

Asia Pacific Conference 2024

Bridging Divides for Global Recovery

November 30 (Sat.) - December 1 (Sun.), 2024

Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

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Panel Code 1 (CIL) / Parallel Session 1-1 / Pre-formed / English **13:30-15:10 Room : J101**

CIL Special Session 1

Chair : Toshitsugu Otake (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 501-1

▶ 1 Leveraging Active and Inclusive Learning in Marketing through Gamified Activities: The Integration of UN PRME i5 Framework

Pajaree Ackaradejruangsri (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Gamification, the use of game design elements in non-game contexts, has been shown to engage students, foster active learning, and reinforce key concepts in an interactive way. Inclusive learning, on the other hand, accommodates diverse needs and abilities to create a barrier-free, participatory experience. Building on previous research, this study explores how gamification enhances active and inclusive learning in Marketing studies, using the UN PRME i5 Framework. This study aims to address two research questions: How do students experience active and inclusive learning with gamification in Marketing studies? To what extent does teaching with gamification affect student learning in Marketing studies? A mixed-method approach with explanatory sequential design is used to collect data from undergraduate and graduate students at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University's School of Management to investigate the student active and inclusive learning in terms of meaningful learning, joyful learning, socially interactive learning, learning engagement, and iterative learning. The findings will contribute to the understanding of gamification's role in business education and its effectiveness in promoting impactful learning in marketing.

ID : 501-2

▶ 2 The role of intersectionality theory in women's leadership: The case of women entrepreneurs in Oita

Seiichi Fujii, Lailani Laynesa ALCANTARA, Pajaree ACKARADEJRUANGSRI, Yoshiki SHINOHARA
(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Our team is focusing on reviewing the previous articles and the interview with the female entrepreneurs in Oita in the area of intersectionality theories. We will report on the result of the review using the bibliometric analysis. We found several trends, important keywords, and clusters. We also report the proceedings of the interview. We finished the interviews with five female entrepreneurs by the end of July and are now preparing for further interviews. Interviewees mentioned some common issues with close relationships to the intersectionality theories. This report will connect the review process and the interview results, too.

ID : 501-3

▶ 3 How do nationalities affect the way we teach International Relations (IR) ?

Emilia Heo¹, Felix Roesch² (1 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 2 University of Sussex (UK))

This collaborative research explores the challenges of teaching International Relations (IR) that transnational scholars meet in countries of the Global North. As a German teaching in the UK and as a South Korean teaching in Japan,

Felix and Emilia not only pursue their professions in foreign countries, which in itself poses numerous obstacles, but also create learning environments through their sheer presence, deeply affected by WW2 memories. Bringing humanitas into the IR teaching, both put emphasis on aesthetics, as this enables their students and themselves to approach what unfolds as reality in front of them in different ways, experience international affairs beyond 'high politics', and see the relevance of IR for their own life-worlds. It is hence their ambition to gain for themselves and their students' agency in their studies and contribute towards a 'positive IR' that care for humanity and considers possibilities for peace and reconciliation.

ID : 501-5

▶4 The Role of Islamic FinTech in Digital Financial Inclusion and Sustainable Development Post COVID-19: Cross-Country Analysis

Toshitsugu Otake¹, Hanan Mohamed²

(1 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 2 Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology)

The Islamic finance is a part of the financial sector which is exposed to the technological changes that are integrated in different sectors of the economy. Financial Technology which is known as FinTech is one of the outcomes of the integration of automation and digitalization into the financial sector. FinTech is defined as technology-enabled innovation in financial services that could result in new business models, applications, processes, or products with an associated material effect on the provision of financial services. Hence, the introduction of financial technologies into the Islamic Finance sector created the concept of Islamic FinTech.

We analyze the role of Islamic finance development on the traditional financial inclusion pre and post COVID-19. Then it examines the role that financial technology plays in the Islamic finance sector and its impact on sustainable development goals (SDGs) post to the pandemic. This effect is transmitted from the Islamic FinTech to the SDGs through its impact on the digital financial inclusion.

Panel Code 2 / Parallel Session 1-2 / Pre-formed / 日本語

13:30-15:10 Room : J102

地域社会は観光とどう向き合うのか —日本における観光のレジリエンスの諸相—

Chair : Masayuki MORISHIGE (Hannan University)

Discussant : TBA

ID : 32-1

▶1 レジリエントな観光まちづくりとは何か —地方都市におけるコロナ禍対応を事例に—

Hikaru KENCHU (Otemon Gakuin University)

1990年代より日本各地の自治体では、地域経済の行き詰まりや誘致型観光開発の限界を背景として「地域社会が主体となって、地域のあらゆる資源を活用し、交流を促進することで、まちの魅力や活力を高める活動」(森重 2015, p. 24)である観光まちづくりへの取り組みが進められてきた。2020年初頭から始まったCOVID-19の感染拡大は「居住地外への訪問 (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2010, p. 10)」を前提とする観光、そしてそれを通じた「交流」を重視する観光まちづくりにも大きな影響を与えた。本発表では、筆者らによる全国自治体調査の結果分析からコロナ禍が観光まちづくりに与えた影響について報告するとともに、レジリエンスの発揮が見られた自治体の事例分析から、観光まちづくりのあり方について再考する。

森重昌之 (2015) 「定義から見た観光まちづくり研究の現状と課題」『阪南論集 人文・自然科学編』50 (2) : 21-37.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2010). International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008, United Nations

ID : 32-2

▶2 北海道釧路市の長期滞在事業に見るレジリエンス

Masayuki MORISHIGE (Hannan University)

釧路市は北海道東部の太平洋岸に位置し、夏季の冷涼な気候などを求めて毎年多くの長期滞在者が訪れている。しかし、新型コロナウイルスの感染拡大により、2020年度の長期滞在者数は前年度比25.9%減、延べ滞在日数は同32.6%減となった。ただし、前年度比61.2%減であった同年度の観光入込客数（道外）に比べると減少率は小さいうえ、2022年度にはほぼコロナ禍前の水準に回復している。本発表では、釧路市の長期滞在事業がレジリエンスを発揮できた要因を分析した。その結果、コロナ禍でも長期滞在者の受け入れを拒否しなかったことに加え、コロナ禍前から市役所が長期滞在者のニーズを把握し、対応することで、長期滞在者と信頼関係を構築できていたこと、長期滞在者にかかる情報を市民に向けて発信し、市民が肯定的に捉えていたことを指摘した。このような地域社会と長期滞在者の関係性は、近年求められている「責任ある観光」を実践する上で参考になると考えられる。

ID : 32-3

▶3 過疎化が進む地域における「観光・まちづくり」の変遷

—伊豆半島・河津町を事例に—

Junwoo HAN (Tama University)

本発表では、過疎化が進む地域における「観光・まちづくり」の変遷に着目し、地域社会がどのように「観光・まちづくり」に取り組んできたか、またその変遷からみえてくるものは何かについて考察したい。事例としては、伊豆半島の東南部に位置する河津町を取り上げ、当町の総合計画、町の広報誌「広報かわづ」の内容分析に加え、地域観光の関係者へのインタビュー調査結果を踏まえ考察を行う。当町は、古くから豊かな自然環境に恵まれ、数多くの文学作品の舞台としても広く知られる地域で、観光地としても長年親しまれてきた。観光・まちづくりの側面からみると、バブル期におけるリゾート開発計画の策定と頓挫、同時期に始まった河津桜まつりの成功、海水浴客及び民宿の減少、観光まちづくり実践の増加等が見られる。他方で、人口減少と依存財源の拡大も顕著になっており、地方社会が経験しているさまざまな成功と失敗、そして課題と可能性を共有しているといえる。

Panel Code 4 / Parallel Session 1-3 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J105

Markets and Finance

Chair : KIM Kyuhyong (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 99

▶1 New Perspectives on Market Trend Analysis through Effective Use of Supply Chain Data: Market Trend Analysis of Automobile Industry

Makoto Saito¹, Kiminori Gemba², Takaaki Oda³ (1 Ritsumeikan University, 2 Hosei University, 3 —)

The utilization of semiconductors is already widespread and is anticipated to further expand with the proliferation of IoT and related technologies, particularly in the automotive industry. However, accurately forecasting market conditions for semiconductors and automobiles has presented a formidable challenge due to demand fluctuations. Consequently, there is a need to develop a novel approach to predicting both markets by integrating supply-demand equilibrium models and factor analysis. The proposed research investigates the correlation and causality between the trade statistics of critical semiconductor components, which are integral to semiconductor manufacturing and hold a significant global market share and sales over time. This research can substantially benefit the semiconductor and automotive industries by offering a valuable strategic planning and decision-making tool, enabling more accurate market forecasts.

ID : 34

▶2 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Factors in Development Financing. The Case of the Asian Development Bank

Karina Jędrzejowska (University of Warsaw)

Halfway through the 2030 Agenda, the funding gap to reach the Sustainable Development Goals is growing and more efforts are needed to close it. These efforts include development of sustainable financial instruments. The term sustainable finance usually refers to the process of taking account of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations in investment decisions. Multilateral Development Banks have been among first financial institutions to incorporate policies to manage environmental and social risks in project financing. Funding policy of the Asian Development Bank fully relies on implementation of sustainable financing. Its 2023 financial report shows that the bank committed \$9.8 billion in climate finance. ADB is also committed to develop a more comprehensive ESG framework. Yet simultaneously, there have been concerns that the MDBs' coverage of the ESG factors lacks efficient safeguard mechanisms. Given that, the purpose of the paper is to analyze the use of ESG factors in development financing with focus on Asian MDBs, the ADB in particular.

ID : 5

▶3 Mean-variance efficient fractional Kelly portfolio and tangent Kelly portfolio

KIM Kyuhyong, Sangho KIM (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The problem with the fractional Kelly portfolio is that the mixture ratio is heuristic and less efficient than portfolios on the efficient frontier. This study defines the fractional Kelly line as a benchmark, and suggests three methods that improve the efficiency of the fractional Kelly portfolio and do not require investors' level of risk aversion. This study also shows that, when the tangent portfolio is used instead of the risk-free rate in the benchmark another unique portfolio is available, which we call the mean-variance efficient tangent Kelly portfolio. An empirical study shows that the growth rate improvement is a free lunch because it is obtained by simply changing the composition of the portfolio.

Panel Code 5(GPAJ) / Parallel Session 1-4 / Pre-formed / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J201

Forgotten Refugees: How Best to Support Them?

Chair : Ken Inoue (—)

Discussant : Ken Inoue, Kazuhide Kuroda (—)

ID : 301-1

▶1 Crisis-driven human mobility: Key challenges and the way forward

Akio Nakayama (Global Peacebuilding Association of Japan)

This presentation explores how the international community should promote effective response to the growing challenges posed by crisis-driven human mobility. First, it will outline recent global trends in forced and unsafe migration, including refugee movement and internal displacement, with a focus on the Asia-Pacific region. The presentation will then examine how international organizations have responded to these challenges thus far. For instance, the increasing scale and complexity of mixed migration flows necessitate an integrated approach that combines life-saving and humanitarian responses, broad protection mechanisms, and measures to facilitate safe, regular and orderly migration. In this context, it will highlight the UN system-wide efforts to support the implementation of Global Compact for Safe, Orderly Regular Migration, alongside Global Compact on Refugees. Additionally, it will also discuss the ongoing efforts by the UN country teams in crisis-affected countries to promote durable solutions of internal displacement under the framework of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. The presentation will

draw some lessons from pilot initiatives to address durable solutions of IDPs and safe migration from conflict-affected areas in Myanmar prior to the 2021 coup.

ID : 301-2

▶2 Internal displacement and post-conflict gender attitudes: Evidence from northwestern Pakistan

Yuichi Kubota (Global Peacebuilding Association of Japan)

Despite the common understanding that armed civil conflict increases women's vulnerability, scholarly debate suggests that women's status in society improves after violence ends. This study sheds light on post-conflict institutional transformation by means of popular attitudes toward gender roles and relations. By focusing on the effects of internal wartime displacement on civilian attitudes toward gender in the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan, an analysis of novel survey data was performed and the outcomes suggest that individuals who experience displacement tend to have an egalitarian sense of gender roles and relations in the conflict's aftermath. Wartime displacement not only disrupts civilian activity but also exposes people to an external society. By interacting with cultural out-groups, the displaced learn and benefit from ideas about gender roles and relations that contrast with long-standing customary norms. Although gender norms are time-invariant and persistent in a cultural setting, the empirical evidence suggests that being an internally displaced person is an acute event for civilians to amend their prior views on gender roles and relations.

Panel Code 6 / Parallel Session 1-5 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J202

Tourism

Chair : HASHIMOTO Shunsaku (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 167

▶1 Japan and China: Transplant tourism

David Matas (Human Rights Action Group)

1. Purpose of research

A public tribunal found in 2020 that Uyghur and Falun Gong prisoners of conscience were being killed in large numbers for their organs for transplantation beyond any reasonable doubt. This research would canvass the extent of transplant tourism into China from Japan, the collaboration between the Japanese and Chinese transplant professions, and the relevant legal and medical ethical landscape.

2. Methodology and results

The research would examine marketing and brokerage efforts to bring Japanese transplant tourist patients to China, as well as Japanese transplantation statistics. University, medical professional and hospital reports would be canvassed to determine the extent of cooperation between the Japanese and Chinese transplant professions. Relevant Japanese legal and medical ethical standards as well as proposals for reform would be examined. The result would be that there is substantial transplant tourism from Japan to China, significant collaboration between Chinese and Japanese transplant professionals, and an absence of relevant specific legal and ethical standards.

3. Conclusion and relevance

More needs to be done to address the problem of transplant tourism from Japan to China. Japan needs to extricate itself from reliance on transplantation of organs in China.

▶2 Regenerative Creative Tourism in Hiroshima City

MENG QU¹, SIMONA ZOLLET² (1 Hokkaido University, 2 Hiroshima University)

As the global tourism industry attempts to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, small-scale, community-based regenerative tourism is bringing a creative transformation to declining neighborhoods and areas struggling to attract visitors. This case study focuses on a tour project that aims at regenerating a degraded suburban landscape in Hiroshima, Japan, and turning it into a location for Creative Tourism in cooperation with the local community. The study connects Regenerative Tourism and Creative Tourism, revealing that creative tourism serves as a catalyst for community revitalization. The research methods involve participant observation, interviews with tour operators and tourists, and secondary data analysis, with thematic analysis revealing insights into sustainable tourism, community engagement, and the company's efforts to preserve and promote local culture and nature. The case study suggests that the growing demand emerging after the pandemic also creates new opportunities for transformation through small-scale regenerative and Creative Tourism that is respectful of local culture and creates revitalization opportunities with residents. The growing demand emerging after the pandemic also creates new opportunities and transformation through small-scale regenerative and Creative Tourism that is respectful of local culture and creates revitalization opportunities with residents. The study argues that the combination of Creative Tourism and a regenerative framework results in a mutually beneficial relationship. Although regenerative creative tourism products are more difficult to design and manage, it is a more responsible approach. This case shows that Regenerative Creative Tourism promotes local well-being and long-term sustainability, emphasizing the necessity of a holistic, creative, and regenerative approach in the changing global tourism landscape, especially for community and environmental regeneration.

▶3 Mapping Multiculturalism: The Influence of Semiotic Landscapes on Visitors to Tokyo's Shin-Ōkubo

Mohamed N. ELBARBARY¹, Ahmad Mohammed²
(1 Center for Tourism Research, Wakayama University, 2 —)

Multi-ethnic destinations attract many tourists seeking a unique experience of authentic culture provided by the immigrants residing/working in these destinations. It is crucial to understand how the immigrants' native culture is represented in the urban landscape and how it affects visitors to such multi-ethnic destinations. Examining the Semiotic Landscape (SL) of multi-ethnic destinations can answer these questions better. SL refers to the visible linguistic (written texts) and non-linguistic (visual images) that reflect the identity of an urban area. In this study we aim to investigate the SL of Shin-Ōkubo, a multi-ethnic neighborhood in Tokyo, and identify its influence on the experience of domestic and international visitors. Data was collected using Google Maps Street View (GSV) archives, and during field visits to Shin-Ōkubo through photographic documentation of current SL, paper-based questionnaires distributed to visitors, and semi-structured interviews with local shopkeepers. The results indicated that SL significantly influences visitors' attitudes, satisfaction, and behavioral intentions toward Shin-Ōkubo as a multi-ethnic neighborhood. These findings emphasize the importance of SL in attracting more tourists to multi-ethnic destinations and guide policymakers in enhancing the visitors' experience at such destinations in Japan.

Keywords: Semiotic Landscape, Cultural Representation, Tourist Experience, Multi-Ethnic Destination, Shin-Okubo, Tokyo

▶4 Universal success factors in hotel management

Shunsaku HASHIMOTO (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Abstract. The COVID-19 pandemic began in early 2020 and has dealt a major blow to the world for about three years. In particular, the tourism and hotel industries have fallen into bankruptcy. However, even in such a situation, there are hotels that have continued to make profits. One of them is Hoshino Resorts. Hoshino Resorts has attracted attention as a hotel that has developed rapidly in recent years, and its characteristic is its organizational culture that

respects the existence of each staff member (Hashimoto, 2018). It is believed that this organizational culture was a major factor in allowing each staff member to maintain their motivation, think and act on their own, and overcome the difficult situation. This is because in a self-propelled organization where staff think and act on their own, the movement will not stop even if management is at a standstill. In August 2023, it was conducted a survey of hotels in Bali that are recognized worldwide as luxury resorts. The survey method was interview-based, the main question was, "How do you feel working at this hotel?" The conclusion drawn was that it is important to acknowledge the existence of each staff member and to trust each other. This ties in with the organizational culture of Hoshino Resorts mentioned earlier. In order to foster mutual trust between staff and management, management must first trust their staff. This is represented by The Philosophy of Treating Employees as Customers, proposed by Berry & Parasuraman (1991).

Keywords: organizational culture, mutual trust, empowerment, family, treating employees as customers

Panel Code 7 / Parallel Session 1-6 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J203

Japan Foreign Policy

Chair : Utpal Vyas (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 204

▶ 1 Assessing continuity and change: A comparative analysis of Japan's National Security Strategies and Medium-Term Defense Programs

Garrett Mestemacher (International Christian University)

The longstanding debate of whether Japanese security policy is more accurately characterized by patterns of continuity or change was dramatically reignited in 2022 with the release of Japan's three security documents and decision to increase defense spending beyond the normative limit of one percent of GDP. Based on a comparative analysis of the 2012 and 2022 National Security Strategies, as well as between the major programs and specific budget allocations in the 2019 and 2023 Medium Term Defense Programs, this research finds two noteworthy changes in Japanese security policy. First is an increased focus within Japanese strategic communications on the military dimension of security relative to the political and economic, and the second is a heightened priority of conventional deterrent capabilities to meet perceived security needs. It contends, however, that these changes are essentially conservative and in line with a longstanding defensive realist tradition. By contesting claims to the qualitative significance of the policy change made by both scholars and the Japanese government itself, this research aims to better inform readers on the future direction of Japanese security policy.

ID : 219

▶ 2 The role of Japan in naval exercises and its relations with AUKUS states

Manuel Modoni (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research investigates Japan's role in naval exercises in the Indo-Pacific and its relations with the AUKUS states (Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States).

Specifically, it aims to analyze the role of naval diplomacy in the region by looking at different types of exercises with these countries and questions the possibility of a relation between the recent joint operations and the technological partnerships formed to enhance regional defense capabilities.

►3 Responding to nearby authoritarian states in international relations: a comparative study of Japan and Germany

Utpal Vyas (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Japan and Germany have had many similar issues to face in the post-war period in their international relations. Both have experienced economic growth under the US-security umbrella in this time, and both have been reluctant to abandon anti-war foreign policies developed during this period. However, in recent years both countries have had to face increasing tensions in the face of actions of authoritarian states in their near neighbourhoods, Russia in the case of Germany and China in the case of Japan. This study looks in particular at the time period of 2014 to 2023 when Germany has had to respond increasingly seriously to threats from Russia to Ukraine in particular, and when Japan has had to respond to stronger rhetoric and increasing military threats from China in the South China Sea under the regime of Xi Jinping. In doing so, the study hopes to find points of similarity or difference which might help to explain how the two democracies have responded to authoritarian states on their doorstep.

Panel Code 3 / Parallel Session 1-7 / Pre-formed / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J204

Converging or Diverging Indo-Pacific Visions: Prospects and Challenges for a Shared Indo-Pacific Approach

Chair : Stephen NAGY (International Christian University)

Discussant : Yoichiro SATO (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

►1 The Evolution and Prospect of Japan's Indo-Pacific Strategy amid the US-China Power Competition

Hidetaka Yoshimatsu (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Japan has been a key player in developing the concept of the Indo-Pacific by presenting the Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) in 2016. This study examines Japan's strategies and policy motives in the Indo-Pacific in response to the escalating Sino-US rivalry. In so doing, it pays due attention to the partnership with other parties including ASEAN, India, and so on. Moreover, the study digs into Japan's use of ideational principles to guide the creation of the liberal order in the Indo-Pacific region.

►2 Indian strategies in the Indo-Pacific: Evaluating strategic silence as a critical tool

Astha Chadha (College of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University)

India's role in the Indo-Pacific security deliberations has amassed prominence as the geopolitical landscape in the region continues to witness conflict escalation. While India has traditionally focused on threats closer to its territory, the Indo-Pacific has rapidly gained New Delhi's attention. This paper argues that As New Delhi navigates this complex theater, the concept of strategic silence/ambiguity emerges as a critical tool in shaping India's regional engagement. This paper explores India's approach to the wider Indo-Pacific, while New Delhi continues to maintain strategic silence/ ambiguity by emphasizing three key strategies: 1) expanding influence through capacity building, 2) Diplomatic maneuvering by signaling de-escalation and stability, 3) Navigating security dilemmas by balancing alignments. The paper studies the evolution of strategic silence/ambiguity in parallel with the evolution of New Delhi's Indo-Pacific policy through text analysis of policy documents and interviews. The paper argues that, Strategic

silence (defined as a state's deliberate restriction on diplomatic/policy-related informational practices), allows India to practice strategic autonomy and multi-engagement, signal like-mindedness among partners, while remaining flexible with its foreign policy in a dynamic security environment.

ID : 36-3

▶3 European Indo-Pacific visions' possibilities and limitations

WILLIAM LARS ERIC WINBERG (International Christian University)

The shifting global economic center of gravity has led Europe to join its likeminded allies in producing its own approaches to the Indo-Pacific region. One of the earlier European adopters and key players in forming the EU strategy is that of Germany. Unlike resident powers in the region, like Japan, the US or Australia, the German and overall European approach to the Indo-Pacific differs in both scope and in character. Key to understanding the European case is in examining why it puts emphasis on some aspects in its Indo-Pacific strategies, such as norms and non-traditional security, while limiting its commitment to more traditional forms of security.

ID : 36-4

▶4 Canada Indo-Pacific Dreams: Relevance or Idealism? Foreign Policy at Critical Juncture

Stephen NAGY (International Christian University)

Canada's traditional middle power identity has been based on a normative approach to strengthening and navigating international politics. The hallmarks of this approach have included supporting international law and advocating for human security and human rights. In era of US-China strategic competition in the Indo-Pacific, Canada will need to re-invent its middle power identity and diplomacy to one that practices a result-oriented, pragmatic realism that is regionally focused to achieve meaningful and sustained diplomatic initiatives that secure Canada's national interests. With the purpose of providing new templates for middle power diplomacy for Canada, this chapter provides a comparative examination of Japan and Australian's middle power diplomatic initiatives in the region to demonstrate how like-minded middle powers navigate the opportunities and challenges of the US-China strategic competition to meet their national interests.

Panel Code 8 / Parallel Session 1-8 / Individual / 日本語

13:30-15:10 Room : J301

比較社会学と言語的影響

Chair : Kumiko Tsutsui (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 221

▶1 中国内陸部における鎮区と農村の親の教育戦略の差異—河南省を例に

REN MENGYUAN (kanazawa university)

中国では農村児童と都市児童の間には大きな学力格差が生じている。教育の市場化とペアレントクラシーが進んでいる現在、親がますます自由に教育を選択できるようになっている。先行研究から、家庭の社会経済背景は子どもの学力に大きな影響を与えていることがわかるが、家庭の社会経済背景は「媒介」（つまり親の教育戦略のこと）を通じて子どもの学力に影響を及ぼしていると考えられるため、本研究は中国河南省の鎮区、あるいは農村で生活し、かつ小学校/中学校/高校/専門学校/大学に通っている児童を持つ家庭の親（鎮区と農村のそれぞれのグループに10世帯）を対象に、子どもの母親/父親/両親に半構造化インタビューを行い、中国内陸部における農村と鎮区の親の教育戦略の差異を明らかにすることを目的とする。これを通じて中国農村・鎮区における教育不平等の生じるプロセスや原因をさらに解明したい。

研究結果につきましては、現在はまだ出ていないが、文字起こしがすでにできて現在はNVIVOを用いてデータを分析しているところで、7月末までにデータ分析の作業を終わらせ予定です。

ID : 114

▶2 漢籍を通じた文化交流—村瀬栲亭の文学活動を中心に

CHUNYU JIN (Shigakukan University)

本発表は、江戸後期の傑出した漢学者である村瀬栲亭を取り上げ、主に彼の漢籍受容に注目し、それを通じた文化交流の意義を解明するものである。特に、村瀬栲亭の漢籍文献や文学活動を素材に、漢字文化を受容しながら独自の文学主体性を持つことにも着目する。さらに、日中漢籍交流史も含む広い視野から、村瀬栲亭をはじめとする江戸期の漢学者の学術知の形成を試みることにより、日中における漢籍を通じた相互理解を明らかにすることをめざす。

ID : 125

▶3 ウクライナ避難民の自立に立ちはだかる壁：ダブルリミテッドと就労の問題

Kumiko Tsutsui, Yuko Uehara (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

2022年2月にロシアがウクライナに侵攻してからすでに2年半が経過し、現在2,022人（2024年5月31日時点）の避難民が日本に在住している。九州では、福岡県（78人）に続き大分県が28人と2番目に多く、28人は全員別府市に在住している。日本での生活が長期化し、「定住のステージに入った」（日本財団，2024）と言われるなかで、ウクライナ避難民は自立に向けてどのような支援を必要としているのか。本研究では、別府市在住のウクライナ避難民を対象に、自立に向けてどのような課題を抱えているのか調査する。6世帯（8名）にインタビューを行った結果、日本語習得と就労の難しさが明らかとなった。本稿では、小学生以下の子どもがダブルリミテッドに陥る可能性と、自分のスキルや経験を活かせる仕事に就けずウクライナでの生活水準を日本では維持できない就労の壁について論じ、多文化共生を推進する上での喫緊の課題について考察する。

Panel Code 9 / Parallel Session 1-9 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J302

Society

Chair : Yuji Uesugi (Waseda University)

ID : 159

▶1 Navigating Social Dynamics: A Qualitative Examination of Alternative Diets and Social Acceptance in Japan

Fiona Ariana Sherman (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Alternative diets are gradually emerging in Japan with specialty options beginning to appear in restaurants and grocery stores across the country. However, diets such as vegetarianism, veganism, and macrobiotics are still widely unknown to the general public. Such dietary unawareness results in misconceptions about specialty diets and social exclusion for the individuals following such diets. The purpose of this research was to explore how these perceptions impact the socialization process of individuals following specialty diets in Japan. Furthermore, the root causes of these misconceptions can be better understood through examining the experiences of the individuals who follow these diets. To understand this complex situation, eight individuals living in Japan who identify themselves as following specialty diets were interviewed. The results revealed that these individuals often experience some judgement concerning their diets and struggle to find acceptance amongst their acquaintances. This research is significant because it reveals a previously unexplored community within Japan and examines how they adapt in society. Additionally, it examines why Japanese society expresses a reluctance to fully embrace alternative diets and provides implications for the future of inclusivity in Japan.

Keywords: Socialization, Alternative Diets, Dietary Ignorance, Vegetarianism, Japan

ID : 168

▶2 New Chinese Migrants and their impacts on Thai Society

Siripetch Trisanawadee (Thammasat University)

This research aims to investigate the recent influx of Chinese immigrants in Thailand and assess their influence on Thai society. This study investigates the demographic, educational, and economic attributes of recent Chinese migrants using surveys conducted by the Chinese studies centre at Chulalongkorn University. Based on the survey data, it was found that 68.9% of Chinese migrants who have been residing in Huai Kwang for more than a year possess a bachelor's degree and actively invest in start-up ventures. The process entails examining the historical backdrop of Chinese immigration and its evolution across the years. The findings emphasise a notable transition from the conventional position of Chinese migrants as low-skilled workers to well-educated business owners. The study utilises ideas such as Complex Interdependence and Push-Pull Theory to evaluate the wider consequences of these migration patterns. The findings suggest that the recent influx of Chinese immigration has a beneficial impact on both the Thai economy and society, strengthening the cultural and economic connections between the two countries. This study highlights the changing character of migration and its importance in current socio-economic trends in Southeast Asia.

ID : 213

▶3 Revitalising rural communities through counterurbanisation: insights from the chiiki okoshi kyouryoukutai initiative in Japan

Simona Zollet¹, Meng Qu² (1 Hiroshima University, 2 Hokkaido University)

Japanese rural communities are undergoing rapid demographic, social-economic, and ecological decline, with many facing the possibility of disappearing over the next decades. To counter these issues, the Japanese government implemented various policy initiatives aimed at rural revitalisation, including some aimed at encouraging counterurbanisation and attracting new residents to depopulating rural communities. This presentation discusses one such policy, the chiiki okoshi kyouryoukutai (Local Revitalisation Cooperator, LRC) initiative, through which urban in-migrants receive a salary and housing for up to three years in exchange for engaging in revitalisation activities. The study examines the experiences of people who relocated to the Japanese countryside through the LRC initiative and focuses on the key features of the initiative and its outcomes, the way the initiative unfolds in practice through the activities of LRC members, and how such activities align with policy objectives. It also examines the role played by the LRC initiative in the settlement of in-migrants in rural areas and their relationship with local communities. We conclude by drawing from the Japanese experience to discuss revitalisation-oriented counterurbanisation in other contexts and its implications for sustaining rural communities.

ID : 109

▶4 Bottom-Up Power Sharing for Ethnic Minorities in Yunnan: In the Age of Digital Governance

Yuji Uesugi, Xiru Zhao (Waseda University)

This article examines the power-sharing mechanisms and legal protections for the 25 ethnic minority groups in Yunnan Province, China. Although China has established a preliminary legal framework to protect the cultural rights of ethnic minorities, this system remains incomplete. Issues related to principles, content, and operability persist. Through document analysis and potential interviews, the article scrutinizes the legal system's application to Yunnan's diverse cultural and local governance structures. Data will be collected from online platforms, including videos, to analyze these trends. Each ethnic group has unique cultures and standards, making a one-size-fits-all approach challenging. The COVID-19 pandemic has provided infrastructure that enhances digital governance. The development of China's online economic system and platforms like Douyin (TikTok) introduces a bottom-up trend, facilitating people-to-people agreements and understanding in power-sharing. This digital engagement offers new opportunities for ethnic minorities to enhance their development and rights through mutual agreement and understanding rather than top-down directives.

The study explores whether China's power-sharing model is derived from historical examples within China or

influenced by practices in other countries. By analyzing these aspects, the article aims to enhance our understanding of power-sharing, a concept traditionally associated with the West, and assess the role of digital governance in supporting the empowerment and cultural preservation of Yunnan's ethnic minority groups. The conclusion suggests that a bottom-up approach, rather than a top-down fashion, is more effective for power-sharing in this context.

Panel Code 10 / Parallel Session 1-10 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J303

Heritage Language and Culture Education

Chair : Scott Bailey (Kansai Gaidai University)

ID : 40

▶ 1 Materials development for Spanish Heritage Language Learners within a Community-Based Learning Project

Roxana Shintani¹, Rie Takabatake¹, Patricia Takayama² (1 Keio University, 2 Rikkyo University)

This study focuses on materials development for Spanish Heritage Language Learners (SHLLs). These learners are in some degree bilinguals in the family language spoken mainly at home (Valdés, 2001) with different language skills, and heritage motivation (Montrul, 2016; Polinsky and Kagan, 2007).

The results of interviews and observations at a Spanish Saturday school disclose the need of suitable materials to maintain the heritage language (HL). Considering the diversity in the students', it has been difficult to apply only one textbook to fulfill their needs. In this study we focus not only in the design, but also in the adaptation, and research of the resources that can be used by language learners to facilitate their learning of the target language (Tomlinson and Masuhara, 2018).

Based on the Community-Based Learning approach (Clifford and Reisinger, 2018; Guerrero-Rodriguez et al., 2021) the academic institution, and the school have been working as partners in a mutual and valuable learning experience. Preliminary results have been showing an improve in the use and motivation in the HL. This research aims to support the SHLLs beyond the classrooms, promoting a continuous and autonomous learning.

ID : 183

▶ 2 The Transformation of Intimate Labor: A Case of Filipino English Language Instructors in the Philippines

Jung-Eun Lee (Ritsumeikan University)

This study will place the work of Filipino English teachers in private English schools in the Philippines as a new form of intimate labor and discuss what kind of intimate labor is expected and practiced. How intimate labor is affecting new careers and subject formation of Filipino instructors is also discussed in this research. This study is carried out using a participatory observation in September 2023 and a semi-structured interview survey conducted in March 2024 with Filipino instructors in Clark Special Economic Zone, and its neighboring region, Angeles City, Pampanga in the Philippines.

