beijing. The paper also argues that India need to strengthen its engagement with its Indian Ocean neighbors through institutional mechanisms such as BIMSTEC, SAARC and IOR for its economic and political security in a post-COVID-19 world.

3. **LAK, Chansok**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The concept of hedging revisited: Cambodia's alignment politics towards the United States and China in the COVID-19 world

Abstract:

Against the backdrop of the global COVID-19 pandemic, the growing strategic competition among major powers, especially between the United States and China, in the Asia Pacific has put Cambodia in a strategic dilemma. On the one hand, although Cambodia needs China to reassure its regime survival, it is concerned about its overreliance on China that would jeopardize Cambodia's long-term interests. On the other hand, the United States remains a vital market for Cambodia's economic growth, yet Cambodia-US relations have been often tense and temporarily deteriorated over the ruling CPP's political suppression and human rights violation. Cambodia's management of these two bilateral ties has become more challenging due to evolving Sino-US relations in the region. Some International Relations theorists and scholars suggest that as one of small states, Cambodia should adopt bandwagoning or balancing as its alignment strategy vis-à-vis bigger powers. Others suggest that Cambodia should opt for a more pragmatic alignment choice known as hedging by forging its relations with those major powers to maintain its national interests. Therefore, this paper aims to re-conceptualize hedging as a model in International Relations Theory (IRT) and study how hedging has thus far been translated into Cambodia's foreign policy towards the United States and China.

4. **CAMPBELL, Joel**, Troy University, Japan/USA

Title: Responses to coronavirus: The politics behind varied responses to COVID-19 in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and China

Abstract:

The coronavirus (or COVID-19) crisis is the first modern pandemic to shut down the global economy. Some states were widely praised for effective handling of the disease, through mass testing of affected areas, isolation of those testing positive, and contact tracing of all those who had come into contact with those testing positive. These included New Zealand, Singapore, Germany, South Korea and

Taiwan. The least successful in controlling the pandemic included Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States. In East Asia, the responses of China, site of the first recognized outbreaks, and Japan were slower or piecemeal. This paper examines the varied political responses of East Asian states or entities. It notes that state policy priorities differed among the four major Northeast Asian governments, with South Korea and Taiwan more focused on disease control. It puts forth a constructivist explanation of the crisis, suggesting that the evolution of state norms and health institutions since the SARS crisis in 2003 created opportunities for some states to control pandemics, while making other states more complacent while focusing on other issues. Finally, it puts forth a health policy matrix for states to consider for the next pandemic in the next decade.

Business

Chair: **KIM, Rebecca ChungHee**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **ABDULLAH, Faroq Moohialdin Hamid**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: A key resource to achieve longevity through value influence on the succession process in family business

Abstract:

Interest in the field of Family Business has been growing lately. Despite the conducted studies, experts in the field suggest a lack of solid theoretical models that distinguish the family business from non-family ones. This study is to explore Family Business and justify the longevity they achieve. The study has taken a positive perspective qualitative approach to gather and analyze data to build a theoretical concept. Data was gathered through in-depth interviews, attending talks & seminars of Japanese family business, conversations with business families, study cases discussing specific issues related to the research, and documentaries available in media discussing specific issues related to this study. The analysis took three stages via the grounded theory method. The analysis resulted in developing the Span of Time model, which shows a long process of preparation for the next leader for the business. This model is seen as an unconventional resource exclusive for family business because of the process-like tenets only attributed to family businesses. The Span of Time model is in its underlying stages and can be developed; henceforth, it despite everything has constraints and requires potential alteration. For that, a major room of hypothetical and practical examinations is given.

2. **MOHSIN, Aliasger**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Factors contributing to SME's performance in Zanzibar

Abstract:

Small and Medium Enterprises are the most important elements owing to how much they make of the entire global economy. The economic growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) globally depends on the development of the business environment. SMEs in developing countries are more instrumental since they act as the backbone of the entire economy. However, SMEs in Zanzibar, encounter several weaknesses that are preventing their success. The purpose of this study is to determine market limitations in Zanzibar, Tanzania, affecting the future growth of SME's performance. The research undertakes a mixed approach to data collection and analysis with a sample of a total of 142 SME's in Zanzibar. The study employed the use of questionnaires, interviews, and observation to collect primary data, which have been used for both quantitative and qualitative data analysis part. The study revealed that weak currency against USD, lack of management skills and experience, Lack

of ICT & digital marketing tools, high competition in the market, and lack of capital & sources of finance to be the significant factors contributing to SMEs' performance in Zanzibar and were grouped into two clusters' by using the factor analysis for a better understanding.

3. **KHAN, Muhammad Asif**, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Climate and business performances—Case of Pakistan

Abstract:

Investment is the key factor for progressive socio-economic development and is the probable answer to varying growth pace in different locations of the developing world. Favorable investment climate measures include: Policy and regulatory environment in which firms operate, economic stimulation, insurance responsibility, equal markets accessibility that governments must ensure by providing efficient oversight that guarantees firm's secured returns on their potential investments. Most of the existing work on the relationship between institutions and growth assumes that institutions are constant within a country. However, this paper can emphasize that for productivity and profitability, power outages, inefficient policies, business unfriendly atmosphere and customs delays are the most serious bottlenecks. Few growth equations also consider these as important problems. Data from a large number of firms is collected to see how weak institutions actually affect the environment in which firms operate and to investigate the importance of local governance. Analysis will be done whether, within a location, improvements in the investment climate lead to higher productivity, factor returns, and growth. As a plausible result, indicator for availability of financial services has a strong positive effect on growth rates of assets, employment, and output.

Investment and finance

Chair: **BISSET, Ian**, Fukuyama University, Japan

1. **CATINO, Giovanni**, International Christian University, Japan

Title: How the Belt and Road influenced the strategic decision of the Chinese investment in the European Union? A country-level analysis

Abstract:

The rise of Chinese Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in the European Union (EU) in 2013 coincided with the launch of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Alarmed by recent Chinese takeovers in strategic industries, the EU has toughened the rules on foreign investment flows into Europe.

The research conducted intended to investigate the relationship between on one hand the motives of the Chinese FDI, the Belt and Road Initiative, and on the other hand the characteristics of the EU member states. Two periods of data have been compared: 2007-2012 and 2013-2018. The analysis was conducted using the discrete choice model, to relate the choice made by Chinese investors when invest in one EU country rather than another one based on the characteristics of the EU member states.

The statistical analysis evidenced how maritime infrastructures of EU members has been one of the key driving factors for Chinese Investors in the European Union from 2013.

Indeed, the research provides significant implications for the effectiveness of the new European screening investment mechanism to protect the essential assets of the member states.

keywords: Chinese OFDI, Belt & Road Initiative, international relations, political economy, discrete choice model

2. **KURBONALIZODA, Masrur**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Determinants of non-performing loans: The case of post-Soviet Union countries

Abstract:

The research aims to investigate the determinants of non-performing loans (NPLs) among post-Soviet Union countries. Annual dataset of macro determinant and bank-specific factors will be used from 1995 to 2019 of 15 post-Soviet Union countries. Utilizing the Generalized method of moments (GMM), fixed effect (FE), and random effect (RE), we will analyze the effect of the determinants of NPLs during pre and post-financial crisis. The empirical study shows that macroeconomic factors, GDP growth, and exchange rate have a negative impact on NPLs in the post-period of the financial crisis. From bank-specific determinants, bank capitalization has a negative and first lagged value of NPLs has a positive effect on the level of NPLs in the pre and post period of the financial crisis.

3. **FAYZALII, Safarali**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Assessing reserve adequacy in the Former Soviet Union countries using traditional and non-traditional metrics

Abstract:

The essence of this research is to address the main issues related to the country's reserve management framework by focusing on determination of appropriate reserve levels/range for the country: Identifying the significance of appropriate level of reserves as buffer and insurance policy for the region in general and for Tajikistan; in particular, demonstrating some possible channels through which reserves in the country would affect other economic and financial variables and economic performance, including its credit rating and investors' confidence, especially in times of market stress. Research uses both academic and policy practitioner's insights as the theoretical basis, such as publications and papers produced by foreign central banks and international financial institutions (the IMF, World Bank, ADB, etc.). In conducting this research both mixtures of quantitative and qualitative approaches will be used: data compilation of the relevant macroeconomic indicators, mainly panel data of FSU countries and an empirical time series analysis; stylized facts and evidence from the data itself; expert judgment approach with some practitioners' policy advise on the subject and assessment of various policy experiences using country cases to compare and substantiate my own judgments.

The importance of the research is to identify the most appropriate level of reserves in a small open economy, such as the Republic of Tajikistan and its interrelations with authorities' (central bank's) credibility, confidence, accountability, independence and overall investment environment. Thus, the following research contributions are expected: Keeping country's international reserves at optimal level will facilitate macroeconomic stability and better crisis management as it will lead to improving investors' confidence and thus, country's credit ratings and overall investment environment. A modern, accountable and transparent reserve management framework with appropriate level of reserves smooth-out volatile capital flows, investment uncertainties and it boosts economic activities in the country when pursuing stimulating policies. At the same time, appropriate level of reserves builds more credible and confident central bank when communicating with the public and markets.

4. **BISSET, Ian**, Fukuyama University, Japan

Title: Inter Asian Investment: Do individual Japanese investors have bias or a lack of access?

Abstract:

Application of the gravity model to international portfolio investment is well known: the "closer" a pair of countries, the more the investment flow. One outlier to this is Japanese mutual fund investment in China, of which there is comparatively little. Can a lack of opportunity to access explain the lack of holdings? If not, can this indicate that that is a investor literacy problem (i.e. evidence of some bias?)

To evaluate availability, a content analysis was attempted of the prospectuses of Japanese foreign-asset mutual funds. This was compared to the market capitalization of each of the countries equity markets and each country's GDP. The resulting regression equations enabled a metric of over or under-availability of assets for each country.

The research found that holdings and availability both have strong quantitative relationships with market sizes. But holdings of Chinese assets, observed to be very small in comparison to their market capitalization, are an important outlier. The availability of Chinese assets was observed to be very high (not only recently, but also historically), and thus cannot explain the lack of holdings of Chinese assets. This indicates that there is a lack of investor literacy amongst individual Japanese investors.

Climate change and resources

Chair: **SUK, Sunhee**, Nagasaki University, Japan

1. **HO, Thi Kim Chi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Influence of personal efficacy on behavioral intention of climate change mitigation

Abstract:

Climate change is a threat to mankind and natural environment, thus public perception research indicates high level of concern for climate change worldwide. However, high concern is not a direct indicator of taking actions to mitigate climate change impacts. In addition, research on public perception and behavioral intention of climate change usually focus on Western nations, with low attention to developing nations that suffer the harshest impacts. Therefore, this research aims to understand public perception of climate change in Vietnam, a developing nation vulnerable to climate change. Protection motivation theory is applied to understand the role of personal efficacy, risk perception and personal gains on public's behavioral intention of adopting household-mitigation behavior. To study the effectiveness of these factors in behavioral change, the study surveys participants in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh cities. Preliminary data from pilot study revealed high-level of risk perception and personal efficacy for household-mitigation behavior, except travelling without airplane. Monetary gain, a sense of responsibility, fulfilment in life and health improvements are the most prominent factors influencing adoption of mitigation behavior. Participants' need for accessible information on climate change mitigation and adaptation behavior was also revealed, implying a promising direction for public communication and awareness.

Keyword: climate change mitigation, personal efficacy, protection motivation theory, behavioral intention, Vietnam.

2. **LONGFOR, Nkweauseh Reginald**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Biomass waste to energy in Cameroon: Analysis of its potential

Abstract:

The production of biogas from biomass waste as a source of renewable energy for generating electricity contributes to the appropriate disposal of organic wastes, effective biogas energy exploitation, and a sustainable supply of clean energy. Cameroon produces significant amounts of organic waste, while most of the biomass waste is deposited in landfill sites and are yet to be exploited. This study estimates the power potential (theoretical, technical, and economic) from anaerobic digestion of various biomass waste sources. In addition, uncertainties associated with various methods of evaluation are outlined in this study. The methodology uses a resource-focused approach with a

statistical analysis of selected sources of biomass waste. This study identifies regions where electricity generation from biomass waste through biogas is favorable. The study finds that Cameroon has great potential to utilize biogas from biomass waste for sustainable electricity generation; and the findings reveal a theoretical energy potential of 1.156.6 TWh/yr, the technical energy potential of 263TWh/yr and economic potential of 21.995 TWh/yr. The proposed methodology may be applied to other developing countries with comparable conditions.

3. **MAXUDOVA, Oliy**a, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **KAFLE, Saroj**, Sansin Sangyo Co., Ltd., Japan

Title: Exploring the possibility of using mining sector for promotion economic development

Abstract:

For any transition economy, the macroeconomic well-being is core for its economic growth. Tajikistan, just twenty-nine years after its independence, is marching towards development and has seen lots of hurdles throughout its path. Economic growth during this period was in infant stage as government faced various obstacles. Albeit these challenges, the country stands strong to accept and to defy with current global challenges.

From this aspect, mining industries seem to play a vital role in promotion of industrialization, improvement of living standards and overall socio-economic development. As the natural resource potential of Tajikistan is enormous, especially in terms of minerals such as coal, iron, lead, zinc, gold, silver, precious and semi-precious stones, which the country can develop to bring abrori in prosperity. In the present time the mining industry of Tajikistan has a great export value. In 2018, mineral products export covered about 50.7% of whole export.

The purpose of this paper is to present conducted analysis on the possible impact of using mining sector for economic development promotion on the basis of its main export commodity groups: lead ores, zinc ores, antimony ores and cooper ores. Methodological framework is based on quantitative analysis with use of Input-Output Analyses.

4. **SUK, Sunhee**, Nagasaki University, Japan

Title: The role of the corporate in response to climate change and sustainable development: a case study of Korean companies' carbon management under the carbon pricing

Abstract:

Carbon pricing provides a clear policy signal of emission cost to business operators and promotes abatement investment by incentivizing them with their carbon reduction on carbon markets. Business side, a major player in energy consumption and carbon emissions are expected to play a pivotal role in responding to climate change and achieving sustainable development goals with capital and technology.

This study aims to identify the characteristics of Korean companies' carbon management under the emission trading scheme, using interviews with heavy energy consumption companies ones, conducted in 2017, as well as reviewing their sustainability reports published before and after the system started.

Responding to climate change has become one of the fundamental challenges for Korean companies, and as an internal priority agenda, this study has been confirmed that awareness and understanding is growing among top management. The achievement of the K-ETS in promoting companies' carbon management is to lead a shift in the perception that the reduction of GHG is profitable.

Owing to the lack of empirical studies of firm level, the findings of this study will provide add-value of academic in this study area and be a useful referendum for governments and businesses.

Vulnerability and poverty

Chair: **MATSUNAGA, Hiroko**, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Japan

1. **SAGARA, Tomoya**, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Japan; **FUJIWARA, Yoshinori**, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Japan

Title: A support system that is carried out to promote elderly person working

Abstract:

Aging rate in 2019 marks 28.4% so that Aging society is advancing rapidly in Japan. Therefore, the number of young labors is decreasing year by year. As one of the measures corresponding to the shortage of such labor, there has been growing the elderly employment. As the employment rate of the elderly in Japan is already high compared to other countries, their needs to work also must be high.

In this study, it conducted a hearing survey for 28 staffs with 12 active senior employment support centers in the Tokyo metropolis area, and examined what kind of support is provided to make it easier for elderly job seekers to get new job. As a result, following two common attempts are revealed.

(1) A seamless support process is provided from intake to follow-up by almost staffs in window, focusing on building mutual trust with elder job seekers. (2) A cooperative system has been established closely with other multiple support windows and administrations, and mutual cooperation such as exchanging daily information and holding joint seminars can be seen.

It is important to properly understand the needs of job seekers and cooperate with various institutions to provide personalized employment support.

2. **WALPITA, Waruni Apsara**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Impact of social capital on poverty reduction in rural areas. A case of rural households in Sri Lanka

Abstract:

Poverty is a complex phenomenon involved with different dimensions than monetary concepts. As poverty exists in different forms, the alleviation of poverty is one of the key challenges. Social capital can influence significantly on poverty reduction at the household and community level. This study used data of 236 households and 3 community groups in rural areas in Monaragala district, Sri Lanka to explore the impact of social capital on poverty reduction at the household level and improved living standards at the community level. Further, the determinants of rural poverty and the characteristics of social networks functioning in rural areas were identified. The study examined how types, dimensions, forms, and levels of social capital facilitate to improve the living standards of rural communities. Using the logit model household-level data was analyzed and comparative analysis was done for assessing

community-level data. The study revealed that social capital positively influences on poverty reduction and improve living standards of rural communities in Sri Lanka. The study suggest that community members highly depend on government subsidies.

3. **MATSUNAGA, Hiroko**, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Japan; **TAKAHASHI, Tomoya**, Tokyo Metroplitan Institute of Gerontology, Japan; **FUJITA, Koji**, Tokyo Metroplitan Institute of Gerontology, Japan

Title: Application for the employment and utilization of the elderly at care center Tsubaki in Kotoen.

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to introduce the methods of actively hiring and utilizing the elderly in the community as an initiative at Care Center Tsubaki in Kotoen.

In October 2019, an interview survey was conducted to five of the staff of the department which employs and utilizes the elderly (at Care Center Tsubaki in Kotoen, Tokyo). The interview contents were recorded with the consent of interviewees. The contents were qualitatively analyzed, using Trajectory Equifinality Model. This study has been approved by the Research Ethics Committee of TMIG (Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology) .

Care Center Tsubaki in Kotoen utilizes the elderly and hires them for jobs in: in-home care, nursing homes, residential care facilities, transport services, the kitchens and the nursery. In each department, measures were taken to make it easier for the elderly to work.

From the viewpoint of cultivating Social Capital, it is important for the elderly who are healthy and capable to support those in need of nursing care and/or with disabilities (at social welfare corporations within the area). To that end, there are methods not only to hire the elderly but also to utilize them.

「アジア太平洋学構築の模索に向けて」第6弾 「人文社会系研究からの〈アジア太平洋学〉の提案可能性—個別研究を交えて」“Towards the construction of Asia Pacific Studies Part 6 “the possibility of proposing ‘Asia Pacific Studies’ from the humanities and social sciences: A study of individual studies”

Chair: **SEIKE, Kumi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: **YONEYAMA, Hiroshi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **SEIKE, Kumi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 社会学ないしは社会科学の方法論に対する実在論的転回の影響について—認識論／存在論の視点からの再考

「アジア太平洋学構築の模索に向けて」第6弾 「人文社会系研究からの〈アジア太平洋学〉の提案可能性—個別研究を交えて」

Abstract:

現時点までにアジア太平洋学とは「アジア太平洋地域を中心に、加速度的に変化するグローバル社会の新秩序をどのように読みとくか、という問題をその変化とともに把握する学問」としている。近代以降の急速な変化が本質ともなっていると言える対象は、一つの安定的な学、ディシプリンではその考察において限界があることは周知の事実である。つまり「学」自身の変化し続けなければならない、そうした動きをも含む学としてのアジア太平洋学なのであるということを確認してきた。

本パネルは、アジア太平洋学部 CSM 所属教員のそれぞれの個別研究発表によって構成される。アジアの地域研究と西洋と非西洋を射程に入れた分析枠組みないしは方法論の検討という両視点からの議論である。地域研究における地域のあり方をそのものとして見るという方法は、方法論的に西洋的枠組みとは異なる提案を暗黙に主張しており、新たな秩序への可能性を包含していると考えられ、また分析枠組みの西洋、非西洋のそれぞれの傾向性の考察も同様であることは確認されてきた。本パネルは今までの到達点を確認しつつ、いまだ学術的には結論付けられてない「アジア太平洋学」について CSM 教員の個別研究から議論することを目的とする。

「社会学ないし社会学の方法論に対する実在論的転回の影響について—〈認識論／存在論〉の視点からの再考」

本研究の目的は、社会学ないし社会学の方法論を〈存在論／認識論〉の視点から整理することにより、新たな思想潮流としての実在論的転回が社会学ないし社会学の方法論にどのような影響を与えうるかを検討することである。社会学で研究を進める際に「存在論」（基礎づけ主義・反基礎づけ主義）と「認識論」（実証主義、批判的実在論、解釈主義）の視点から整理し、分類図に研究の立場を位置づける必要がある。現在までに社会学において確立

された構築主義（解釈主義）は、対象の「存在論」を問わない上に、自然主義に依拠しているために、社会問題の社会学には適合的であるもののそれ以外の調査において限界が見られる。そこで実在論的転回の考え方やその暫定的な方法を上記した分類図に位置づけることによって、構築主義の限界を批判検討し、その上で新たな社会学の立場・方法論の提案を試みる。本発表では、まずは実在論的転回の影響下での構築主義の批判的検討を目的とする。

2. SASAGAWA, Hideo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 日本＝カンボジア仏教界の交流史に関する基礎的検討

Abstract:

日本の仏教雑誌によるカンボジアへの言及は、1880年代に刊行されていた『令知会雑誌』が初出となる。その後、日本仏教界が「内向き」になったことや、フランス領インドシナが日本の進出を警戒していたこともあり、1930年代半ばに『海外仏教事情』誌が創刊されるまで、カンボジアの仏教が日本のメディアに現れることはなくなった。戦時下には、日本軍の駐留以降、日本仏教界の関係者や研究者がカンボジアの地を踏むことが可能になるが、彼らの関心はもっぱらアンコール遺跡へと向かい、仏教をめぐる交流が進められることはなかった。本格的な交流が始まるのは、1952年、世界仏教徒会議の第2回大会が築地本願寺で開催され、カンボジアの僧侶が初来日を果たして以降となる。本報告では、日本とカンボジア双方の雑誌や仏教系新聞の記述を検討し、交流が双方にどのような認識を生み出したのかを検討したい。あわせて、1960年代もカンボジア僧の来日にも触れることで、今後の研究の見通しを示す予定にしている。

3. YOSHIDA, Kaori, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Women's Narrative as Alternative History of WWII: Abject Memory in Japanese War Dramas

Abstract:

Japan's popular (public) history-making of WWII through various media has been often criticized for its tendency to emphasize the nation's victim conscious, as the representation of women or children suffering at home front has reinforced (Japanese) women's innocence in the war, while glorifying (male) soldiers' heroic and homosocial deeds. More importantly, the dichotomous gendered war narratives may obliterate differences in war experiences of women from different socio-political positions, in which forming the "proper" national identity tends to prioritize female bodies that matter over ones that do not matter.