The survey results showed that Korean owners and Japanese staff in English schools are expecting Filipino instructors to help students with limited English ability and overseas experience by praising and caring for them, which is a different role from "native English teachers". Moreover, this kind of intimate labor is gendered and racialized, thus at risk of sexual harassment. However, through their experience as an English instructor, they have survived the pandemic by acquiring a new career using networks with their previous students. These also led to the transformation of their lifestyle and values because of their intimate relations with foreign students which they established in the school.

ID : 51

▶3 Project-Based Learning, Local Historical Sites in Kansai, and Forms of Assessment

Scott Bailey (Kansai Gaidai University)

This presentation will discuss the use of project-based learning projects in the teaching of history courses. How can local historical sites be utilized in history classes to promote student collaboration and what sorts of learning outcomes are expected? Through discussion of recent teaching experiences involving the use of these types of projects, the presenter will discuss how he has used required group research projects as a form of assessment. These group research projects involve visits to local sites of historical interest which are selected by the students and are meant to facilitate individual student interest and further research. By promoting active learning, it will be argued that group projects which involve visits to historical sites are a highly effective way to promote greater historical awareness, encourage group collaboration, and generate enthusiasm for learning. This presentation will discuss some of the benefits and advantages of this type of approach to historical learning, including the ways in which assessments have been constructed, the criteria devised for assessment, and the expected learning outcomes of such a project. This presentation will be of interest to those involved in higher education, local and global histories, or in studying how to facilitate student collaboration.

Panel Code 11 / Parallel Session 1-11 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J305

Brand and Consumer Behavior

Chair : Koichi Yamaura (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 207

▶1 Digital Communication and Empathy in Japan ~ Effective ways to express empathy on LINE ~

Ritsuki Takenaka (The University of Kitakyushu)

In the modern world, many individuals face a communicative gap, both in-person and on social networking service (SNS). "Empathy" has become a focal point in communication, but SNS poses challenges due to the absence of non-verbal cues like facial expressions, complicating emotional expression. This study investigates how empathy is conveyed on LINE, Japan's most popular communication tool, and seeks to identify effective methods to bridge the communicative gap.

The research focuses on the use of LINE Stamps, Reaction Stamps, Emoticons, Emojis, and Text as tools for expressing empathy. Participants were given scenarios and asked to rate the effectiveness of these methods on a 5-point Likert scale.

The study examines four hypotheses: 1) Participants find text-based communication the most effective for conveying empathy on LINE. 2) Texting is the most efficient method for expressing empathy. 3) Overuse of the same symbols or text diminishes the perceived empathy. 4) There are gender differences in how empathy is perceived and expressed on LINE.

This research aims to clarify how empathy can be effectively communicated on digital platforms, particularly through LINE.

ID : 27

▶2 Effects of Perceived Information Value and Emotional Attachment on Imitation Behavior Considering Perceived Influence as a Mediation

YU-CHAO LIN, AI-TING HSIEH (National United University)

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between emotional attachment, perceived information value and

perceived influence on the imitation behavior of fans of social media beauty influencers. A total of 277 valid online questionnaires were analyzed. The results showed that emotional attachment to beauty influencers and perceived information value can positively influence the perceived influence of beauty influencers and further influence fans' imitation behavior. Furthermore, the perceived influence of beauty influencers mediates the effects of emotional attachment and perceived information value on imitation behavior. The study helps to understand the influence of factors that beauty influencers have on consumers' imitation behavior. The study highlighted the importance of social media beauty influencers' emotional connection and informational value on fans' imitation behavior.

ID : 56

▶3 How the Influencer's Won Brand Product Influences the Purchase Intention of the Influencer's Fans

YU-CHAO LIN¹, T'ZU-CHING LIN¹, YI-CHEN GU¹, CHIN CHIA LIU², YI SHIANG HU¹

(1 National United University, Taiwan,

2 Department of Business Management, National United University, Taiwan)

The rise of social media economy is creating business models for social media influencers. The aim of this study is to exam how the influencer's won brand affects the purchase intention of the influencer's fans. An online survey was conducted to investigate the relationship between influencer characteristics, fan engagement, influencer-product match-up, and purchase intention. A total of 315 valid questionnaires were analyzed. The results revealed that influencers' characteristics affect engagement and purchase intention. Engagement mediates the relationship between influencer characteristics and purchase intention. Additionally, influencer-product match-up moderates the relationship between engagement and purchase intention. The conclusions and implications were also discussed.

ID : 18

▶4 Clarifying Differences in Consumer Restrained Buying Behavior by Information in Taiwan

Koichi Yamaura (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The objective of this study is to elucidate the losses incurred in each sector of the food system due to consumer purchase avoidance behavior caused by differences in information sources and communication channels. The research will proceed as follows:

1 Conduct a survey using the stated preference method to examine the likelihood of consumer purchase avoidance behavior (degree of avoidance) based on differences in information sources and communication channels.

2 Employ an applied general equilibrium model to clarify the impact of the degree of purchase avoidance on the food system.

This study aims to quantitatively investigate how consumer purchasing behavior is affected by different information sources and communicators, focusing on the question of "where/from whom" the food and agricultural information originates. Specifically, it aims to examine how consumer behavior changes based on the actual media, familiar communicators (such as announcers), and publication platforms (websites, social media, etc.).

This study found that there were different purchasing behaviors among cities in Taiwan. This information is useful for the Japanese agricultural trade policy makers, Japanese agricultural exporters, and Taiwanese importers.

Environment

Chair : Diego Silva Herran (NIES)

ID : 44

▶ 1 Navigating the Green Mandate: Official Discourse and Environmental Governance in China under Xi Jinping

CHI MING VICTOR CHAN (The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong)

Purpose of Research: This study explores the transformation in official discourse regarding environmental governance under Xi Jinping's leadership in China. It aims to understand how this shift influences policy implementation towards achieving an "ecological civilization," reflecting on both the global impact and internal policy dynamics of one of the world's largest economies and polluters.

Methodology and Results: Utilizing qualitative methods, the research analyzes official texts, speeches, and policies from 2012 to 2023 alongside interviews with key policy experts. Discourse analysis reveals a pronounced commitment to environmental sustainability, underpinned by the rhetoric of harmony and long-term ecological benefits. These findings correlate with tangible policy shifts, such as enhanced pollution controls, renewable energy investments, and the initiation of a national carbon trading system.

Conclusion and Relevance: The research underscores a substantial realignment in China's environmental discourse under Xi Jinping, influencing both national policy frameworks and international environmental strategies. The study highlights the potential of state-led discourse to effectuate significant governance transformations, offering insights applicable to both policy theory and practice in global environmental management contexts. This reorientation in governance and discourse could serve as a template or point of analysis for other nations grappling with similar environmental challenges.

ID : 231

▶ 2 A BAYESIAN APPROACH IN FORECASTING RAINFALL QUANTITY IN THE ILOCOS REGION, CAGAYAN VALLEY, AND CAR

DANIEL BEZALEL GARCIA (Pangasinan State University Urdaneta City Campus)

Modeling and forecasting rainfall quantity pose challenges due to the complex nature of the atmospheric process and the variability of weather patterns. The appeal of employing the Bayesian approach has been increasing in recent years due to the development of computing power and devices, the ability to incorporate prior knowledge, and hierarchical structure. This paper attempts the application of Bayesian structure in the usual time series approach to provide a useful model and forecast rainfall quantity, using the rainfall dataset of meteorological stations in the Ilocos Region, Cagayan Valley, and CAR. Here, the `bsts` package of R was used as it allows the fitting of Bayesian structure time series using spike-and-slab priors. The results showed that the Model 2 or Bayesian structure time series model for long-term predictions with relative humidity as regressor is the most useful model, particularly for stations classified as Type I Climate because it accumulates absolute prediction error at a slower rate and has a decent R² value. The two-year forecast of rainfall quantities revealed that the Ilocos Region and CAR will experience maximum rainfall in August and minimum rainfall in December, while Cagayan Valley will experience more or less equally distributed rainfall.

ID : 108

▶3 How much energy can be generated with kites in the world? Preliminary estimation of the technical potential of airborne wind energy systems.

Diego Silva Herran (NIES)

This study presents a preliminary assessment of the amount of electricity that can be generated with airborne wind energy systems (AWES) at the global scale. AWES is a novel technology to generate electricity based on the force exerted by high-altitude winds on a kite. The analysis assuming a market-ready AWES shows that globally 49.9 PWh of electricity can be generated after considering the wind speed, technology performance, and land suitability restrictions. This amount is equivalent to almost twice the global electricity consumption (as of 2021), and can increase in the future due to increases in systems scale, improvement of performance and better compatibility with other land uses.

Panel Code 13 / Parallel Session 1-13 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J307

Education and Entertainment

Chair : Walter Barbieri (The University of Adelaide)

ID : 215

▶1 Where Do Contribution Drives Come From?: Examining the Learning Norms of Sudanese Highly Skilled Migrants

Chiemi Kurokawa (Sophia University)

This research aims to examine the learning norms of individuals who wish to contribute to their home country and to reconsider the benefits of brain drain for the sending country. Prior studies showed that the drive to contribute to one's home country motivated return migration, and this intention was influenced by a sense of belonging and moral obligation during both pre-migration and post-migration experiences. However, these studies have not clarified how these motivations are shaped by different types of learning, including informal settings. Using data collected from 81 Sudanese highly skilled migrants in Egypt and Japan, a qualitative analysis is conducted. The results demonstrated that Sudanese highly skilled migrants learned grassroots mutual support from their families and communities. They intend to contribute to their home society by leveraging the knowledge and skills acquired through higher education, feeling a strong sense of responsibility towards playing their roles. This research seeks to bridge individual learning activities and national development, suggesting some indications to the conference theme in terms of addressing developmental divides between the least developed countries and the rest of the world.

ID : 79

▶2 Digital Equality: Addressing the Challenge of Cyberspace Hatred Against Women in ASEAN

Nguyet Ha Doan (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The research paper delves into the growing concern of online harassment and hate directed towards women in the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) region. The study employs a comprehensive analysis of the various forms of cyberspace hatred, including cyberbullying, online misogyny, and gender-based violence, with a specific focus on how these issues manifest within the cultural and socio-political context of ASEAN countries. The research explores the impact of cyberspace hatred on women's rights, personal well-being, and their ability to participate fully in the digital sphere. By examining case studies, online trends, and regional dynamics, the paper aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the challenges faced by women in ASEAN regarding online abuse. Furthermore, the paper proposes a forward-looking approach to address and mitigate cyberspace hatred against women in the ASEAN region. This includes recommendations for policy interventions, legal frameworks, and community-based

initiatives aimed at fostering a safer and more inclusive online environment. The research not only highlights the urgency of addressing this issue but also offers actionable insights to empower stakeholders in implementing effective measures to combat cyberspace hatred against women in the ASEAN context.

ID : 68

▶3 Importance of Higher Education Digitalization through MIS: A Factor of Achieving Quality Education in Bangladesh

Md Jahangir Alam, Dr. Md. Akram Hossain (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh)

The global use of information and communication technology (ICT) is a prevalent trend in worldwide development. Utilizing contemporary technology for organizing and disseminating data is essential for enhancing efficiency and transparency across all sectors. The higher education management information system (MIS) encompasses all operations of educational organizations' administration, academia, research, finances, and economics. Many studies have been conducted regarding the digitalization of higher education. Nevertheless, there have not been enough studies conducted about the digitalization process of higher education through MIS. Thus, this study aims to investigate the importance of digitalization of higher education through MIS in higher educational institutions and to what extent the digitalization process can influence achieving quality education of the Sustainable Development Goals in Bangladesh. This study utilized a qualitative method with an inductive approach. 120 participants were interviewed based on purposive sampling. The findings indicated that MIS is very significant for the information transmission and dissemination of data in educational institutions. The findings also indicated that through MIS, Bangladesh can achieve efficacy and transparency in the educational sector. Importantly, this study provides several policy recommendations that can be utilized to implement the digitalization process through MIS in Bangladesh's higher education system, thereby offering practical solutions to enhance the country's education quality.

ID : 22

▶4 Boylywood: Thai Boys Love entertainment products viewed through the lens of media entertainment theory

Poowin Bunyavejchewin (Thammasat University)

This study explores how depictions of sexual content in Thai Boys Love (BL) entertainment products, particularly television series, influence consumer behaviour through the lens of media entertainment theory. This theory posits that the portrayals of half-nudity and sexual activity in entertainment media attract consumers by fulfilling their biopsychosocial needs. The study analysed the top 10 posts from 10 Facebook pages dedicated to Thai BL using Fanpage Karma software to examine whether posts containing portrayals of half-naked bodies and sexual activity garnered higher interaction rates. The results support the hypothesis of media entertainment theory, highlighting the significant role that such depictions play in promoting Thai BL entertainment products, especially drama series. Several managerial implications are also discussed, including the fact that featuring sexual content in Thai BL entertainment products is not necessarily negative.

ID : 111

▶5 The role of technological knowledge in the pedagogical integration of film in disciplinary teaching at universities

Walter Barbieri, Ngoc Nhu Nguyen (The University of Adelaide)

Many university lecturers have integrated feature films and television series (FF/TV) into their lessons to improve student engagement. Although film in teaching might seem like a well-established practice, it is reliant on a range of fast-changing technologies to effectively integrate FF/TV into instruction, learning activities and assessments. This study utilises the Technological Pedagogical and Content Knowledge (TPACK) model to analyse survey and interview data regarding (1) lecturers' familiarity with a range of concepts and skills related to film production, delivery and integration technologies; (2) their methods of learning about technologies that help optimise their FF/TV use; and (3) their institution's provision and support in implementing various technologies integral to teaching with FF/TV. A modified framework is proposed to add to the pedagogical benefits of effective teaching with FF/TV at universities.

How Can “We” Relate to One Another? Exploring the Ontology and Epistemology of a “Deep” Relationality in International Relations

Chair : Ching-Chang Chen (Ryukoku University)

Discussant : Hidetaka Yoshimatsu (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 230-1

► 1 Reconnecting IR’s Dichotomized Metatheoretical Foundations through Qi: A Daoist Intervention in Thinking about Power and Relationality

Ching-Chang Chen (Ryukoku University)

The relationality debate in IR tends to treat the “ontology of relation” as more advanced than the “ontology of things,” which reproduces the discipline’s ideational-material divide. Yet, things or entities do not have pre-given essences, and relations or exchanges do not take place in a void of materiality. To advance a relational onto-cosmology without committing the aforementioned fallacy, this research examines the notion of qi, a key concept that animates the Daoist yin-yang dialectics. When qi gathers, it forms yin and yang and subsequently the myriad things; when it disperses, the myriad things scatter. Put it differently, qi functions as the “common denominator” of all things connecting them together. Defying the Cartesian dichotomy, qi cannot be reduced to either matter-substance or energy-action; it is both-and, implying that transformation is already latent within things. I argue that the notion of qi helps to refine Michel Foucault’s conception of power as relational and discursive. As with qi, the Foucaultian power only emerges with/through relations as a “productive network that runs through the social body.” Qi’s “quality” of both being and becoming, moreover, helps to clarify that “discourse” is not merely about language as about practices of power through which “regime of truths” are (re) produced.

ID : 230-2

► 2 Reconnecting Kyoto School to International Relations: Analyzing Japanese Identity in International Society from the Perspective of the Philosophy of “Nothingness”

Yue Li (Kobe University)

This paper seeks to contribute to IR theorizing by examining Japanese identity in international society through the perspective of “nothingness,” a key concept of the Kyoto School of Philosophy. Informed by a Buddhist ontology of relationality, i.e., *engi*, Nishida Kitaro considered the “place of nothingness” a spatial expression of being. Still, his philosophy was appropriated by the militarist regime to support Imperial Japan’s war efforts. The dark side of the Kyoto School has been scrutinized by critical IR scholars (Shimizu, multiple years) as a cautionary tale against the drive for national IR schools in the “non-West” (Acharya & Buzan, 2007) and, more recently, the pluralist Global IR (Acharya & Buzan, 2019). Drawing on Ong (2004), I argue that the productive potential of the Kyoto School deserves further exploration, for the logic of nothingness becomes more comprehensible when Nishida renders the idea in terms of identity. Put differently, Nishida’s insights may shed light on the worldview of the Japanese people in general and the Japanese government’s diplomatic decisions in particular. This paper will revisit how the Kyoto School developed the concept of nothingness, why its loophole was exploited by the militarist regime, and what this philosophy can say about Japanese identity.

ID : 230-3

▶3 Rethinking the Meaning of “Hate Speech”: How Can “Hate Speech” Encourage Social Cohesion in the United States?

Tsuguya Inoue (Ryukoku University)

This paper aims to provide an alternative perspective on hate speech and suggest a productive way of utilizing the concept of “hate speech” for building social cohesion. It does so by promoting individuals who support divisive political ideologies such as conservatism or liberalism to exchange thoughts and opinions beyond the political group they feel comfortable belonging to. The central contention is that the current use of the term “hate speech” by mainstream media and judicature in the U.S. is vague so that any claim that is against transgenderism can be categorized as “hate speech,” such as declaring a position of being against gender-affirming care for minors. People, however, should be promised the right to free speech because if they are prohibited from expressing their opinions and thoughts, this is when the government possibly becomes tyrannical. Counter-intuitive as it may sound, I argue that in order to prevent tyranny, it is helpful to explore the positive potential of “hate speech.” The purpose of this research is, therefore, to critically analyze how and why certain speech is categorized as “hate speech” and mitigate the fear of questioning the legislation and government supporting transgenderism to encourage dialogues between individuals with disagreeing opinions.

Panel Code 23 / Parallel Session 1-15 / Pre-formed / 日本語

13:30-15:10 Room : J304

人文・社会科学における分野横断性による学問展開の模索

Chair : Kumi SEIKE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : Kumi SEIKE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 216-1

▶1 F. A. ハイエクの社会哲学における「理性」概念の検討

Jun AIZAKI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本報告の目的は、F. A. ハイエクの社会哲学を理解する上で一つの試金石となる「理性」概念を検討することである。ハイエクは『隷従への道』以降、社会主義に対抗し、自由主義を擁護するための社会哲学を積極的に展開し、『自由の条件』などに結実させた。一貫してハイエクは社会主義を批判してきたが、その問題の根源に近代に特有な合理主義である「構成主義」の存在を指摘している。構成主義は、人間社会のあらゆる事物は理性による設計の産物とみなし、それ故にそれらを一から構築し直すことが可能と想定する。そうした構成主義に対して徹底的な論駁を加え、「反合理主義」の立場から「無知」な人間存在であるからこそ「自由」が擁護されて然るべきことをハイエクは説いた。しかしながら反合理主義といえど、理性そのものを放棄した訳ではない。そこで本研究は、ハイエク体系において理性の適切な役割を見極めるために、その前提にある人間観を社会科学方法論から問い直し、さらに伝統やルールの進化という観点から考察する。

ID : 216-2

▶2 中国におけるマックス・ウェーバーの近代化論の受容についての研究 — 蘇国勲と汪暉の研究を対象に

Yu DONG (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究は、中国のマックス・ウェーバー研究者である蘇国勲と汪暉の研究を対象として、中国におけるマックス・ウェーバーの近代化理論の受容を明らかにすることを研究目的とする。ウェーバーの理論は、西洋の近代化プロセスを理解する上で重要な枠組みを提供しているが、その論が中国においてどのように受け入れられ、あるいはどのように解釈されてきたかを明らかにすることで中国の近代化の独自性を理解しようと考えられる。その方法としては、第1に蘇国勲の思想を初期と後期に分けて「西洋中心主義」を批判した彼の研究が中国の近代化に与えた影響を検討する。次に汪暉の近代化論を分析し、彼はどのように中国の歴史的な文脈からウェーバーの近代化理論を再解釈したのかを分析する。補足的に日本におけるウェーバーの近代化論の受容を参考にしつつ、中国のその独自性を考えてみる。

ID : 216-3

▶3 多和田葉子の越境経験に伴う「痛み」について —自己と他者の間における摩擦に着目して—

Mika YANAGIURA (Waseda University)

本研究の目的は、越境経験に伴う「痛み」が作中でいかに表れているのかを、語り手の他者との衝突に着目して明らかにすることである。言語・文化の境界線を主体的に越境しようとする多和田の姿勢は、これまで越境文学の主流であった植民地文学とは一線を画すものとして評価されてきた（中村2013；土屋2009）。多言語で執筆される多和田の作品をめぐっては、その越境性と言語表現について、①言葉と身体性の関わり（飯田2003；ダヌータ2008）、②言葉遊びと相互テクスト性（阿部2016）、③翻訳の困難さ（広瀬1998；松永2002）などの観点から研究がなされてきた。しかし、越境のなかで偶発する「痛み」について自己—他者間で発生する摩擦に着目して考究したものは少ない。そこで本研究では、『エクソフォニー』（2003）といった随筆を用いて越境と「痛み」について考察したうえで、それがいかに表現されているのかを『地球にちりばめられて』（2018）等の文学作品を対象に明らかにする。

ID : 216-4

▶4 カリキュラムマネジメントの展開の特質と課題 —教育行政の変容に焦点を当てて—

Miku FUKUI (Kyushu University)

本研究は、カリキュラムマネジメントにおける行政的役割の変化が、単位学校レベルでの自律的な学校経営に与えた影響とその課題を明らかにするものである。1990年代以降の教育課程基準の大綱化・弾力化とそれに伴う学校の自律的な学校経営の担保を背景に、各学校はカリキュラムを編成・展開することが求められている（田村，2009）。カリキュラムマネジメントは、教育課程の内容と条件整備とに対応関係を持たせながら、それを学校文化の存在を媒介に動態化する営み（中留，2005）と説明されたが、近年その行政的要因は教育課程基準の裁量を除き相対的に縮小され、各学校独自の展開が強調されている（田村，2019）。しかし、水本（2018）が、教育行政は政策的に提示された諸言説を各学校に受容させることで主体性を構築させてきたと主張するように、行政的要因が必ずしも脆弱になったとは言えない。そこで、本研究では近年の学校経営におけるカリキュラムマネジメントの展開において、教育行政はいかなる変容を遂げ、カリキュラムマネジメントの普及以前の学校経営にどのような変化をもたらしたのかを明らかにする。

Panel Code 15(CIL) / Parallel Session 2-1 / Pre-formed / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J101

CIL Special Session 2

Chair : Yoshiki SHINOHARA, Petrus Willem ROUX (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 502

The CIL special session consists of two parts. The first part will showcase the activities and projects of two student organizations: “INCrew” and “GENECT”, who were specially selected for taking an inspirational lead in working creatively with diversity. Each group will present their work, share experiences and invite the audience through a Q & A. The second part of the session introduces the purpose, scope, and activities of the CIL at APU. We will share a brief history of the work of the center, and, drawing on its philosophy and vision, make specific reference to its research activities, collaborations and projects. The CIL’s recent achievement in becoming an “A-type” research center will be explained, highlighting its vision, goals and role within the university and society. During the latter part of the session, participants will be invited for an opinion exchange to explore and suggest future initiatives for the CIL. We welcome everyone with an interest in the work of our center, and those who seek to deepen the debates on diversity, equity and inclusion in higher education, in Japan, and globally.

Technology Matters

Chair : Ryo Okuyama (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 144

▶ 1 Assessment of Competitive Advantage for IT Service Providers Targeting Japanese SME's

Takaaki Ishikawa¹, Tetsuaki Oda², Kiminori Gemba³

(1 Graduate School of Technology Management, Ritsumeikan University, 2 —, 3 —)

Purpose of the Study

This study aims to analyze the factors contributing to the competitive advantage of IT service companies targeting Japanese SMEs. It examines the barriers and success factors for SMEs in advancing digital transformation (DX), with a particular focus on the impact of post-implementation support on their use of IT services.

Methodology and Results

We conducted a quantitative analysis of data collected from a survey of 192 SMEs with fewer than 100 employees, following seminars hosted by national IT vendors. Chi-square tests revealed that “post-implementation support” was the most critical factor when adopting IT services. Additionally, profitability analysis using financial statements of publicly listed companies indicated that companies enhancing support through indirect sales achieved higher profitability.

Conclusion and Relevance

The study highlights barriers such as budget constraints and workforce shortages that impede SMEs' progress in DX, emphasizing the significance of post-implementation support. For IT service companies to establish a competitive advantage, building trust and providing effective support are essential. These insights offer practical guidelines for SMEs to enhance their competitiveness through IT services.

ID : 156

▶ 2 Requirements for Overseas Expansion of Domestic Internet Service Providers

Kazunori Fukuda¹, Kiminori Gemba² (1 Hosei University, 2 —)

This study aims to identify and organize the requirements for domestic Internet service providers to expand overseas. At present, the Japanese Internet service market is dominated by foreign companies, with domestic firms having little presence. Furthermore, there are few examples of Japanese companies successfully expanding into international markets. These issues are considered to be significant challenges.

The author conduct research focusing on CDN (Content Delivery Network) services, analyzing the strategies and investment patterns of foreign companies. By examining investment trends and strategies across different business phases, the study seeks to determine the requirements for increasing the likelihood of successful overseas expansion. Furthermore, this research aims to reveal requirements specific to the Internet service industry. By doing so, it seeks to promote the overseas expansion of domestic companies and contribute to Japan's economic growth.

The study will estimate investment content and strategies at each business phase to organize the requirements for enhancing the probability of successful overseas expansion. By clarifying these conditions, this research aims to provide valuable insights for domestic Internet service providers looking to grow their business internationally, ultimately contributing to the strengthening of Japan's position in the global Internet service market.

ID : 220

▶3 ChatGPT Emergence and Impact on Tech Companies in Japan and U.S.

Shinichiro Terada (University of Kitakyushu)

While artificial intelligence R & D has often raised high expectations in the past, it has seldom had a tangible impact on human society. However, the launch of ChatGPT (Generative Artificial Intelligence) in 2022 has seen explosive growth in users, and it seems to be significantly influencing both business and society. Is the emergence of ChatGPT truly having a significant impact on the Japan and the U.S. tech companies such as Google, Microsoft, Yahoo Japan, and NTT?

To answer this question, we will employ an event study methodology based on stock prices. Specifically, we will measure the impact on the stock prices of tech companies before and after ChatGPT's launch on November 30, 2022, to determine whether each company had impact by the ChatGPT.

Hypothetical results are: (1) Tech companies competing with ChatGPT service (such as Google and Amazon) have negative impact by ChatGPT's emergence. (2) Tech companies collaborating with ChatGPT service (such as Microsoft and Apple) have positive impact. (3) Tech companies in Japan, given their less competitive or collaborative relationships with ChatGPT, have no significant impact.

This research is expected to contribute to a better understanding of the relationship between AI and business/society by identifying which areas of business are being affected by the generative A.I represented by ChatGPT.

ID : 43

▶4 An attempt to analyze Japanese technology startups using a large-scale database

Ryo Okuyama, Santiago Ruiz-Navas (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Compared to other nations, Japan startup activity is yet to reach top performance, at least in terms of unicorns generated. Thus, there is a high demand for research that generates insights contributing to their success and growth. However, due to the lack of comprehensive data on Japanese startups, research in this area is insufficient. STARTUP DB is a recently developed large-scale database that collects data from over 18,000 technology startups in Japan. Using this database, we are conducting analysis on factors contributing to the valuation of Japanese technology startups, as well as the characteristics of startups and their relationships with the gender of the management teams and the location of the companies. We introduce the database and overview of this research initiative, the achievements obtained so far, and the current progress of the analysis. Additionally, we would like to discuss the possibility of further expanding the research.

Panel Code 18 / Parallel Session 2-3 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J105

Stock Markets and Industry Analysis

Chair : Helal UDDIN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 178

▶1 Catalyzing Financial Inclusion: Exploring the Usability and Adoption Barriers of Fintech Solutions in Online Banking Services among Senior Citizens in Japan

Areeba Rehman (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Compared to other developing countries like China, the Republic of Korea, or the US, Japan's adoption rate of Fintech adoption services is the lowest at 34 percent. Digital banks can play a better role than analog banks in catering to customer needs. Failure to incorporate Fintech services in banks can pose a significant risk of compromising the quality of life of senior citizens. My research aims to survey individuals aged 65+ years to identify barriers to the

adoption of online banking systems and what factors influence the trust and acceptance of fintech products among senior citizens in Japan. The findings will conclude by giving recommendations based on data analysis. The research is significant because it can give useful insights for banks to tailor their offerings to better serve this significant segment of the population. Improvements can help senior citizens manage their financial assets more independently and efficiently, leading to enhanced financial security and a better quality of life. Fintech startups can understand the unique customer segment and can innovate to this growing market.

ID : 179

▶2 Research on how SMEs can use intellectual property information for new business development

Kyoko Otomo¹, Kiminori Genba² (1 Hosei University, 2 —)

1 Purpose of research

It is effective for SMEs with limited management resources to utilize intellectual property information for new business development. However, many companies are not making good use of this information. Therefore, the purpose of research is to propose a framework that enables SMEs to effectively utilize intellectual property information.

2 Methodology and results

In order for SMEs to utilize intellectual property information for new business development, it is necessary to consider marketing information as well.

Therefore, we propose a framework in which management declares the utilization of intellectual property information in a top-down manner. This will create an awareness of the need to utilize intellectual property as an organization and promote collaboration among departments.

Next, prepare a framework for disseminating information that can be used for new business development based on intellectual property information and marketing information. By avoiding jargon and technical terms, the information can be understood by management and can be used for business strategy development.

3. Conclusions and relevance

The framework proposed in this research enables the treatment of intellectual property information as familiar and useful information, which can be utilized in new business development.

ID : 199

▶3 Survival and growth strategies that food ingredient manufacturers in Japan should adopt in a declining market

Yasuhiro Kikuchi¹, Kiminori Genba² (1 Hosei Business School of Innovation Management, 2 —)

1. Purpose of research

Japan will soon experience a rapid population decline due to a declining birthrate and aging population. This research aims to propose management strategies that the domestic food ingredient industry and individual companies, which are likely to be directly affected by such demographic trends, should adopt in order to survive and grow at this historic turning point.

2. Methodology and results

This project investigates the current situation for the Japanese flour milling industry, including market structure, each company's capabilities, national policies, and clarify the issues in the industrial structure that will arise from the population decline.

This project also studies cases of industries that have experienced decline in the past, identifying the policies and survival strategies adopted by those industries to gain insights.

3. Conclusion and relevance

In the food ingredients industry, the shrinking domestic market will cause a war of attrition due to excessive competition, leading to painful selection and the dissipation of resources. To avoid this, it is necessary to reconstruct business models that utilize the capabilities of each company and generate innovation in response to new social issues, while ensuring a healthy competitive environment through government policy support.

►4 AN ANALYSIS OF THE MARKET POSITIONING OF PAKISTAN' S SUGAR INDUSTRY PRODUCTS

Qadeer Ahmed Bhutto¹, Hisaya Oda²

(1 Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University Osaka Ibaraki Campus,

2 Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University)

The purpose of this research is to analyze the position and trade potential of Pakistan's sugar industry products in international trade. Pakistan's sugar industry is the second largest agro-based industry which contributes towards national economy and rural development of the country. This study applies Market Positioning Matrix (MPM) -an empirical analysis model applied by Lall and Weiss (2004) and uses International Trade Centre's Trade Map data from 2014-2022. The results reveal that Pakistan's Sugar Confectionary and Other Sugars are in the "Champions" category of MPM indicating the growth of international market for these products along with robust export performance of the country. Whereas Pakistan's exports of Ethanol are in the "Underachievers" category meaning the product market is growing but Pakistan's performance in the product is not at par with the global growth thus it needs to be improved. Two other categories of sugar products are in the "Declining Sector" indicating shrinking of the product market and declining of Pakistan's performance as well. The study concludes that value added categories of sugar products are performing good but there is potential for export enhancement of ethanol thus additional efforts are required to tap their export potential.

Keywords: Market Positioning Matrix, Pakistan's Sugar Industry

►5 ParkPal: A Community-Based Solution for Efficient Parking Management and Regional Development

NGOC BAO HY NGUYEN, Nishantha Giguruwa (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research presents the rationale behind ParkPal, short for "Parking and Pal," a model aimed at transforming parking lot management systems in both urban and rural settings. It demonstrates the potential of Decentralized Autonomous Organizations (DAOs) and Non-Fungible Token (NFT) technology in developing automated management systems that are transparent, efficient, and community oriented. Specifically, it addresses regions facing significant challenges with over-tourism and resource management, emphasizing the equitable distribution of community incentives.

ParkPal's community-driven, decentralized approach revolves around four main objectives. Firstly, its comprehensive framework maximizes unused parking spaces by selecting the nearest available sites based on commercial demand, occupancy rates, traffic flow, and future demand forecasts. This project employs automated navigation, digital payments, and AI-driven personalization to enhance community user engagement and offer sustainable parking options. Secondly, ParkPal utilizes a DAO framework for parking management systems, tariffs, and users, incorporating NFT tokens to ensure transparent allocation and self-governing fund management. Furthermore, the project develops policies providing incentives, such as vouchers for local facilities, to those adversely affected by parking facilities, ensuring a collaborative community atmosphere. Lastly, the potential to implement the ParkPal model in the lodging segment is explored for managing shared houses and short-term rentals, fostering equitable access and community-driven development.

Panel Code 19 / Parallel Session 2-4 / Pre-formed / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J201

Peace in Times of Conflict: How the Younger Generation Perceives Our World Today

Chair : Emilia Heo (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 244-1

▶ 1 “History Has Failed Us”: The Role of Literature in the Process of Peacebuilding

Daria Li (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

How to make people care? It is impossible to keep track of all the events happening worldwide. The information flow is endless; only major events remain on the surface and gather people's attention. Other unresolved issues drown in the overwhelming number of world problems and eventually get forgotten. The question appears to be whether there is a way to draw public attention to overlooked world events without competing for headlines. One of the ways can lie through literature. A successful fiction novel can start conversations, bring forgotten issues to the public eye, and promote reconciliation over time.

This study is meant to find out how fiction literature can bring global society's attention to the international conflict without explicitly pointing at it. The research will use Min Jin Lee's novel "Pachinko" to study the public perception of the Japanese occupation of Korea by conducting content analysis of book reviews and articles. The existing hypothesis is fictional literary works, that are based on historical events, can influence public discourse, and by doing so, promote reconciliation and contribute to the process of peacebuilding.

ID : 244-2

▶ 2 Book Talk: How do everyday practices contribute to the understanding of research by practitioners in the United Nations mission to Liberia?

Gabriel Richmond (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

How does understandings by practitioners regarding academic research are affected by operations in the field? By drawing from practice theory (PT) and utilizing a methodology of interviewing practitioners that were deployed in field operations of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, particularly the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). This research aims to deepen the understanding of the knowledge gap existent between research and practitioners in the field of peacebuilding, by understanding the practices formed by routinely daily life in field operations, there is a possibility to comprehend how preconceived notions of peacebuilding contrast with daily life, which then forms practices that create gaps in the knowledge between researchers and academics. This research concludes that the social environment in which practitioners develop practices created gaps through two means: Innate limitations of academic research and theoretical paradigms clash with reality and bolster a perceived uselessness of it by the practitioners, and preconceived notions of the academic research. Whether positive or negative, created practices that can widen the gap. This research has the objective to further understand the research gap that currently exists in peacebuilding between practitioners and academics.

ID : 244-3

▶ 3 To what extent has survivor poetry contributed to the transitional justice process in post-Khmer Rouge Cambodia?

NGUYEN THANH NHAN Do (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study studies the role of survivor poetry in the transitional justice process of post-Khmer Rouge Cambodia. While transitional justice has traditionally focused on legal and institutional mechanisms, this research will focus more on how the deeply personal medium of poetry contributes to reconciliation and memorialization. The study analyzes

15-20 poems by Cambodian survivors, translated into English or written in English. It uses qualitative text analysis to identify recurring themes and their relationship to key elements of transitional justice. By engaging with the “aesthetic turn” in International Relations, this research opens up unconventional approaches to understanding post-conflict healing. It argues that survivor poetry offers insights into transitional justice’s emotional and psychological dimensions, potentially perspectives that usually overlooked by more formal processes. The study also considers how poetry, as a cultural form, may present alternative, local paths to reconciliation that differ from Western-centric models. This research contributes to the growing body of work on art in transitional justice by studying poetry’s role in Southeast Asian contexts. Hence, the study aims to expand understanding of transitional justice and share some methodological thoughts on studying international relations through aesthetic lenses.

ID : 244-4

►4 Civic Engagement and Education: Shaping Collective Memory of Colonial History in Indonesia and the Netherlands

AUDREY BRIGITTE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This paper examines the clash between the glorified national narrative and the growing Dutch societal division of the colonial era. Civic engagement in education is a powerful tool when shaping post-colonial historical narratives. By promoting critical discourse, education can challenge the dominant narrative upheld by powerful groups. Through history literature and identity politics literature, this paper investigates: to what extent can education and civic engagement influence historical narratives and promote critical discourse on Dutch collective memory?

While education might enhance tolerance, Dutch narratives are multifaceted. Civic engagement, currently declining, allows for reinforcement and contestment of popular narratives. Furthermore, the paper acknowledges Dutch nationalism’s constructed nature, highlighting the ongoing contestation of their national identity; it is an ongoing construction that encourages continuous struggle between multiple views of the nation, rather than an ‘essence’ or ‘historical reality’. Education in civic engagement holds the potential to dismantle the sanitized narrative, allowing for more critical and inclusive understanding of Dutch collective memory.

Panel Code 20 / Parallel Session 2-5 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J202

Tourism II

Chair : DAHLAN Nariman (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 203

►1 An Investigation of Unwritten Rules in Cultural Heritage Site: A Case Study of Japanese Shinto Shrines

Ni Nyoman Yeni Novita Yanti (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Japanese Shinto shrines hold great cultural and historical significance. They are not only religious sites but also popular tourist attractions where unwritten rules shape the visitor experience and preserve the sanctity of the Shrines. This research explores how the shrine hosts and their inner circle place value on these unwritten rules to protect the sanctity of the shrines, which are considered public goods freely accessible to everyone. Understanding the roles of the hosts and their appreciation for the unwritten rules can highlight the expectations they have for visitors to the shrines. This research uses a case study approach, focusing on some Shrine in Japan, which are Hachiman Asami Shrine in Beppu, Usa Jingu in Usa, Munakata Shrine at Fukuoka, and Fushimi Inari Taisha in Kyoto. These sites were selected to provide a comprehensive view of how traditional practices interact with modern tourism demands across different environments—from rural settings to internationally recognized destinations. Data were collected through interviews with shrine management and direct observations of visitor behavior. The findings are expected to highlight the crucial roles that unwritten rules and etiquette play in managing visitor behavior and preserving cultural integrity at these sacred sites. This research underscores the importance of understanding local cultural expectations to ensure respectful engagement in heritage tourism settings.

ID : 116

▶2 Community Sustainable Development through Community Based Tourism: A new paradigm to fill the gap in current monitoring systems

Or Marantz¹, Masao Takano² (1 Nagoya University, 2 —)

Community Based Tourism (CBT) is considered as a form of Sustainable Tourism, and in recent years it is debated as a possible sustainable development tool. Although the UN Sustainable Development Goals' target 12.b sets to "Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts of sustainable tourism", until today there is no consensus on a monitoring system to help understand the impacts of Sustainable Tourism on the community. In the current monitoring systems, namely E-STI and GSTC, only about 20% of the monitored indicators are related to impacts on community sustainable development. For this reason, our study developed a set of criteria for CBT, targeting community sustainable development. The study utilized a Systematic Literature Review to map criteria of community sustainability from previous case studies about CBT and its impact on the community. Our review shows a gap in all sustainability dimensions monitored in the existing systems and revealed additional dimensions relevant to community sustainability that should be monitored. With this information, we offer a set of criteria as a novel tool to monitor the impacts of CBT on the community's sustainable development.

ID : 91

▶3 YouTube as a medium for travel experience

HIROSHI SUDO (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The objective of this presentation is to explore the potential for creativity and limitations in the tourism experience mediated by YouTube in relation to social reality. In the first part of the presentation, I will attempt to clarify the characteristics of YouTube as a medium, relying on McLuhan's media theory. From this premise, I will hypothesize the characteristics of the representation of travel YouTube content and the effect of YouTube on the reality of tourism. Based on this hypothesis, I will analyze the characteristics of each of the travel youtubers by classifying them into specific categories. We will then analyze the characteristics of each of these youtubers, and highlight the underlying nature of YouTube as a medium for tourism representations, and uncover the mechanisms that create new and innovative tourism experiences. In conclusion, I will demonstrate the potential of travel-oriented YouTube as a medium that encourages tourists to engage with tourism representations (empathy and connection). This could lead to a shift in conventional fixed tourism representations, and I will explore how this potential can be harnessed in the commercial nature of YouTube.

ID : 100

▶4 Bridging divides in global tourism education – Empowering neurodivergent and ESL learners through visual assignments

Johan Edelheim (Hokkaido University)

Bridging educational divides requires innovative approaches that cater to the diverse needs of all learners. This presentation explores how incorporating multimodal assignments, such as visual summaries, visual essays, claymations, and mini-films, can foster multiliteracies and enhance learning outcomes for everyone. Emphasising the importance of visual assignments, I address the challenges faced by neurodivergent students and those for whom English is a second or additional language (ESL), while also benefiting the broader student body.

Using the Japanese tourism higher educational context as a case study, this approach demonstrates how visual assignments can break down barriers, providing a more accessible and engaging learning experience. This strategy not only empowers neurodivergent and ESL learners but also fosters critical thinking and creativity among all students. The results highlight the potential of visual assignments to create a more equitable and inclusive educational environment, ultimately aiming to reduce systemic inequalities in global education.

►5 Social Big Data for Tourist Behaviors Analysis: A Case Study of Visualization of the Bali Island Hotels Online Reviews

DAHLAN Nariman (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

In recent years, with the spread of the Internet and online applications, various changes have occurred in the tourism business and industries. One of them is the accommodation reservation site. These reservation sites allow users to leave evaluations and reviews of accommodation facilities. Those reviews have a great influence on the preferences of other users and the impact of the reviews will become even stronger in the future. This review presents opportunities and challenges for tourism industry and consumer behavior researchers. Reviews provide an opportunity to understand consumer choices, preferences, and behavior. Also, the opportunity to promote products and services based on reviews. Hotels can also use this trend very seriously in their decision making. However, these reviews need to be collected, managed, and analyzed in an effective and efficient manner, and data collection from online platforms is one of the major challenges. We are developing a tool to collect hotels customers' reviews called MULARS (Multi-languages Reviews Scrapers) with the aim of efficiently scraping and analyzing multilingual online reviews.

MULARS is formed by seven different modules. The first module is the Hotels' Review Extraction System which is tasked with getting everything available at the required URL. The second module is the Attractions' Review Extraction System which is also in charge of getting everything available at the required URL. The First and Second Modules are implemented in separate modules because a different algorithm is required to extract each review. The third module is the Sentiment Analysis system which is based on direct discovery of hotel sentiment or attractiveness and collected evaluations. The fifth module is the Sentiment Analysis System which is based on sentiment search, emotion, data classification, extraction and statistical analysis of collected hotel or attraction reviews. The sixth module is the Indexing System which is responsible for storing and classifying the data. The last module is the Visualization System and finally it displays on the dashboard all previously processed information.

The presentation will explain the proposed system, and the results of experiment of data collection and analysis performances for a case study of analysis the Bali Island hotels reviews. Finally, the presentation will discuss the improvement of the performance, the tool advantages, and future possibilities of the tool applications in the different areas.

Panel Code 21 / Parallel Session 2-6 / Pre-formed / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J203

The International Security of Japan and South Korea

Chair : Yoshinori Kaseda (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : Yoichiro SATO (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

►1 Senshu-Bohei, Exclusively Defense Only Policy: What did it mean for the postwar peace of Japan?

Keiji Nakatsuji (Ritsumeikan University)

Deep regret for World War II experience, which was widely shared by Japanese public, inevitably implanted strong pacifistic orientation to Japan's postwar security policy, Exclusively Defense Only Policy represented such a trend. Kishida administration however argues for the necessity of acquiring a counter-strike capability against potential enemies under the name of Exclusively Defense Only Policy which seems to many awful contradictions. The long and twisted political debates over the policy since the birth of the phrase in 1955 led to this strange resort. Nakatsuji traces the history of the concept and explore how the policy contributed or did not contribute for the peace of postwar Japan.

ID : 217-2

▶2 Is a Taiwan emergency an emergency for Japan and Korea? How Japan and South Korea view a “Taiwan emergency”

Sachio Nakato (Ritsumeikan University)

Former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe once claimed that a “Taiwan emergency” was an emergency for Japan and also for the Japan-U.S. alliance. “ (Chinese) President Xi Jinping should never have a misunderstanding in recognizing this” (December 1, 2021). Also, former Prime Minister Taro Aso mentioned that Japan and its allies and partners need to convey the “will to fight” to deter China from seeking to change the status quo in the Taiwan Strait. (August 8, 2023). China strongly rejected the statement and claimed that “The Taiwan question is purely China’s internal affair, and Beijing will not allow anyone to interfere in it. No one should underestimate the resolve, the will and the ability of the Chinese people to defend their national sovereignty and territorial integrity (August 9, 2023, China Daily).

The presentation will seek to address the following research questions: What does a “Taiwan emergency” mean for Japan, and is Japan preparing for a Taiwan emergency? Similarly, is a “Taiwan emergency” also a “Korea emergency”? How would US-Japan-South Korea trilateral security cooperation function for a “Taiwan emergency”? How do strategists in Taipei and Beijing view the implications of a Taiwan emergency?

ID : 217-3

▶3 A critical evaluation of Japan’s doubling of defense spending

Yoshinori Kaseda (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

In December 2022, the Kishida administration made public three documents on Japan’s national security policy: National Security Strategy (NSS), National Defense Strategy (NDS), and Defense Buildup Plan (DBP), which included major departures from the existing policies. One is strengthening of Japan’s offensive capability (what the administration named “counterattack capability”) to deter attacks by hostile states, with North Korea and China in mind. Another one is doubling of Japan’s defense spending from 17.2 trillion yen between FY 2019 and FY 2023 to 43.5 trillion yen between FY2023 and FY2027. The Kishida administration argues that such an increase is necessary in order to enhance Japan’s defense capabilities. However, this policy is a stark contrast with so-called Yoshida Doctrine of keeping the defense spending low in order to promote economic development. Kishida’s new policy was adopted despite Japan’s continuing economic stagnation since the burst of the economic bubble in the early 1990s. Its appropriateness requires a serious scrutiny because it would be highly problematic if the massive hike of defense spending prolongs Japan’s economic stagnation. Kaseda makes such a critical evaluation.

Panel Code 17 / Parallel Session 2-7 / Pre-formed / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J204

Sustainability, Environmental Preservation, and Livelihood Development

Chair : Thanh Tam Ho (Ritsumeikan University)

Discussant : Thanh Tam Ho (Ritsumeikan University)

ID : 48-1

▶1 Grey Wastewater Treatment Using Trickling Filters and Constructed Wetlands: Removal of Organic Matter, Nutrients, and LAS

Rongxuan Wang (Ritsumeikan University)

Demand for decentralized wastewater treatment facilities is increasing in regions such as Southeast Asian. The trickling filter is an aerobic process that consumes little electricity, but the treated effluent quality is moderate. Though constructed wetlands have weak aeration power, they can also remove nutrients through the interaction of substrates,

microorganisms, and plants. In this study, we developed a treatment system that combined a trickling filter and a constructed wetland for the treatment of grey wastewater which does not contain metals or pathogens. Therefore, the objective of this study was to (i) investigate the removal of organic matter, nutrients, and the anionic surfactant linear alkylbenzene sulfonic acid (LAS), and (ii) assess the microbial community in the constructed wetland. In this study, we use glass foam made from recycled discarded glass bottles and shells as a substrate. The constructed wetland will be planted with water spinach, which is widely eaten in Southeast Asia and has a high ability to absorb nutrients. This decentralized system that combines trickling filters and constructed wetlands will provide insight for future application in Southeast Asian countries, as it can simultaneously achieve wastewater treatment and food production.

ID : 48-2

►2 Seashell-Enhanced Constructed Wetlands: A Sustainable Solution for Mine Drainage Treatment

Thi Thuong Nguyen (Ritsumeikan University)

This study aimed to evaluate the feasibility of using seashells as a substrate in constructed wetlands (CWs) for treating mine drainage. Oyster shells, a byproduct of the seafood industry, were utilized in this research. The CWs were packed with oyster shells and either planted with cattails or left unplanted. For comparison, CWs packed with limestone were also investigated for their effectiveness in mine wastewater remediation. Synthetic and real mine wastewater containing 7.2 mg/L of Zn and 40.0 mg/L of Fe, with a pH of 4.0, were fed to CWs in a sequencing batch mode. Over 4.5 months, all CWs demonstrated high efficiency in removing Zn (92.2–99.0%) and Fe (99.0–100%). The effluent pH values ranged from 6.9 to 8.3, with heavy metal removal increasing as pH values rose. The decrease in sulfate concentration and the presence of sulfate-reducing bacteria, especially in the planted CWs, indicated enhanced metal removal through sulfide formation around the plant roots. The higher metal removal efficiency in the oyster shell-based CWs highlighted the potential of this aquaculture byproduct as a filter medium. This study offers an ecological approach to reducing the environmental burden of seashell waste while lowering the cost of wastewater treatment.

ID : 48-3

►3 Flooding and Depopulation: Villagers' Strategies for Flood Adaptation in a Traditional Pottery Village, Central Vietnam

Huynh Bao Chau Tran (Okayama University)

The local people in flood-prone areas have generally developed their own ways to prevent or prepare for flood-related events. Depopulation, however, may hinder such local coping mechanisms due to a lack of manpower, gender imbalance, and weakening local knowledge. How then do the villagers, under such social changes, cope with the situation? This research examines villagers' strategies for flood adaptation in a depopulated traditional pottery village, which is recognized as a historical site in Central Vietnam. In the village, local economic condition had once declined due to the decline of traditional pottery production, which had led to depopulation of youth. In 2009, a community-based tourism policy was applied to the village in order to reverse the trend. The authors conducted key informant interviews and group discussions with local authorities and residents who were selected by purposive sampling. The expected results will provide strong evidence for the relationship between flooding adaptation and depopulation in the flood-prone areas of Central Vietnam.

ID : 48-4

►4 Sustainable Agriculture of Rice and Its Promotion Policies in Asian Countries: Considering the Area-Specific Dynamics from a Farming Perspective

Thanh Tam Ho (Ritsumeikan University)

Sustainable agriculture, particularly in the form of sustainable rice farming, is increasingly being recognized as a potential solution to a variety of pressing global issues. Measures include carbon sequestration to mitigate the harmful

effects of climate change, the enhancement of soil fertility to improve crop yields, the boosting of farmer incomes to reduce rural poverty, and the fulfillment of societal demands for healthy and safe food. In light of these considerations, this study aims to explore and compare the status and development of sustainable rice farming practices, as well as related promotion policies in three distinct Asian countries: Japan, Vietnam, and Thailand. The findings of this study reveal that farmers' preferences and adoption of sustainable rice farming practices are not uniform across these countries. This variation is largely due to the diverse promotion policies implemented by each respective government. Furthermore, this study also reveals that the impact of sustainable rice farming on farmers' income is not consistent across different Asian countries. Overall, this research provides vital insights into the complex dynamics of sustainable agriculture and emphasizes the need for adaptive and country-specific approaches to promoting sustainable rice farming.

Panel Code 22 / Parallel Session 2-8 / Individual / 日本語

15:25-17:05 Room : J301

映画、家族、移住におけるアイデンティティの社会学

Chair : Kumiko Tsutsui (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 82

▶1 離婚家庭と共同養育：日本の現代家族における「祖父母－孫関係」に注目して

Zhiying Liu (University of Kitakyushu)

本研究では祖父母によるひとり親家庭の孫への養育支援の実態について、当事者からの聞き取りを通して、これまであまり触れられてこなかった離婚家庭の子どもと祖父母の間に、有効なサポート・ネットワークの構築を提案できるように、離婚家庭の子どもが期待する祖父母との関わり方について検討する。離婚家庭の子どもに対して、祖父母は養育サポートの提供者となると同時に、孫にとって親の離婚に伴い生じた悩みや不安を理解し支える重要な存在となりえる。しかし、ひとり親家庭の養育支援において、祖父母の役割はこれまであまり注目されてこなかった。本研究を通して、初めに、日本における離婚家庭の子ども支援に祖父母の存在が見られない要因を解明する。次に、聞き取り調査の結果を踏まえて、離婚家庭の子どもと祖父母の間に有効的なサポート・ネットワークの提言につげる。新たな可能性を拓くことが期待される。

ID : 81

▶2 越境する希望と現実：ベトナム人技能実習生の日本での定住性

Yuan Mingze (University of Kitakyushu)

本研究ではベトナム人技能実習生が、地域社会との交流を通じて生活を構築している実態を明らかにし、彼らを「生活者」として捉え、日本での定住の可能性があるとしたらどのような道筋をたどるのかについて検討する。現時点技能実習制度の問題は枚挙にいとまがなく、技能実習生の搾取も疑いようがない。それでも日本に来る技能実習生、特にベトナム人の増加は顕著である。また、多くの実習生が地方に在住しているものの、その存在は見えにくいのが現状である。教会や日本語教室での参与調査や、ベトナム人の定住者と技能実習生らへのインタビューを通して、日本での生活の長期化や先行する定住者との交流から生じる定住意識を、そのような意思決定に影響する定住者の役割を探究する。来日動機や、日本での労働者の権利、その先にある越境移動者としての定住性を考えることによって、日本における外国人労働者の社会的包摂を改めて問いなおす。

ID : 66

▶3 北九州市におけるフィルム・ツーリズムの創出 —地方都市の政治・経済・文化の交差点として

Kanami Iwamoto, Runa Aoki, Ami Onishi, Kiyora Gatayama, Ayano Matsuo (University of Kitakyushu)

この報告では、北九州市におけるフィルム・ツーリズムを取り上げ、自治体と民間組織との連携による映画撮影の誘致とその実績が、映画の撮影地という地域における新たな文化資源を創出する過程を論じる。自治体を問わず観光資源は必須の経済的基盤であるが、観光資源をあらたに創出する政策に積極的な自治体も少なくない。他方観光社会学は、コンテンツ・

ツーリズムのような現代社会の消費行動の特色に着目することで、このような新たに創出された文化資源が観光の対象となる様々な事例に注目してきた。そこでこの報告は、北九州市における官民協働での映画撮影誘致の経緯を資料と関係者への聞き取りから明らかにし、各種映画撮影地が文化資源としてどのように創出されていくのか、実際に現地を訪れて実施した調査に基づき考察する。そこから経済活動・政策策定・文化実践が現代地方都市においてどのように交差しているか、その課題も含めて包括的に論じる。

ID : 177

▶4 The reality of poor children in the Siliguri and Darjeeling regions of India

Itsuki Otsuka (Hiroshima University)

私が所属するボランティア団体Smiles Productionが行なっているシェルター支援のため、現地で子どもたちの生活環境や暮らしを調査した。家庭訪問やシェルターをして、親、子どもから話を聞いた。その結果、子どもが駅での物乞いをして家計を支えている現状が確認できた。こどもが一定の金額稼がないと、親に暴力を振るわれることもあるようだ。そのため、子どもがシェルターに行く事をよく思わない親も多い。子どもがシェルターで教育を受けることも重要だが、親に対して教育の重要性を理解してもらうことが肝要だ。私たちの団体としては、シェルターにより子どもがきてくれるよう、オンラインを活用して現地の子ども達との交流を深める事ができると考えた。また、半年に一回はメンバーがインドに入り、子どもの追跡調査をする事でシェルターに通っていた子どもの人生を追っていけると考えられる。そこから、より良い支援の形を見つけていく。

Panel Code 55 / Parallel Session 2-9 / Pre-formed / 日本語

15:25-17:05 Room : J302

アジア太平洋における歴史地理学の融合

Chair : Hiroshi Todoroki (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : Yo-Keun Jeong¹, Takafusa Iizuka², Seon Young Park¹, Hiroshi Todoroki³
(1 Seoul National University, 2 Kindai University,
3 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 50-1

▶1 歴史地理情報システム (HGIS) を活用した韓国史の中の行政区画復元

Yo-Keun Jeong (Seoul National University)

新羅は三国統一を達成した後、8世紀半ばの757年に全国的な地方制度改編を断行した。高麗王朝や朝鮮王朝でも大きな変化はなかったが、日本統治期の1914年には2~4ヶ所の郡を統合する形で進出した。1914年の改編は多くの記録が残っており、歴史地理情報システムを活用すれば今日の地理情報でかなり精密に復元できる。それを応用して、朝鮮時代の地方行政区域の領域情報も比較的正確に復元できる。現在、韓国の歴史地理学界では朝鮮王朝が滅亡した1910年基準の地方行政区域の領域復元が行われ、一般公開されている。今後1910年以前の行政区域範囲復元作業が進められる予定であり、その後は高麗と新羅の地方行政区域範囲も順番に復元することができる。

ID : 50-2

▶2 水陸交通を対象とした歴史GIS研究の現状と課題

Takafusa Iizuka (Kindai University)

日本における歴史GIS研究は2000年代以降に盛んに行われ、筑波大学の歴史地域統計データの整備や立命館大学のバーチャル京都プロジェクトをはじめ、歴史地名、古地図・絵画資料、古写真などの歴史的な地理空間情報のデータベース構築が進められてきた。近年では、さまざまな機関や個人により構築されたGISデータのオープンデータ化やデジタルマップとしての公開が著しい。

こうした研究やデータの利活用は研究者のみならず、地域資源の再発見に関心をもつ地域住民においても期待を寄せるものにもかかわらず、未だ課題があるように思われる。本報告では、水陸交通を主な事例にどのような課題があるのか、情報共有及び検討をしてみたい。

ID : 50-3

▶3 歴史地理情報システム (HGIS) を活用した古地図のデジタル復元及び位置比定研究

Seon Young Park (Seoul National University)

本研究では、古地図をデジタル化し、それを現代の地理データとマッチングして、過去の位置を現在の位置と正確に一致させる作業を含みます。研究過程ではまず、古地図を高解像度でデジタル化し、その後、画像処理技術を通じて地図の元のサイズ、色、テキストなどができるだけ元のものに忠実に反映されるようにします。次に、歴史GISを使用して古地図の座標を現代の地理情報システム (GIS) の座標系に変換します。古地図は現代の地図とは異なる比率、方向、投影法を使用しているため、様々な点を考慮する必要があります。最後に、古地図に記載されている地名を現代の位置に合わせて、様々な資料を参照して現在位置の特定作業を行います。このような古地図のデジタル復元と現在位置の特定を通じて、過去の地名とともに地理的環境を再解釈することができます。奎章閣韓国学研究院の歴史地理情報サービスは、歴史GISを利用して古地図をデジタル復元し、古地図の地名の現在位置の特定作業を通じて実現された研究成果です。これにより、歴史的地名の正確な位置を把握することで、過去の歴史地理的環境を現代的文脈で理解するための基礎を提供することになります。

ID : 50-4

▶4 朝鮮半島の古代都市における行政区画に関する試論

Hiroshi Todoroki (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

三国時代や統一新羅時代の地方都市は、平城京や平安京のように、平地に格子型の都市計画を施した場合が大部分であった。通常格子状の都市計画は平地を埋め尽くし、市街化領域と農地領域が連続していた。市街化領域は平安京における坊のように、基礎的な行政区画が存在したと考えられるが、その詳細は明らかになっていない。そこで本研究では、後世の行政区画やその変遷をもとに、間接的な復原を試みる。特に日本統治時代初期まで存在した坊の存在や、1914年の行政区画改編以前の坊里の区画から、その糸口を探ろうとする。

Panel Code 24 / Parallel Session 2-10 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J303

Music, Language, and Economics

Chair : Matthew SILVA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 138

▶1 Do the Means Justify the End? Unpacking the Principle of Proportionality in International Humanitarian Law

Ahona Paromita Khan (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Recent developments in international conflict have forced the limelight upon international humanitarian law (IHL), also known as the law of armed conflict (LOAC). Particularly important is the increasing civilian casualties, often labeled as “collateral damage” by attacking parties as lawful deaths of legitimate military action. The IHL precept and customary law governing “collateral” or “incidental” damage is the principle of proportionality which purports, put simply, that an attack on a legitimate military target is prohibited if it is expected to cause excessive harm to civilians and civilian infrastructure. My research aims to unpack this principle that is central to the craft of modern war-making, by drawing on legal materials such as treaty laws, past judgments and advisory opinions issued by international courts, the commentaries of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and interpretations of relevant and respected scholars. To this end, this thesis will show that whilst the proportionality principle hopes to limit violence, it may inadvertently enable violence. In an age where the urban landscape is increasingly the battlefield, with high chances of implicating innocent bystanders, it is paramount to discuss the application of this fundamental principle, its implications, and how it affects living, breathing individuals.

ID : 120

▶2 Resonance, resistance and representation: An exploratory study of social action through symbolism in Indonesian and Korean popular music

Putri Naila Dira (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Music has long been intentionally used as a tool for social, political, economic, and environmental change. While the majority of studies have explored the roles of music in activism through the act of collective singing and the content of lyrics in political-cultural events, less attention has been paid to music's indirect symbolic impact. This study addressed this gap by examining how artist representation and visual conceptualization can catalyze change and challenge societal prejudices. Case studies of Voice of Baceprot, an Indonesian all-girl Muslim metal band, and Big Ocean, the first all-deaf K-pop idol group, are analyzed through interviews, music videos, and social media sentiment. Findings demonstrate indirect symbolism in music promotes inclusive and positive progress in four key areas: collective identity, emotion, free space, and social movement culture. Highlighting music's ability to amplify underrepresented voices and advocate for social change, the relevance of this research lies in its potential to leverage indirect symbolism in music as a powerful tool in transgressing societal constraints to social action.

ID : 194

▶3 Language Museums and Language Exhibition: The Creation of Museolinguistics

Zican LU (Hitotsubashi University)

Few studies exist on language museums and language exhibits (LMLEs), and LMLEs are scarce. In Japan, in particular, there are almost no language museums, and language exhibits exist only as part of exhibits in some museums. Research on LMLEs has predominantly been the domain of Western scholars, with a noticeable absence of contributions from Japanese researchers.

The primary objective of this study is to delve into the history, current state, and future of LMLEs in certain countries including Japan. The ultimate aim is to propose strategies for the development of more effective and engaging language museums and exhibits.

By clarifying the history, current status, and prospects of LMLEs in certain countries, this research is expected to improve the quality of language documentation and preservation and the language capacity of human beings. According to the *Atlas of Languages in Crisis* (3rd ed.) (Moseley, 2010) published by UNESCO in 2010, about half of the approximately 6,000 languages in existence are in danger of extinction. It is considered that those languages should be recorded and preserved as intangible cultural heritage. It is also possible to learn languages through LMLEs and to improve individual language skills, and national language capacity.

References

Moseley, C. (2010). *Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger* (3rd ed.). Paris: UNESCO.

Panel Code 25 / Parallel Session 2-11 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J305

Literary Criticism / Analysis

Chair : Yu-Ting (Christine) Hung (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 127

▶1 A Face of Ireland is Correspondingly Carved Out - 'Something Ghostly' Connects Two Irish Writers, W. B. Yeats and Lafcadio Hearn-

Masaki Nishimura (The University of Kitakyushu)

The purpose of this research is to explore the historical view that the two iconic Irish writers, William Butler Yeats and Patrick Lafcadio Hearn described the face of Ireland correspondingly to give an integrated image of national identity

to Ireland in around the 19th century. In order to achieve this mission, Yeats engaged in collecting old folklores from local farmers in the countryside of Ireland with Lady Gregory. This helped to contribute to dig the traces of memories of Ireland from layers of history. In contrast, Hearn did this in Japan. Instinctively fascinated by the atmosphere of Japan through his long nomadic journey, he eventually found the glimpses of Ireland in the scenery of Japan in Meiji era.

To unveil the core of those two Irish resonances, the records of the corresponding through letters between Yeats and Hearn is worthy of consideration. This research mainly focuses on the existence of a sense of ghost that Yeats and Hearn shared. As a result, it was found that a background itself of the face of Ireland that they carved out on the basis of folklores as continuation of Irish national consciousness contained the existence of ghost as Irish theme.

ID : 130

▶2 The comfort of magical realism in contemporary Japanese novels – Magical shop as an artistic space creation

Trinh Le Bao Vu (FPT University Ho Chi Minh City)

This paper explores the relationship between magical realism and the construction of artistic space in presenting narratives of healing in grief. It gives literary analyses of three novels, viz., *Garakuta-ya to tsuki no yawa* (2017) by Tani Mizue, *Anata no omoide tsumugimasu kiri no mukō no saihō-ten* (2019) by Takahashi Yuta, and *Arienai hodo urusai urugōru-ten* (2021) by Takiwa Asako, focusing on their common setting, i.e., a local, “physical” magic shop where magic can do the impossible. The paper concludes that among elements of magical realism in these novels, the most important concept is the merging of realms, with the magical shop being an intermediary. Through the exploration of magical realism in the construction of a metaphorical artistic space as a magical shop, this research reaffirms and consolidates the role of magical realism in the deployment of the theme and the plot, along with building characters in contemporary Japanese novels that concentrate on the “healing” (癒 し iyashi) aspect of literature. Especially, in a post-COVID-19 society, the importance of literature in comforting and facilitating the recovery of people from emotional distress is further reinforced.

ID : 105

▶3 Postcolonial Narratives and Filipino Identity in Nick Joaquin’s Works: Reflections on Asia Pacific Literature

Mohammad Hossein Abedi Valoojerdi (University of Perpetual Help System DALTA)

This research explores the postcolonial themes in Nick Joaquin’s literary works to understand their significance in Asia-Pacific literature. The purpose is to analyze how Joaquin articulates Filipino identity, resistance, and cultural memory within the context of postcolonial theory. The methodology involves a close textual analysis of key works, focusing on themes of hybridity, cultural sovereignty, and the critique of colonial power structures. The results highlight Joaquin’s use of language, symbolism, and folklore to reclaim indigenous narratives and resist colonial legacies. The study finds that Joaquin’s works offer a nuanced perspective on the postcolonial condition of the Philippines, reflecting broader socio-cultural transformations and persistent colonial influences. The conclusion underscores Joaquin’s contributions to postcolonial discourse and their relevance to understanding the cultural and political landscapes of other Asia Pacific nations. This research demonstrates the importance of integrating literary analysis into postcolonial studies to enrich our comprehension of regional identities and histories, thereby fostering a deeper appreciation of the diverse narratives that shape the Asia Pacific region.