This paper attempts to complicate the view of Japan's gendered war history-making, by analyzing Japanese war dramas, *Hyosetsu no mon* (1974) and *Fire of the Mist* (2008), which are based on Soviet Union's military action on Sakhalin near the end of WWII. It examines the narrative structure and female bodies in periphery, shedding light on the history-making through female narrative. These texts are discussed, in relation to Butler's (1993) materiality of the body and Kristeva's "abjection" (1982)

that conceptualizes the self/other through a sense of foreign yet familiar, as well as the framed narrative method that enables a female-oriented narrative space. This study suggests an alternative collective memory articulated through popular media.

4. **HASUDA, Takashi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 偽使の海域アジア史からみる日越関係

Abstract:

前近代の東方アジアにおいて、中国の歴代諸王朝は突出した地位を占めていた。そのため、中国との通交・貿易においては歴代中華王朝が儒教的世界観に立脚して一方的に設定した国際秩序が周辺諸国に強制されることがまま見られた。これに対して、軍事的優位性を誇る北・西の遊牧騎馬民族諸国家は実力を持ってこれに対抗し、また時にはそれを蹂躪し得たが、海域アジアの諸国はそうではなかった。ために、中華王朝が設定した建前を表面上受け入れつつ経済的利益を追求する偽使が生まれる余地が生じた。本報告では、現存最古の日越外交文書（1592年）をこの建前と実利の乖離およびそのような乖離を出来せしめた情報格差という観点から分析し、さらに中世の日中・日朝関係でも頻発した偽使との関連を追及したい。

Migration

Chair: **JAYASINGHE, Nilushika Chandima**, Uva Wellassa University, Sri Lanka

1. **TANG, Thi Huong**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **ALCANTARA, Lailani Laynesa**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Opportunity identification and exploitation among Vietnamese immigrant entrepreneurs in Japan

Abstract:

The unprecedented rise in the number of immigrant entrepreneurs has gained attention from both scholars and policy makers. Previous research has suggested differences in opportunity identification between native and immigrant entrepreneurs; and also identified antecedents of immigrant entrepreneurship. However, the process underlying opportunity identification and exploitation remains unexplored. This study examines immigrant entrepreneurs' opportunity and exploitation identification process through in-depth interviews with Vietnamese entrepreneurs who made the transition from organizational employment to entrepreneurship in Japan. Their lived experiences add to the understanding of how immigrant entrepreneurs identify, evaluate and exploit business opportunities in Japan. The study also seeks to determine to what extent socio-cultural identity affects the opportunity identification and exploitation. While previous studies on immigrant entrepreneurship have focused on necessity-based entrepreneurship, this study focuses on opportunity-based entrepreneurship by Vietnamese immigrants in Japan. By doing so, this study contributes to the literature of immigrant entrepreneurship by providing theoretical implications for how socio-cultural identity impacts the process underlying opportunity identification and exploitation and practical implications for fostering immigrant entrepreneurship in Japan.

2. **NGUYEN, Thi Thu Trang**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: A study on the modus operandi of illegal foreign workers in Vietnam

Abstract:

Preventing illegal foreign workers is an indispensable work of the authorities. However, there have been no thorough studies on the modus operandi of this violation to identify loopholes of Vietnam's laws and weaknesses of law enforcement that have been used of by this illegal workforce to enter and remain in Vietnam.

This research uses crime opportunity theories as theoretical background. It is a qualitative study, and I use secondary research, interview and social media research for data collection. The collected data are triangulated to increase their trustworthiness.

Illegal foreign workers take advantage of Vietnam's favorable policies to enhance tourism and

business to enter under tourist, investor, and business visas. Travel agencies, visa agencies, bogus companies, landlords, and employers intentionally and unintentionally do not play a good role in administrating what their customers/employees do in Vietnam. Vietnam's investment law, immigration law, and business law are too lax. As most public officers cannot speak foreign languages, they are reluctant to check foreigners, and some of them facilitate this violation by receiving petty bribery. In conclusion, loopholes of laws and weaknesses in law enforcement are identified which can be based on to build measures to prevent further violations.

3. JAYASINGHE, Nilushika Chandima, Uva Wellassa University, Sri Lanka

Title: The impact of cultural familiarity on perceived workplace inclusion of foreign employees working in Japan

Abstract:

People migrate to foreign countries due to many reasons and getting adjusted to new cultures impose enormous challenges for them. As the organizations are inseparable from the dominant cultures of the countries they work, cultural familiarity may assume to play a vital role when deciding the perceived workplace inclusion of the foreign employees working in these organizations. Japan is known as one of the countries having a very distinctive organizational culture and working in Japanese organizations may be exceptionally challenging for the foreigners.

This study aims to investigate the impact of cultural familiarity on perceived workplace inclusion of foreign employees working in Japanese organizations. A quantitative approach was used for the study and data were collected from 150 foreign employees by using the purposive sampling technique.

With regards to the findings of the study, cultural familiarity is positively and significantly impact on perceived workplace inclusion of foreign employees working in Japanese organizations. Moreover the perceived workplace inclusion is changing based on the used demographic factors. The study suggests that providing more space to get familiarized with the culture will enhance the perceived workplace inclusion of the employees in organizations.

Keywords: Culture, cultural familiarity, Japanese organizations, perceived workplace inclusion, foreign workers

India, Japan and cooperation

Chair: **YOSHIMATSU, Hidetaka**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: **NAGY, Stephen Robert**, International Christian University/JIJA, Japan

1. **KHAN, Shamshad**, BITS Pilani Dubai Campus, UAE

Title: India-Japan cooperation in the Indo-Pacific Era with special reference to bilateral trade

Abstract:

Both India and Japan has identified each others as an indispensable partner by signing a strategic partnership. The bilateral relationship has widened and includes many areas including the trade. Japan is among the few countries with with India has signed a bilateral Free Trade Agreement. The Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement signed with Japan in 2011, was New Delhi's first Free Trade Agreement negotiation with a developed economy. India, before signing this agreement, had relied on WTO led-multilateral trade system. Various interpretations have been given regarding India's departure from its policy of multilateralism and entering into various bilateral and Regional FTAs negotiations and implementation. There is a general consensus among the economists that India went with the global trend, what they term as "Spaghetti Bowl" phenomenon: signing bilateral and regional FTAs following the weakening of WTO-led multilateralism. Despite the fact that the leadership of both the countries had attached high hopes that the FTA with Japan will uplift the low bilateral trade volume to manifold and give new impetus to the strategic partnership, it is yet to achieve that potential. The gap in bilateral trade volume has widened after signing the FTA and the issue of growing trade balance in India has been raised in different circles of India. Despite this Indian leadership is confident that Japan serves an important partner in India amid the rise of an assertive China. The paper will analyse the factors behind the signing of the FTA, expected goals and the outcomes of it.

This study looks into the India–Japan economic partnership, especially after the CEPA coming into effect in 2011. It looks into various questions such as how it has performed, what kind of expectations various stakeholders have had vis-à-vis the CEPA, what it promised to them, what are the potentials of the CEPA and what are their expectations as CEPA enters into final phase of tariff elimination.

The Study examines two key official documents: the Joint Study Group, which suggested the signing of CEPA identifying various complementarities between the two economies and India-Japan CEPA documents which commit to eliminating various tariffs and offers various incentives for each other's investors. The study finds that the CEPA has achieved mixed results. While on the one hand, the volume of bilateral trade has increased, the Japanese FDI flow towards India is on the rise and so is the number of Japanese companies, on the other hand, the gap in the bilateral trade has widened and

the concerns in the media have emerged of low share of India's trade in bilateral trade volume. At the political level and in the policy circles, concerns of Japan imposing 'non-tariff barriers' have come to the fore. There have been similar concerns about India's performance in other FTAs (such as South Korea, Singapore and Malaysia) signed along the same time. They have also been raised in various studies conducted by different institutes in India and some of them have been asking New Delhi to review the FTAs and give a pause to the various bilateral and regional FTAs which are under negotiation. All these needs to be analysed using relevant statements made by the leadership as well as media and academia.

When India-Japan CEPA was being signed, it was expected that it will not only boost bilateral trade but also achieve a balanced trade between the two countries. But ten years after the CEPA coming into force, CEPA, the trade balance has grown in Japan's favour. The gap in India-Japan bilateral trade has grown up to 8 billion US dollars. Before the CEPA coming into effect in 2011, the trade gap between the two countries was roughly three billion US dollars. Growing trade gap is becoming a cause of concern both in political and policy circles in India. The critics blame that because of some "behind the border" barriers imposed by Japan, the inflows of Indian goods in Japan remain limited even though the investment flows from Japan as well as increasing number of Japanese companies setting up their industry in India are encouraging signs. However, a comprehensive and complementary economic relationship, which was envisioned by the leaderships of the two countries, is yet to be achieved. The paper will elaborate on the issues involved in the bilateral trade and offer some suggestions to how to overcome the existing problem.

2. **WROBEL, Anna**, University of Warsaw, Poland

Title: Trade regionalism in the Indo-Pacific

Abstract:

In addition to multilateral institutions with quasi-global outreach, such as the WTO, the architecture of the contemporary trade system includes also regional agreements. Currently, there are about 300 different preferential trade agreements (PTAs) in force. Bilateral and plurilateral PTAs are an important element of the economic strategy of Indo-Pacific countries. The aim of the paper is to analyze economic integration in the Indo-Pacific region. The paper will investigate the nature of cooperation within the framework of trade regionalism in the Indo-Pacific, the causes and scope of this cooperation, and the type of agreements. The discussion will address not only the existing intra-regional trade agreements concluded by the countries in the region but also the activities leading to the development of multilateral trade exchange in the Indo-Pacific following the principles of the WTO. Due to the considerable number of intra-regional preferential trade agreements in the Indo-Pacific region, an analysis of those agreements should take into account at least several different criteria. The paper will classify trade agreements in the Indo-Pacific region based on the following criteria: level of economic development of the parties, type and substantive scope of agreements, and level of market integration.