ID : 4

▶4 Breaking the Soy Sauce Jar or Digging the Old Well? Reading Diaspora and Displacement in *Book of Love* (Xue Xiaolu, 2016)

Yu-Ting (Christine) Hung (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Master Jiao (performed by Tang Wei) immigrated to Macau with her father at the age of 15 and has since settled down in Vegas and become a casino publicist. She has been living a downtrodden life of precariousness and

uncertainty. Daniel (performed by Wu Xiubo), a man from Beijing, has been in the United States since teenager, and has become one of the most outstanding real estate agents in California, and is even more eligible with a lot of women around him. One day, Ms Jiao wakes up and sees a book entitled “84 Charing Cross Street” on her head, which harmonizes with the word “lose”. Ms Jiao is so angry that he throws the book away several times, but it comes back unexpectedly, so she has no choice but to mail the book to the address on the book. Daniel, who was also bothered by the book, sent it to the same address. The owner of the bookstore at 84 Charing Cross Street also has nothing better to do than to send these two people’s letters to each other, and these two, who are even more puzzled by the book, slowly become soulmates through the subsequent exchange of letters from each other’s eyes.

In this presentation, I will detail the phenomena of “self-orientalism” shown in this type of transnational Chinese cinema with the perspectives from Rey Chow (1995), Wei Ming Dariotis and Eileen Fung (1997).

Panel Code 26 / Parallel Session 2-12 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J306

Decarbonization Organization and Entrepreneurship

Chair : PEN-YUAN LIAO (National United University)

ID : 171

► 1 The Potential of Entrepreneurship Education for Elementary School Students

Aya Ikuta¹, Kiminori Gemba² (1 法政大学大学院, 2 一)

1. Purpose of research

This study implements a one-day entrepreneurship experience program for children, conducted by small and medium enterprise management consultants. The aim is to investigate effective implementation methods and the skills children acquire through this program.

2. Methodology and results

The content of the entrepreneurship experience program was elucidated through observation of and interviews with Company A, which conducts these events. The program has the following key features:

1) Handling of Cash

Children start with borrowed cash as initial capital. They learn about cash management and basic bookkeeping principles.

2) Authentic Entrepreneurial Experience

Unlike typical work experience programs where roles are predefined, children decide on their own products or services to sell. Their businesses based on free and creative ideas are encouraged.

3) One-Day Format with Monthly Frequency

The program is completed in one day, lasting approximately three hours, which helps maintain children’s focus. Monthly implementation allows repeat participants to apply lessons learned from previous experiences to improve their business strategies.

3. Conclusion and relevance

The entrepreneurship experience program under study is characterized by: 1) hands-on cash management, 2) authentic entrepreneurial experiences, and 3) a concise, one-day format conducted monthly.

ID : 181

► 2 University willingness to pay carbon offsets and decarbonization efforts

Sunhee Suk (Nagasaki University)

This study focuses on personal carbon pricing (PCP) and estimates college students’ willingness to pay (WTP) for an increase in electricity rates to offset greenhouse gas emissions at home. A survey was conducted on 83 students taking environmental business theory at the Department of Environmental Science at Nagasaki University. This class

provides knowledge and information about carbon pricing policy, offsets, and quantification of greenhouse gas emissions. 57 students' answers were valid.

The affordable electricity cost increase was estimated using the multiple-bounded discrete choice (MBDC) format, results of which show that a mean electricity fee increase rates of 6.0% and 8.3% is acceptable for students. Taking actual electricity prices into account, this means that the average additional electricity bill increases for carbon offset costs is likely to be between 300 and 415 yen per month (approx. 3,600-4,980Yen/t-CO₂ · Year). Econometric analysis confirmed the correlation between WTP and students' awareness of the social cost of economy activity. In addition, it was found that the affiliated institution's decarbonization promotion, understanding of carbon pricing policy, and everyday eco-friendly practices were significantly positively related to students' future carbon neutrality efforts. This study provides the basis the non-industrial aspect, especially the perspective of personal carbon pricing.

ID : 98

▶3 Parental Absence and the Impact of Skipped Generation Household on Child Education in Cambodia

Kana Miwa (Nagasaki University)

In response to the growth of industrial and service sectors and urban expansion, domestic migration, particularly rural-to-urban migration, has increased in Cambodia; the trend of international migration has also increased. Most migrants are working-age people, including those have a child (ren). Migrants' children are often left-behind in the original place (village) and keep with their grandparents and/or other relatives.

Numerous studies have pointed out the disadvantages of left-behind children (LBC) in education compared to non-LBC. There is also an argument that children in a skipped generation household, a household with grandparents and/or great-grandparents, and grandchildren, are more likely to face difficulties in attending school and learning. Therefore, this study aims to explore the impact of parental absence and the household structure of LBC on child education in Cambodia, where the empirical studies of LBC are limited. Children aged six to fourteen years are eligible for this study.

Using the dataset from Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2021, the estimated results revealed that LBC have significantly lower school attainment than non-LBC. However, receiving remittances and living in a skipped generation household mitigate the negative impact of parental absenteeism on children's education.

ID : 42

▶4 Does delegation enhance calling and work engagement? It depends on person-organization fit

PEN-YUAN LIAO¹, WEN-TUNG YANG² (1 National United University, 2 —)

Based on self-determination theory and self-consistency theory, this study used calling as a mediator and person-organization fit as a moderator to develop a model linking delegation to work engagement. A sample of 301 three-wave survey and both regression and bootstrapping were used to test this model. The results of this study indicated that delegation is positively related to calling. Calling partially mediated the relationship of delegation with work engagement. Additionally, person-organization fit moderated the association of delegation with calling and this association was stronger for individuals with high rather than low person-organization fit. Person-organization fit also moderated the indirect influence of delegation on work engagement through calling and this indirect influence was stronger for individuals with high rather than low person-organization fit. This study concluded that delegation enhances calling and, ultimately, work engagement for high person-organization fit individuals rather than low person-organization fit individuals. The theoretical implications and managerial implications were discussed.

Bridging Gap in the Divided World

Chair : Satoshi KAWAZOE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 15

▶ 1 The politics of socio-political and regional development in Northeast India.

Chadak Chakma (Ajodya Educational Welfare Foundation)

The region and its peoples are often understood in binaries and in the lens of hills versus valleys, state - non-state spaces, and nation-state formations. I have conducted a research project with the objective of understanding the challenges and opportunities for socio-political and regional development in Northeast India. I have used ethnographic fieldwork methods such as semi-structured interviews, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, case studies, archival research of folktales, folklores, and folksongs. My findings were as follows. The everyday life in the Northeast region is defined by the politics of ethnic identities. This further determines the politics of social inclusion and exclusion in the process of socio-political and regional development. The social identities are rooted in the historical discourses of human-nature interactions and defines the lifeworld of the people and their belongingness to land. Indeed, the nature of socio-political conflicts in the region are based on the claims and counterclaims of certain geographical spaces such as forests, mountains, hills, trees, rivers, etc., based on their socio-historical memories and relatedness. I conclude that the socio-ecological framework is the way forward to understand the politics of socio-political and regional development including climate change in Northeast India.

ID : 189

▶ 2 Exploring Student Agency through Project-Based Learning

Christine Pearson (University of Kitakyushu)

Project-based learning (PBL) is a powerful and critical component used in teaching to create an authentic and transformative experience for learners of all ages. PBL helps learners develop the skills needed in today's world (critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, communication, problem solving, flexibility, leadership, etc.) by exposing them to issues with real-world relevance and giving them the space to design practical solutions to such issues. PBL is often observed in universities and other institutions of higher education, and in the IB and other such programs where this approach may already be built into the curriculum. However, it seems to be less widely applied outside of these settings, such as in traditional K-12 classrooms. This research aims to provide a comprehensive overview of PBL practices in the K-12 years and examine its efficacy as a tool to motivate, engage and guide K-12 learners in after-school programs and settings outside of the traditional classroom. This research will present preliminary findings from the application of a PBL approach in an after-school program designed to build confidence, leadership qualities, a sense of social responsibility, and well-being.

ID : 170

▶ 3 Towards Inclusive Transportation System for the Vulnerable Populations in Cameroon: A Focus on Yaounde's Satellite Towns

ANEHMBOM GHOUTUM (SOPHIA UNIVERSITY)

In a time of burgeoning population growth, high urbanization, and sprawling with a population that is attached to its city center by pull factors, the stakeholders in Cameroon have not succeeded in providing an inclusive transportation system to its vulnerable population. Whereas, leaving no one behind, is a crucial in meeting the SDGs.

This work will investigate the mobility challenges faced by the vulnerable population, how it affects them in reaching places of opportunities, needs, leisure and their general wellbeing and their opinion on how it could be ameliorated. This work will equally seek to understand the legal framework of protection of the rights of the vulnerable population regarding transport and the effectiveness of the framework. Both primary and secondary data will be exploited to

answer the research objectives. This data will be collected from several concerned Ministerial departments, institutions and all stakeholders' in charge of transportation services. Meanwhile questionnaires will be administered and geospatial data will be collected and spatially analyzed using SDG target 11.2 guidelines to measure accessibility. In addition, an assessment of the safety of the transport infrastructure will be done. The results of this research will be an attempt to show Camerouns progress in regard to SDG 11 and its Vision 2035.

ID : 136

▶4 Bridging the divide between nations: An analysis of interviews conducted by UKK students with international students about their lived abroad experience.

Fiona Creaser, Naomi Yukimaru (University of Kitakyushu)

This paper will focus on data analysis of interviews conducted by students at the University of Kitakyushu (UKK) in the department of English, with international students at UKK about their lived experiences abroad. Students in the department of English were asked to interview international students about their lived experiences abroad as part of an ongoing project called 'Unity in Diversity: Inspiring Future Generations'. 'Unity in Diversity' aims to teach future teachers in Japan about diversity, the main subjects covered are gender, women's empowerment, and race and ethnicity. This part of the research project concentrates on building better communication and understanding of lived experiences in Japan by non-Japanese nationals. As Japan faces a decline in its population and an increase in the number of non-nationals working in Japan it is crucial for young Japanese people to understand lived experiences of non-Japanese nationals in Japan. This paper will specifically show the changes in the students' view of the international students' experiences before and after the series of interviews. It is hoped the data from this paper will be a step forward in opening doors and building bridges between communities.

ID : 140

▶5 Money in a Divided World

Satoshi KAWAZOE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Historically, money alternated between credit money like bank deposits, and physical money like gold coins. When economic activity was based on stable long-term relationships, credit money based on trust was prevalent. On the other hand, when economic activity became impersonal and ephemeral, anonymous physical money gained widespread acceptance. It can be argued that the collapse of the Bretton Woods System in the 1970s, which completely untethered money from gold, was the consequence of a world that was becoming rapidly interconnected, notwithstanding the fact that it took more than a decade before the Berlin Wall fell and economic reforms in China accelerated. It looked as if the world was experiencing an irreversible deepening of relations at every level. However, today, those economic and political currents seem to be on the wane, and both physical and virtual walls are beginning to spring up. It is becoming more and more plausible to think that the world is going to be divided into blocs, which do not trust each other. The paper aims to explore the future of money in this environment, especially its role of bridging economic blocs, taking account of the claims of some that cryptocurrencies are, in fact, "digital gold."

AI

Chair : Hary Gunarto (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 164

► 1 Strategic Deployment of Generative AI in Developing Countries: Insights from A Study focused on Bangladesh

Farhan Istesham (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Purpose:

Through this work, I aim to understand the current perception of Generative AI and identify strategic business use cases that can facilitate strategic and inclusive deployment of Generative AI in developing countries.

Methodology and Results:

In the first part of the study, I took a survey approach with a questionnaire targeting students and recent graduates of top business schools in Bangladesh to assess the current perception and attitude towards AI in Bangladesh. The survey results show that the respondents have high usage and exposure to Generative AI even with low trust and high-risk perception, which contradicts existing theories (Gerlich, 2023).

In the next part of the study, I aim to validate and understand the reasons behind the survey results and identify strategic business use cases of Generative AI through direct interviews with business consultants in Bangladesh.

Conclusion and Relevance:

Understanding the perception and identifying the strategic business use cases will be crucial for the inclusive deployment of the technology. The survey respondents represent the population most likely to be the key decision-makers in organizations. Besides, the insights gained will benefit consultants and other stakeholders, and serve as a model for similar research in other developing countries.

ID : 223

► 2 The Securitization of Generative Artificial Intelligence and the Potentiality of a New Arms Race in Cyberspace

Elif Sercen Nurcan (Meiji University)

Information-reliant societies are vulnerable to the rapid diffusion of knowledge via online content as exemplified by the World Health Organization's coinage of the COVID-19 infodemic. This tendency is supplemented by the advent of rapid production of content via generative artificial intelligence (AI) such as ChatGPT. The rapid expansion of generative AI applications now positions the technology as a key element in national security. Policies reflect this change as the language surrounding traditional defense mechanisms is augmented to include advanced analytical and tactical capabilities of generative AI. The securitization of generative AI in policy documents emphasizes harnessing the power of machine learning, natural language processing, and other AI technologies to keep ahead of geopolitical rivals. This study aims to answer the question of whether this securitization evidences a new arms race taking place in cyberspace, utilizing relevant defense policy documents from the United States, Australia, and Japan in reaction to the actual examples of generative AI applications from the time period 2022-2024.

ID : 52

► 3 The Role of Artificial Intelligence within the United Nations: Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Development

Carlos David Zavarce Velasquez (Tohoku University)

This paper provides a comprehensive view of how the United Nations (UN) —including member states, secretariats, and various stakeholders such as NGOs, academia, and experts—perceive Artificial Intelligence (AI). It analyzes four

dimensions: institutions, ideas, interests, and organizations. These aspects are fundamental to understanding the UN's motivations for employing AI to achieve sustainable development within the framework of the 2030 Agenda. The qualitative analysis relied on official documents, public statements from actors within the UN, and specialized literature on the implementation of AI in international organizations. Grounded Theory was used as the methodology. The results highlight the rapid incorporation of AI into various daily activities, generating significant challenges. Within the UN, several initiatives are underway to maximize the use of AI in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and complying with other international treaties such as the Paris Agreement; elaborate legal frameworks to guarantee the ethical use of information and communication technologies; and create a supranational body to regulate AI governance. The article concludes by underlining the importance of addressing these challenges collaboratively, focusing on developing inclusive policies and strategies that promote universal access to AI, ensuring a positive impact on society, and achieving the SDGs.

ID : 84

▶4 Benefits and Challenges of Using AI in Games to Cultivate Entrepreneurial Skills in Higher Education: First stage.

Santiago Ruiz-Navas, Pablo Emilio Ruiz-Gonzales, Do Thi Van Trang, Jegors Zaicevs
(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

I will be presenting the progress of the project “Benefits and Challenges of Using AI in Games to Cultivate Entrepreneurial Skills in Higher Education.” The project has three stages: literature review, empirical review, and game assessment. In this presentation, I will introduce the current progress of the first stage, which comprises three scoping reviews:

- Simulations for education
- Games in education
- Large language model uses and their potential applications.

The three scoping reviews follow the framework proposed by Arksey H and O' Malley, 2005, complemented by Levac D et al., 2010 and an additional step by the author. The process consists of six stages:

- Identifying the research question
- Identifying literature reviews related to the topic
- Identifying relevant studies
- Study selection
- Charting the data and collating
- Summarizing and reporting results

The objective of the three studies is to identify current research themes. The papers will be determined using a lexical query search strategy in the Web of Science and Semantic Scholar databases. Furthermore, two judges will select the documents, and the data charting process will consist of content and network analysis.

We will present each scoping review's progress and introduce the project's future steps.

ID : 95

▶5 AI-based Speech Recognition Technology for Asian & Austronesian Languages

Hary Gunarto (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Recent progress in speech recognition systems is changing toward advancement of linguistic processing, particularly for Asian and Austronesian languages. These languages, characterized by many and various phonetic and tonal variations, present distinctive challenges for voice and speech recognition systems. Recent research purpose has focused on developing advanced algorithms that are able to effectively handle these complexities.

Methodology and innovations in AI, deep learning and ChatGPT.4o, particularly the utilization of Recurrent Neural Networks and Edge computing, have significantly enhanced the accuracy of voice recognition in these languages. Moreover, researchers are implementing large-scale multilingual datasets and learning techniques to train models that are more adaptable to the specific linguistic features in these languages. Furthermore, developments in acoustic

modeling and the integration of phonetic and intonation features have further improved system performance. Efforts are also being made to address and quickly respond to urgent messages in dangerous situations and requests. These developments are not only increasing the precision but also expanding their applications in various fields such as home, healthcare, education, transportation and telecommunications.

In conclusion, AI-based voice recognition is becoming an essential tool for linguistic diversity in the Asian and Austronesian regions, promoting greater accessibility and use.

Panel Code 29 / Parallel Session 3-1 / Pre-formed / 日本語

09:15-10:55 Room : J101

第一次世界大戦後の国際社会の変動と日本外務省

Chair : Ryotaro Nakamura (Ritsumeikan University)

Discussant : Ryotaro Nakamura (Ritsumeikan University)

ID : 86-1

▶ 1 小村欣一の第一次世界大戦戦後構想

Jiang Zizheng (Kyoto University)

本報告は、小村欣一がパリ講和会議に向けて提出した五つの文書を中心に、小村の戦後構想を分析するものである。

日本の第一次世界大戦の講和に向けての準備は当初、第三十一回の会合が開かれた日独戦役講和準備委員会で検討され、同委員会は旧外交に即した形式でドイツの山東権益継承や南洋諸島への要求を決定したが、ウィルソン十四カ条の登場によって第二次講和準備委員会が発足し、その中心人物が外務省政務局第一課長の小村欣一であった。

小村は、新外交の観点から、日本による中国政策の刷新、植民地政策の抜本的な改革、さらには人種平等問題に関して意見を提出し、日本の講和政策に大きな影響を与えた。実際に臨時外交調査委員会において新外交を主張する代表人物であった牧野伸顕も、小村の意見案を参照し発言をしていたと考えられる。さらには小村の多くの主張は、戦間期日本の外務省革新運動にも少なからず影響を及ぼしたのである。

ID : 86-2

▶ 2 過渡期の日露外交を担った外交官・松平恒雄： 2つのロシアと「新外交」に対する日本の適応過程1918-1922

Mizuki Sato (Tokyo University)

本報告は、①帝政ロシアからソ連へ、②「旧外交」から「新外交」へ、という第一次大戦後の転換期（1918-22）に、日本がどう適応したかを解明する。その際、実証史学の手法で外交文書を分析し、外交官としては看過されてきた松平恒雄に着目する。

「新外交」への適応を示す場となったワシントン会議において、全権団事務総長の松平はシベリアの鉄道管理に関する委員会に出席した。日本は同会議でシベリア撤兵の方針を声明したが、その後、具体的な問題解決のためにソヴィエト・ロシア側と会議を開いた。

日本代表の松平はロシア側の「新外交」＝「秘密外交」廃止論に対抗し、交渉を有利に運ぶべく情報対策を行った。だが双方の懸隔は大きく会議は決裂し、ソ連成立に伴い日露外交は新局面を迎える。

松平はソ連成立までの対露外交を担い、転換期における日本外交を体現した。本報告の事例は、同時期における他国の対応と比較するうえでも重要である。

ID : 86-3

▶ 3 戦間期の日本外務省における組織改革と国際機構—人事構造のなかの条約局—

Kenji Banjo (Tokyo University)

第一次世界大戦後、日本の外務省には国際機構への対応を担う新たな部局が設けられた。本報告では、これらの組織改革がどのような意図に基づいて行われたのか、また、その後それらの部局の地位がどのように変化していったのかを検討する。国際機構への対応を担う外務省条約局の創設は、国際連盟創設への対応というよりは外務省における業務内容や人員の急

増という問題への対応であり、一九二四年十二月の外務省分課規程改正において、政府全体の行政整理に対応するため、臨時平和条約事務局は廃止され条約局に組み込まれた。一九三四年七月の外務省分課規程改正を境に条約局の人員数は他部局と異なり横ばい傾向となり、条約局の地位は、日本の国際連盟脱退通告後に後退することになった。日本の外務省本省における国際機構に対応するための組織構成は、計画的な対応の結果というよりは偶然の産物とも言うべきものであったと言える。

ID : 86-4

▶ 4 経済外交時代の到来と外務省—商務官の設置とその意義—

Ryotaro Nakamura (Ritsumeikan University)

本報告では第一次世界大戦後の経済外交の本格化に伴い再設置された海外通商機関であった商務官に着目し、その設置の意義を明らかにすることを目的とする。

外交官試験制定後、通常的外交官と同様に領事も法科出身者で占められたことで通商領域を所管する立場でありながら通商事情に通じていないという問題点が存在し、長らく実業界から批判がなされていた。明治末に外務省は領事の補佐役として官民任用の商務官を設置したものの僅か数年で廃止された。

その状況下で大戦後の大国間の通商競争の激化によって外交における通商の領域の比重は増大する。そこで外務省は商務官を復活させ、明治期とは異なり新たにその任用を実業経験者に一本化、領事とは明確に区分された通商領域専管の外交官として位置付けた。

よってこの商務官の設置は戦前期の外務省にとって省内で純粋培養された人材による領事では通商領域を担うことへの限界性を自覚し受容した経験であった。

Panel Code 30 / Parallel Session 3-2 / Pre-formed / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J102

Tourism-Based Community Development in Germany, New Zealand and Portugal

Chair : Carolin Funck

(Hiroshima University, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences)

Discussant : TBA

ID : 60-1

▶ 1 Tourism-based sustainable development in Biosphere Reserves in Germany

Carolin Funck (Hiroshima University, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, all around the world, visitors flocked to natural destinations to escape crowded environments and enjoy outdoor leisure activities. In consequence, large-scale protected nature areas like national parks received large crowds of tourists, many of whom were not accustomed to natural environments, and this increased demand for nature-based tourism continued even after restrictions were lifted.

Germany has three types of large-scale protected areas, National Parks, Biosphere Reserves and Natural Parks. These large-scale areas designated for nature preservation often feature low population density and sometimes even population loss in remote areas.

Germany currently has 18 Biosphere Reserves, many of them including attractive tourist destinations. To establish cooperative structures, they work with a system of partner enterprises, businesses that fulfill certain criteria and engage in spreading the concept of sustainability. Although commonly managed together with national and nature parks under the title of National Nature Landscapes (NNL), each of the Biosphere Reserves differs in management, population and economic structure due to Germany's unique federal administration system.

This chapter will examine how changes in tourism in German Biosphere Reserves, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic, contribute to tourism-based sustainable development. It will focus on the partner enterprises to investigate their role in the establishment of a sustainable, community-based tourism system. Further, we will research in detail on

two Biosphere Reserves with different history, tourism resources, management structure and population development, Pfälzerwald and Schwarzwald, to clarify if and how Biosphere Reserves and their partner enterprises contribute to changes towards sustainability in the tourism system.

ID : 60-2

►2 The Resilience of Small Events: How a Saturday Market and Imported Art survived Depopulation

Malcolm COOPER (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Never underestimate the ability of small events to support and guide the resilience of communities faced with an existential threat to their survival. This chapter discusses the impact of natural disasters and rural depopulation in New Zealand and Australia, countries that have for a long time promoted the natural environment, the arts (culture), and food-based tours to tourists and who have had an active program of rural revitalization that used the proceeds from tourism to support this program. However, the impact of COVID-19 and rural depopulation have brought about the worst economic downturn for many years, and tourism, based on people movement, experienced a huge negative impact everywhere we look. This panel discusses the socio-economic impact of such events in declining population areas of New Zealand and Australia that promote tourism for local revitalization and investigates the process of regeneration to see how sustainable communities can be re-created. The detail is from a Saturday market in the small town of Geraldine in the Canterbury region of the South Island, a museum to the Austrian artist Friedensreich Hundertwasser in Whangarei in the upper North Island, and communities in the South Australia/Southern Queensland/ south coast of NSW. For example, the art resource was cleverly used by the Mayor of Whangarei to justify the high expenditure on the museum as an antiviral and ant-depopulation measure, while the former quietly went along with Government bans on meetings but never closed. As background government information offices, isites, were asked about how their local community deals with such events.

ID : 60-3

►3 Agriculture Heritage Landscape, Tourism and Community Development in Portugal

Kazem Vafadari (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Northern Portugal is blessed with plenty of natural resources such as water and grassland that have been managed by local communities throughout the centuries. Local communities have utilized these environments to create a unique agriculture heritage landscape. Such landscapes, not traditionally introduced to tourism, are considered now by local governments and their communities as an attraction that can result in more linkages between rural and urban areas in Portugal to help with recent population issues and the management of agriculture landscapes that are otherwise not sustainable due to depopulation and aging society in this area. However, to what extent the local community is ready to accept and adopt tourism as their livelihood is not well researched. While people are known for being very hospitable, which represents a high social capital for tourism development, a majority have not directly experienced tourism as part of their livelihoods, and this implies the need for human resource development and capacity building for community based tourism. This study focuses on the two cities of Montelegre and Buticas and their agricultural hinterlands in northern Portugal that have plenty of grassland for traditional cattle farming and its associated culture and discusses the possibilities and challenges of community-based tourism development as a tool for community revitalization.

International Trade

Chair : Seohee Ashley Park (Tohoku University)

ID : 245

▶ 1 Chipping Interdependence: South Korea and Taiwan's Chip Power Amid the U.S.-China Technology Competition

sun young park (National Chengchi University)

This paper investigates the strategic leverage, or “chip power,” of South Korea and Taiwan within the context of escalating technological imperatives for the semiconductor industry and the intensifying U.S.-China technology rivalry. By employing the theoretical framework of interdependence, this research examines the extent to which South Korea and Taiwan's globally preeminent chip sectors can be leveraged to alter the dynamics of the asymmetric interdependence that they forge with the two superpowers. This study aims to dissect the multifaceted dimensions of chip power, including the associated costs, benefits, risks, and barriers, unique to South Korea and Taiwan from 2012 to 2024. Ultimately, this paper seeks to shed light on the eminent potential and opportunity the two middle powers possess to recalibrate their positions on the global stage.

ID : 45

▶ 2 Trade Facilitation Initiatives in Asia: The role of the Asian Development Bank

Anna Wrobel (University of Warsaw)

According to the WTO estimates, almost 90% of world trade relies on various trade facilitation mechanisms, trade finance in particular. The sharp decline in the availability of these services after the global financial crisis and during the COVID-19 pandemic has raised awareness of the importance of trade facilitation in the global economic system, especially for the developing countries. Among institutions taking active steps to increase the availability of such services in developing countries are regional development banks. The Asian Development Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank programs constitute good examples of such efforts. Both institutions strive to increase access to trade finance for small businesses, including women-led businesses, to help them integrate into global supply chains. As such regional development banks are highlighting the need to remove barriers to trade finance to make global supply chains more inclusive and diverse. Their efforts to provide trade facilitation programs is not limited to trade finance, it also incorporates various aid for trade initiatives. Hence, the paper aims to analyze the trade facilitation policies of the ADB and the AIIB, as well as their efforts to bridge the gap between demand and supply for trade finance products.

ID : 190

▶ 3 Politics vs. Business: A Micro-level Analysis of Semiconductor Production and Trade Dynamics

Seohee Ashley Park (Tohoku University)

This paper investigates the interaction between technonationalism and globalization within the semiconductor industry's global value chains (GVCs). The research aims to determine how the industry's strategic shift toward security-oriented techno-nationalism impacts the traditional business-driven approaches of globalization. Employing a micro-firm level data analysis of semiconductor production shifts, trade patterns, and investment directions since 2018, the study analyzes how major semiconductor manufacturers manipulate techno-nationalistic policies to disadvantage foreign competitors while adapting to global trade imperatives. The results indicate that despite the increasing influence of techno-nationalism, the imperatives of globalization continue to dominate strategic decision-

making within the industry. The study concludes that the semiconductor industry's GVCs demonstrate resilience against techno-nationalistic disruptions, suggesting a complex interplay between political objectives and economic realities. This research contributes to the broader discourse on geoeconomics by elucidating the practical outcomes of techno-nationalism and its implications for national security and global economic interdependence, providing valuable insights for both policymakers and business leaders navigating these dual pressures.

Panel Code 34 / Parallel Session 3-4 / Pre-formed / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J202

Ethical Learning with GenAI and Machine Translation in Higher Education

Chair : Paul Sevigny (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : Lindsay Mack (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 601-1

► 1 Critical Analysis of Policies towards GenAI in Higher Education

Avash BYANJANKAR (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This presentation examines university policies on generative AI (GenAI) and academic integrity in higher education, analyzing policies from 12 major American universities and 10 English-medium universities in Japan. The presenter analyzed 22 academic integrity documents and 22 GenAI statements, focusing on five core elements: access, approach, responsibility, detail, and support. Findings include, first, that access to GenAI guidelines are often presented through ad hoc documents rather than integrated into academic integrity statements. Second, universities tend to classify GenAI usage as plagiarism and cheating, placing the onus of ethical use predominantly on students. In terms of detail, while guidelines on unethical use are clear, there is a lack of information on ethical use. Finally, teachers receive more support for using GenAI compared to students. The presentation will discuss the significant implications of these findings and advocate for a more inclusive and comprehensive approach to integrating GenAI into university academic integrity policies.

ID : 601-2

► 2 Integrating Machine Translation in the Classroom: Insights from Language Teachers

Lindsay Mack (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This presentation details how language teachers are adapting to the growing student use of machine translation (MT) and explores methods for integrating MT applications into language education to promote learning. The presenter will report on a qualitative study conducted involving transcribing and coding 20 interviews with language teaching professionals who utilize MT in the classroom. The presentation will begin with an overview of current research trends in MT, noting that while interest has surged in the past decade, definitive guidelines for classroom integration are still lacking. The results will be presented, along with recommendations for teaching ethical MT use in a university setting. These findings aim to deepen our understanding of academic integrity amid the rise of advanced MT applications and suggest constructive approaches for incorporating MT in foreign language and higher education contexts.

ID : 601-3

► 3 AI-assisted L2 learning: the genie is joining the journey

Amreen Kaur SAWHNEY (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This presentation explores how university English language learners (ELLs) develop fluency in prompting AI writing tools like ChatGPT. It highlights the need for specified task conditions and space in the curriculum for experimenting with new tools. The study focuses on ELLs at a Japanese university who used ChatGPT (or similar AI) to

collaboratively create crime narratives. Researchers investigated two questions: 1) What tools and approaches do students use to craft effective prompts for crime narratives? 2) What knowledge, skills, and attitudes are needed to generate clear narratives with AI? Student pairs (CEFR B2 level) were assigned crimes, and their iterative prompting and AI outputs were recorded. Data comes from iterative prompting (input and output) along with survey data. Results indicate patterns of developing negotiation of comprehensible input from both the side of the AI and the learner, much like between native and non-native speaker interactions. This study aims to inform best practices for integrating generative AI tools into language learning, promoting appropriate and effective use for ELL development.

ID : 601-4

▶4 The ethics of hybrid authorship in the age of GenAI

Paul Sevigny (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This presentation will explore the meaning of hybrid authorship, first with respect to the ethics of citations, then with respect to human collaborative co-authorship, and finally with respect to human-AI collaborative authorship. With respect to student writing in university, there has been a general trend toward individual student authorship while in professional settings, collaborative authorship is often the norm. The use of GenAI is pushing universities to accept collaborative, human-AI authored work. At the same time, the integration of GenAI support in language programs to empower learners in composing competent prose is still a dilemma. Additionally, the challenge of copyrighting texts created with the use of generative AI has led to some recent developments that intersect with concepts of hybrid authorship. This presentation will culminate with a theoretical framework for conceiving of hybrid authorship with differing types of intelligence, copyright, and the need for empowering and protecting human intellectual development as we approach a post-human world.

Panel Code 35 / Parallel Session 3-5 / Individual / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J203

Indo · Pacific Region / Security

Chair : Barbara Kratiuk (University of Warsaw)

ID : 88

▶1 Small Island Agency on Land Tenure Amid China and US Competition, the Case of Republic of Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia

Grace Donaldson (Ritsumeikan University)

This paper examines the factors that impact land tenure policies in the sovereign states of Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia - two small islands in the Pacific. These island nations are central in the competition between China and the US for influence in the Pacific. A semi-structured interview of the elites and an analysis of constitution and laws that govern land tenure. It argues that while there is significant need for economic development, the culture and the identity derived from their land holds greater significance for the people of these islands. Furthermore, it suggests that the competition between China and the US does not have direct impact in these nations. This research contributes to the deeper understanding that small islands, even those with similar histories within the same region will make decisions regarding land tenure based on their respective agencies.

ID : 172

▶2 Securitization and De-securitization in the Indo-Pacific: A Comparative Discourse Analysis of the Quad States Responses to the "China Threat"

Vindu Mai CHOTANI (University of Tsukuba)

Through the lens of securitization theory, this presentation seeks to study acts of securitization and de-securitization regarding China's rise by the four Quad states – US, Japan, India and Australia – in the Indo-Pacific region. While the

Quad has evolved from its initial launch in 2007 as the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue to the Quad 2.0 and now the Quad 3.0, the Quad nations China policies and actions do not always align. Indeed, they often differ quite significantly. This project takes the position that the act of securitization is what reveals a state's threat perceptions, thus giving credence to the other state's extant material capabilities. Studying this enables a better understanding of how a state perceives threats, and importantly, when and why states choose to align (or not) on certain issues. A discourse analysis is conducted in three case studies: Three Case studies of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, the Democratic Security Diamond and the Quad 2.0. Preliminary findings show that while the Quad states do demonstrate "common" securitization practices – such as with maritime security and law in the Indo-Pacific, there are certain China led initiatives such as the Belt and Road Initiative in which speech acts from India's and America's foreign policy elite and relevant ministries, are starkly different from Japan's and Australia's. Therefore, studying these speech-acts and understanding the process behind these acts provides a much more concrete analysis of the Quad, and what we can expect from it in terms of policy implications. This study also expands the policy literature on the Indo-Pacific, while also expanding the scope of international relations in the Indo-Pacific.