3. **HOSODA, Takashi**, Charles University, The Czech Republic

Title: Europe-Japan Security Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific—Effects and limitations of the "coalition of the willing" approach

Abstract:

In recent years, Japan has increased security cooperation with countries not only Australia, India, or ASEAN members but also European countries in the Indo-Pacific in addition to Japan-U.S. security alliance due to increasing concerns of China's influence and assertive activities and Trump administration's tendency to disregard national interests of its allies by putting "America First" or make the allies playing more bigger roles than before.

European countries face difficulties to make joint steps due to diversification of threat perceptions and national interests. It seems to be difficult for European Union to lead European strategic autonomy due to many challenges that must be overcome. Therefore, ad hoc forms of cooperation or "coalition of the willing" approach seems to be more convenient. However, the approach is not a formal alliance with obligation.

Here, I empirically evaluate backgrounds of bilateral nature of current Europe-Japan security cooperation, compare effects and limitations of bilateral and the coalition approach, and then examines whether the approach could be also effective in the Indo-Pacific region. I conclude the approach would be useful not only for Japan but also for ASEAN members to shape cooperation framework, but reliability of the coalition has been always a matter of concern.

4. **YOSHIMATSU, Hidetaka**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: India's hedging strategy against the Belt and Road Initiative

Abstract:

India is one of the key countries that have received a complicated influence from China's geo-economic assertiveness. India has assumed a major position in the AIIB from its foundation by becoming the second largest stakeholder. Whereas the AIIB's infrastructure support for India has brought about substantive benefits to the Indian economy and society, China's growing presence through BRI projects in South Asia and the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) has a significant influence on India's position there. This study seeks to address two research questions. The first is how India has advanced multilateral connections in both material and ideational domains as strategic responses to China's rise in geo-economic presence. The second is how India's various policy responses to China's geo-economic assertiveness are evaluated in a theoretical concept regarding a state's strategic response. This study argues that India has promoted alignments with the US, Japan, and Australia as a part of securing its status in the face of Chinese challenge, while it has consolidated existing partnerships with China and Russia. Moreover, India's strategic responses are interpreted as hedging to remain well-positioned in South Asia and the IOR in growing uncertainties by combining confrontational policies with cooperative and neutral ones.

Global governance and peace

Chair: **SATO, Yoichiro**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **WISNIEWSKI, Rafal**, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland

Title: Evolution of great power relations as a factor shaping development of global governance institutions of Asia-Pacific in the post-Cold War period

Abstract:

As Great Powers are among the primary actors shaping the international order and international institutions serving it, the author aims to utilize his previous research on the evolution of Great Power relations in the Asia-Pacific to analyze its impact on regional institutions. For that purpose the concept of balance of cooperation and rivalry in Great Powers' relations will be employed. It aims to assess the relative balance of cooperative and rivalrous behavior in relations of a particular group of states across a given period of time. In author's opinion this balance is both a reflection of actors' perception of their national interests vis-à-vis one another and an important factor shaping their attitudes towards global governance institutions.

The paper aims to answer the following research questions:

1. How has the balance of Great Power cooperation and rivalry evolved in the post-Cold War Asia Pacific?
2. In what way has the aforementioned balance shaped the evolution of international institutions performing Global Governance roles in the region?
3. What are the perspectives for further development of institutionalized international cooperation in the Asia-Pacific in light of changing character of Great Power relations?

2. **FABIANI, Diletts**, Waseda University, Japan

Title: What ever happened to NAPCI? The brief story of an ambitious cooperation project

Abstract:

Proposed in 2013 by then South Korea's president Park Geun-hye, the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI) had the ambitious objective of helping foster peace and cooperation in Northeast Asia. According to NAPCI's charter, small and loose collaboration on non-traditional security issues would have ameliorated the security climate in the region; then, from the non-traditional security field, collaboration would have gradually spread to other areas, eventually including all actors at play and bringing peace to the region.

Seven years later, NAPCI seems to have completely disappeared from the international scene. What happened? Is the disappearance due only to the change in South Korean government, or were other

factors involved? Through a detailed study of NAPCI's documents and relevant actor's actions, it is hypothesized that while the government change might have had an impact on the fading out of NAPCI, other factors—the superposition of pre-existing international institutions and NAPCI in many of the addressed issue-areas, and the desired yet unrealized inclusion of North Korea—also had an influence on the rapid weakening of this project.

3. NGUYEN, Hong Kong, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Who are 'we' in reconciliation discourse? Insights from media reports on Sino-Japanese and Turkish-Armenian conflicts

Abstract:

This paper examines the presentation of the 'we-other' narratives in two on-going conflicts: China-Japan and Turkey-Armenia. Through a textual analysis of the English-language media reports on: (i) the 80th commemoration of the Nanjing Massacre in 2017 in China and Japan, and (ii) the 100th commemoration of the Turkish Ottoman massive deportations and killings of Armenians in 2015 in Turkey and Armenia, the paper finds some notable patterns. First, the victim countries, i.e. China and Armenia, defend their singular authoritative viewpoint regarding the two events. Their media outlets use the same emotional language and graphic descriptions of what the innocent victims suffered, repeating the large number of casualties and the pain felt generations later. Second, the countries causing such killings, i.e. Japan and Turkey, had different responses. If Japan was largely silent on the commemoration, Turkey was very active, using the voices of the overseas Armenians, speaking on behalf of some Armenians, invoking scholarly accounts, and even playing the 'victim card' as the Remembrance Day [April 24, 2015] drew close. The 'we' from the Turkish side appeared at first inclusive but remained insincere and at times hostile against the Armenians. The findings highlight how competing narratives exacerbate the intractable interstate conflicts.

Keywords: we-other narrative, Sino-Japanese conflict, Turkish-Armenian conflict, reconciliation, media discourse

Entertainment, hospitality and tourism

Chair: **KANAI, Shusuke**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **ADUBA, Joseph Junior**, Ritsumeikan University, Japan; **IZAWA, Hiroshi**, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Value creation, organizational learning and firm performance in the Japanese hospitality industry; empirical analysis of the hotel industry

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between value creation, organizational learning and firm performance in the case of the Japanese hotel industry. To achieve this, we would survey a sample of hotels in Japan using a structured questionnaire. In addition to subjective evaluation using structural equation modelling, the financial value created would also be estimated using standard econometric analysis. The research is expected to provide insights on how organizational learning foster value creation and productivity (firm performance) in the Japanese hotel industry.

2. **ALMIRA, Tatyana**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The changes small and medium sized hospitality enterprises have made to survive a global crisis and its impact on their relationship with their employees

Abstract:

The recent Covid-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the hospitality industry. Most businesses suffered financial losses due to their declining number of guests, and have shifted their operations as a means of survival. While recent studies have discussed the pandemic's impact towards the national economy and the hospitality industry as a whole, they have overlooked the changes small and medium sized hospitality enterprises made and the impact on their relationship with key stakeholders, such as employees.

This study explores the changes small and medium-sized hospitality enterprises, specifically Japanese Ryokans, have made to survive; as well as the types of characteristics Ryokan leaders have that impacted their employees' responses towards a global crisis, including their wellbeing, ability to adapt, employee loyalty, and corporate citizenship behaviour.

The study adopts a qualitative approach including content analysis of publicly available information sources followed by in-depth semi-structured interviews with ryokan employees. This study sheds light on the challenges small and medium-sized hospitality enterprises have faced, and provides insights into effective business leadership during crisis. This study also contributes to business leadership theories and how they are able to impact a small and medium-sized hospitality enterprises' business performance.

3. **KANAI, Shusuke**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Customer value creation: Case studies on Japanese small local cinemas

Abstract:

The number of small local cinemas has been decreasing while multiplex cinemas and online film viewing have been increasing their popularities since multiplex cinemas generally have better viewing facilities and convenient locations, and online film viewing handy for customers. However, despite of such severe condition, some small local cinemas have been keep attracting enough customers. Theoretically it might not be possible for cinemas to be profitable for years without creating competitive values for customers since customer value is the major source for competitive advantage (Woodruff 1997). It is undeniable that “[c]learly, business is about creating value” (Kumar and Reinartz 2016, p.36). The aims of this study are to better understand what values are created in small local cinemas, and how those values are created by examining relevant literatures and some cases of small local cinemas. Methodology in this research is qualitative research mainly using grounded theory approach and actor network theory for the cases. As a conclusion, some similarities and differences are shown in successful small local cinemas in their mechanism of customer value creation.

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JAPANESE SESSION

November 14th, 2020

Japanese Session 1

文化・地理

Chair: **TODOROKI, Hiroshi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **KANDUBODA, Prabath Buddhika**, Ritsumeikan University, Japan; **KOZAI, Saki**, Ritsumeikan University, Japan; **OCHI, Tomomi**, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: 大学生の海外留学促進における教職員引率の意義と役割：アジアから始まるグローバル人材育成と社会革新への一歩

Abstract:

近年、大学教育においては教育研究活動に加えてグローバル人材育成も求められるようになった。各大学は、グローバルな視野で社会革新に貢献できる卒業生を増やすために様々な取り組みを導入しており海外留学企画もその一形態といえるだろう。本研究の目的は、大学生の海外留学プログラムにおける教職員引率の意義と役割を明らかにすることである。調査は、日本の大学がアジア諸国を対象に提供している超短期留学プログラムの引率を担当した教職員3名の実践、観察及び記録をもとに行った。その結果、教職員の引率が二つの側面から三段階において重要な役割を果たしていることが判明した。結論、社会と学生のニーズに合わせた新海外留学企画の構築において教職員引率は、学術的側面のみならず非学術的側面においても重要な役割を果たし得ると結論付けた。今後は、本取り組みの体制を強化することで、アジアから始まるグローバル人材育成と社会革新に期待したい。

2. **YOTSUMOTO, Yukio**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 日本における世界農業遺産の研究の現状について

Abstract:

世界農業遺産は国連食糧農業機関（FAO）が食料と生計の保証、生物多様性、農法、文化、優れた景観を持つとして、地域固有の農業システムを世界的に重要な動的遺産として認定する制度である。日本では11地域が認定されている。新しい認定制度の為、日本の世界農業遺産研究はまだまだ数が少ない。本研究では、どのような研究がなされているのか、認定基準に関してどのような記述がなされているのかの2点からその研究動向を見た。CiNii Articles、J-Stage、Google Scholarの3つの主要な論文検索システムで文献を収集し、101件の論文を分析対象とした。研究内容は、認定地域の行政へのインタビューのまとめ、世界農業遺産と日本農業遺産の説明、認定の効果、地域による遺産保護の取り組み、認定地域の農業遺産システムの特徴、世界農業遺産と教育プログラム、認定プロセスの実態であった。認