ID : 89

▶3 Seeking security through selective alignment: Southeast Asian transactional approaches to the US-China rivalry

Barbara Kratiuk (University of Warsaw)

The main aim of this paper is to analyze the pursuit of security through selective, transactionally driven alignment in Southeast Asia in the context of growing US-China rivalry since 2001. The research focus will be on Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia and Singapore, so as to link the dynamics of great power rivalry with alignments of small and middle states in Southeast Asia. An associated objective is to assess how historical experience influences the pragmatic and transactional approaches of representative Southeast Asian states. The project will examine how these Southeast Asian states use the rivalry between US and China to strengthen their own international positions using various means and tools available to them. Achieving this aim will require examining the narratives of individual governments surrounding the decisions to pursue certain alignments and their official stances on the rivalry between China and the US.

The four states on which the research will focus are not only representative of Southeast Asian diversity in everything from culture to religion, through political systems to economics, but also leaders of the most important regional organization, ASEAN. Focusing on how and why these states have pursued selective alignments will allow for greater understanding of shifting regional dynamics in the context of the great power rivalry.

Panel Code 31 / Parallel Session 3-6 / Pre-formed / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J204

Decoding Visual Narratives Through Lovecraftian Anti-Mythology, Cultural Hybridization and the Gramscian Subaltern.

Chair : Dipendra KC (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 142-1

▶1 Coercion and consent in Bong Joon-Ho's Snowpiercer (2013)

Avash Byanjankar (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This paper explores themes of coercion and control present in the film Snowpiercer (2013). Following its release, its wide viewership numbers and subsequent iteration as a TV series on Netflix, it has established a place within the cultural zeitgeist. The breadth of academic discussion surrounding it, where it has been discussed using themes of nihilism, absurdism, capitalist realism, and decolonization, to speak of some of them, presents a space of rich discourse within which this paper situates itself. Examining this film through a Gramscian lens, this paper illustrates

the various forms of control coded and embedded within the different sections of the train, highlighting in particular the subaltern tail section and the allegory represented by its revolt. Focusing on the methods of control, in particular the use of religion via the Eternal Engine as a state apparatus, as well as the negotiation process between the middle class and the front section of the train, this paper elaborates on the daily forms of hegemonic struggle that take place between those in power and those without. Finally, this paper seeks address subaltern studies by positing through this film the ways in which the subaltern can speak and participate in organized demonstrations.

ID : 142-2

▶2 A Study of Cultural Hybridization in JRPGs Through Honkai: Star Rail (2023)

Jiachen Wei (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study investigates cultural hybridization in Chinese video games, with a particular focus on their integration of elements from Japanese RPGs (JRPGs). By utilizing miHoYo's Honkai: Star Rail as a case study, the research examines the amalgamation of JRPG game mechanics and aesthetics with Chinese cultural components. The analysis employs the dual model of "core" (game mechanics) and "shell" (visual and narrative elements) to explore this hybridization. The core represents JRPG-inspired gameplay, while the shell reflects a blend of cultural elements from both Japan and China. Specific instances of cultural hybridization within Honkai: Star Rail are highlighted to provide insights into the integration of diverse cultural elements in digital media. The study aims to elucidate the concept of cultural hybridization in video games and analyze its manifestation in the modern Chinese gaming industry.

ID : 142-3

▶3 Horror and the Japanese collective imaginary: Iconography and Anti-mythology in Junji Ito's Uzumaki (1998-1999)

Jose Rodolfo Aviles Ernult (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This paper explores the presence of shadow iconography in contemporary Japanese manga as symbolic representation of the Japanese collective unconscious. This research uses the visions of the grotesque and uncanny present as anamorphic images in Junji Ito's Uzumaki (1998-1999) and interpreted as components of a Lovecraftian anti-mythology, a foil and destabilizing foundational narrative which seeks to reconcile the waking consciousness to the horrors of the collective unconscious. The main argument is that this type of anti-mythology informs humankind of the impossibility of a coherent collective identity when confronted with the marginal, traumatic, and pressed aspects of a people's history and folklore. It looks at the images and narrative of Uzumaki to build upon three of the foundational sources of Japanese contemporary dark identity: hopelessness steaming from economic stagnation, the supernatural, and the Japanese apocalyptic vision. The focus is on how the series functions as a form of anti-mythology, particularly in the Lovecraftian sense, by deploying images and symbols associated with Japanese cultural history. In this paper, the horror serves to destabilize comforting narratives and force characters to confront internalized foundational trauma of the Japanese collective unconscious.

日本語教師のキャリア共有を目的としたワークショップの活動報告—Auto-TEMを用いた自己認識と相互理解を目指して—

Chair : Eiichi INADA (Kwansei Gakuin University)

Discussant : Eiichi INADA¹, Tomoko OGITA², Mie SASAKI³, Wakana WATANABE³
(1 Kwansei Gakuin University, 2 Osaka University Graduate School,
3 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 162-1

▶1 日本語教師のキャリアを共有することの意義

Eiichi INADA (Kwansei Gakuin University)

本発表では、ワークショップを計画するに至った経緯を説明する。昨今、日本語教師のキャリア研究は増加傾向であるが、その研究の多くがキャリアに興味を持った調査者が研究対象となる日本語教師を選定し、研究者の視点から調査が行われたものである。個々の研究成果は示唆に富んだ意義深いものであるが、それらが実際の日本語教育現場に広く浸透するには、今後も時間を要するのではないかと考えられる。一方で、日本語教育現場で働く教師たちは自分自身のキャリアに関して、過去の経験をどのような意味づけしながら現在に至ったかという自己認識の重要性についても議論が必要ではないだろうかと考える。そこで、当事者性を高めることが他者を理解することにつながるのではないという期待から、本セッションの発表者である4名の日本語教師は、自身や他者のキャリアを共有するためのワークショップを企画・開催した。

ID : 162-2

▶2 日本語教師のキャリア共有のためのワークショップとオートエスノグラフィー

Tomoko OGITA (Osaka University Graduate School)

本発表では、本ワークショップにおけるオートエスノグラフィーの意味合いを述べる。本ワークショップでは、オートエスノグラフィーに着目し、経験のある日本語教師が自身のキャリアをどのように捉えているかを省察的に探ろうと試みた。オートエスノグラフィーとは文化的、政治的、社会的な経験を理解するために個人的経験を記述し、体系的に分析しようとするアプローチである。これを現場で働く日本語教師が自発的に実践することにより、自身のキャリア理解のみならず、自己の個人的体験に基づく他者、社会、文化、ポリティクスとの関係性の可視化につながるのではないかと考えた。ワークショップの目的は、①参加者の個人的な省察による成長の自己認識の把握、②他者との共有による共感や自身とは異なるキャリアからの再帰的探索、③キャリアを共有という活動を通じて日本語教師のキャリア形成に関わる社会的要因の外在化の3点である。

ID : 162-3

▶3 日本語教師のキャリア共有のための方法論としてのAuto-TEM

Mie SASAKI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本発表では、本ワークショップにおける方法論の詳細を述べる。本研究では、ワークショップ参加者が自身のキャリアを可視化しながらオートエスノグラフィーを実践するために、当事者が自身の人生の一部分に視点を定め、その期間内の径路を描いた図(TEM図)を作成するAuto-TEMという方法論を用いる。このAuto-TEMの背景理論として、文化心理学に依拠した複線径路等至性アプローチ(TEA)と、その根幹をなす分析法である複線径路等至性モデリング(TEM)がある。TEA/TEMは、時間を捨象せずに人間の人生における行動や選択のプロセス、意識変容などを理解しようとする試みである。そして、Auto-TEMとは、このTEA/TEMの方法論に基づきオートエスノグラフィーを実践するものであり、作成者自身の視点と文化的・社会的な文脈理解を同時に目指せるという特徴がある。このように、Auto-TEMを用いることで自他のキャリアを視覚的に理解できると考え、本ワークショップにおける理論的枠組みとして採用した。

ID : 162-4

▶4 日本語教師のキャリア共有のためのAuto-TEMワークショップの実施手順

Wakana WATANABE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本発表では、Auto-TEMワークショップの実施手順の詳細を説明する。本研究では4名の日本語教師それぞれが作成したAuto-TEMを他の教師と共有することで、より深い効果が得られるのではないかという期待を込め、Auto-TEMワークショップを行うこととした。実施手順としては以下の通りである。まず、時間内に4名の日本語教師各々が自身のAuto-TEMを作成する。次に、完成したAuto-TEMをもとに、1名ずつ参加者に対し、自身の日本語教師としてのキャリアを語っていく。その後、語り手としての気づきや、聞き手としての気づきを各々がまとめる。最後に、気づきを全体で共有するという流れである。ワークショップのねらいは、教育現場で直面する課題や成功体験を共有することで、互いの知識や経験を増やすことや、自身の業務に対するモチベーション向上につなげることである。

Panel Code 37(SIK) / Parallel Session 3-8 / Pre-formed / 日本語 09:15-10:55 Room : J302

文学・ジェンダー

Chair : Kumi SEIKE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 701-1

▶1 都市郊外を舞台とした文学作品からみる「郊外」についての考察

KANAKO IJI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究では、文学作品を通して、郊外住宅地という近代のフロンティア的空間における個人と場所の関係性の変遷について考察することを研究目的とする。

都市郊外とは一般に、「都市と田園の間であり、都市の膨張に従って田園へと移動していく領域」(片木, 2000, p. 8)であり、日本において郊外都市とは、高度経済成長期に都市部で住居需要が高まったことによる、郊外空間を利用した住宅地開発が行われたことを指す(寺内, 2000, p. 363)。

文学作品と郊外に関する先行研究としては、阪神間モダニズムと呼ばれる大阪と神戸には挟まれた郊外地域の文化的考察や、東京のモダニズムとして、国木田独歩の『武蔵野』から見る都市郊外の文化考察があり、郊外に住む個人と場所の関係性に注目したものはない(戸田, 2009; 川本, 2012)。現状は、ファスト郊外化や犯罪の多発といった批判的に捉えられることが多いが、都市郊外地域の魅力や魅力を再認識することを目的とし、文学作品を対象に個人と場所の関係性を考察する。

ID : 701-2

▶2 正岡子規における「俳句」観についての研究—「写生」を中心に

Rian Ota (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究では、正岡子規における和歌観を「万葉集」をどう考えたかについて考察することにより明らかにすることを研究目的とする。愛媛県松山市で生まれた正岡子規は、明治時代を生き抜いた文人である。当時高く評価されていた芭蕉俳句の再定義と蕪村俳諧の再発見、「古今集」に代わる万葉集の再発見など、俳句や和歌について大きな功績を残している。子規は幼少期から写生に熱心に取り組み、俳句を分類するなどして自身の俳句に対する向き合い方を深めていった。若くして結核を患い、病気と共に生きる半生であったが、亡くなる直前まで、その俳句への熱い思いは消えず、最期まで俳句に向き合い続けた。そこで本研究では、子規が残した随筆や、当時親しかった周囲の人物との手紙を対象に、彼が俳句に対してどのような価値を見出していたか、言葉に対してどのように向き合っていたかについて、彼の注目する「写生」概念を中心に考えていく。

ID : 701-3

▶3 日本近代小説を通じて見る近代化への葛藤—夏目漱石作品を対象に

Momoka Koga (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、明治維新後に夏目漱石が抱いた個人主義と国家主義の狭間での葛藤を、漱石作品を通じて明らかにする

ことである。夏目漱石研究史において、平岡（1966）は1960年代までの漱石研究では作家論と作品論に相当の比重が置かれているという。一方で、近代化という側面に着目するにあたって、作田（1981）は、文芸作品と社会を結び付け、社会学の命題を発見・統合することで、文芸作品に新たな解釈を与えることができると主張している。さらに佐古（1990）は、漱石作品はすべての作品において人間の心を主題に扱っていると述べている。本研究では、漱石の初期・前期作品及び講義などの一次資料と江藤淳などの著名な文芸批評の媒介を通じて、日本の近代化がもたらした夏目漱石の葛藤を考察する。

ID: 701-4

▶4 母親規範と女性像の変遷についての一試論

NAOMI TASHIRO (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

1980年代以降の日本では、1986年の男女雇用均等法施行、1992年の育児休業制度の導入を経て女性の社会進出が進む一方で、出産後の就業継続者の割合は38.2%となっている。井上（2011）は、「母親の手によるケアが最も望ましい」と近代的母親規範の揺らぎが指摘されている一方で女性の高学歴化や職場進出に伴い逆に強化されているという指摘も見られると述べており、母役割の過度な強調や近代的母親規範は、子育て期の女性たちの育児不安を大きくしている可能性がある。

本研究では江戸時代、明治・大正時代、高度経済成長期、現代における母親規範の変遷と各時代における思想家にみる女性像について明らかにすることで、母親規範と女性像の変遷について考察する。

ID: 701-5

▶5 現代のフェミニズム運動が抱える困難：「フェミニズム嫌い」をめぐって

Rin Yamamoto (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は現代におけるフェミニズム運動がどのような思想的・実践的課題を抱えているのかを、特に「フェミニズム嫌い」という現象の分析を通して明らかにすることである。

オンラインの言論空間でフェミニズムは活気を帯びており、フェミニズムのポピュラー化が起きている（田中2020）。一方でソーシャルメディア上ではフェミニズムに関する炎上や批判も多く、「フェミニズム嫌い」とどう向き合うかがフェミニズムの課題の一つであると指摘されている（荒木2011）。本研究では、フェミニズム運動の歴史の変遷をたどり、現在なぜソーシャルメディアで批判の対象となるのかについて分析を行なった。その結果、フェミニズムの複雑性からダブルスタンダードであること、また女性にとってもフェミニズムは「(従来の)女性役割の放棄」と、「自立・自己実現を強制する思想」（江原・大橋2000）と捉えられ、フェミニズム批判へとつながっていることが明らかとなった。

Panel Code 38 / Parallel Session 3-9 / Individual / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J303

Energy Issues

Chair : Munim Kumar Barai (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID: 202

▶1 Analyzing Private Sectors` Changing Role in Global Environmental Governance from the Perspective of IT Advancement

Zijin Meng (Soka University)

This ongoing research project examines the impact of advancements in information technology, particularly recent developments in artificial intelligence and cloud services, on the participation of the private sector and associated norms within global environmental governance. The research aims to provide insights on the current role and influence of the private sector in global environmental governance, as well as the interrelationships among various stakeholders. Methodologically, the research employs systematic analysis. First a comprehensive literature review will be given and then for the various types of research materials, a clear selection standard will be given and followed. The materials that are highly related will be selected, and a thorough analysis will be conducted. Some visualization methods

will also be applied to help create a better understanding. Although there are no definitive results and conclusions at this stage, the research argues that the rapid application of artificial intelligence and other information technologies has significantly augmented the role and significance of private sector involvement in global environmental governance, making them crucial components of global environmental governance and for other stakeholders involved as well.

ID : 90

▶2 Is Wind Power Generation Fair or Unfair for Local Residents? A Case Study of Vietnam's Leading Wind Energy Region

HIEP HUY (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

While international organizations have initiated efforts to transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy through sustainability performance standards and policies to address adverse impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups, questions remain about whether every individual and community has equitable opportunities to benefit from this transition. This research explores these complexities by examining the extent to which the energy transition is fair and equitable. It aims to analyze the support mechanisms for impacted communities, especially vulnerable groups, evaluate their effectiveness, and identify areas for improvement to ensure that the transition promotes inclusive and sustainable development for all. This study uses a qualitative research approach, focusing on a case study of the impacts of wind power deployment on communities in Quang Tri Province, a leading wind energy region of Vietnam. The study aims to deepen the understanding of fairness implications in the energy transition by gathering information from various stakeholders. The findings will provide a basis for proposing strategies and recommendations to ensure fairness and inclusiveness in the energy transition process, contributing to informed decision-making and policy formulation at both local and national levels, as well as international organizations.

ID : 107

▶3 Personal carbon pricing: examining university students' awareness, practices and willingness to pay

XINTONG YUAN, Sunhee Suk (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

As the effects of climate change become more apparent, achieving carbon neutrality is an urgent task. One emerging climate policy is the introduction of carbon pricing which appraises the cost of carbon emissions. In addition, by increasing citizens' environmental awareness and environmentally conscious practices, a sustainable society can be achieved.

This study examines the public's awareness and attitudes towards personal carbon pricing by quantitatively analyzing willingness to pay for CO₂ emissions, with a special focus on university students. The results show that the level of understanding of carbon pricing policy effectiveness is positively related to their carbon pricing willingness to pay level. The results show the propensity to accept personal carbon pricing is significantly positively related to the frequency of environmentally considerate behaviors in daily life, the degree of interest in carbon pricing and the level of understanding of their affiliated organizations' decarbonization practices.

It is clear that it is important to include content that increases understanding of climate-related policies in educational programs to increase university students' engagement in response to and acceptance of related climate policies while also implementing decarbonization efforts within the universities themselves.

ID : 70

▶4 Carbon pricing and Balance of Payments Equity —The Case of China's Energy sector

Liu Chunhui, Sunhee Suk (Nagasaki University)

Global warming is currently an urgent global environmental issue that needs to be addressed. As the world's largest carbon emitter, China's achievement of carbon neutrality will have a significant impact on mitigating global warming. Against this backdrop, China's carbon emissions trading system (ETS) has become a key policy supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. Since China's ETS is still in the development and exploratory stages, it inevitably

encounters many difficulties and challenges. Given China's unbalanced and inadequate development, this phenomenon is also reflected in the income disparity among different groups. Therefore, this paper introduces a carbon price forecasting mechanism, utilizing the ARIMA model to forecast China's future carbon pricing. The prediction results indicate that China's carbon prices will increase proportionally year by year. Using these forecasts, an input-output model is employed to simulate the impact of ETS on the direct and indirect carbon expenditures of different income groups in the context of rising prices. This paper aims to provide valuable references for policymakers to promote a fairer and more efficient achievement of China's carbon neutrality goals.

Panel Code 39 / Parallel Session 3-10 / Pre-formed / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J305

Pseudo-Authenticity and Area Studies: Utilization and Evaluation of (New) Information and Communications Technologies

Chair : Yushi CHIBA (Kyoto Sangyo University)

ID : 174-1

▶ 1 A Reflection on the Digitalizing Field and Authentic Sources for Ethnography

Kaoru NISHIJIMA (Komatsu University)

Due to the Corona pandemic of 2020-2023, the majority of the anthropologists were forced to suspend their fieldwork. Despite the challenging circumstances, the many anthropologists struggled to continue their own research through various attempts. At the same time, the process of the digitalization in the field sites has been accelerated even during the pandemic. Particularly, the use of the smartphones in the presenter's field site has become more common. The many people in the field site can share the photos and videos of the contemporary situations on SNS and the flourishing local news media has actively reported various everyday events. Now the anthropologist can get access to the primary information, which previously could only be obtained by visiting field site. After the convergence of the pandemic, the anthropologists are returning to their field site. However, the research styles and methods, which the anthropologists conducted during the pandemic, still could be useful. This presentation examines how the authenticity of the information differs between the digital information from online media and first-hand information from the field and how the anthropologists can integrate the information from SNS into their ethnographic writing.

ID : 174-2

▶ 2 Pseudo-Authenticity of Islam in Smartphones: Focusing on the Religious Practice of Muslims

Tatsuro FUTATSUYAMA (Kagawa University)

Applications and social media of smartphones have been common in Muslims for a long time. However, information exchanged in the digital space of smartphones always contains the problem of pseudo-authenticity. For example, Muslim Pro, the most widely used application in the world, launched a service in March 2024 in which AI answers questions about Islam. It becomes possible because the "authenticity" of judgments is guaranteed based on the Quran and the Hadith. On the other hand, one characteristic of influencers active on social media is that they deliver the teachings and practices of Islam in a simple and easy-to-understand manner, apart from Islamic authenticity. In other words, there is Islamic information in the digital space that requires authenticity and, conversely, information that is permissible even if it is pseudo. This study will first provide an overview of how smartphones are used in religious practice of Muslims and then consider how "Area Studies" should deal with Islam in the digital age by drawing a guideline of pseudo-authenticity.

ID : 174-3

▶3 Addressing Pseudo-Authenticity from Air and Cyberspace: Case of a Study on Elections in Jordan

Shun WATANABE (Kyoto University)

The advancement of technologies has enabled researchers to approach and analyze politics through multiple methods. In particular, the widespread civilian use of satellites has notably expanded the scope of research, allowing researchers to gather data from aerial and cyberspace perspectives. Such an advancement is particularly relevant for research in the non-Western world, where researchers often encounter obstacles in accessing political information due to administrative constraints and authoritarian control. However, the sophistication of these advanced technologies also facilitates the manipulation and distortion of information, thereby hindering researchers' ability to uncover the truth and making it more difficult to authenticate the "truth." This paper addresses the multifaceted challenges faced by researchers working in the non-Western world by examining a case study on national elections in Jordan, employing a combination of fieldwork, satellite image analysis, and text analysis. Through this case study, the paper illustrates the pros and cons of each approach within the context of election studies in the Arab world, where administrative and political barriers have intensified in recent years. It then proposes how researchers could leverage technological advancements to improve the quality of the research and our understanding of the "truth" in a problematic research field.

ID : 174-4

▶4 Temples in Digitalization: Adaptation to New Media Technologies

Yushi CHIBA (Kyoto Sangyo University)

Is religion inherently antagonistic toward science and emerging technologies? In societies shaped by Western modernity, there seems to be a prevailing view that religion obstructs progress in science and technology. Admittedly, history shows that certain individuals have sought to hinder scientific and technological advancements based on their understanding of religious doctrines. However, it would be erroneous to universally characterize religion as fundamentally adverse or obstructive to these fields. Instead of making sweeping generalizations about the relationship between religion and science or religion and technology, it is more prudent to examine the specific connections between them. This is because science and technology are collective nouns, and because they are nothing more than an aggregate of individual sciences and technologies, it is essential to examine them individually. This presentation focuses on the intersection of religion and new technology through the lens of application software. Through this analysis, this presentation explores how religious entities engage with new technologies. Specifically, it elucidates how religious entities integrate religious authenticity and the historical context into the production of their application software.

Panel Code 40 / Parallel Session 3-11 / Individual / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J306

Biodiversity and Education

Chair : Mai Trang LE (Animals Asia Foundation)

ID : 149

▶1 The Influence of ICT Integration on Academic Performance and Engagement among International Students in Japan

Kazi Humayra Rashid (Ritsumeikan University)

Integrating ICT into education has positively impacted academic performance and student engagement. However, more research is needed on the specific impact of ICT integration on international students in Japan. This study investigated the influence of ICT integration on academic performance and engagement among international students in Japan. In order to conduct this study, fifty international students enrolled in Japanese universities were surveyed, and

ten were interviewed in depth. The survey and interview reveal that ICT integration positively impacts academic performance and engagement among international students. Students who used ICT for learning reported higher GPAs and were likelier to engage in their studies. They also reported that ICT helped them learn more effectively and connect with their peers and instructors. This study suggests that ICT integration can effectively assist international students in Japan in their academic pursuits. However, more research is needed to understand how ICT can be used to increase the learning outcomes of international students.

ID : 185

►2 Driving factors and mitigating strategies of industrial CO₂ emissions across 30 Chinese provinces

Yue Yuan, Sunhee Suk (Nagasaki University)

As the world's leading energy consumer and CO₂ emitter, the Chinese government promised that China would aim to achieve its carbon neutrality by 2060. The industrial sector is responsible for 70% of China's total energy consumption and 80% of its CO₂ emissions. The aim of this study is to identify driving factors contributing to industrial CO₂ emissions in China during 2000-2020, and draw out policy implications to mitigate industrial CO₂ emissions. The scale of industrial CO₂ emissions is measured from these factors: value added of industry, energy structure, industrial structure, industrial energy intensity, number of industrial enterprises. The study establishes panel models to analyze the effects of factors on industrial CO₂ emissions at the province level. The results indicate that industrial CO₂ emissions have grown dramatically, reaching 2.4 times the 2000 level (2452.39 Mt CO₂) by 2020. The value added of industry is a major contributor to industrial CO₂ emissions, the adjustments of energy structure, energy intensity and the structure of industrial enterprises can largely mitigate CO₂ emissions. Reducing energy intensity, improving the structure of industrial enterprises, and regulating industrial and energy structure are recommended as essential steps for carbon mitigation in China.

ID : 61

►3 Bears' welfare and bear captivity Case studies of bear bile farms and bear rescue activities in Vietnam

Mai Trang LE (Animals Asia Foundation)

With the growth of supply and demand in modern society, many animal species have been overexploited to meet human needs, including bears in most parts of Southeast Asia (David, 2002). The study looks deeply into the status and form of bear captivity, bears' welfare, and the contributions of bear rescue and conservation organisations in Vietnam.

The critical methodology was conducted by applying semi-structured interviews, online surveys, and secondary data. The findings indicate that 1) the traditional captivity of bears pose several threats to the bear's welfare and the decrease in species number, 2) demonstration of a few qualified sanctuaries having a well-nurtured living environment to ensure bear's welfare, and 3) the Vietnamese Government's efforts to impose the comprehensive set of laws and regulatory policies regarding the bear rescue and support the conservation organisations for combating illegal bears trafficking (Tanya & Anh, 2015). Additional recommendations have been proposed to improve rescue operations to make progress toward eradicating illegal bear captivity and improving their welfare.

The outcomes of the research can be utilised as the impact assessment of the current captive bear practices, as well as the efforts of non-profit conservation organisations to solve the problems in Vietnam.

Keywords: Bear captivity, bear bile extraction, wildlife animal welfare, bears' welfare, regulations, rescue organisations, Vietnam.

Reference

Garshelis, D. L. (2002). Misconceptions, ironies, and uncertainties regarding trends in bear populations. *Ursus*, 321-334.

Wyatt, T., & Cao, N. A. (2015). *Corruption and wildlife trafficking*. Bergen: U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, Chr. Michelsen Institute (U4 Issue null).

Panel Code 41 / Parallel Session 3-12 / Pre-formed / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J307

Imagined Life Course Constructed through “New Educational Domains” in Contemporary Asia: Research Progress

Chair : Tomomi Yamane (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 175-1

▶ 1 Cultural Stability and Adjustability of Edu-Business in Urban Indonesia

Takamichi Asakura (Hiroshima University)

Recently, the presence of non-state actors in education, especially edu-businesses, has been increasing. This study analyzes the cultural stability and adjustability of elements such as “Japaneseness” and “Australianness” used by edu-businesses operating across borders in urban Indonesia. By doing so, we aimed to develop an analysis of edu-business from a cultural perspective, exploring alternative forms that go beyond existing economic and political discussions.

The data for this study originate from semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions conducted in three learning centers associated with Japan, Australia or Swedish in Jakarta and the urban area of Bandung, Indonesia, with a total of 45 participants. We examined users’ reasons for engaging with edu-business services. Based on the data, we argue that while edu-businesses can foster feelings of social exclusion, they can also facilitate communication and the dissemination of unique educational philosophies and methods related to their origins. Consequently, this dual nature of edu-businesses requires a nuanced understanding of their impact.

ID : 175-2

▶ 2 Private supplementary tutoring as the neglected ladder for migrate workers’ children: Effects of shadow education on middle school students’ life course vision in China

Lei Cao (Tohoku University)

The global expansion of privately-run schooling has significantly increased opportunities for low-income or disadvantaged families, and governments have devoted substantial effort to equalizing access and quality in education systems (Zhang & Bray, 2017). In China, alongside regular schooling, the demand for private supplementary tutoring, known as shadow education, has continued to grow even after the implementation of the Double Reduction Policy. However, the ability of wealthy families to purchase more and better quality shadow education undermines the progress made in achieving equal opportunities in formal schooling. An increasing number of migrant workers are willing to send their children to these supplementary education programs. This article, based on a mixed-methods study conducted in Beijing, China, explores the impact of shadow education on the life courses and visual outcomes of Chinese middle school students whose parents are migrant workers. The findings suggest that shadow education can be beneficial for the children of migrant workers, offering advantages similar to those enjoyed by students from privileged families and elite schools. However, uneven access to shadow education continues to create disparities in the choices available to students and their parents. Further research indicates that the effects on students’ future social stratification are influenced by the increased time and experiences spent on out-of-school learning activities, thereby creating a spillover effect.

Reference:

Zhang, W., & Bray, M. (2017). Equalising schooling, unequalising private supplementary tutoring: access and tracking through shadow education in China. *Oxford Review of Education*, 44 (2), 221–238. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03054985.2017.1389710>

ID : 175-3

▶3 The structure of private tutoring in “High-quality junior high school” in Hanoi

Yohei Sekiguchi (Kio University)

This study focuses on students from “high-quality junior high schools,” a new type of lower secondary education institution with highly competitive entrance examination that has been increasingly established in Vietnam in recent years. The aim of this study is to clarify the characteristics of private supplementary tutoring in high-quality junior high schools by empirically examining the environmental features of these schools and the status of private supplementary education among their students. Specifically, the study examines the results of a questionnaire survey conducted in September 2023 with first-year and fourth-year students of the Foreign Language Junior High School, established in 2019 as an affiliated school of the University of Languages and International Studies, Vietnam National University, Hanoi. Related to the research method, the study analyzes the results of continual interviews with the school’s principal and teachers. Based on these considerations, this study attempts to gain insights into the relationship between Vietnam’s high-quality junior high schools and the education-oriented society, as well as to deepen the understanding of the characteristics of Vietnam’s high-quality junior high schools.

ID : 175-4

▶4 Youth Participation in Local Governance: Focusing on Constructed Traditions in cities in Indonesia

Francis Hikaru Oba (Hiroshima University)

This research explores how constructed traditions shape local opinion in Indonesia. The Suharto regime nationalized the Javanese concept of *Gotong-royong* (mutual assistance) as a “given moral fact” to bolster centralized control. Following democratization after the regime, RT/RW neighborhood associations, originally driven by *Gotong-royong*, now incorporate religious values like *Sadaqah*. Through interviews and participant observation, this research examines RT/RW as a platform for local governance and the values motivating participation. Findings reveal youth engagement alongside family and elder influence. Local governance activities include waste management, crime prevention, and advocacy. The study suggests the persistence of *Gotong-royong* reflects its internalization during the Suharto era, now seen as the wisdom of elders and adopted by the younger generation. RT/RW thus fosters mutual directions communication within a framework shaped by constructed traditions.

ID : 175-5

▶5 The Influence of New Educational Domains on Life Course Visions: A Case in Indonesia

Tomomi Yamane (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

In today’s world, access to both formal and non-formal education, including school education, is expanding and diversifying. A notable development in this context is the rise of a new educational domain led by private companies and NGOs, such as private supplementary schools and extracurricular activity lessons. This sector, driven by market forces, operates outside traditional educational frameworks and has established itself as a distinct industry. In some instances, it integrates with national education systems, entering public education and generating profits, thus demonstrating the flexibility of the educational industry. However, research on this area is often limited, conducted from narrow perspectives or by individual researchers, resulting in a lack of comprehensive understanding of this rapidly growing educational domain. To address this research gap, this study investigates whether the emergence of this new domain has influenced individuals’ life course visions. To achieve this, a large-scale survey is conducted in Indonesia.

Panel Code 42 / Parallel Session 3-13 / Pre-formed / English

09:15-10:55 Room : J308

Is it Possible to Bridge Ideological Divides in Remembering?: Investigations of Gendered and Institutionalized Traumatic Memories

Chair : Yufu Iguchi (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 188-1

▶ 1 Impossibility of Experiences and Traumatic Experiences of Female Genital Cutting in Malaysia

Yufu Iguchi (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study revisits Female Genital Cutting (FGC) in Southeast Asia from the perspective of women's experiences. FGC in Southeast Asia is practiced in Muslim communities, and the rate of FGC practice is extremely high. FGC in Southeast Asia is often of the type that involves pricking or nicking the prepuce of the clitoris and is often said to be milder than the practice in Africa. It is also often performed on infants. The previous research suggests that the cultural meaning of FGC is in the process of changing in Southeast Asia, from an unconscious practice to an articulation with the global FGC discourse centered on Africa.

One of the aporias of FGC research in Southeast Asia is that in most cases the women are not able to talk about their experiences because they are undergone practices when they are infants. When do these women talk about their experiences? And how can they do so? The following discussion will be based on the author's encounters during the interview processes, in which one of the interviewees described the practice of FGC as a traumatic experience. The study also notes how traumatic experiences return to the body across time.

ID : 188-2

▶ 2 Victimhood, Heroism and Memory: Gendered Representations at Japanese War and Disaster School Memorials

Julia Gerster (Tohoku University)

Images of women and children as victims are common in war museums to emphasize the impact on innocent communities. For instance, Hiroshima school memorials for the atomic bomb prominently feature women and children, highlighting their victimhood and the profound impact of war on these groups. In contrast, the numerous disaster school memorials in Japan, such as those commemorating the 3.11 disasters, feature few voices of women and children. This discrepancy suggests a divergence in how gender and victimhood are represented based on the nature of the traumatic event. Drawing on theories of museum studies, memory, and gender, as well as an analysis of exhibitions in war and disaster school memorials in Japan, this paper argues that representations of women and children in Japanese war museums are used to underscore Japan's role as a passive victim rather than an active perpetrator, a role often represented by men as soldiers. Conversely, the overrepresentation of men in disaster memorials is intended to shift the focus to recovery efforts, reflecting conservative gender roles in Japanese society while simultaneously silencing women's experiences. This study reveals how gendered depictions in memorials serve distinct narrative and ideological purposes, shaping collective memory and society.