定基準に関する記述では、食料の保証と知識システム及び適応技術に関しての議論が不足していた。

3. MATSUMOTO, Miwa, Kobe University, Japan

Title: 「性教育映画」と「性典映画」への評価—イタリア映画『明日では遅すぎる』と「性典シリーズ」の評価の違い—

Abstract:

本研究は、1952年に日本で公開されたイタリア映画『明日では遅すぎる (Domeni e Troppo Tardi)』が一般的に「性教育映画」と評価されるのに対して、そのオマージュ作品ともいえる「性典シリーズ」が「性教育映画」とは区別されたジャンルである「性典映画」と呼ばれ、「有害映画」と評価されることが多い点に着目し、両作品の評価が分かれる原因を明らかにすることを目的とした。

先行研究をふまえた上でメディアにおける「性典シリーズ」について分析を行い、当時の新聞記事や雑誌から『明日では遅すぎる』と「性典シリーズ」に関するものを集めて、報道の内容について整理した。その結果、1950年代の前半と後半でこれらの映画に対する評価が変化することがわかった。

この原因を当時の社会的背景から考察すると、教育と警察、旧映倫というアクターが浮かび上がった。これらの影響を受けたメディアが1950年代半ばに「性典映画」というジャンルを確立したことにより「性教育映画」と地続きと考えられていた「性典シリーズ」は「性教育映画」とは別ジャンルの映画として認識されるようになり、「有害映画」としての面がより注目されるようになった。その結果、「性典シリーズ」は『明日では遅すぎる』と同ジャンルの映画ではなく、1950年代後半に登場する「太陽族映画」などの「有害映画」と類似したジャンルの映画として認識されるようになったため2作品の評価は異なるということが明らかになった。

4. TODOROKI, Hiroshi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 申景濬の水系認識を通じて見た朝鮮の国土地理思想

Abstract:

朝鮮における伝統的な歴史地理学の学風は、18世紀にその基礎が固められた。20世紀以降の近代歴史地理学と並んで、現代の韓国においても、歴史地理学の両輪を形成し、また近代歴史地理学における、主要な研究対象ともなっている。

国土地理認識の骨格を為すものは、山、川などの自然景観と、道路や集落などの人文景観に大別され、また自然と人文の双方を繋げる概念として、風水地理説が多用された。自然景観のうち「水経」研究の方は、実学者丁若鏞の地理認識を分析するための事例研究（楊普景:1997、金基赫:2017）が若干あるのみで、「水経」全体を展望するマクロな研究は皆無である。実際には、水経を完成させられなかった丁若鏞より、それに先立つ申景濬の研究の方

が、水経の概念を最初に提示したという点で重要である。

そこで本稿では、これまで関心を持たれなかった申景濬の水経認識を通じて、朝鮮王朝時代の地理認識の再構築を試みる。

JAPANESE/ UNDERGRADUATE SESSIONS

November 14th -15th, 2020

Japanese/Undergraduate Session 1

社会学・人類学・思想 1

Chair: SASAGAWA, Hideo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. OSAKO, Hisayoshi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 日本思想における「心」の系譜に関する一考察

Abstract:

本研究の目的は、日本思想における「心」の系譜を明らかにすることである。日本の思想史研究において避けて通れない中心的概念は「心」と言われる（西田、鈴木他）。実際に「心」については、歴史を通じて様々な研究がなされてきた。特に仏教においては「悟り」との関係の中で議論されてきた（山折）。そこで本発表では、その中でも歴史の古い真言宗における「心」に焦点を当てる。

これまで「心」に関連した議論は、西洋古典ではラテン語の *animus*（精神）や *anima*（魂）の対比や、ギリシャ語の *logos* と *patos* の対比などがある。一方で、東洋思想にもそうした議論は見られ、特に日本思想において、「心」は西欧における精神や魂、*logos* や *patos* とは異なる独特な概念である。世界中に存在する「心」の概念を対象にすることにより、日本の特殊性が特定できるとも考え、最終的には日本の特殊性を「心」の系譜から導き出すことを研究目的としている。

2. KATAYAMA, Kotomi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 性的マイノリティ当事者によるアイデンティティの獲得と変容

Abstract:

加藤（1997）が指摘するように、セクシュアリティの意味は時代と場所によって変容する。しかし、運動を起こすような性的マイノリティ当事者にとってのセクシュアリティは、加藤が現代のセクシュアリティとして定義する「プライベートで内面的なもの」というよりも、発展してより政治的な意味合いを帯びているように思われる。

本研究の目的は、性的マイノリティ当事者のアイデンティティが、どのように変容を遂げるのかを明らかにすることであり、そのために動くゲイとレズビアン（通称アカー）を対象にその運動を見ていく。

その結果、同性愛者はエイズ・パニック以降、顕在化した抑圧をきっかけに自らのアイデンティティを確立したことが明らかとなった。また、抑圧の原因が社会にあることに気付いた同性愛者は、公の場でのカミングアウトや裁判のような、公的領域での活動を通して、さら

にそのアイデンティティを政治化させていったのだった（ヴィンセントほか, 1996; 風間, 1997; 2019）。

ヴィンセント, K・風間孝・河口和也（1997）『ゲイ・スタディーズ』青土社。

風間孝（1997）「エイズのゲイ化と同性愛者たちの政治化」『現代思想』25(6), 405-421.

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3. OGAWA, Kai, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 日本社会におけるドラッグ使用者支援の困難性—「世間」概念を中心に

Abstract:

本発表では、日本における「世間」が、ドラッグ使用者への支援を妨げている事を明らかにする。

日本には「世間」という共同幻想が存在し、同質性を強調する排他的な人間関係が形成されている。佐藤（2015, p.58）によれば、西欧社会にはない日本の「世間」、人々に同調圧力と自己抑制を強いており、それが犯罪率の低さにつながっているという。

犯罪にも様々な種類があるが、その1つとしてドラッグ使用を取り上げたい。国際的な議論に目を向けると、ドラッグ使用への刑事罰による取り締まりは避け、医療対象者としてとらえるべきという主張が、欧州を中心に広がっている（丸山, 2018, p.164）。日本においてとられているのは、厳罰主義という政策であり、刑事罰と取り締まりに注力した形がとられている。この根幹には「ダメ、ゼッタイ」のようなスローガンにも表れている、「乱用根絶」という目標がある。しかし、国際的な議論の流れの影響もあって、日本における厳罰主義を見直し、医療対象者として扱うべきという主張もなされている。

しかし、日本における厳罰主義の見直しを考える際に、欧州にはない「世間」を考慮する事は必須である。何故なら、「世間」は犯罪者のような逸脱者を排除し、同質性を保とうとするからである。日本において、薬物使用者の支援を積極的に行っていく場合、それは、「世間」の特質も考慮に入れた、日本独自の形をとらなければならないだろう。

4. MATSUURA, Kaito, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 贈与論からみるトラジャ社会の特殊性について—インドネシア・トラジャを対象に—

Abstract:

本研究の目的は、モースの『贈与論』（2014）や贈与に関する理論的研究（Blau, 1964）を軸に、インドネシアのトラジャ族における水牛の「贈与」とその拒否という現象を考察することによって、トラジャ社会の「拒否」を贈与理論のなかで位置付け、その上でトラジャ社会の特殊性を見出すことである。

一般に、贈与には受け取る義務があり（モース, 2014）、「拒否」は関係悪化をもたらす（Blau,

1964)。また「全体的給付の体系」(モース, 2014)として贈与関係が存在しているとされており、トラジャの民族誌(山下, 1979; 1988)等では、水牛の「贈与」とそれに伴う供犠を儀礼の中心とし、それが社会秩序・政治・法などに関わるものであることが明らかにされている。しかし、儀礼が社会秩序に関わるといいながら、贈与の例外については手付かずになっている。

そこで本研究では、なぜ「拒否」するのかについて、贈与理論やトラジャ社会における贈与の特徴のなかで明らかにし、モースのいうような「全体的」な社会現象である「贈与」の帰結として「拒否」を位置づけることで、トラジャ社会の特殊性を導き出す。

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Chair: **YONEYAMA, Hiroshi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **SATO, Sayaka**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 現代ロシアにおけるユーラシア主義の再評価—正教理念に着目して—

Abstract:

本研究の目的は、ロシアのアイデンティティ危機に対するユーラシア主義の現代的意義を見出すことである。

ソ連崩壊以降、アイデンティティ危機に陥ったロシアではナショナリズムの議論が再燃し、ユーラシア主義が再び脚光を浴びた。ユーラシア主義は一九二〇年代に亡命知識人達が展開した、ロシアの起源を「ユーラシア」に求めた思想運動及び政治運動である。その思想では正教が精神的基礎とされている。また、宮川(2013)は現代ロシアのナショナル・アイデンティティが正教であると主張している。ロシアは国教を持たない世俗国家であるということになってはいるものの、現にロシア正教との間には密接な関係を有している。

ユーラシア主義の先行研究(木村, 2004 ; 浜, 2010)はその思想を外交政策に結び付ける研究が中心であり、宗教的側面に関する思想研究は乏しい。そこで本研究ではユーラシア主義者の論文集『東方への脱出』(1921)を再読し、正教に関する理論を整理し、そこからその思想の再評価を行う。

結論として、ユーラシア主義は反西欧主義的潮流であり、ロシア独自の文化として正教を定めていたことを明らかにした。ユーラシア主義は正教が他宗教を受容する教理であることから、「多民族共同体」であることを許容する。そのロシア観が、現代ロシアの形と重ねて見ることが出来ると考える。

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2. **KOZAKI, tomoka**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: カクレキリシタンにおける擬制的親子関係についての研究

Abstract:

長崎県生月島のカクレキリシタンは、共同体としての独自の慣習があり、その一つとして挙げられるのが「ヘコ親-ヘコ子」という擬制的な親子関係である。日本の近世村落社会で見

られる擬制的親子関係では、仮親が亡くなると、仮子の方には形見が送られず、またその関係性自体が解消されるが、生月島ではヘコ親が亡くなると、その形見が実子とヘコ子の両方に送られ、しかも年回忌が50年も続くことが確認されている(大藤1992;竹田1996;柴田1995)。こうして生月島カクレキリシタン共同体は、独特な擬制的親子関係を維持してきた訳だが、その制度的合理性についての説明が未だ行われていない。

そこで本研究は、生月島の「ヘコ親-ヘコ子」関係から、生月島カクレキリシタン共同体の共同性がいかにして可能となっているのかを調査を通じて明らかにする。

調査結果を考察したところ、①キリシタン弾圧による肉親を亡くした子供を育てるための継親としての社会保障②生月島カクレキリシタン共同体における共同性の中心原理は「イエ」ではなく、同族結合による「イエ連合」であり、それに基づく「ヘコ親-ヘコ子」という擬制的な親子関係による社会的紐帯の形成が生月島カクレキリシタン共同体の維持・再生産を可能にしていたと明らかにされた。