ID : 188-3

▶ 3 Contested Memories of the Painful Past: Irony and Paradox of Remembering HIROSHIMA through Rabbit Island tourism

Kaori Yoshida (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Hiroshima has been viewed as one of the central sites that symbolize suffering and victimhood narrative of WWII,

which has also contributed to the dominant discourse of the national memory, along with various types of experiencing the past, such as educational tourism and war-themed media. In this circumstance, Ōkunoshima, known as “Rabbit Island,” off the coast of Hiroshima, manifests alternative narratives of the war and a paradox or unrest contained in the memory of HIROSHIMA, through tourism blending playtime with cute rabbits and a poison gas museum visit. The museum with a story of Japan as aggressor manufacturing poison gas not only questions the monolithic narrative of victimhood, but also complicates the notion of the victim of Hiroshima, showing the silenced victim – workers at the poison gas plants who were fatally affected.

This paper attempts to explicate the fragmented aspect of memories associated with HIROSHIMA, by examining the data collected from interviews with tour guides in the island as well as Hiroshima Peace Park, participatory observation, and visitors’ comments. The findings reveal a mechanism with which leisure and pain paradoxically co-exist in Ōkunoshima tourism. The paper also underscores the idea of memory (of Hiroshima) as a dynamic and time-sensitive process.

Panel Code 43 / Parallel Session 4-1 / Pre-formed / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J101

Transformation and Dynamics in East Asian Political Landscape: AI, Media Narratives, and Political Strategies

Chair : Jong-yun Bae (YONSEI UNIVERSITY)

Discussant : Kyungho Song, Jae Hyun Lim, Whi Chang (YONSEI UNIVERSITY)

ID : 146-1

▶ 1 How Do Chinese LLM Respond to Political Questions?: Comparative Analysis of Responses of OpenAI’s ChatGPT and Baidu’s ERNIE Bot to Core Political Questions

Kyungho Song (YONSEI UNIVERSITY)

This study examines how advanced language models (LLMs) respond to important political inquiries and evaluates their social and political consequences. The research compares the responses of two leading AI models, OpenAI’s ChatGPT and Baidu’s ERNIE Bot, in addressing critical questions from political science textbooks. The analysis focuses on evaluating the capabilities and limitations of ERNIE Bot within the context of China’s AI regulations. It sheds light on how China’s digital authoritarian policies are implemented, outlining the permissible responses and restricted topics. This research assesses the impact of technological progress on political thinking and education, offering valuable insights into the interaction between technology and politics and its implications for the future of AI and political discourse.

ID : 146-2

▶ 2 South Korea’s Foreign Policy Dilemma: The Role of Group-Level Responses in Rejection

Jae Hyun Lim (YONSEI UNIVERSITY)

In 2016, South Korea’s ambiguous response to the PCA ruling on the South China Sea dispute highlighted its delicate balancing act between maintaining a favorable relationship with China and supporting international norms alongside the U.S., Japan, and Australia. South Korea’s foreign policy often prioritizes cooperation on North Korean issues with key actors like the U.S., Japan, Russia, China, and the UN, a trend solidified after establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China in the 1990s. The North Korean nuclear crisis has further emphasized the need for such cooperation. However, South Korea sometimes prioritizes national interests over cooperation, leading to complex foreign policy decisions. Examples include deploying troops to Iraq at the U.S. request and joining the AIIB at China’s

urging. As a relatively small country, South Korea seeks to foster cooperation with neighboring actors but must also prioritize its national interests depending on the situation. This research aims to identify conditions under which South Korea prioritizes national interests over cooperation, examining how and when such decisions occur. By analyzing specific cases, the study seeks to understand South Korea's foreign policy decision-making process, balancing North Korean issues with broader national interests.

ID : 146-3

▶3 Images of Japan in the Korean Conservative Media's Anti-populist Discourse Strategy

Whi Chang (YONSEI UNIVERSITY)

How is the image of a colonizer represented in the media of a formerly colonized country, and what role does it play in the struggle between conservatives and progressives within that society? Colonial experience and historical grudges toward Japan in South Korea are often pointed out as obstacles to improving Korea-Japan relations. In these narratives, Koreans are often portrayed to have consistent anti-Japanese sentiments, and unless those feelings are resolved, it is argued that improving Korea-Japan relations is almost impossible. However, there is no monolithic discourse about historical issues with Japan in Korea. Conservative media and politicians in particular criticize the so-called more independent foreign policies toward Japan of the progressive governments as populists. This paper examines this complex and schizophrenic anti-populist discourse strategy of the conservative media through various images of Japan appearing in such criticism. In these criticisms, Japan is represented sometimes as a model of a developed country that Korea must follow, a country with a failed populist policy, a country lead by anachronistic politicians who are still reminiscent of militarism, and a companion that needs to walk together to create concrete US-Japan-Korea tripartite alliance. This paper focuses on how the conservative newspaper Chosun Ilbo criticizes progressive politicians and their policies through editorials and how Japan is represented in the criticism from 2003 to 2023, and at the same time analyzes how the Hankyoreh, a progressive media, responds to the same topic

Panel Code 44 / Parallel Session 4-2 / Pre-formed / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J102

Successful Tourism Practices for Sustainable Community Development

Chair : Yukio Yotsumoto (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : TBA

ID : 71-1

▶1 What factors make Community-Based Tourism successful? : A cause-effect chain between sustainable factors in Community-Based Tourism

Seung Ho YOUN (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Tourism is increasingly recognized as a key tool for sustainable local development and community resilience. The active involvement of local communities in community tourism initiatives has garnered significant attention in terms of economic, environmental, and sociocultural sustainability. This study aims to identify the critical factors that enable local communities to successfully perform local tourism initiatives. This study also explores a cause-effect relationship between these factors, a topic of great relevance and interest in sustainable community development. Through a critical review of the performance of community development initiatives, this study identified seven key factors that determine the success of Community-Based Tourism. These factors include local community members' participation, the establishment of a competitive model based on local resources, community members' abilities, organizational support, stakeholder networks, and active government support. The study utilized the DEMATEL method to explore the cause-and-effect relationship between the factors influencing the performance of Community-Based Tourism. Data was collected from practitioners and tourism academics actively involved in community tourism initiatives and regional

development. The results highlight critical factors for sustainable Community-Based Tourism and the cause-and-effect relationship between the critical factors. Importantly, this study provides practical implications for designing community tourism models that ensure the sustainability of communities, offering a valuable resource for practitioners and academics in the field.

ID : 71-2

►2 Utilization of local resources for development of rural tourism: Comparison of two Japanese communities

Yukio Yotsumoto (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Although recovering from the COVID-19 was a good chance to change tourism development policies for more sustainable way, not many communities adopted such direction in a national survey regarding tourism-based community development in the pandemic era that was conducted in 2022. However, in the survey, two depopulated communities choose a tourism development policy in a sustainable direction. I analyzed tourism and community development policy documents of these communities and conducted field work in these communities. One community is Kurihara City in Miyagi Prefecture. This city develops a tourism policy based on a theme “rural tourism city.” However, tourism attractions are diverse including mine, old buildings from the Edo Period, Kurikoma Mountain, migratory birds, geopark, etc. that cannot be converged on the theme of rural tourism city. Thus, in practice, there is no clear focus of tourism development as a city. The other community, Higashi Village in Okinawa Prefecture, also holds a theme of rural tourism and utilizes local resources to develop green tourism, ecotourism and blue tourism. In these types of tourism, role of guides and interpretation of local resources are important for tourist satisfaction and environmental conservation. Here, the community has a clear focus of community development through tourism.

ID : 71-3

►3 Learning from the London Blue Badge Guide training programme

Haidee Thomson (Hokusei Gakuen University)

If you decide to pay for a guided tour, you want to know that your chosen guide not only knows what they are talking about, but also knows how to tailor a tour to fit your needs and will enhance your experience of the place you are visiting. The London Blue Badge is a tour guiding qualification that has credibility because it represents rigorous practical training and in-depth knowledge of a specific area, it is seen as a hallmark of quality and excellence in guiding. If one were to replicate the best parts of the training program to train guides in a new context such as Japan, what aspects of the training program would be most important? We surveyed practising Blue Badge guides, training program tutors and trainees and discovered that above all else, onsite tour guide practise with immediate verbal feedback from tutors was by far the most important aspect of the training program. Of lesser importance were observing tutor demonstrations, gaining knowledge through individual study, and attending content lectures. Results from the survey and follow-up group interviews in London along with observations of guide training in London will be discussed.

ID : 71-4

►4 The Role of Evaluation in Tour Guide Certification: Assessing for London's Blue Badge

Thomas Jones (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Certification relies on systematic evaluation to improve tour guide performance and maintain quality standards. This research aims to critically examine the development of the London Blue Badge guide training and assessment program as one potential model for tour guide certification. Based on literature review and interviews we analysed the two-year training program with a focus on the assessment system required to acquire the blue badge. The mixed methods approach combined in-depth interviews with secondary data analysis. Results were triangulated by cross-checking guides' responses against those of evaluators and tutors, to build a better understanding of the assessment style and step-up regime. The findings reconfirmed the arduous nature of the 20-month training program, culminating in completion of 10 exams and an autonomously-planned project. All tasks had to be successfully passed to acquire the

badge. Each exam could be taken up to three times but “if you failed the third time you were off the course.” In addition to the stress of strict exam protocols, rising student fees emerged as an issue for discussion. Results are analysed and implications drawn for global tour guide certification.

Panel Code 46 / Parallel Session 4-3 / Pre-formed / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J105

Active Learning: Case Studies of the AP Language Class at APU

Chair : Na LI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : Na LI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 87-1

▶ 1 Challenges and Benefits of Active Learning in University Chinese Classes: A Case Study of the Chinese Class at APU

Na LI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

APU's Chinese education program, as a secondary foreign language offering, provides extensive class time per semester, surpassing conventional university programs to cover foundational knowledge comprehensively. Given the rigorous curriculum, employing active learning methods is imperative for fostering and augmenting student initiative. Active learning shifts the role of teachers to that of facilitators, empowering students to take charge of their learning process. This presentation explores active learning practices in Chinese language classrooms, encompassing aspects of classroom design, implementation strategies, and post-class student feedback. Key findings emphasize the essential role of teachers despite their supportive stance, highlighting their active engagement and guidance. Additionally, the primary goal of teaching Chinese extends beyond language acquisition to enhancing overall learning capabilities. This includes leveraging previously acquired foreign languages for comparative analysis and utilizing both native and secondary foreign languages to facilitate learning Chinese as a third language.

ID : 87-2

▶ 2 Developing relatedness among Spanish students through diary-keeping

Eduardo Vila López (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Research has proven that one of the key factors when it comes to acquiring a new knowledge, and especially when the knowledge is a foreign language, is the intrinsic motivation. According to the Self-Determination Theory, there are three basic psychological needs that need to be satisfied in order to be intrinsically motivated: autonomy, relatedness and competence. This presentation aims to share the results of an action research on enhancing relatedness in an AP language class at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University. The instructor and nine students of an intermediate Spanish class (equivalent to B1 level of CEFR) kept a collaborative diary as part of their writing skills development, but also with the aim of boosting empathy among all the members of this class and, consequently, helping their motivation to become more autonomous. In order to measure and explore the potential change produced as a result of performing the above mentioned task, a survey was conducted among the learners at the end of the semester. The findings of this project will be discussed to contribute to the foreign language teaching community.

ID : 87-3

▶ 3 Developing Interactive Skills in Indonesian Classes through Video-Based Reflection

Takumi Fujisaki (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This presentation will discuss a way to enhance students' conversational skills through video recording. A crucial

strategy in conversation development is the ability to respond to interlocutors by showing assessment or uptake. Such responses, also known as backchannel expressions, had been subtly exemplified in model dialogs and demonstrated by the teacher in beginner Indonesian classes. However, most learners struggle to apply them in real-life conversations. Hence, in the intermediate class, participants were asked to record their interview activities with native speakers on video. After the class, the students were tasked to write reflective notes about the interviews. This activity allowed them to assess their speaking performances and realize the importance of giving responses to the interviewee's answer to develop the conversation. In the following class, these videos were reviewed to provide feedback from the teacher. The results of this video-based reflection show that the students are able to apply the backchannel expressions in the next conversation practices. This study suggests that integrating video recordings in language teaching can effectively enhance students' self-reflection and interactive skills.

ID : 87-4

►4 Active learning strategies to engage and motivate students in learning Thai as a foreign language in Japan: A case study of Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

Areeluck Phankhian (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Thai, a tonal language with five tones, presents a significant pronunciation challenge for learners who do not master tones. This difficulty underscores one of the primary challenges faced by foreign learners, who must navigate new vocabulary, tones, and sentence structures. This study investigates Active Learning strategies aimed at enhancing engagement and motivation among foreign language students at APU. Strategies such as Activity-Based Learning, Collaborative Learning, and Project-Based Learning have proven effective in boosting motivation, engagement, and language proficiency. Data collection included student quizzes, examinations, classroom observations, performance evaluations, and final projects. Challenges in learning Thai encompass tones, vowels, pronunciation, sentence structures, writing systems, and cultural differences impacting language acquisition. Active learning benefits include improved tone and pronunciation mastery, enhanced student confidence and engagement, development of creative and communication skills, and readiness for real-world applications. Despite challenges in preparation and assessment, active learning significantly enhances student engagement, confidence, and language skills, contributing to effective Thai language pedagogy and fostering cultural fluency among learners.

Panel Code 47 / Parallel Session 4-4 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J201

Communities and Education

Chair : Maiko BERGER (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 235

►1 Unveiling the Struggles: Life Stories of Trafficking Survivors in Northeast Thailand

Hitomi Sato (Hiroshima University)

This study investigates the life stories of survivors of sex trafficking in Northeast Thailand, aiming to understand why some survivors re-enter victimization or become perpetrators. Using a life story approach, in-person and online interviews were conducted with 24 Thai female survivors, aged 18-23, from March to April 2023. Ethical guidelines from the WHO Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Interviewing Trafficked Women (2003) were followed, ensuring informed consent.

The results revealed that brokers target survivors with weak social ties, drawing them into the sex industry by feigning friendship and affection. Notably, 75% of re-entrant survivors lacked lower secondary school qualifications, severely limiting their job prospects and making them vulnerable. These survivors felt they had to cope alone, without anyone to consult or rely on. Consequently, some sought emotional connections with brokers, while others resorted to

prostitution for survival.

These findings highlight the need to revise policies for shelter and support organizations and enhance government social reintegration support.

ID : 55

▶2 A Survey on Chinese Middle/High School Students' Perceptions of School Bullying Actions: Focusing on the Influence of the Pressure from School Entrance Examinations

Fan Wu (The University of Kitakyushu)

This presentation is based on a study aimed at demonstrating the connection between middle/high school students' perceptions of school bullying actions and the influence of pressure from school entrance examinations in China. School bullying has been regarded as a severe problem in the academic literature, and it has received research attention worldwide, including China. Research on school bullying in China is still ongoing. Therefore, while referring to previous research mainly from Japan, a survey was conducted in July 2023, among 216 Chinese students from four classes in two middle/high schools located in N city, Southeast China. By conducting a questionnaire survey and analyzing the collected data, it was proved that middle/high school students' perceptions of school bullying were affected by the school environment constructed in the background of severe pressure from school entrance examinations. In such environment, teachers are expected to become the "coach" for exam preparation rather than the aid provider for students suffering from school bullying problems. Such a result reveals that the occurrence and other problems with school bullying should not be considered as a result of teachers' deficiencies in ability, but as a consequence of the high pressure from school entrance examinations. This provides a perspective for analyzing school bullying problems in a social structural context.

ID : 83

▶3 Community Resilience in Multi-Ethnic Inner Mongolia, China: The Interplay of SNS Dependency and Local Storytelling

Lisi Mai (International Christian University)

Ethnic and racial disparities in coping with disasters have been one of the important foci in disaster communication studies. However, research on Chinese ethnic disparities has received limited attention despite China's multiethnic nature. Within this context, as one of the five ethnic autonomous regions in China, Inner Mongolia provides a unique context for investigating ethnic disparities in COVID-19 pandemic coping. Grounded in communication infrastructure theory (CIT) (Ball-Rokeach et al., 2001; Kim & Ball-Rokeach, 2006a; Kim & Ball-Rokeach, 2006b), the present study mainly investigates the role of social networking sites (SNS) dependency and integrated connectedness to a community storytelling network (ICSN) in fostering community resilience and mitigating stress during the COVID-19 pandemic among Han Chinese and Mongolian Chinese residents in urban cities in Inner Mongolia.

The survey data were collected in urban communities in Inner Mongolia from October to December 2022. A structural equation model (as indicated in the conceptual model below) was generated to test the hypotheses. The preliminary results showed that (1) SNS dependency was positively related to collective efficacy, perceived COVID-19 stress, and community resilience; (2) ICSN was positively related to collective efficacy and community resilience; (3) ICSN positively moderated the relationship between SNS dependency and collective efficacy, and negatively moderated the relationship between SNS dependency and perceived COVID-19 stress; (4) Han Chinese and Mongolian Chinese have significant differences in hypothesized paths.

By exploring the interplay of SNS dependency and ICSN in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the research offers valuable insights into strategies for building efficient, engaged, and resilient communities in multiethnic urban areas to cope with future disasters. The study has important theoretical and policy-oriented implications as the first investigation on Chinese minority ethnic groups under the CIT framework.

▶4 Empowering Youth through Serious Games

Annisa Hasanah¹, Roger C. Baars² (1 Kyoto University, 2 —)

Youth are often being envisioned as providing hope for a better future. However, many young people are struggling with everyday challenges and are largely removed from economic and political decision making. Empowering youth, thus, would mean to actively support and encourage them to partake in economic and political processes. Capacity building and skill development among youth have the potential to help achieving such endeavor. Beyond formal education, alternative approaches, such as serious games, show promising results in helping to develop crucial skills and empower youth in this regard.

This study is based in Bogor, Indonesia, and investigates the perceived impacts of serious games on skill development and capacity building seen through an empowerment lens. Serious games aiming at the development of political-environmental and job-related skills and capacities were used in this empirical study. The quantitative analysis explores perceived gains in knowledge, skills, and capabilities among participants. Findings indicate that serious games could help foster job-related and political-environmental skills among young people to prepare them better for labor market requirements as well as encourage them to become more politically active (particularly related to the environment).

Keywords: empowerment, serious games, skills, youth

Panel Code 48(APLJ) / Parallel Session 4-5 / Pre-formed / English **11:10-12:50 Room : J202**

Bridging Research and Practice to Create AI-Ready Classrooms

Chair : Paul Sevigny (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

▶1 Bridging research and practice to create AI-ready classrooms

Louise Ohashi (Gakushuin University)

The recent explosion of AI developments has already influenced how we learn and teach languages, and this trend is set to continue. It is vital for educators to equip themselves with knowledge and skills, so this session explores the use of AI in language education through examples from research and practice. In part one, six of the presenter's studies will be shared. The initial two investigate ChatGPT-related practices and perspectives among teachers and students. The first is a global study with 367 teachers of 16 languages, while the second was conducted with 2,523 students who studied 18 languages at Japanese universities. The third reports on teachers' experiences with and opinions on machine translation, sharing data from a survey (n=153) and interviews (n=24). The fourth, a systematic review of recent machine translation articles, draws insights from research conducted in Japan and abroad. The fifth examines the views of 21 students who used multiple AI tools in an 'AI and Language Education' course. The final study is an auto-ethnography on the presenter's use of ChatGPT to learn Spanish, German and Japanese. In part two, the presenter will demonstrate how AI-integration is handled in different ways in her courses, offering practical ideas for syllabus design, guideline formation/implementation, AI ethics, AI literacy, and skill-building with various AI tools.

Panel Code 49 / Parallel Session 4-6 / Individual / 日本語

11:10-12:50 Room : J203

九州における環境評価

Chair : Hiroaki OHASHI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 154

▶1 スギ花粉症の症状軽減を目的とした大分県内のスギ人工林植え替え事業に対する支払意思額調査

Kenta Tomizuka (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は日本国民がどの程度、花粉症対策に協力的かを明らかにすることである。仮想市場評価法の支払いカード方式でアンケート調査を実施し、スギ花粉症の症状軽減を目的としたスギ人工林の植え替え事業への支払意思額 (WTP) を調査した。アンケート対象者は若年層でありサンプルサイズは106名である。娯楽費に占めるWTP (WTP/Leisure expenses, 以下W/L) によって総便益の推計と属性によるW/Lを比較した。スギ花粉症患者のW/Lは患者でない者のW/Lより統計的に有意に高かった。スギ花粉症への罹患によるW/Lの差を使用すると、スギ人工林の植え替え事業の現在価値化された事業便益は約345億円と推計された。スギ花粉症患者の方が花粉症対策に協力的であることから、スギ花粉症患者に患者でない者より高い金額を負担してもらうことでスギ人工林の植え替え事業の実現可能性は高くなると思われる。

ID : 97

▶2 アユの生息する環境に対する価値評価

Yuri Momodomi¹, Sunhee Suk² (1 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 2 Nagasaki University)

本研究は河川環境指標としてのアユ (以下、アユ) の機能に着目し、その価値を定量的に分析し、決定要因を特定することを目的としている。長崎県や熊本県の一般人を対象としたアンケートに基づく実証研究です。アユは熊本県八代市の球磨川、長崎県の浦上川、中島川に住んでいる。

本研究は研究方法として、アユと河川に対する親和性、環境認識、日常的な環境行動など事前に列挙された変数の決定要因に対する多重回帰分析を採択した。また、SPSSを利用して河川環境の改善に対する費用を支払う意思も測定した。分析結果は、長崎・熊本県民のアユをはじめとする河川生態系保全の価値を示し、環境保全への関心を高める要因を明らかにした。さらに、地方都市河川の自然にやさしい環境を作るための提案と示唆点を提供する。

Panel Code 45 / Parallel Session 4-7 / Pre-formed / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J204

Navigating Global Shifts: How India and the Middle East are Transforming

Chair : Minakshi Kar (Dyal Singh College, University of Delhi)

Discussant : TBA

ID : 85-1

▶1 NEP 2020: Transforming India's Education Landscape

Rabi Narayan Kar (Shyam Lal College, Delhi University)

India was known for its knowledge-based civilization in the ancient past. Its largest collection of written texts and one of the most vibrant oral cultures full of wisdom make it a unique civilization in the world. Historians, scholars, and commentators from India and abroad have observed that it thrived on a knowledge society filled with examples of outstanding achievements in scientific temper, mathematics, astronomy, astrophysics, architectural grandeur, engineering marvel, philosophy, medicine, linguistics, literature, yoga, governance, polity, artistic and maritime

excellence, and so on. Moreover, a vast body of unexplored manuscripts will open floodgates of India's rich knowledge systems. However, over the years, this great knowledge repository has been systematically neglected and removed from the curriculum and mainstream education structure. As a result, India's young generation seems disconnected from their civilization's roots. Against this backdrop, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has laid a roadmap for 21st-century India. The vision of India's New Education system, as outlined in NEP 2020, is a transformative one. It promises to create and provide opportunities for universal high-quality education, tapping into the country's abundant human resources, talents, rich traditions, and knowledge networks. The aim is to re-establish India as a global knowledge superpower. The NEP intends to reconnect with the foundations of India's centuries-old knowledge system and integrate it with modern knowledge and pedagogical and technological developments for mutual benefits. This chapter results from a deliberative process to map the recent transformative developments in Indian higher education and understand the trajectory of the nation's holistic growth and development in the global context.

Keywords: India, Knowledge-based Civilization, Society, Indian Knowledge System, National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, Human Resource

ID : 85-2

►2 Indian Agriculture – From an Importer to the Global Food Bowl: Experiences, Innovative Model and Sustainable Agenda

Minakshi Kar (Dyal Singh College, University of Delhi)

From the darkest scar of great famine in the early 1940s due to the unfair policies of the British government in the backdrop of World War II to successive wars in post-independent India in 1948, 1962, and 1965, India faced an acute shortage of food. However, fast-forward to 2022: India's agriculture exports touched a historic high of USD 50 billion (FY 2021-22) despite meeting the internal consumption of 1.4 billion people. In addition, there is an ample surplus of primary agriproducts (rice and wheat). Research findings indicate that govt policy interventions and several initiatives for the betterment of farms and farmers have made it possible. Further, improvements in warehousing facilities, better informational networks, better price discovery, connectivity of markets, and engagement of sustainable farming practices have established a network of well-informed farmers, aiding in an increase in production. This has helped empower farmers with information and knowledge to take on market-impelled production, build post-harvest infrastructure, provide competitive channels for marketing to farmers, and provide efficient and cost-effective service. This chapter aims to document all such experiences and map innovative models of this turnaround success. Furthermore, it is expected to map out the sustainable agenda towards an increase in the production of food grains in recent years, helping towards the global food bowl.

Keywords: India, Agriculture, Global Food Bowl, Policy Interventions, Sustainable Agenda

ID : 85-3

►3 India @ 2030: Strategic Path towards Achieving Supremacy in Global Trade

Amrita Kaul (SBS College, University of Delhi)

As the world's fastest-growing major economy, India's ambition to achieve supremacy in global trade represents a transformative journey marked by strategic initiatives across economic, technological, and geopolitical domains. This study examines India's multifaceted approach to position itself as a dominant force in the global trade landscape. The paper analyses India's current economic position and promising trajectory toward becoming a three-trillion-dollar economy driven by diverse sectors like services, manufacturing, and technology. India's potential for economic growth is underscored by its efforts to enhance competitiveness in global markets through targeted reforms aimed at developing infrastructure, improving ease of doing business, and fostering innovation. India's proactive approach to trade diplomacy emphasizes bilateral and multilateral agreements that expand market access and facilitate smoother trade flows. These initiatives are further bolstered by integrating cutting-edge digital technologies into trade processes, a testament to India's commitment to modernization and efficiency. Nevertheless, achieving supremacy in global trade poses formidable challenges like infrastructure gaps, geopolitical complexities, and ensuring sustainability. The study concludes by

envisioning India as a significant influencer in shaping global trade dynamics by 2030, leveraging its demographic dividend, technological advancements, and strategic alliances to lead in the evolving global economic order.

Keywords: India, Strategic Initiative, Global Trade, Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements, Demography, Technology

ID : 85-4

▶4 Navigating Global Shifts: Saudi Arabia as a Future Investment Destination

Helal Uddin (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Global foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows experienced a notable decline in 2023. According to the World Investment Report 2024 (WIR 2024), worldwide FDI dropped by 7%, with OECD countries observing a drastic decrease of over two-thirds. When certain European conduit economies were excluded, the decline exceeded 10%. As highlighted by the OECD FDI Report and supported by the UN Trade and Development unit, the primary factors attributed to this downturn are ongoing geopolitical tensions and economic instability, particularly between East and West. In response to these challenges, attention is turning towards identifying potential new financial hubs for the future. This research hypothesis is that the Arab region, notably the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, could emerge as a prominent global financial center. This hypothesis aligns with Saudi Vision 2030, which aims to diversify the economy economically, socially, and culturally. Key factors such as Saudi Arabia's membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its institutional reform and listing on the capital market are expected to play vital roles in attracting increased FDI inflows. This research seeks to explore these factors in depth and formulate policy recommendations that will guide your investment decisions based on its findings.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, East-West Tension, Saudi Arab, Economic Diversification, Investment Destination

ID : 85-5

▶5 Middle East: The New Global Financial Hub?

Munim Kumar Barai (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The six GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) countries have been undergoing a considerable transformation in infrastructure, industrial diversification, business innovation, and technology for some time. As petroleum exporters, these economies enjoy a regular flow of finance, fulfilling the primary condition of being a hub. Moreover, the diplomatic rapprochement between Saudi Arabia and Iran creates a conducive environment in the region. However, two wars – one near and another far – are creating contradictory impacts for the region. While the War between Israel and Palestine has the potential to pile out and adversely affect the whole region, the Ukraine War has a different kind of long-term impact on the whole of the Middle East. It relates to the emergence of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) as a financial center and the whole region as a global financial hub. The signal is emanating from the number of millionaires from Asia and Europe settling in the region, causing new investment flows in real estate. The size of trading in stock markets, digitalization of banks, focus on the service economy, etc., are adding weight to the potential. Several other factors, like the strategic location, stable economy, business-friendly environment, easy access to international markets, tax advantages, hospitable culture, etc., have been playing as synergy in the emergence of the Middle East as a global financial hub.

Keywords: Ukraine War, Middle East, GCC, Financial Technology, Financial Hub

ID : 241

▶6 Factors influencing IPO underpricing on the Dhaka Stock Exchange

MD. SAYFUR RAHMAN (Dr. Khandakar Mosharaff Hossain College)

The Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) serves as a pivotal market within Bangladesh, facilitating the trading of over 600 securities daily. As of June 30, 2024, the market boasts a substantial total market capitalization of 6.621 trillion Bangladeshi Taka (BDT), equivalent to approximately USD 56.362 billion. The exchange continues to expand its listings through frequent initial public offerings (IPOs) and direct listings. However, recent trends indicate a

prevalence of undervaluation in these IPOs. Therefore, this study aims to address two critical questions: Why are IPOs in the DSE consistently underpriced, and what factors influence IPO pricing decisions?

This study will employ statistical regression analysis to identify the determinants influencing IPO price determination, with initial returns serving as a proxy measure. Independent variables such as Age, Size, Industry, Profitability, and Market return before IPO, while Market volatility will be considered as a control variable. Data for this analysis will encompass all IPOs listed between 2010 and 2023. The findings of this research are expected to yield conclusions and policy recommendations beneficial for stakeholders in the Bangladeshi capital market, including investors, issuers, and regulators.

Panel Code 50 / Parallel Session 4-8 / Pre-formed / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J301

How Can Human and Artificial Intelligences Merge? Visions of Western and Non-Western Philosophical Perspectives

Chair : Nobuyuki Matsui (Ritsumeikan Asia-Japan Research Organization, Ritsumeikan University)

ID : 191-1

►1 Does Artificial Intelligence Love Knowledge? Philosophical Investigations on “Chaos,” “Externality,” and Intellect as a Gift

Nobuyuki Matsui (Ritsumeikan Asia-Japan Research Organization, Ritsumeikan University)

The development of AI has prompted a reexamination of human knowledge through the perspectives of philosophy and cognitive science. One notable argument is that “chaos” and “externality” are essential conditions for human understanding. Philosopher Yuk Hui argues that chaos, inspired by the mythical and philosophical traditions of China and Japan, can counter the increasing dominance of the tech industry in shaping human thought. On the other hand, cognitive scientist Yukio Pegio Gunji emphasizes that artificial intelligence excels in computational thinking but lacks the ability to experience openness to the external, a quality inherent in the human intellect. This presentation interprets their argument as reconsidering the “love of knowledge,” the original meaning of “philosophy.” However, their arguments focus too much on individual cognition. This presentation explores the implications of “chaos” and the “external” in the context of intellectual activities formed in relationality. It will focus on the “common sense” of the human intellect and on the knowledge as a gift that inspires our “common sense,” distinguishing between human intellect in a network of unanalyzable life and AI operating in a network of analyzable information. The goal is to consider the dynamism of thought revealed by these connections.

ID : 191-2

►2 Can an AI Have a Standpoint?

Fernando Wirtz (Kyoto University)

The question of the possibility of a “standpoint” in AI is usually thought of in subjectivist terms. Thus, for example, Kiverstein (2007) asked whether a robot can have a subjective standpoint. This question, then, is usually explored in the internalist terms of cognitive psychology. However, the word “standpoint” has other meanings. In particular, the Marxist and feminist tradition associates the concept of standpoint with a historical standpoint. In that sense, it is worth asking: can an AI have a historical standpoint?

There are several reasons why turning to Tosaka Jun’s philosophy to shed light on this question may be fruitful. First, Tosaka offers a non-subjectivist theory of standpoint based on the historical relation of objects to each other. Second, Tosaka himself has written extensively on technology, so his reflections on capitalist production may provide a different perspective on the problem of artificial intelligence.

In this presentation I will try to show to what extent it is possible to say that an AI has a standpoint, pointing to the fact that every subjectivity has a standpoint, but not every standpoint needs subjectivity.

ID : 191-3

▶3 On “Knowledge” in the Analects: Its Social-Philosophical Meaning

Minseok Kwak (Kyoto University)

The purpose of this presentation is to reconsider the social implication of “knowing something” by clarifying the social-philosophical implications of “knowledge (知)” in the Analects (『論語』). “Knowledge” in the Analects is not limited to merely epistemological themes. The act of cognition in the world of the Analects includes the fundamental dimension of the element for social practice.

In this presentation, we will consider the issue of “knowledge” in the Analects in conjunction with the socio-philosophical aspects of the Analects, such as the issue of recognition between members of society, the issue of social norms, and the relationship with “things beyond human knowledge” that support social institutions, thereby liberating “knowing something” from the epistemological framework and exploring its practical implications. Clarifying these multiple dimensions of the Analects enables us to grasp the close linkage between knowing something and acting in a social relationship. Also, this investigation focusing on the place of “knowledge” in the Analects will serve to cast a new light on a distinctive feature of the East Asian epistemological and moral ways of thinking.