3. KANEKO, Hibiki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 見田宗介の思想展開における「旅」の契機と意義に関する考察—「生きる意味」をめぐる議論の変化に着目して—

Abstract:

本研究の目的は、見田宗介の「旅」前後の著作における「生きる意味」をめぐる議論の比較を通して、「旅」が彼の思想展開にどのような影響を与えたのかを明らかにすることである。大きな転換点とされる「旅」が彼の思想に与えた影響について、先行研究では議論の仕方の明確な変化が取り上げられる(浅野, 2015; 片上, 2015 など)ものの、その経験が著作にいかに関与しているかについては十分に検討されていない。彼の著作や「旅」の記録から「旅」の意義を探る本研究は、これを補完しよう。

「旅」以前、彼は「生きる意味」への欲求を人間に固有の本質とし、社会構造によって意味から疎外された生のあり方を各著作の中で明らかにした。そして、疎外された生を転換する鍵を個々人の価値定立・状況の客観的な把握・価値を尽きなく実践する主体性に求めた。

「旅」以後、彼は人間を他の生物と同じ位相で捉え、「生きる意味」への固執を<自然性>と<共同性>から切り離された近代人の特質として相対化した。そして、意味へと疎外された生のあり方からの解放の鍵を自然と他者との交感による現在の生の充溢に求めた。

この「転回」は「旅」の経験に由来すると考えられる。幼少期から死を恐怖していた彼は、「旅」の中で何度も「今死にたい」と願った。それは自己と他者、人間と自然、生と死との境界がなくなり、生きていることの充足と恍惚を実感するときだった。彼は「生きる意味」を問う前に生が輝きに満ちていることを感受したのである(真木, 1994)。この経験から、彼は「旅」以後の議論の拠点を近代世界の<地>としてある生の輝きに置いたといえる。

4. KUBOYAMA, Kanako, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 「ともにあること」としてのケアのあり方に関する一考察—サービス付き高齢者住宅「銀木犀」を対象に—

Abstract:

本研究の目的は、「安心して死を迎えられる場所」を目指す「サービス付き高齢者住宅 銀木犀」では、どのようなケアが行われているかを、明らかにすることである。

「サービス付き高齢者住宅（サ高住）」とは、2011年より制度化された安否確認・生活相談サービスを提供する高齢者賃貸住宅である。サ高住での介護サービスの提供は事業者によるため、必ずしも最後まで住み続ける住処とはなりえず（井上, 2014）、地域の介護施設や在宅介護事業との連携が課題（米野, 2012）だと指摘される。

本研究の対象である「銀木犀」は、「死ぬまで暮らせる家」を目指し自立支援・在宅介護事業や看取り介護を自社で提供する。ここで行われるケアとは、数時間の介護保険制度下の介護サービスの「介護労働」と、残りは住宅スタッフとして、入居者である高齢者とオセロや梅酒作りの手伝い等の「ともにいること」である。これは、従来の当事者をディスエイブリングしてしまう介護労働（橋本, 2007）のあり方とは根本的にちがうものである。このような、M.Mayeroff（1971=1987）以降の「ケア=関係」論者（三井, 2004；猪飼, 2016）によって目指されてきた「ともにあること」としてのケアが互助的になされる「銀木犀」は、どのように成立しているのかを、D.Graeber（2011=2016）「コミュニズム」概念を手掛かりに明らかにした。

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Development

Chair: **NAKAGAMI, Masafumi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **HASHIGUCHI, Yoshihiko**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: キューバにおける二重通貨制度の対キューバ投資に与える影響についての考察

Abstract:

1990年代から続くキューバの二重通貨制度は、その過程で生じた問題を解決し、グローバル経済からより多くの恩恵を享受することを目的とし、2011年から一部の分野における為替相場の変更など、通貨統合に向けて漸進的に改革が行われている。

キューバにおける二重通貨制度について、これまで、二重通貨制度の是非や他の移行経済との比較による研究は行われている一方で、キューバ貿易や対キューバ投資との関係性は十分に議論されているとは言えない。

以上を踏まえ、本稿では、キューバにおける二重通貨制度のキューバ貿易・対キューバ投資に与える影響を明らかにする。まず、キューバにおける二重通貨制度の特徴について整理する。次に、二重通貨制度とキューバ貿易・対キューバ投資の関係性を分析する。最後に、二重通貨制度、また制度変更が、対キューバ投資に与える影響を明らかにする。

2. **MAEYAMA, Ayane**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **KITANO, Rina**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **SONE, Manaka**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 「給食は途上国の教育を変えられるのか？」—給食が途上国にもたらすメリットとその費用対効果について—

Abstract:

今日の世界では、給食は教育現場においてなくてはならないものになっているのではないか。我々は、「途上国は給食を無料提供するべきではなにか」という問いを立て検証を行った。検証によって、途上国で給食提供をすることで学力向上や地域経済が活性化するというメリットがある一方で、食材費や人件費など莫大な費用がかかることが分かった。そこで我々は2008年に発行されたラオスにおける学校給食プログラムのCost Benefit分析を用いてコストに対する利益があるのかを検証した。この分析によって、プログラムは、受益者の生涯にわたって有益であり、受益者を取り巻く社会や国家にも利益を与えること、プログラムに1\$かけるごとにUS \$6.1の経済的リターンがあることが証明された。そのため、我々は、給食は費用対効果が高く、子供たちへの先行投資になるため、途上国は給食を無料提供するべきであると考えます。

3. **KITADE, Yuta**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **TOYOTA, Natsuko**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **MAKINO, Nanayo**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **MATSUEDA, Momoko**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: ダチョウは家畜として牛の代替となるだけのポテンシャルを持っているのか

Abstract:

現在、日本だけでなく世界全体で見てもダチョウに比べて牛の方が食肉として一般的に普及している。スーパーやレストランなど食品を扱う店では牛肉を取り扱うことが一般化しており、我々の食事に欠かせなくなっている。しかし、牛が食肉として出荷されるまでに環境に大きな負荷がかかっており、これは地球温暖化を助長する可能性がある。そこで本研究では、畜産業から排出されるメタンガスが気候変動に与える影響を受け、肉牛生産からダチョウ肉の生産へ転換を図ることで、新たな産業の創出と食糧危機問題の解決に寄与することを目的とする。食肉としての栄養価が高く、環境にも考慮しているダチョウ肉の生産への転換を促進することで、ダチョウ農業の様々な利点を最大限に活かすことができ、その結果としてダチョウは牛の代替となり得るのかを飼育時の気温や湿度、その他かかるコストや地理条件、そして飼料量といった様々な面で両者を比較し考察を行う。

4. **NISHIKAWA, Rumi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **HANAMOTO, Erika**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **TAKAHASHI, Migiwa**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **CHEN, Ping**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title:

Abstract:

中国の上海市に 2030 年までにバスを 100%新エネルギーバスに代替できるかについて研究した。上海において電気バスの導入は化石燃料への依存を減らし、排出される温室効果ガスの削減や新エネルギーの発展に貢献できると考え、このテーマを選択した。この研究では文献調査を行なった。

結論として 2030 年までに上海市はバスを 100%電気バスに代替することは可能だ。理由は 3 点ある。一つはガソリンバスと電気バスの費用を比較すると長期的な利用で電気バスの方が安くなりバス運営会社にとって経済的利益がある。

二つ目に地下鉄が発達している上海では長距離移動を地下鉄で行い駅間の短距離移動を電気バスで行うことで充電時間の長さ、電網整備、航続距離の短さに対応できる。

三つ目に中国政府は第 13 次 5 年計画で新エネルギー車の普及に 2022 年までの補助金制度を設けた。また各自治体の補助金制度もあり、電気バスの導入コストを抑えることができる。

Education

Chair: **HIRAI, Tatsuya**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **UCHIDA, Mana**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 日本における大学改革をめぐる言説についての一考察：対立する二つの理念の視点から

Abstract:

トロウが提唱した大学の量的拡大とそれに伴う質的变化 (Trow, 2010) は、日本では 1990 年代からの大学改革として現れており、これによって日本の大学は制度面において学問の共同体的なドイツ型から学問の企業体的なアメリカ型へ変化した。しかし学問観においてはドイツ型が維持されており、ドイツ型を堅持する教員からの抵抗のせいで改革が十分に進んでいないといわれる (天野, 2002; 広田, 2019; 小方, 2013)。

このような二つの理念の対立として一般に理解されている大学改革問題だが、実際には改革に関わる各アクターの様々な論点に対する主張が錯綜しているように見える。

そのため、本発表では中教審や経団連、学長、研究者といった各アクターが発表している答申や報告書、論文などを用いて言説分析を行う。それによって、各アクターの大学改革をめぐる論点と対立構造を明らかにすることで、今後のより良い大学改革に向けた建設的な議論に資することを本発表の目的とする。

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2. **KAWASAKI, Nanako**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **UEZONO, Kana**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **UEHARA, Takuya**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: ルワンダにおいて子どもが初等教育を修了できない主な原因が貧困であるか？

Abstract:

現在、世界各国で初等教育が義務化および無償化され、就学率は以前より大幅に改善している。2018年時点のルワンダでの初等教育純就学率は98.3%であるが、教育制度が整っている中、1.7%の子どもが学校に行くことが出来ず、さらに修了率は86.5%であり、学校に行くことは出来るが、小学校を卒業することが出来ない子どもが少なからず存在する。私達は、このような子ども達の状況が貧困によって引き起こされていると仮定し、調査を行った。

仮説において主な原因は貧困であると定めたものの、リサーチより、ルワンダでは2006年以前に紛争が原因となり初等教育へ就学、修了できない子供が多くいた。それらは紛争後の政策により改善することができたが、2006年以降の初等教育へ就学、修了できない子供に関しては紛争が要因でないと考える。

最終的な結論は出ていないが、現在の時点で児童労働の影響が大きいと推測している。

3. **AIHARA, Takaya**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **KURIMA, Anna**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **FUJII, Akira**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **QIU, Zhuolin**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: バングラデシュにおける就学継続のための支援

Abstract:

1990年、バングラデシュ人民共和国は教育施策の一環として義務教育法を制定し、同時に「万人のための教育(EFA)」宣言に調印した。以後、様々なドナーを得ながら学校教育の普及に向けた取り組みを進め、2018年時点における初等教育の純就学率は97.85%と大きな成果を上げた。しかしながら、その退学率に着目すると、その値は18.6% (2018年時点) と高い水準にあり、中等教育以降においてはその就学率、修了率とともに低い水準にある。本研究では、バングラデシュにおける就学継続の困難性について着目し、学生がなぜ学校教育を受け続けることができないのかについての原因を分析する。研究手法としては、文献調査のみならず APU に在学するバングラデシュ学生を対象にインタビュー調査を行い、経済的・歴史的・社会的・工学的観点を含めた多角的な分析を試みる。本研究において、教育支援を行う際に考慮しなければならない被支援国の特殊性について明らかにしたい。

UNDERGRADUATE SESSIONS

November 14th, 2020

Undergraduate Session 1

International affairs and sustainable development

Chair: **KIKKAWA, Takuro**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **YUAN, Liangcheng**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: How and why does the Chinese government achieve the strict control of media outlets that published in the People's Republic of China?