ID : 191-4

▶4 The Body Virtual: Phenomenology and Subjectivity in Virtual Environments

Felipe Cuervo Restrepo (Kyoto University)

Recent debates on the nature of virtual reality have, following the lead of David Chalmers, given pride of place to our phenomenological experience of virtual worlds: do we experience them as an immersive world? Do they engage our sensorial capacities in the exploration of what we perceive as three-dimensional, or do we only access them through a sensorially restricted two-dimensional medium? Though I agree with at least a partial widening of what is considered reality in terms of phenomenological criteria, I believe there is something mistaken in this approach to phenomenology, in which the subject and its perceptual (and motor) structures are assumed as pre-given and pre-constituted, as if, in other words, subjects were metaphysical tourists carrying around a standard kit of tools for world perception. As opposed to this, I will suggest that we follow the lead of the Kyoto School of Philosophy and think of the subject as co-constituted with its environment, thus allowing for both a more detailed understanding of the phenomenology of subjects in the virtual world and, at the same time, a more generous understanding of the reality of non-immersive virtual worlds.

Panel Code 51 (SIK) / Parallel Session 4-9 / Pre-formed / 日本語

11:10-12:50 Room : J302

哲学・理論・倫理

Chair : Kumi SEIKE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 702-1

▶1 クロード・レヴィ=ストロースの『野生の思考』における人類普遍の一考察
—神話的思考に着目して

RINTA MINAGI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、クロード・レヴィ=ストロースの『野生の思考』で主張される神話的思考から、彼の唱える人類普遍の思考様式について明らかにすることである。レヴィ=ストロースの主張する神話的思考とは、そのときそのときのありあわせの材料と道具を用いて無秩序な事件の偶然的な断片からひとつの構造を作りだそうとするかつその先にある目的が人類に共通な精神の無意識的な活動を理解することである。この神話的思考について、これまでのレヴィ=ストロース研究の領域では、彼の理論的説明や構造分析という方法を、それらの背景にある彼の問いそのもの、さらには社会や人間に対する彼の見方との関連の下に検討する努力が不十分であった(森田, 1974)。そこで本研究では、神話的思考という分析方法に着目したうえで、レヴィ=ストロースの理論的諸過程を探り出し、彼が解き明かした人類普遍の思考様式について考察を行なっていく。

▶2 エマニュエル・レヴィナスにおける「顔」の概念についての考察

CHINATSU OKAMOTO (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、エマニュエル・レヴィナスの『全体性と無限』において「顔」についての論を批判的に検討することを中心的な目的とし、補足的に現代社会におけるルッキズムなどの問題のメカニズムにも言及する。

レヴィナスが主張する顔という概念は、事象として自己に道徳的対応を求めるものとしての他者の対面の場での現出であるという。ここで主張される顔は、基本的に他者の顔についてであり、顔は理解することができず、所有しきることができない。なぜなら、自己が他者に抱く観念を現出しているからである。さらにレヴィナスは、「殺人の誘惑」について、他人とは自己が殺したいと望みうる唯一の存在であると述べている。それは他者の顔が自己の所有ではないからである。このレヴィナスの顔の概念に関する研究は、死に損ないの原理や歴史意識の形成に関するもの（菅谷、2021）や隣人愛、歓待に関するもの（湯峯、2019）など様々な議論が交わされている。本研究では、『全体性と無限』を読み解くことで、顔の論を把握し、補足的に現代の問題にも付言する。

▶3 セーレン・キルケゴールの自己論について：『死に至る病』を対象に

Riko Handa (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、セーレン・キルケゴールの『死に至る病』を考察対象とし、彼の考える自己とはどのようなものであるのかについて明らかにすることである。これまで、キルケゴールのキリスト的実存主義が最も濃く描かれている『死に至る病』をテキストに、①絶望について考察したもの（森田2008；行武2009；鈴木2010b）、②キリスト教的思想について考察したもの（山本1998；鈴木2010a；須藤2021）など、様々な議論がなされてきた。しかし、キルケゴールの自己論について、部分的な解釈を記載している研究は見受けられるものの、それを主題として論じたものは多くはない。そこで本研究では、『死に至る病』を対象にキルケゴールの自己論を明らかにしていく。本書の主題は絶望であり、キルケゴールは「絶望は精神におけるすなわち自己における病」（1939, p. 22）と述べている。キルケゴールの自己論を究明することで、絶望に関する研究に新たな知見を投じる。

▶4 ハイデガーの存在論における「現存在」と「共存在」との共存に関する考察

ARISA YOKOTA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ハイデガーは『存在と時間』の中で、人間存在（現存在）の本来的な生の契機として、死を自身のものとして了解する「死への先駆」の重要性を述べている。ハイデガーの存在論に対し、先行研究では他者（共存在）の不在が、その思想的問題として指摘されてきた。すなわち、現存在の「死への存在」としての側面ばかりが強調されることで、現存在の存立的前提にある共存在が見失われ、現存在は他者と没交渉的・無関係に陥り、その存立根拠を失うという（澤田2017；木村2018）。だが、ハイデガーのテキストを仔細に紐解くと、議論が未整理な部分もあるものの、「死への先駆」は、現存在を世界や他者から切り離すどころか、「根源的な存在関係」を取り結ぶためのものであるという。そこで本研究では、ナンシーの共同体論を手掛かりに、ハイデガーの存在論における「死への先駆」と共存在がどのような論理によって結びつくことになるのか、その内的関連性を明らかにする。

▶5 現代社会における伴侶動物との〈共生〉の模索—現代の動物倫理学の視点から—

KANON KAMISHIMA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、伴侶動物との共生のあるべき姿を、現代の動物倫理的視点から模索することである。伴侶動物とは、愛玩動物の中でも飼主にとって人生の伴侶となる飼育動物であり、現代のストレス社会において人間が感じる孤独感や分離感を充足する対象として地位を確立してきた（浅野、2021, pp. 86-87）。実際に、多くの人々が伴侶動物とのいい関係を持ったことにより身体的及び精神的な恩恵を得ている（鷺巣、2012, p. 111-120）。しかし、一方で、飼育は動物の権利を常に侵害することであり、ペットを伴侶とみなす伴侶動物の理念自体も倫理的に問題であるとして反出生主義を主張する声もある（田上、2021, pp. 164-170）。そこで、本研究では、伴侶動物の権利と目指される共生のあり方を理論的な観点から検討した。その結果、動物福祉論と動物解放論を用いることで、飼育による動物利用を前提とした上で動物の自由権・生命権・安全保障権を考慮した飼育を行うことが望ましい共生の在り方であると考察した。

Panel Code 52 / Parallel Session 4-10 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J303

Labor Issues and Human Rights

Chair : PORTO Massimiliano (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 242

▶ 1 Trial and Error: Analyzing the attempts at inclusion of gender perspective in Truth and Reconciliation Commissions through the cases of TRC-making processes

Claudia Cecilia Tang Ching (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The inclusion of the gender perspective is a very recent phenomenon in many IR sub-fields, and thus, often becomes underdeveloped. Such is the case of Truth and Reconciliation Commissions: Official transitional justice bodies tasked with investigating the events of a past conflict in order to bring reconciliation to the affected parties.

Thus, this paper seeks to answer how gender inclusion changed in TRC-making processes and final reports, from the first attempts at gender inclusion until the most recent cases. In answering this question, it will provide insight into what factors influence a TRC into becoming more gender inclusive.

The methodology used will be a comparative qualitative analysis of the final TRC reports of two countries, as well as external documents detailing the TRC-making processes. This research's hypothesis is that the creation of units dedicated explicitly to investigating gender violence influenced greatly on having a more inclusive outcome in the final report, although it is by no means the sole solution to the problem.

This research's significance lies in that it brings attention to the value of developing the gender perspective. Finally, reconciliation efforts that are inclusive to gender issues can heal societal wounds otherwise unseen.

ID : 80

▶ 2 The impact of Thailand LGBTQIA+ drama's enhancement on the country's economic and gender equality in Asia

Sirada Pawapak (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

As Thailand has been popular for its LGBTQIA+ drama which catching attention from viewers throughout Asia, it results in Thai culture being exposed to wide audiences in the regional lucrative queer market (Lizada, 2022). The results suggest that Thai drama is becoming the country soft power like how Korean music fueled Korea's economy in the past. Moreover, Thailand has its economic potential from passing marriage equality act which may prompt gay couples to buy high-value items such as houses or cars together (Andrew, 2020). In conclusion, Thailand shifts towards being the center of gay dramas in Asia and portrays its developing society, creating invaluable economics value and encourage Thai people to embrace different sexuality which can impact gender equality throughout Asia.

ID : 239

▶ 3 The Impact of Immigrants and Refugees on the Labor Force of the Receiving Country: A Case Study of Japan.

Chieh Ju Chen (National Chung Hsing University)

Japan's acceptance of foreign populations is not as open as other developed countries. However, given Japan's current situation of an aging population and low birth rates, accepting foreign populations might help solve the problem of labor shortages. This paper aims to divide the foreign population into two categories: immigrants and refugees.

Each of these categories is further classified into high-skilled and low-skilled workers. The first aspect explores whether Japan truly needs foreign workers to fill labor shortages or if Japan might have other solutions to this problem, such as encouraging employment among the elderly or utilizing artificial intelligence. The second aspect investigates the types of workers Japan needs.

In this article, it finds out that Japan especially needs high-skilled workers, and this part couldn't be cover by artificial intelligence or elderly workers. And this article suggests Japan needs to find its own way to attract these foreign workers to choose Japan instead of other developed countries.

ID : 23

►4 Exploring the effect of workplace fun on job crafting-the mediation effect of self-efficacy

Yuting Chang¹, Shuyuan Chen² (1 National Taiwan Normal University, 2 —)

In recent years, the pursuit of happiness at work has gradually received more attention. Individuals focus on the atmosphere and feelings of the work environment, seeking fulfillment and achievement rather than merely viewing work as an obligation. Workplace fun refers to the positive emotion perceived in the work environment, derived from engaging in enjoyable activities. Previous studies have found that work fun can enhance personal happiness and reduce emotional exhaustion, but there is limited researches focusing on employee work behavior. Thus, this study aims to explore the relationship between workplace fun and employee work behavior, specifically examining whether workplace fun positively influences job crafting, and explores the mediating role of self-efficacy in this relationship. The data were collected via electronic questionnaires from individuals with work experience across various industries in Taiwan, resulting in 166 valid responses. The statistical analysis reveals that fun at work positively affects both self-efficacy and job crafting. Additionally, self-efficacy has a positive impact on job crafting, and the hypothesis that the mediation effect of self-efficacy is also supported. This study provides insights for organizations aiming to create a fun work environment and organize activities that encourage employees to proactively reassess and adjust their work processes to better meet job requirements.

ID : 24

►5 Explore the Influences of Workplace Fun on Individual and Organizational Outcomes- The Case Study Approach

Tzu Chieh Chen¹, Shu Yuan Chen² (1 National Taiwan Normal University, 2 —)

Today's business industry increasingly values sustainable management practices that foster positive work environments. Companies often organize fun activities, as research suggests that fun at work significantly enhances employee happiness. But how do these activities actually affect employee performance and organizational performance? This study aims to provide a better understanding of the value of fun activities and explores key factors that companies can use as references to plan more effective initiatives. To explore the effect of workplace fun, this study utilizes multiple-case analysis approach by interviewing ten full-time workers who have been employed for over two years and have fun experience at workplace. The results indicate that employees primarily prefer activities involving food, followed by cross-departmental and meaningful learning activities. Furthermore, this study identifies the positive effects of fun activities. At the individual level, these activities have a positive impact on employee engagement and satisfaction, facilitate better communication among colleagues, and potentially lead to improved work performance. At the organizational level, fun activities can bolster company culture, strengthen corporate identity, and promote teamwork. In addition, the study also identifies factors influencing activity participation and investment, such as the mandatory nature, frequency, participants, and duration² of these activities. The results in this study enhances our understanding of the value of fun activities in workplace and identifies key factors that can be used as references for organizations to plan effective fun activities.

ID : 46

▶6 Exploring the differences of personality traits on employees' workplace fun perception

TZU-HSIN LIU, SHU-YUAN CHEN (National Taiwan Normal University)

As the environment and generations change rapidly, companies face “labour shortages” and seek to retain existing employees. Most research focuses on job satisfaction, performance, and career impact on retention, the discussion of workplace fun on employees' work behavior remains unknown. This research aims to understand how different personality traits influence employees' workplace fun perception. To answer this question, this research adopts case study method and conducts semi-structured interviews in the educational publishing industry with 3 editors, 3 planners, and sales who were born after 1980, in terms of Generation Y, with 3 people per position and 9 interviewees in total. The results found out that Generation Y perceives workplace fun from work accomplishment, doing job tasks they are interested in, and self-growth. Otherwise, this study found out that our interviewees are highest in conscientiousness and agreeableness, lowest in neuroticism which shows that they tend to have friendly colleagues and work climate. Employees with low score in extraversion are more concerned about the relationship with their supervisor, while those high in extraversion enjoy attention. Scores on openness to experience are generally not high, so most do not like changes and have a high willingness to stay. Further, high scores on openness to experience emphasize self-growth and skill accumulation. The results of this research can help the educational publishing industry or SMEs understand employee needs and motivations, improving management strategies, job satisfaction, and retention rates.

Panel Code 54 / Parallel Session 4-11 / Individual / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J306

Research on Indonesia

Chair : DAHLAN Nariman (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 152

▶1 Development Finance in Indonesia: Conditionalities and Autonomy

Marcellino Sho (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This paper examines the role of Chinese loans in supporting Indonesia's status as a developmentalist state, contrasting it with the influence of traditional Western development banks. By focusing on the absence of stringent conditionalities typically associated with Western loans, this study argues that Chinese financial aid provides greater autonomy and flexibility for Indonesian government to allocate resources and pursue its developmental goals. Through a qualitative analysis of case studies where Indonesia sought funding from both Western and Chinese sources, this research highlights instances where Chinese loans facilitated projects that Western banks refused or burdened with conditionalities that hinders or went against the national interest of Indonesia. This paper also engages with historical examples of USAID's impact on East Asian developmental states—Japan, Taiwan, and Korea—offering a framework to understand China's contemporary role in Indonesia through a comparative analysis. The paper expects that China's approach might be reshaping the dynamics of international development finance, positioning itself as an important actor for emerging developmentalist states. This study contributes to the developmentalist state literature by providing empirical evidence on Indonesia's experience and broadening the debate on the geopolitical implications of Chinese development finance.

►2 Trust Dynamics in EU-Indonesia-Malaysia Palm Oil Disputes: Rational Choice and Constructivist Perspectives

CHIEN WEI SOW (Soka University)

Trust has always played a pivotal role in international trade relations. By employing Rational Choice and Constructivism theories, this paper examines the complex dynamics of trust through a case study of the ongoing palm oil dispute between the European Union (EU) and key ASEAN members, Indonesia and Malaysia. This trade dispute highlights a critical juncture where environmental sustainability and economic interests collide, which the EU's Renewable Energy Directive II and Indirect Land-Use Change measures have sparked allegations of intended protectionism and unfair trade practices from palm oil-producing countries, exacerbating mistrust and complicating diplomatic ties. Through government policies, news and media analyses, this paper forms a theoretical debate of the interactions between the EU, Indonesia, and Malaysia, focusing on how intergovernmental trust is eroded through the influence of both strategic calculations in collective interests and relational cooperative behaviour. It aims to provide insights into resolving the dispute by understanding the intricate layers of trust dynamics and its impact on international trade policies.

Keywords: trust, palm oil dispute, trade and climate politics, EU-Indonesia-Malaysia relations, sustainability

►3 The Building of Indonesia's International Image through the Articulation of Soft Power

Jesslyn Jonodihardjo (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research aims to examine the effect of President Joko Widodo's soft power on Indonesia's international image. The incorporation of Islam in foreign policy often led to the assumption of anti-western discourse and is geared toward cooperation with the Middle East from an international perspective. Thus, it seeks to contribute to the under-evaluated study of measuring the influence of soft power in generating International image. Most conducted studies have not discussed its effect in the International Relations academic realm. Moreover, the study seeks to analyze Indonesia's soft power strategy as most conducted studies contributed to the soft power strategy in major countries, such as China, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This research mainly comprises qualitative and quantitative research methods in analyzing the literature review and employing surveys to evaluate people's opinions regarding President Joko Widodo's soft power in strengthening Indonesia's political ideologies as a Muslim country. It especially examines the case of Afghan Peace Talks, one of Jokowi's successful cases in defining an excellent relationship between Indonesia and Afghanistan.

Panel Code 56 / Parallel Session 4-12 / Pre-formed / English

11:10-12:50 Room : J308

China and Global Governance in a Changing World

Chair : Xiaolong Zou (Global Governance and International Organization Department, School of International and Public Affairs, Jilin University)

Discussant : Wenqi Wang¹, Mu Ren²

(1 Chinese Diplomatic Theory and Practice Innovation Center, School of International and Public Affairs, Jilin University,

2 School of International and Public Affairs, Jilin University.)

ID : 158-1

▶1 How does China imagine a changing world: the sources of thought and the types of narrative

Wenqi Wang (Chinese Diplomatic Theory and Practice Innovation Center, School of International and Public Affairs, Jilin University)

In every country, people form judgments about the complex political and economic situation globally. However, these judgments often stem from imagination rather than objective and rigorous analysis of facts, especially in China, where diverse cultural, educational, and class backgrounds contribute to complex perspectives. Chinese public opinion is characterized by varied groups holding different ideas and forming distinct narratives in response to major global events. Four primary ideological resources produce four types of narratives: nationalist ideology results in a power politics narrative; an open global outlook fosters a liberal narrative; a mix of populist ideology and Marxism creates a critical narrative; and postmodernist ideology generates a deconstructive narrative. These diverse narratives spur widespread debates on Chinese internet platforms. Although there is no clear evidence that these debates influence China's official worldviews, public opinion remains a significant concern. As ideas shape behavior, the way the world is imagined can determine how different groups engage in global affairs.

ID : 158-2

▶2 The paradox of non-interference and global governance: China's adjustment of its non-intervention policies

Mu Ren (School of International and Public Affairs, Jilin University.)

China's foreign policy traditionally emphasizes non-interference. However, as China's global influence grows and its participation in global governance increases, this principle increasingly conflicts with its desire to be viewed as a responsible global power and leader in international affairs. This paper analyzes how China navigates this paradox, balancing its non-interference principle with proactive involvement in global security governance. China adjusts its non-intervention policies by engaging in select international conflicts, making declarations and mediations under conditions such as adhering to UN resolutions, obtaining consent from incumbent governments, and limiting coercive measures. While China actively mediates conflicts, its strict adherence to non-interference limits its contributions to international peace, sometimes hindering its role as a responsible global power.

ID : 158-3

▶3 Sino-U.S. Clean Energy Diplomacy Since 2014: A Critical Evaluation

Mingyang Sun (School of International and Public Affairs, Jilin University.)

As the world's largest energy consumers, China and the United States engage in clean energy diplomacy amid the international low-carbon transition, significantly impacting global climate and energy governance. Since becoming the world's top clean energy power, China's energy diplomacy has evolved, leading to a new era of domestic energy revolution. In contrast, the US's energy security concerns drive its vigorous energy diplomacy, influenced by bipartisan politics, resulting in cyclical changes and uncertainties in Sino-U.S. clean energy cooperation. This study explores

China's energy diplomacy since 2014, the global energy transition's impact on Sino-U.S. energy diplomacy, and the competition and cooperation between the two nations in clean energy. It aims to provide insights for enhancing China's future clean energy diplomacy.

ID : 158-4

►4 China-Japan environmental diplomacy under the framework of regional cooperation

Chenyang Liu (School of International and Public Affairs, Jilin University.)

As significant East Asian economies, China and Japan play crucial roles in regional cooperation. Recent developments in multilateral cooperation between China, Japan, and neighboring countries have promoted regional environmental cooperation and governance. This paper explores China-Japan environmental diplomacy within regional cooperation frameworks like ECO ASIA. It introduces the background of regional environmental cooperation, summarizes the evolution of China-Japan cooperation, and analyzes the characteristics of their collaboration. The paper provides suggestions for future regional environmental cooperation between China and Japan in East Asia.

ID : 158-5

►5 Sino-US Cooperation and Competition in the Global Climate Governance: Thirty Years of Experiences in a Nutshell

Xiaolong Zou (Global Governance and International Organization Department, School of International and Public Affairs, Jilin University)

Over the past thirty years, Sino-US relations have been marked by both cooperation and competition in the realm of global climate governance. This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the dynamic interactions between China and the United States, highlighting key periods of collaboration as well as instances of rivalry. It examines the evolution of climate policies in both countries and their impact on global climate initiatives. The study identifies the driving factors behind the shifts in Sino-US climate diplomacy, including economic interests, technological advancements, and political ideologies. It also explores how these interactions have influenced broader international climate governance structures and negotiations. By synthesizing three decades of experience, this paper aims to offer valuable insights into the future trajectory of Sino-US climate relations and the potential for enhanced cooperation in addressing global climate challenges.

Keywords: Climate governance, Sino-US relations, climate diplomacy, global cooperation, international negotiations

Panel Code 57 / Parallel Session 5-1 / Pre-formed / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J101

Japanese Studies Beyond Dichotomies, between the Global and the National, Pre-War and Post-War, and Identity and Diversity

Chair : Ryo TSUNODA (Asia-Japan Research Organization, Ritsumeikan University)

ID : 78-1

►1 Why International Cooperative Diplomacy under the Hamaguchi Cabinet Failed?: Focusing on the Contradiction with Conflicts over the Management of Manchurian Management

Kazutaka SOGO (Asia-Japan Research Organization, Ritsumeikan University)

The cabinet of Osachi Hamaguchi, which was in power from July 1929 to April 1931, led by Foreign Minister

Kijuro Shidehara, pursued policies that strongly emphasized internationalism. Therefore, the political collapse of the Hamaguchi regime due to the Manchurian Incident is regarded as the starting point that allowed the rise of the military in Japanese politics thereafter. However, it has been revealed in detail in recent years that Shidehara's foreign policy had already reached a deadlock even before the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

This presentation focuses on the relationship with conflict with the colonial administration policy of the Hamaguchi Cabinet, which has not been emphasized as a decisive factor in the collapse of international cooperative diplomacy. Specifically, by analyzing the policy concepts of the consul in Manchuria and the South Manchurian Railway Company, I will highlight the contradictions that existed between the foreign policy of Shidehara and the colonial governing policies of the Rikken Minseito party cabinet. In conclusion, it will be presented that the Hamaguchi Cabinet's governing policy, which was based on the independence of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and colonial government agencies, upset the political order of the entire Cabinet.

ID : 78-2

▶2 Significance of Home-Produced Weapons for the Japanese Defense Industry: An Analysis of Corporate Discourses on Developing the Japanese-Made FSX (Next generation Support Fighter) in the 1980s

Marika TSUKAHARA (Asia-Japan Research Organization, Ritsumeikan University)

The purpose of this study is to clarify the significance of producing weapons at home for the Japanese defense industry in the postwar period through an analysis of narratives about next-generation fighter aircraft that the Japanese defense industry aimed to develop and produce on its own. Previous studies have elucidated the process of policy making and the actual conditions surrounding the development of military technology in postwar Japan. However, there has been insufficient research on the intentions of the defense industry, which is actually responsible for weapons development and production in the field, in developing home-grown weapons.

This study approaches these questions with a case study of the circumstances surrounding the development of the next-generation support fighter (FSX) in the 1980s. In the development of the FSX, it was the Japanese defense industry that strongly insisted on developing the aircraft on its own. This study will collect defense industry discourse on FSX from relevant sources and conduct a textual analysis. Then, through textual analysis, we will clarify the reality of FSX development and why the defense industry insisted on producing FSX solely in their own country.

ID : 78-3

▶3 The Workers' Self-Image as an Active Agent: Social Media and the Young Indonesian Labor Migration to Japan Phenomenon

Yusy WIDARAHESTY (Asia-Japan Research Organization, Ritsumeikan University)

The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of social media among Indonesian technical intern trainees in Japan, who were motivated to migrate by the dynamic appeal of social media within the Indonesian diaspora in Japan. Previous studies have revealed that soft power can be quite influential on a person's decision to migrate to a country. However, migrant workers' direct involvement in building an image and popularizing migration through social media remains under-researched.

The objective of this presentation is to analyze the role of social media in shaping migration decisions and forming an idealized image of the technical intern trainee program in Japan. The research will employ the "netnography" approach to assess trainees' daily activities showcased on their social media accounts in Japan. Through this analysis, we aim to see how the role of social media, used among Indonesian trainees and alumni, has played a significant role in creating a positive, idealized image of the TTTP and indirectly succeeded in promoting the program through their social media, such as Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube accounts owned by the TTTP participants and alumni.

ID : 78-4

▶4 Ideology and Social Movements of Ex-Soldiers in Postwar Japan: Focusing on the Issue of Military Pensions

Ryo TSUNODA (Asia-Japan Research Organization, Ritsumeikan University)

This study will elucidate what life was like for Imperial Japanese servicemen after the Asian-Pacific War by examining the issue of military pensions.

Japan's defeat in the Asian-Pacific War led to the dismantling of its military. This resulted in the loss of jobs for the soldiers of the Empire of Japan. In addition, the military pension that ex-soldiers were supposed to receive after leaving the military was also suspended. The ex-soldiers were placed in a difficult economic situation.

However, when the GHQ occupation of Japan ended, military pensions were restored. At the time, negative attitudes toward the Imperial Japanese Army were widespread in Japanese society. In addition, ex-soldiers were not the only ones who were economically impoverished due to war damage and other factors.

Under these circumstances, how did the ex-soldiers restore the military pension? In this study, the activities of an association of ex-soldiers involved in the restoration of military pensions will be examined to clarify the movement and ideology behind the restoration of military pensions.

Panel Code 61 / Parallel Session 5-2 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J102

Societal Transformation

Chair : Joseph Progler (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 195

▶1 Exploring Intra-Asia Circuit Listening through East Asian Popular Music in Southeast

Kornphanat Tungkeunkunt (Thammasat University)

In dynamic landscape of cultural exchanges, the concept of Circuit Listening, as elucidated by Andrew Jones, aptly captures the fluidity of musical transmission across regional boundaries. Parallely, Hamashita Takeshi's notion of an intra-Asia network underscores the interconnectedness of Asian societies through trade and exchange. This paper seeks to amalgamate these concepts, employing music as a lens to examine the broader question of "Asia as method." Focusing on the vibrant era of East Asian popular music in the 1960s-1980s, it aims to trace its journey across the intra-Asia circuit, particularly within Southeast Asia. Through a detailed examination of the case study "Sukiyaki," this study aims to demonstrate the intricate processes of localization and hybridization, using Thailand to explore how East Asian popular music integrated into the diverse tapestry of the Thai music landscape.

ID : 41

▶2 Re-Japanising Japanese families in late modernity: A sociological analysis of problematisations of koseki, the Japanese family registration system.

Takeshi Hamano (University of Kitakyushu)

This presentation discusses the koseki, which has historically and socially been peculiar to the national registration system in modern Japan according to its familial status, although, the patriarchal ie ideology embedded in this system during early Japanese imperialism has been officially breached since 1945. Nevertheless, due to its legacy, critical legal studies have insisted that some contradictions remain among the current legal codes: the Japanese Constitution, the Civil Code, and the Koseki Act. Beyond legal debates, arguments such as these can be scholarly explorations of the social development of individuals and their intimate relationships in contemporary Japan. To understand this legal debate, proposing ways individuals and their families in Japan have transformed (and maintained) over the last few decades is worthwhile. Therefore, employing the sociology of social problem method, this presentation focuses on the

rhetorical differentiation of these registration system critiques responding to the increasing diversification of the modern Japanese family. By sorting out those logics of problematisation of the family registration system and contextualising them, this presentation explains the transformation of the ‘modern Japanese family’ with late modernity in this century.

ID : 218

▶3 The Buddhist Religious Life of Vietnamese Migrants in New Countries such as Australia and Finland

Ryushun KIYOFUJI (The University of Kitakyushu)

There are areas around the world where Vietnamese people live in large numbers, many of whom are probably refugees from the Vietnam War. In some cases, Vietnamese Buddhist temples have been established in these areas in response to requests from the Buddhist community. This paper reports on the findings of a survey on how Vietnamese migrants continue to practice Buddhism in their new countries and the social role Vietnamese Buddhist temples play for them. This study focuses on Finland and Australia, where I conducted participant observations and interviews. The results indicate that Vietnamese Buddhist monks reside in overseas temples, and multiple temples maintain cooperative relationships by sharing information and visiting each other. This collaboration allows overseas Buddhist temples to continue to exist, enabling Vietnamese people to sustain their faith in foreign countries. Furthermore, these temples provide social capital, connecting individuals and serving as places where they can affirm their identities and engage in cultural inheritance. In essence, Vietnamese Buddhist temples function as a nexus between the local and the transnational.

ID : 58

▶4 Amateur jazz jam sessions as sites of situated learning: An exploratory field study of live musical performances in Oita Prefecture, Japan

Joseph Proglor (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research explores jazz jam sessions as sites of situated learning. Jazz jam sessions are live, largely spontaneous, musical performances. Situated learning refers to cooperatively developing kinesthetic skills within a practical context to which they are relevant. The research employed a participant observation methodology at four live music venues in Oita Prefecture, Japan, that are frequented by amateur musicians of various skill levels. The research finds that learning is highly situational but in order for it to become effective there needs to be a common ground among the participants, in this case the jazz repertoire and a desire to learn to play jazz. It further finds that situated learning is facilitated by an open, mutually beneficial, and supportive environment. This research builds upon the author’s previous research on non-verbal communication and the role of repertoire in jazz jam sessions in Japan. The present line of research is relevant to the sociology of education, and particularly to cooperative, hands-on, informal, participatory learning experiences.

How Brands Matter

Chair : Minakshi Kar (Dyal Singh College, University of Delhi)

ID : 247

► 1 The Impact of Product Perception, Trust and Brand Loyalty on the Purchase Intentions of Young Adults in Southeast Asia (SEA) Towards Mindful Portion Snacks

H Pathirannehelage Nadeesha Chathurangi Samarathunga (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study aims to examine the impact of consumer product perception, trust and brand loyalty on the purchase intentions of young adults towards mindful portion snacks in Southeast Asia (SEA). This research employs a sequential explanatory mixed research design; first, focus group discussions were conducted with young adults from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore and Philippines. From these discussions, information is gathered that forms the basis of a quantitative survey that is conducted amongst 384 diverse young adults selected through the use of stratified random sampling. Correlation and regression analyses are conducted using statistical software to examine the relationships between product perception, trust and brand loyalty towards purchase intentions. Preliminary findings suggest that product perception, trust and brand loyalty significantly influence the purchase intentions of young adults in SEA when it comes to mindful portion snacks. Trust emerges as a key factor with a strong relationship, indicating its substantial impact on consumer purchase intention of mindful portion snacks. These results offer valuable insights for marketers and policymakers in developing targeted strategies to enhance trust, brand loyalty, and ultimately drive purchase intentions for mindful portion snacks in the SEA region.

Keywords: trust; brand loyalty; purchase intentions; young adults; Southeast Asia; mindful portion snacks

ID : 126

► 2 The Antecedents of Emotional Attachment and its Impact on Brand Loyalty: A Case Study of BTS's On-stage and Off-stage Content

Ade Putri Aulia WIJHARNASIR¹, Geunhee LEE² (1 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, 2 —)

This study examines the antecedents of emotional attachment in fostering brand loyalty within the entertainment industry, using BTS's on-stage and off-stage content as a case study. In a dynamic business environment, small businesses often face challenges such as limited marketing capabilities and financial constraints, necessitating effective strategies for building customer loyalty. This research explores how BTS, a globally successful South Korean music group, leverages transmedia storytelling for on-stage content and behind-the-scenes content for off-stage engagement to create deep emotional connections with their fans (known as ARMY). The findings identify key antecedents of emotional attachment and highlight the importance of understanding these factors to develop strategic content typologies that drive brand attachment and loyalty. The study underscores the significance of emotional bonds between consumers and brands for maintaining competitiveness in the digital age. It provides valuable insights for small businesses in the experience economy, demonstrating how strategic emotional engagement through content can enhance brand loyalty and support sustainable growth.

Keywords: Brand Loyalty, Emotional Attachment, On-stage Performance, Off-stage Performance, Content Marketing, BTS, Experience-based Business

ID : 122

▶3 The Role of 'Gotong Royong' on Employee Motivation and Resilience in Indonesian MSMEs within the VUCA Environment

Keisha Imtiyaz Huda (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Indonesia's micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) has contributed 61% of the country's GDP in 2023 (KADIN, 2024). With a significant contribution of Indonesian MSMEs to the country's GDP, labor market, and employment rate, it is crucial for these businesses to survive in the volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous (VUCA) environment. Gotong Royong is an Indonesian collectivism principle that is derived from Indonesia's Pancasila and is rich with cultural values, which offers potential insights into enhancing MSMEs' employee resilience and performance. However, there is limited empirical research exploring Gotong Royong as a social capital in Indonesian MSMEs contexts, particularly in different regional settings.

This research aims to uncover how Gotong Royong can support MSMEs in navigating the challenges of the VUCA environment, through a comparative analysis of Jakarta and Yogyakarta. An iterative process of data collection and analysis via semi-structured and focus group interviews with MSMEs' employers and employees will be conducted. Key themes will be identified and thematic analysis will be implemented to analyze a range of themes relevant to Gotong Royong, employee motivation and resilient in the VUCA environment. This research will provide valuable insights into the role of cultural values in shaping employees and business resilience.