Abstract:

To have comprehensive understandings about the Chinese government's strategies to control different kinds of domestic and foreign media outlets that are located in China, analyze the authority's motivations to launch this type of media censorships, and their effects on the domestic public administrations and foreign relations.

The main motivation of the Chinese government to achieve the strong control of Chinese media outlets is to defend its one-party-dictatorship and ruling legitimacy of the Communist Party of China. The media is one of the most significant and decisive factors that can directly influence the status and stabilities of the current regime because of its huge influences on people's values and ideologies, which are the main elements that can decide citizens' images and attitudes to the nation and regime.

The battle between Internet users who are trying to criticize, challenge, or even remove the authority, and the communist regime's censorship and its Internet commentators is continuously going on. Thus, the result of this battle might become the key factor and turning point of the future of the Chinese media industry, journalism, and political development.

Different from cases of printed and broadcast media, which both belong to the legacy press, the party and its regime are facing massive and various challenges in the censorship of the new media outlets. In other terms, the Internet and social media seem like the only battleground that the communist party did not win all of the initiatives and gain complete control of it yet.

2. **ESHANASIR, Rifqy**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The effects of earthquakes and disasters on resilience in Indonesia

Abstract:

The purpose of my research is to further understand what makes a community or a nation stronger or weaker in resilience against disaster, particularly earthquakes. Furthermore, I want to analyse Indonesia's capacity to withstand and recover from disasters such as earthquakes today. In doing so, I

may be able to identify obstacles in improving Indonesia's resilience capacity.

My research is ongoing, and thus not yet completed. However, the research methodology will include literature reviews, trend and regression analysis, and comparative studies of factors and measures related to resilience. I will consult academic articles and databases such as the World Development Index and the EM-DAT International Disasters Database.

As mentioned before, my research is still inconclusive. Regardless, I hypothesise that Indonesia's resilience in relation to disaster such as earthquakes is subject to multidimensional factors, some of which are unique to Indonesia. This may include its unique geography, its levels of economic and social development, as well as cultures present in Indonesian society.

3. **WATANABE, Marie**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Two movements of immigrants

Abstract:

This paper classifies immigrants in Europe and identifies two movements against immigrants. First is the movement to expand the rights of immigrants, and then the movement to eliminate foreigners. Immigrants in Europe are large and can be divided into five groups. Immigrants within Europe, African immigrants, Middle Eastern immigrants, Asian immigrants. This immigration framework is analyzed in three countries. Europe is an area where many immigrants have been introduced since World War II, but the role of immigrants varies depending on the area. Therefore, we will look at the history of immigration up to the present in Spain, the country that accepts Spain first, Sweden, the final destination for immigrants, and the countries used as transit points. The movement will analyze using the method by Apichai W. Shipper, which divides the main actors into three groups: ethnic, religious, and immigration support groups. Each of the main actors and targets has different parts. From the direct approach to the elite layer of the nation to the indirect approach. This paper asserts the lack of actors required in the immigration issue. Political structure analysis is useful for understanding concrete means of protecting human rights.

4. **NGUYEN TIEN, Phat**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Cyber Space: The new change of US-China diplomatic relationship from 2001 until now

Abstract:

This research helps to understand the US-China relations under the influence of cyber diplomacy and the respective actors' approaches toward this new environment. This research also illustrates the similarities and differences in the diplomatic field with new pressure from the emergence of cyberspace. On the same time, the paper simultaneously examines the impacts of the Chinese nationalism to the US-China cyber diplomatic relations.

In this research, qualitative arguments with the chronological order approaches will be utilized in this

research to review US-Sino diplomatic relations throughout the respective time periods: from 2001-2015 and 2015-now, in order to review and analyse the impact cyber diplomacy over the US-China bilateral relations with the realist approach.

The Chinese nationalism case study, the anthropological method emphasizes the historical view is used to prove the link between the social and political ideology of Chinese diplomacy policies, thus influence the overall topic.

As for the result, the Chinese nationalism did have profound impacts over Chinese policies in mentioned time periods, which alongside cyberspace created negative changes between US and China diplomatic policies in the periods.

The US-China diplomatic relations have been influenced by the Chinese nationalism and cyber diplomacy.

Local development and social issues

Chair: **YAMAGATA, Tatsufumi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **BAE, Kibeom**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Response to COVID-19 on tourism and environment

Abstract:

The COVID-19 crisis in December 2019 was caused by interaction of people and was spread worldwide in a short amount of time from people travelling across borders. This led to unprecedented effects on tourism and environment. International tourism has become highly restricted, with the emergency entry ban within nations which was followed by the stop of most of the airlines and airports. This resulted in rapid declination in travels and it will decline even further as time passes, leading to de-globalization. As for the environment, the confinement in homes due to the virus made people stockpile litter such as plastic bottles which is followed by waste pollution. In addition, there are limits to taking measures in resolving environmental issues such as pollution and global warming while being “locked down” indoors. In order to recover and prevent further problems, tourism ecosystems and changes in daily lives to lessen litter is required to be encouraged. The current situation is disastrous in terms of what further impacts will the virus cause in the future, since there are many casualties and job losses taken place already. However, such results also give us opportunities to make changes to tourism and environmental measures for further development.

2. **KAGAMI, Mei**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **LHAMU, Sherpa Pemba**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **NADINDRA, Pradnya Puntodewo**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Road infrastructure as a catalyst for economic growth: The case of Nepal

Abstract:

Development researches and practices are currently increasing its importance in the internationalized world and SDG goals are regarded as common goals for the current generation. In this presentation, we have focused on SDG 8 on economic growth, and SDG 9 on infrastructure. The case-study country is Nepal, which is a developing country sandwiched between the two economic giants; India and China, therefore has a potential for future growth. In order for the nation to achieve economic growth, access to market and efficiency of goods transportation is inevitable. However, at the current stage Nepal faces many challenges in infrastructure, especially the road connectivity which is pivotal in the mountainous country. Hence, the research question is stated as “Does road infrastructure challenge affect Nepal’s Economic growth?” The asserted hypothesis is that road infrastructure is a major

independent variable that affects Nepal's economic growth, and sufficient funding is a solution.

The methodology adapted for observing the road infrastructure situation is Network theory. Simulation for its impact on economy is investigated from road connectivity, transportation usage, funding situations in Nepal. A simple yes or no answer to the research question and suggestions will be given as a conclusion to this presentation.

3. **DARMINTO, Karina Viella**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Including boys in gender studies: The importance of gender-balance in children's stories

Abstract:

Gender studies have traditionally been dominated by women's studies. Although it is true that women have not yet been treated as equal in many parts of the world, a gender-balanced society will not be achieved without including men. The imbalanced approach of gender study for the purpose of achieving a balanced society is only a paradox.

This paper is a literature study on two children's stories from the East and the West. It evaluates how the girls and the boys are represented in those stories. The East is represented by an Indonesian folktale titled "Rara Jonggrang", the West is represented by the Disney version of "Beauty and the Beast". The study finds that there are similarities in the stories discussed in terms of how males are portrayed, i.e. what Kupers calls as toxic masculinity. Other positive masculine qualities necessary to be modeled for a balanced society are rarely portrayed. This results in the perception that masculine norms are homogeneous and universally toxic.

This study concludes that boys urgently need new models of children's stories where they can become non-toxic members of society. Exposing children to gender-balanced stories is therefore very important and highly beneficial for the creation of a balanced society.

4. **TODA, Ayaka**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **TUIKABE, Akanisi**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **SHAKYA, Shrena**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Creation of good governance in Nepal solves air pollution by 2030—SDG linkage analysis of Goal 11: Healthier City and Goal 16: Justice—

Abstract:

Nepal is facing a complex problem of air pollution caused by a variety of industries. Although the government of Nepal has a big role in air quality management, the quality of governance is poor, as the 113th in the ranking of Corruption Perception Index shows.

This research will analyse SDGs linkage through answering the question "Can good governance in Nepal solve air pollution by 2030?" The purpose of our research is to examine whether corruption plays a role in the poor air quality of Kathmandu and reveal what is lacking from the government to solve the complex problem of air pollution. The method of research used was a qualitative method

where a comprehensive legal framework and action plans of Nepal (Air Quality Action Plan in Kathmandu Valley), National Pollution Control Strategy and Action Plan (NPSCAP) (Draft) was examined.

In conclusion, better governance would not ensure better air quality management because of two reasons. The first reason is there is no correlation between the Corruption Perception Index. The second reason is the government lacks harmonization in environmental policy.

Human rights

Chair: **HIRANO, Mihar**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **SHAMRYUKOV, Ravshanbek**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **SINGH, Garvita**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **NGUYEN, The Vu**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The nature of D&I related scandals' evolvement and how companies have responded to these scandals

Abstract:

A strong diversity and inclusion (D&I) policy strategy has been increasingly recognized as a competitive advantage. Previous studies have shown evidence that it leads to better performance outcomes and enhanced reputation. However, despite the growing interest and increasing efforts to promote D&I in organizations, several companies face D&I related scandals for which they are scrutinized by the public, including those companies that are recognized as "Best Place to Work For." For example, Google was scrutinized for reduced internal D&I training programs while Microsoft's pro-diversity efforts were criticized by its employees using an internal message board. As much as these events have brought ethical questions and skepticisms about the existing D&I practices at the forefront, these scandals can harm organizational performance and reputation. Thus, in this study, we will explore whether and how the nature of D&I related scandals have evolved over the years and how companies have responded to these scandals. Specifically, we will examine the cases of IT companies, including Google and Microsoft, between 2009 and 2019 using content analysis. The findings in this study will provide theoretical and practical implications for reputation management and D&I policy making.

2. **BASYAL, Prakriti**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Transnationalism in the Syrian civil war: A state-centric paradigm shift to world politics paradigm

Abstract:

The purpose of this research to analyze how the Syrian civil war caused a shift from state-centric to world politics paradigm and measure factors that invited transnational actors into that civil war. Furthermore, this research analyzes the degree to which transnational actors can influence a state's internal affairs.

The research methodology includes literature reviews, raw data analysis, comparative studies with the war in Iraq and descriptive studies using different resources such as books and academic articles from

archives. My research has shown wide range of impact in different spheres like socio-economic and political impacts that are ignited by transnational actors.

This is still an ongoing research, and thus is still inconclusive. However, the Syrian civil war exemplifies how 21st century civil wars have been highly influenced by globalization and interest of different foreign actors, thus shifting the state-centric paradigm to a world politics paradigm.

CIL SPECIAL SESSIONS

November 14th, 2020

CIL Special Session 1

Inclusive Leadership: A critical agenda for research and practice

Chair: **ALCANTARA, Lailani**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **SARGENT, Leisa**, UNSW Business School, Australia

Title: Inclusive Leadership: A critical agenda for research and practice

Abstract:

In this presentation I will provide a 30-year review of the Inclusive leadership literature to build a better understanding of the risks and opportunities we now face. This is especially heightened in these times of the global pandemic, and social movements such as Black Lives Matter and #Me Too. Understanding the ontological, epistemological, methodology and method approaches opens up the opportunity for new conceptualisations, critiques, and interpretations. I categorise the research and identify emerging trends and research opportunities. Based upon an analysis across these perspectives I recommend major avenues for practice especially as it relates to relationships, organisational processes and discursive approaches to inclusive leadership. I conclude by critically reflecting on the role of Universities as creators and disseminators of knowledge, and on who, how and what is privileged in the inclusive leadership agenda

Advancing the discourse on inclusion and inclusive leadership

Chair: **OTAKE, Toshitsugu**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **KIM, Rebecca ChungHee**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: A New Approach to Inclusive Leadership in the New Era of Capitalism: Lessons from a Pandemic

Abstract:

We need new inclusive leadership in the new era of capitalism post Covid-19. I seek to turn the pandemic crisis into revisiting leadership opportunity for business. As a form of forward-looking crisis management, I propose the new sense of strong inclusive leadership strategy to help business leaders respond to fast-changing crisis situations in which have little foresight. The pandemic asks fundamental questions on the viability of leadership, in particular genuine inclusive leadership in the times of societal problems. The covid-19 pandemic teaches that business cannot focus on a single goal—profitability, during crisis. The idea of businesses as communities of stakeholders and hence corporations should engage in social value creation has been one of the emerging mainstream idea of modern capitalist society. This paper proposes four critical, and often complementary leadership capacities that business should pursue in times of crisis: 1) listen to experts and data; 2) make people motivated and calm; 3) lead with decisiveness; and 4) lead with humanity. More substantively, the article presents vivid evidence and observations on how these leadership traits are addressed in crisis and can bring the sustainable development of global society.

2. **ACKARADEJRUANGSRI, P.**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **MUMI, Atthaphon**, Mahasarakham University, Thailand; **RATTANAPITUK, Sirirat**, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand; **PAKHUNWANICH, Pijak**, Loughborough University, United Kingdom

Title: The Rejuvenation of Young Inclusive Leadership: Theoretical Framework Framework WIP

Abstract:

Many scholars have also investigated and tried to explore various dimensions regarding the antecedences and consequences of various roles of leadership as well as the definition of inclusive leadership. Despite the general definition of inclusive leadership, the leaders who value individual differences through respect and equality (Bourke & Dillion, 2016; Randel et al., 2018), we still lack consensus regarding whether inclusive leader's perceptions and behaviors—including special traits, various characteristics, skills, and attitudes may differ based on the generation and diverse in a different context. This topic is essential as younger generation leaders tend to be autonomous, creative, and entrepreneurial: in which their leadership styles might be different from the older generation.

Therefore, this research aims at clarifying the definition of young inclusive leadership that could be diverged, distinct, or explicable from the general inclusive leadership, specifically in the Thai context. This research also aims to explore and determine the special traits, characteristics, skills, behaviors, attitudes of young Thai inclusive leaders who have pivotal roles in different sectors/industries. With semi-structured interviews with at least 12 influential young Thai leaders (under 35 years of age) and exploratory qualitative analysis. We identify the theoretical framework of the various and important dimensions of young inclusive leadership that may shape organizational performances.

3. **ALCANTARA, Lailani**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **SHINOHARA, Yoshiaki**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **SAITO, Hiroaki**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Examining the motivational and strain factors of engagement: Inclusion, cognitive diversity, stress and bureaucracy

Abstract:

With the changing demographics and expectations of the workforce, engagement has received renewed attention in research and practice. This study examines the interplay between the motivational and strain factors of engagement, such as inclusion, cognitive diversity, stress and bureaucracy. It claims that inclusion drives engagement and is a resource through which the increasing effect of cognitive diversity on engagement is leveraged and on stress weakens. Nonetheless, in a bureaucratic context, while stress is reduced, cognitive diversity diminishes, and inclusion and engagement are not cultivated. Using a survey among 100 employees in a medium sized organization (47% response rate), the findings of this study indicate support for these arguments and provide theoretical and practical implications.

4. **ITO, Yukiko**, Tsuda University, Japan; **MORIKAWA, Mie**, Tsuda University, Japan

Title: Does the Database for White Papers and Council Documents Encourage Inclusive Policy Formation?

Abstract:

We released the Database for White Papers and Council Documents, calling it “Database for Empowerment” (<https://empowerment.tsuda.ac.jp>, the Database hereafter) in May 2020. Although the governmental white papers and council documents are already open-to-public, they are not fully itemized nor classifiable easily. Therefore, it has been extremely difficult for non-experts to search for the latest or the closest information. The poor accessibility to public data has been blocking our understanding and citizen participation to inclusive policy formation. We investigate whether the Database has eased citizens’ accessibility to national and international statistics and thereby empowering people to work on public policy issues. We analyze issues or key words of figure titles

which are frequently searched in the Database. We next evaluate how the utilization of the Database would bridge a gap of knowledge between experts and non-experts, encouraging non-experts to become activists for inclusive policy formation. We conclude by reviewing what the Database achieved so far. Citizens can express their interests and their demands to the government based on facts shown in the Database. It makes otherwise-quiet voices heard, thus leads to more inclusion. These engagements also nurture citizens to be more competent. Consequently, a more inclusive policy outcome can be achieved.

Cultivating diversity and inclusive leadership

Chair: **SHINOHARA, Yoshiki**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

1. **JONES, Thomas E.**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **BUI, Thanh Huong**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **COOPER, Malcolm**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **USUI, Rie**, Hiroshima University, Japan

Title: Increasing Diversity in Japan's National Parks? The Role of Active Rangers in the Kyushu Area.

Abstract:

Japan's national parks face a transitional period marked by an increase in the number of parks and international visitors to them. The increasingly heterogeneous spectrum of visitors, including diversification in demographics and travel style of domestic visitors, poses challenges for park management with few female and no foreign rangers. Active Rangers (ARs) are a potential tool to overcome a range of language and cultural barriers and improve diversity. The network could bolster the on-site presence of permanent Rangers who focus on planning permission applications with less time for field work such as patrolling, trail maintenance and restoration projects. This research presents findings from pilot interviews conducted on four ARs in FY2019-20. Results revealed the ARs' demographic profile to be less overtly male with a more international outlook. However, the job motivation belied attempts at simple thematic coding, e.g. I3 (Male, age 34) was originally from Kumamoto but with travel experience in Southeast Asia and Europe farmstay. His strong place attraction was demonstrated by references to 'permaculture' and 'wwoofing.' Others like I1 (Male, 22) joined AR directly from a vocational college in Tokyo while others (I3, 33) were locals hired specifically for project-based tasks. Overall, the ARs' contractual limitations undermine attempts to forge networks and fulfil the role of coordinator.

2. **MAHICHI, Faezeh**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **ALCANTARA, Lailani L.**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **ROUX, Petrus Willem**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **TAKEKAWA, Daisuke**, University of Kitakyushu, Japan;

DASANAYAKE, Ranahansa, Trier University, Germany; **HUISINGH, Donald**, The University of Tennessee, USA Title: A literature review of pedagogies on inclusive leadership and sustainable development in higher education

Abstract:

Against the unprecedented socioeconomic and environmental issues of global-scale such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate changes, we are facing today, 'inclusive sustainable development' is being promoted as a conceptual framework to help to envision and to achieve equitable, sustainable,

livable, societies for all. To that end, the contributions of both leadership and education are pivotal. Higher education is called upon to lead in educating leaders who value inclusion and sustainability. The proposed research will focus on grassroots activism as a pedagogical tool to educate students for inclusive sustainable development to achieve inclusive societies. The project aims to uncover potentials and challenges of organizing grassroots activism in a highly diverse setting. In this presentation, we will introduce current research on leadership pedagogy and education for sustainable development, which will serve as a base for developing our pedagogical framework for 'inclusive sustainable development'.

3. VAFADARI, Kazem M, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Training and Research for Inclusivity and Resilience – An International Leadership Development Program

Abstract:

This session will discuss the grant application. There are no results to report as the grant has only just been confirmed. Our research is on the pedagogy of the learning systems, processes and content that will support the creation of sustainable and resilient societies. The importance of community resilience has recently been highlighted, and we propose to research and implement effective ways to achieve this by developing the following: 1. An International Leadership Development Program for selected students to give them specific skills (research, inclusive development and management, presentation, discussion, negotiation, etc.) and international sensibilities (think and communicate properly in the business and community context, be flexible, etc) that can help the internationalization of companies and society. Research will be done by the students as part of their training on what kind of people companies want to hire after the CoVID19 pandemic and on how to increase inclusivity in the workplace; and 2. The translation and piloting the delivery of an 8 Module Personal Resilience Self Coaching Program. These modules are designed to enable community members and future and current business leaders to tap into their diverse personalities, abilities, and qualities, and accept these as members of the community

4. PARDO, Phillip Dean, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan; **COOPER, Malcolm**, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Inclusive leadership program for the healthcare industry in Oita Prefecture

Abstract:

We report on the Regional Resilience Assessment survey carried out as part of our Inclusive Leadership Program for the Healthcare Industry in Oita Prefecture CIL Grant. The survey covered the following factors: 1. Social Capital—the network structures and linkages, social support, community bonds, roots, and commitment in the target communities; 2. Community Competence—collective

efficacy, collective action and decision-making, and empowerment; 3. Economic Development—access to resources to prepare, evacuate, rebuild, repopulate, organise, and engage for higher net worth and lower-income communities and businesses in our target markets; and 4. Information and Communication—an analysis of the available, reliable, accurate, and trusted sources of information critical in all phases of community and business resilience. The survey results include the following factors: social capital, community competence, economic development, and information and communication. Our research looks into the effects of economic development, individualism vs. Social focus, masculinity and community support on building resilience and inclusiveness. This work was carried out between August 2019 and August 2020 and to date has produced a comparative resilience condition and needs dataset covering the east coast of Australia and Oita. We present these data for discussion. We also report on progress in developing our Leadership model and its practical training component (our tools for inclusive, self-aware leaders who can relate to a diversity of people and perspectives, are open and flexible, and focus on personal, team, culture and organizational growth).