Word count: 199 words

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Panel Code 33(EKM) / Parallel Session 5-4 / Pre-formed / 日本語 13:30-15:10 Room : J201

東九州メディカルバレー海外展開事業（タイ）

Chair : Takeshi FUJIMOTO, Serik MEIRMANOV (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 400-1

▶1 ADCHECK

Senta Moriwaka (ADTEC.,Co. LTD (アドテック株式会社) 企画開発・営業部)

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This test kit detects enzymes produced by three types of bacteria (Red Complex) that cause periodontal disease. Within 13 minutes, the test provides results that can help detect periodontal disease early, encouraging timely dental check-ups. Simply swab your tongue and add a few drops to the test plate for easy testing. The results indicate the level of enzyme activity on a 5-point scale.

ID: 400-2

▶2 みまもりシステム

Shunichi Yoshitake (AIVS Co., Ltd. (株式会社エイビス) 代表取締役会長)

「エイビスみまもりシステム」はネットワークや既設のナースコールにも対応した、総合的な「見守り介護ロボット」です。状態の確認は、非接触タイプのパネルセンサーとバイタルセンサーで行います。利用者や患者がベッドから降りる前に通知することで、転倒・転落事故を防ぎます。また、睡眠中の呼吸と心拍をモニタリングすることで、部屋を訪れなくても安否を見守ります。また、「介護施設・病院向け」、「在宅介護・在宅看護向け」、「離れて暮らすご家族向け」と用途にあわせたサービスを展開しております。「介護施設・病院向け」については利用者や患者の事故を未然に防ぐとともに、介護スタッフや看護師の負担軽減に寄与します。「在宅介護・在宅看護向け」については独り暮らしをする高齢者の急な体調異変を素早く知らせ、孤独死の防止に努めます。「離れて暮らすご家族向け」については、1日の活動記録を指定した方へ定期的にメールを送信するなど独り暮らしの高齢者と離れて暮らすご家族双方の安心な暮らしをサポートします。

ID: 400-3

▶3 CrossPOD

Koji Sato (K_Design (ケイ・デザイン) 代表)

会社概要

屋号 ケイ・デザイン

設立 1998年

業務内容

1. 機械設計
2. 3Dコンピューターグラフィックス制作
3. 自社製品 立てられるつえ「クロスポッド」の製造、販売を行っている。

製品説明：立てられるつえ「クロスポッド」

ID: 400-4

▶4 カフ圧調整器

Hiroyuki Tokunaga (TOKUSO MEDTEC. Co.Ltd (トクソー技研株式会社) 代表取締役社長)

会社概要

「やさしさをカタチに」をモットーに医療・介護・福祉機器の製造販売を行い医療福祉に技術で貢献します

製品説明：気管チューブのカフ圧を調整する機器。ジョグポンプで操作性が良く簡単に調整ができます。

A device to adjust the cuff pressure of a tracheal tube. The jog pump allows for easy operation and easy adjustment.

ID: 400-5

▶5 OPLYS

Hiroshi Takezaki (TRYTEC CO., LTD (株式会社トライテック) 代表取締役社長)

会社概要

TRYTEC CO., LTD (株式会社トライテック) は独自開発した製鉄関連部品、土木関連部品などを製造・販売している。また「不可能を可能にする」経営理念を掲げ、顧客の抱えている課題を調査・分析し解決に向けた提案等も行っている。約7年前に長崎大学からのニーズをきっかけに医療機器開発をスタートし、医療分野への新規参入を目指している。

製品説明：

近年、外科手術においては硬性内視鏡を使用した手術件数が増加している一方で、術中に血液や脂肪がレンズに付着することで汚れるという課題がある。現状ではレンズが汚れるたびにスコープを体外へ取り出して洗浄してから体内に戻すという作業を行っているが、これが術者のストレスとなっている。本事業によって開発された硬性内視鏡洗浄装置「OPLYS (オプリス)」を使用することで術中に体内から取り出すことなくレンズを洗浄することができ、手術時間の短縮および術者のストレス軽減に貢献することができる。

ID : 400-6

▶6 オールワンラバージ

DIO RAZAKA RIDWAN

(JAPAN HUMAN MEDIC CO., LTD (日本ヒューマンメディック株式会社) マーケティング部)

会社概要

設立：平成5年10月7日

従業員：40名～。

事業内容：整形外科関連製品、手術関連製品及び感染対策関連製品の製造販売。

ホームページ：https://hyuman.co.jp/

住所：大分県大分市賀来北2丁目16番34号

TEL：097-549-4140 (go@hyuman.co.jp)

製品説明

整形外科関連製品、手術関連製品及び感染対策関連製品の製造販売。

取扱製品 (一部)

ID : 400-7

▶7 APU 麴 DAY2024

Yoshinobu Okada (APU 校友会)

2024年10月6日、「APU 麴 DAY2024」(主催：APU 麴 DAY2024実行委員会、協賛：三和酒類株式会社)が立命館アジア太平洋大学で開催されました。このイベントは、「大分の食エコシステムを革新し、地域と世界を繋ぐこと」を目標に掲げ、学生、卒業生、県内企業が協力して企画されました。APU 麴 DAY2024は、麴に関する知識を深める午前の部、麴を活用した料理を楽しむ昼食の部、そして能登半島地震の支援を目的としたチャリティ企画を行う午後の部という3部構成で行われました。イベント当日、在学生や卒業生をはじめとする多くの参加者が、麴の持つ健康への効果や文化的価値について学びを深めました。本学会では、これらの取組と健康的意義について報告いたします。

今回のテーマとなった麴とは、穀物にコウジカビを付けて発酵させたもので、味噌や醤油、日本酒、焼酎など日本の伝統的な発酵食品の製造に欠かせない存在です。特に麴菌(コウジカビ)は、2006年に日本醸造学会によって「国菌」に認定され、日本の食文化と健康を支えてきた重要な要素です。2024年12月に、ユネスコによって日本酒や本格焼酎などの「伝統的酒造り」が無形文化遺産に登録される見込みであることから、麴は世界的にも認知が広がり始めています。日本酒、焼酎の麴、発酵文化をフランスで広げる活動も活発です。とても良い時期にAPUでの麴イベントを開催できました。大分県は焼酎や味噌、醤油の製造業者が多く、麴は地域の日常生活に深く根付いています。麴の発酵によって生まれる栄養素や成分は、腸内環境の改善や免疫力の向上といった健康効果にもつながっています。

Panel Code 62 / Parallel Session 5-5 / Pre-formed / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J202

Guiding Critical Thinking with Literature, Debate, and AI

Chair : Paul Sevigny (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Discussant : Tara McIlroy (Center for Foreign Language Education and Research, Rikkyo University)

ID : 603-1

▶1 Critical theory and literary competences: What can AI offer the literature and language classroom?

Tara McIlroy (Center for Foreign Language Education and Research, Rikkyo University)

Literature teaching in the age of AI means careful consideration of how to engage learners. Activities such as literary analysis and critical reading can be done with AI support and can provide rapid multilingual explanations. With careful planning, this could mean leveraging AI for the all-important aim of developing students' critical thinking skills. This

presentation will draw on examples from a literature CLIL seminar and psychology of literature course in a tertiary setting. Innovations are viewed in light of Alter & Ratheiser's (2019) literary competences model, focusing on empathetic competence, aesthetic and stylistic competence, cultural and discursive competence, and interpretive competence. In light of MEXT AI guidelines, the Council of Europe's digital Competencies framework and the Council of Europe's CEFR descriptors for language learning, the presentation concludes by offering suggestions for teaching and materials development.

Alter, G. and Ratheiser, U. (2019). A new model of literary competences and the revised CEFR descriptors. *ELT Journal* 73(4): 377–386.

ID : 603-2

►2 Introductory debate skills for pre-advanced L2 learners

Sarah Padfield (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The presenter will outline language and skills considered reasonable for CEFR B2- students aiming to participate actively in academic debate. In class, the researchers' goal was to investigate students' strengths and difficulties in acquiring skills for ranking claims in their potential for supporting an affirmative or negative argument, and navigating a performance in two parts of a debate: the opening statement and rebuttal. Students were given specific goals to achieve in their opening statement and rebuttal, such as the use of signal markers and limited concession. The presenter will consider rubric data from student writing, graded debate rubrics, and audio journal reflections to detail specific skills and language that merit more support, and suggest ways that support could be provided.

ID : 603-3

►3 Mock trials as a medium for developing L2 cross-examination skills

Michael Phillips (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The presenter will detail research addressing the use of mock trials for building basic debate skills for university English learners (CEFR B2-). Students in two classes with an introductory debate curriculum participated in two trials—role-played discussions of courtroom procedures—which provided an indirect introduction to the elements of an academic debate. Using literary crime fiction (i.e., *Daffodil Sky* (H. E. Bates) and *Legally Blonde* (movie)), the trials introduced processes like close reading, mining texts for evidence, and predicting, planning, and forming questions for use in cross examinations. The roles of prosecutor, prosecutor's witness, defense, defendant, and judge/jury provided students with perspectives for preparing texts from various viewpoints. Afterwards, students were asked to record and upload short reflective voice journals on their smartphones. An argument-based evaluation was then used to examine the overall efficacy of the trial system, especially the students' performance in cross-examinations during the role-play. Overall results indicated mock trials did help to foster increased student language awareness and argumentation skills.

ID : 603-4

►4 Using AI to hone critical skills

Suzanne Kamata (Naruto University of Education)

Peer review is an effective way for students to develop critical skills and improve their own writing, however many students are reluctant to criticize others. In using text generated by AI, such as folk or fairy tales, students can suggest revision without fear of offense. Simple prompts tend to result in formulaic, underdeveloped stories short on figurative language, but full of adjectives and adverbs. Students can first learn to identify these weaknesses, and then learn to use prompts to effect changes to the existing texts, and evaluate the results. In addition, students can learn ways to elicit responses from generative AI to their own writing, and ideas on how to revise.

Human Resource Opportunities and Productivity

Chair : Yoshiki SHINOHARA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 104

▶ 1 Determinants of Agricultural Productivity Growth in Sri Lanka: Study of Total Factor Productivity (TFP) Drivers

Chamilani Udatiyawala Arachchige (International Christian University Japan)

Sri Lanka's agriculture sector, despite the favorable global factor: global blooming after 2000 and local factor: end of civil war in Sri Lanka in 2009, has experienced a subsequent declining trend since 2000. The agriculture sector contributes 7% to GDP and employment over 30% and reports highlight that 30% of Sri Lankans face acute food insecurity; 6.3 million people moderately to severely affected. Therefore, agriculture productivity is vital for economic growth in developing nations like Sri Lanka and it plays a significant role in poverty reduction, equality and sustainable solution for food insecurity.

This research investigates the factors of agriculture productivity in Sri Lanka between 2000 to 2023. It covers a diverse spectrum of different crops and examines various input factors.

By utilizing the Cobb-Douglas Production Function as the foundational framework, the study examines the relationship between multiple input factors: research and extension, access to credit, government expenditure, labor, access to land, machinery and equipment, intermediate inputs (fertilizer, seed, pesticide, weedicide) and gender with Total Factor Productivity (TFP) growth of diverse crops and patterns. With use of Torn Quist Theil index method as empirical methodology, research analyses the significance of various inputs factors and variety of crops in agriculture productivity in Sri Lanka.

ID : 147

▶ 2 Impact of Green Human Resource Management in Media

Graziella Denosta (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Media, an industry that covers television, radio, print, and digital platforms, plays a vital role in shaping public opinion, disseminating information, and influencing cultural norms. However, like many other industries in the 21st century, is facing an immense pressure to put more effort into implementing sustainable practices due to the growing environmental concerns and the need for corporate social responsibility. In line with this problem, there is an emerging human resource approach that aims to create a workforce that recognizes, values, and implements green ideas while upholding the company's environmental goals. Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) involves incorporating sustainable practices into various HR functions such as hiring, selecting, training, developing, rewarding, and promotion (Aggarwal et al., 2023). Given that GHRM is in its infancy stage, there is an evident scarcity of academic resources, especially that of media. Thus, this research aims to see the current state of GHRM practices in the media industry and the measures organizations are taking to promote these practices. This also aims to identify the long-term sustainability effects of GHRM practices in the media industry and its impact to the organizational growth and environmental objectives.

ID : 201

▶ 3 They key to identify sustainability opportunities

Mishael Albert (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Sustainability opportunity identification is still in its nascent stages and is largely underexplored. Therefore, investigating the process through which entrepreneurs identify sustainability opportunities will be highly beneficial, given the increasing demand for sustainability and sustainable businesses.

This research aims to identify the factors that contribute to the process of creating sustainable businesses. Specifically,

it examines how the traits of entrepreneurs and their motivations play a role in identifying sustainability opportunities. Through in-depth interviews of entrepreneurs and case studies of social enterprises in Asia, this study will illustrate the process of sustainability opportunity identification and provide implications for sustainable business development.

Panel Code 59 / Parallel Session 5-7 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J204

Diverse Social Issues

Chair : Patrick JOHNSTON (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 227

▶ 1 Exploring the Mutual Benefits of Intergenerational Connections: A Social Perspective

Muhammad Ajnas Ahmed (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research explores the mutual benefits of intergenerational connections, focusing on addressing social isolation, ageism, and a lack of purpose among senior citizens. It aims to examine how these interactions can also instill a deeper appreciation for time and health among younger generations. The study involves qualitative analysis through interviews with senior citizens and students from diverse backgrounds. Additionally, students will interview senior citizens they know to assess changes in perspectives. Data will be analyzed to identify common themes and insights, providing a comprehensive understanding of intergenerational dynamics. Preliminary results suggest that regular interactions between age groups can reduce loneliness, enhance mental well-being, and break down ageist prejudices. They also highlight the importance of fostering a sense of purpose and mutual respect. The study concludes that intergenerational programs hold significant potential for improving social cohesion and individual well-being. By promoting mutual understanding and support, these programs can bridge generational gaps and contribute to a more inclusive society. The findings underscore the relevance of implementing intergenerational initiatives to address the evolving demographic challenges and enhance the quality of life for both seniors and younger individuals.

ID : 139

▶ 2 Sociology of Princess

Sakura Shibata (The University of Kitakyushu)

The purpose of this presentation is to analyze the evolution of women's views of gender in the 1990s and today using Disney movies. The subject will be the Disney film *Aladdin*, using the animated version released in 1992 and the live-action version released in 2019. The two films have the same title and largely the same synopsis but have slightly different endings. In the animated version, Princess Jasmine is allowed to marry Aladdin, a commoner, and the status difference is resolved. However, at the conclusion of the live-action version, Princess Jasmine is enthroned as the sultan of her country. This section will further discuss the differences in the way this ending is depicted and the differences between the two works. In the 20 years leading up to the release of the second live-action version, women's advancement in society became a major goal throughout the world. This goal is being realized, but it still remains a goal in large part.

ID : 65

▶ 3 Colonial Lineage and FDI: A Comparative Analysis of Ethnic Demography's Role in FDI Inflow.

Tharindu Karunasena (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

What determines the flow of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in former European colonies? Analyzing the determinants of FDI in these regions unveils critical factors that can enrich the international economic literature.

Scholars such as Samargandi and Khamphengvong previously studied this question by emphasizing economic growth indicators, such as the level of exports, gross national income, and gross domestic product. However, economic studies have often overlooked the role of demographic factors in influencing the FDI flow in former colonial states. Keeping this demographic factor in mind, this study hypothesizes that former European colonies with large populations of European descent receive more FDI compared to other former European colonies.

To test this hypothesis, the study conducted a comparative data analysis across six former British colonies from 1970 to 1999. The findings reveal that former European colonies with a significant population of European descent are indeed more likely to receive FDI, providing a socio-historical perspective on international economic trends. Additionally, this analysis offers both micro and macro-level insights into how colonization continues to influence interstate economic dynamics and relations. By bridging economic and post-colonial literature, this study enhances the current understandings of the enduring economic impact of colonial legacies in former colonies.

ID : 129

▶4 Colonial Footprints: Assessing How Institutional Legacies Shape Indonesia's Vulnerability to Foreign Influences under the Belt and Road Initiative

Fathya Aully Zelinda (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

How do Indonesia's colonial institutional legacies influence its vulnerability to foreign influences under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)? Acemoglu (2017) highlighted how colonialism mattered for development and shaped 'extractive institutions' while Booth (2007) underscored understanding colonial legacies for Southeast Asia's economic and social development and crafting policies from endowing foreign influences. Using the path-dependency theory, this paper undertakes both a comparative and case-by-case analysis to assess the continuity and changes in governance, economic, and certainly foreign policies, consequently aiming at how these have shaped current vulnerabilities to foreign influence following a specific timeframe from the Dutch colonial period, post-independence, and finally, the reformation era (1998-present) under the BRI influences. Two hypotheses are tested: whether colonial legacies perpetuate vulnerability or strengthen policy autonomy. Results show that while the colonial era saw a reliance on external borrowing for public works, the post-colonial period has been marked by a continued need for foreign capital, challenges associated with foreign debt, and the implementation of reforms to manage this dependency more effectively. Indonesia's colonial history set the economy's stage vulnerable to external shocks and foreign borrowing heavy reliances, continued with the struggle to build on the colonial legacy and implement effective economic development strategies, the Asian Financial Crisis which further exacerbated these vulnerabilities precedent to Indonesia's current prudent responses to the BRI: a doubt of a need.

Panel Code 64 / Parallel Session 5-8 / Pre-formed / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J301

International Relations in the Indo-Pacific Region

Chair : Afni Regita Cahyani Muis (Universitas Darussalam Gontor)

Discussant : Nabila Thyra Janitra (Universitas Darussalam Gontor)

ID : 193-1

▶1 Application of international organization on Sustainable Blue Economy in the Indo-Pacific Region: Indian Ocean Region Association in ASEAN

Afni Regita Cahyani Muis (Universitas Darussalam Gontor)

Indo-pacific region has huge potential as a geoeconomic as well as for Blue Economy Development regarding to the potentials. However, it has opportunities and challenges to manifest Blue Economy as a strategic sector. Especially in ASEAN. ASEAN has huge potential for Blue Economy, indeed has many challenges for make it sustainability, such as IUU Fishing and development in the maritime sector is uneven between one country and another. Thus, IORA as

international organization has significant impact to make upgrading. Then, this research will focus on how IORA has application for sustainable blue economy in ASEAN? The research method use qualitative with case study approach. It makes the states of the art based on literature review and creates the analysis with conceptual framework, such as international organization, regionalism, and blue economy. The research finding is there is a crucial contribution of IORA to upgrade facility in maritime sector in the ASEAN.

ID : 193-2

▶2 Application of international organization on Sustainable Blue Economy in the Indo-Pacific Region: Indian Ocean Region Association in ASEAN

Nabila Thyra Janitra (Universitas Darussalam Gontor)

Indo-pacific region has huge potential as a geoeconomic as well as for Blue Economy Development regarding to the potentials. However, it has opportunities and challenges to manifest Blue Economy as a strategic sector. Especially in ASEAN. ASEAN has huge potential for Blue Economy, indeed has many challenges for make it sustainability, such as IUU Fishing and development in the maritime sector is uneven between one country and another. Thus, IORA as international organization has significant impact to make upgrading. Then, this research will focus on how IORA has application for sustainable blue economy in ASEAN? The research method use qualitative with case study approach. It makes the states of the art based on literature review and creates the analysis with conceptual framework, such as international organization, regionalism, and blue economy. The research finding is there is a crucial contribution of IORA to upgrade facility in maritime sector in the ASEAN.

ID : 193-3

▶3 Application of international organization on Sustainable Blue Economy in the Indo-Pacific Region: Indian Ocean Region Association in ASEAN

Dewi Susilowati (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Indo-pacific region has huge potential as a geoeconomic as well as for Blue Economy Development regarding to the potentials. However, it has opportunities and challenges to manifest Blue Economy as a strategic sector. Especially in ASEAN. ASEAN has huge potential for Blue Economy, indeed has many challenges for make it sustainability, such as IUU Fishing and development in the maritime sector is uneven between one country and another. Thus, IORA as international organization has significant impact to make upgrading. Then, this research will focus on how IORA has application for sustainable blue economy in ASEAN? The research method use qualitative with case study approach. It makes the states of the art based on literature review and creates the analysis with conceptual framework, such as international organization, regionalism, and blue economy. The research finding is there is a crucial contribution of IORA to upgrade facility in maritime sector in the ASEAN.

Panel Code 65(SIK) / Parallel Session 5-9 / Pre-formed / 日本語

13:30-15:10 Room : J302

社会学・人類学

Chair : Kumi SEIKE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 703-1

▶1 「初年次教育の実践とその課題に関する一考察—立命館アジア太平洋大学を対象として」

KOSEI YOSHIMURA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

日本の大学は、歴史的な文脈で捉えると教育と研究の一致を原則としてきたが、近年ではより社会の要請に応じた産学連携等が強調されている(文部科学省, 2004)。こうした背景の下、高大接続の課題解決を趣旨として作られた「初年次教育」の役割も、グローバル人材育成に対する取り組みが追加される形等で変わってきている(文部科学省, 2004)。2000年代以降、急速に増えてきた「初年次教育」ではあるが、多義的な役割を担う「初年次教育」の課題は多様に存在する。本

研究では、本大学で行われている「初年次教育」の経緯と現状、そしてその課題を明らかにし、どのような「初年次教育」がよいのかを模索することを目的とする。それと同時にAPUの初年次教育の特殊性とそれによるAPUそのもののそれを見出すことを目的とする。さらに昨年度から初められた「APSSSW」を対象に、SSWとの比較を通して、初年次教育の2つの方向性に補足的に言及する。

ID : 703-2

▶2 不登校支援におけるオルタナティブ教育の役割および可能性についての一考察

REI FUNAKOSHI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

日本において不登校現象が社会問題として立ち現れて久しい。1980年代からの東京シューレ奥地氏に代表されるフリースクール運動は、「義務教育段階の彼らに対する適切な支援は再登校の促しではなく、学校外の教育の場を提供すること」と主張し、以降民間によるオルタナティブな教育の場は増加し続けている。2016年には通称教育機会確保法が制定され、加藤(2018)はこれが国家行政による多様な教育への承認の可能性を持つことを述べ、オルタナティブな教育実践への支援を充実させるべきと主張した。しかし、そうした場での支援内容態や役割は明らかになっていない。

そこで本研究では、フリースクール等を対象にした参与観察を主な方法論として、官民により拡充されるオルタナティブ教育が不登校支援においてどのような役割を果たしているかを考察する。本論により、オルタナティブ教育は不登校児の「社会的自立」を促す役割を果たしていることが明らかになった。

ID : 703-3

▶3 現代における伝統的な祭りコミュニティの意義についての研究 — 「提灯まち」を事例として —

So KIMURA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、「提灯まち」という祭りに関して、それ担う伝統的なコミュニティの現代における役割や意義を明らかにすることである。デランティ(2006)は、近代には個人主義の時代という側面があるが、一方で拠り所となるコミュニティを強く求める時代でもあるという。伝統的なコミュニティには長い歴史の中で育まれてきた規範があり、参加する人々に帰属意識をもたらしている。一方でこのようなコミュニティは衰退の一途を辿っている。たとえば茨城県内の祭りの数は30年前に比べて約20%減少した(大平, 2023)。このような背景の中で、現代でも存続している祭りを担うコミュニティに着目しそれが存続している要因について考察することは個人化の時代におけるコミュニティのあり方を考察する上で意義があると考えられる。

そこで本研究では祭り「提灯まち」を担う「大船津赤ちょうちん」という任意団体の参与観察を行うことによって、地域に根付いた伝統的なコミュニティの現代における役割や意義を考察する。

ID : 703-4

▶4 屋久島における時間観念についての一考察 —アウトドアガイドへの質的調査から—

Moka Haruki (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究では、近代的な時間が流れるとされる都市とそうした近代的な時間とは異なる時間感覚を有す屋久島のそれぞれの時間観がどのように違うのかを明らかにすることを目的とする。方法としては、見田宗介の時間論を主なる視点として質的調査をしたアウトドアガイドや屋久島移住者の語りを対象に検討する。

総務省が実施した「田園回帰」による調査では、都会からの移住者やIターン者が農村漁村地域の上位2つの移住理由として「豊かな自然環境」、「今までの働き方や暮らし方を変えること」が明らかになった(総務省, 2018)。世界自然遺産に登録の島である屋久島も田園回帰先として総務省に認定(総務省, 2018)されており、調査においても「屋久島では都会と違ったゆるやかな時間が流れている」という言説が見られた。

結論として都市では直線的な時間が流れているのに対し、豊かな自然環境によって屋久島には円環する時間が流れていると考えられる。

▶5 焼畑システムにおける循環性とその必然性について—椎葉村のコスモロジー

Kaito Fukuda (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ほとんどの地域で消滅し、またその継承の難しい焼畑ではあるが、稀に焼畑が継続されている地域がある。本研究の目的は、なぜ、そしてどのように焼畑は存続しているのか、また存続する必要はどこにあったのか、これらを明らかにするために、焼畑を営む人々・コミュニティはどのようにそれを持続し、またその持続の必要性はどこにあるのかという問題を、焼畑が現存する椎葉村での参与観察によってそのコスモロジーを描くことによって明らかにすることである。

調査を通じて焼畑は山を焼いて数年作物栽培をしたのち再び自然に還すという循環的な雑木林の利用形態であり、焼畑跡地は獣や虫や植物といった様々な存在との共生の場となっていることが明らかとなった。また、焼畑継承者らは儀礼における象徴的な意味合いにおいて山の土地をカミから「借り」ており、山が人間だけのものではないとの認識から出発することで人間以外の存在を共生可能な存在として位置づけている。

Panel Code 66 / Parallel Session 5-10 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J303

Japan Foreign Policy

Chair : Oscar GOMEZ (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

▶1 Drivers and consequences of German and Japanese rearmament in the 21st century.

Gustav Serfas (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research will elaborate on states' rearmament efforts following recent shifts in the international order.

The first part of the research aims to identify the dependent variable 'occurrence of rearmament' by elaborating on Germany and Japan as case studies, analyzing the status quo and radical policy shift of both nations, who have established themselves as pacifist trading nations following World War II and are now rallying economy and public to reestablish military capabilities.

The research then aims to connect the dependent variable 'occurrence of rearmament' to International Relations theory to assess the unknown independent variable providing explanation for the militarization movements. To do so, the research will employ qualitative research methods, utilizing concepts of deterrence, security dilemma, and arms race, as well as signaling and two-level games (diversion in public opinion and policy) and applying them to the case studies.

I believe this research to be relevant, as the strategic shifts of Germany and Japan are recent, and their implications are yet to be determined. If successful, a remilitarization of the 3rd and 4th largest global economies could drastically change the global balance of power. The political relevance of recent rearmament movements necessitates careful evaluation of its causes and consequences.

▶2 The Necessity of Revising Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution: Policy Choices in the Face of Emerging Challenges and Threats

Chieh Ju Chen (National Chung Hsing University)

In recent years, the relations between China and Taiwan are getting in tense. And it means a lot to Japan and other nearby countries. For Japan, if a war were happened between cross-strait, Japan couldn't guarantee the safety of itself, not to mention the impact of trade and resource.

In 2023, At Camp David the leaders of these three countries, Japan, the US and Korea, have started the cooperation about defending China and North Korea. And QUAD, a strategic dialogue between Japan, the US, Australia and India. Based on this kind of cooperation, Japan has played an important role in Indo-pacific and Asia.

In this article, it tries to analyze Japan's military in the group. Furthermore, discuss the necessity that does Japan need to change the article 9 in Japan's constitution, to face the new challenge and threat. About Japan's role in Indo-Pacific, based on Japan's geography position and the role in those kinds of group. For Japan, what's the benefit of cooperating with other countries? And how do Japan enhance its own security by cooperating with other countries? And is it enough to deal with the threat by current military strength?

ID : 173

▶3 Sorry not sorry : An analysis of apologies in post-colonial societies, case of Japan/Korea and France/Algeria

Capucine SABLE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The way an event is talked about by officials' heads of state changes through different administration. To what extent is there an effect of domestic relations on International relations with past colonized states ? How the change of change leader has an impact on the process of reconciliation ? By analysing the official speech of state leaders in France (2007-2017) and Japan (2009-2016), the research was able to compare two cases of former colonizers democracies and their relations with their former colonies. The change administration is linked to how an event is talked about in the public sphere. This implies that the person ending up in charge of the state in a democratic state has power on how international event are analysed and understood in the public sphere which might lead to international consequences.

ID : 233

▶4 The upgraded Vietnam-Japan relations: A case study into Vietnam's bamboo diplomacy since 1986

Lac Nguyen Trong (Graduate School of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University)

Vietnam and Japan upgraded their bilateral relations to a comprehensive strategic partnership in 2023. This served as a candid progress of Hanoi's proactive process of deepening its intertwined interests with Indo-Pacific partners since the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in 2021. Hanoi is keen on developing its multifaceted in-depth relations with Japan, which not only helps Vietnam to promote its political, economic, and security interests but also to maintain its strategic autonomy in the Indo-Pacific region and leverage its international position. This paper, through the analysis of the changes and continuities of Vietnamese foreign policy since its Doi Moi (renovation) in 1986, aims to highlight the incremental progress of Vietnamese diplomacy that had built up the solid foundation for Vietnam-Japan relations and consolidated Hanoi's strategic autonomy against the precarious strategic environment in the region. The paper argues that Vietnam's resilient but flexible diplomatic strategies, like the characteristics of bamboo, shaped by the realist perspective of regional balance of power against the backdrop of a rising China, and the neoliberalist perspective of institutionalization of East Asian regional cooperation mechanisms, have allowed Vietnam to maintain its strategic foreign policy options and enhanced its relations with Japan. The paper sheds light on the unique diplomatic experience of a small nation securing its national interests amid the very complicated regional dynamics of the Indo-Pacific region.

Keywords: Vietnamese foreign policy, Japan, Indo-Pacific.

ID : 77

▶5 The effect of "common values" in Japan's and the European Union's(digital) partnership

Jurgen Vlaar (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Increasingly, we see that values are being emphasized by many leaders in the Western Hemisphere. They have reiterated that their values are currently under pressure, both domestically and on the international stage. That's why they call for more cooperation, with "common values" at its core.

This presentation will specifically focus on the Japan-EU Digital Partnership Agreement (DPA) of 2022 as an example. This agreement is part of a longer cooperation effort between the two sides, including the Economic

Partnership Agreement (EPA) and the Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA). These agreements emphasize the necessity of seeking “like-minded democracies” to uphold common values and counter opposing forces, even if they come from different cultural and geographical backgrounds.

Ultimately, this is part of the larger discourse on liberal values in the current socio-political reality. It is evident that words are not just words; the language used in documents, press releases, and interviews has significant meaning. By using Critical Discourse Analysis, this case will be examined through texts, discursive practices, and social practices to demonstrate how the DPA perfectly illustrates how the language of common values binds liberal nations to work together.

ID : 49

▶6 Japan Middle Power Diplomacy: Assessing its role in promoting peace and security in the Middle East

Zeynab Farhadi (Hong Kong Chu Hai College)

Japan as a middle power, has actively engaged in various diplomatic efforts to promote peace, security, and stability globally. Given the strategic importance of the Middle East to Japan’s national interests and security, the country has prioritized this region. Japan’s involvement in Middle East peace and security has grown in tandem with its evolving security strategies and proactive diplomacy. This study seeks to assess Japan’s role as a middle power in advancing peace and stability in the Middle East through its diplomatic initiatives and regional engagement. The methodology used includes a thorough examination of pertinent literature and policy papers. The research findings highlight Japan’s diplomatic approach as a middle power, encompassing diverse strategies such as economic engagement, diplomacy, and limited military involvement. This approach is consistent with Japan’s broader objective of enhancing its global role and fostering multilateral cooperation, showcasing the nuanced role of middle powers in managing intricate geopolitical landscapes. The study outcomes offer insights into the changing role of middle powers in international affairs and the potential for peaceful conflict resolution in regions like the Middle East.

Panel Code 67 / Parallel Session 5-11 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J305

Tourism

Chair : Kimo BOUKAMBA (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 197

▶1 Investigating Earthquake Preparedness in Mountainous Tourism Destinations: A case study of Langtang National Park, Nepal

Anurodh Bal Tamang (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

The travel and tourism sector is vulnerable to natural disasters that have devastating impacts for both families and the progress made by communities over the years. While the government of Nepal, after the 2015 earthquake, has made significant strides on the institutional level with the introduction of the Nepal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act 2015, the Local Government Operationalization Act 2017, and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategic Plan of Action (2018–2030) to better prepare for and respond to disasters and crises, how much of the claimed progress has trickled down in reality remains uncertain. This study aims to understand the present state of disaster preparedness by specifically focusing on earthquake preparedness via a case study of tea houses along the Langtang Valley Trekking Route, which was heavily impacted by the 2015 earthquake. Additionally, the study also aims to identify how societal, socio-economic, and cognitive components influence the preparedness process by utilizing the “model of preparedness process for earthquakes and other disasters” by Becker et al. (2012). Semi-structured interviews with owners and staff of 30 tea houses and personal observations are planned for data collection. The study will further offer recommendations to enhance earthquake preparedness in mountainous tourism destinations.

ID : 75

▶2 Behavior Changes of Chinese Inbound Tourists in Japan: A case study of Chinese tourist to Japan in the post-pandemic era

Han LI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This research aims to explore the behavioral changes of Chinese inbound tourists in Japan during the post-pandemic era. The study focuses on identifying shifts in travel patterns, preferences, and consumption habits. The methodology includes content analysis of existing literature, comparative analysis of tourism policies, and a structured questionnaire survey to collect primary data from Chinese tourists. Preliminary results indicate significant changes in travel motivations, with safety concerns and cultural attractions becoming more prominent. Additionally, the research highlights a shift towards quality and exclusive consumption. The study concludes that the post-pandemic context has reshaped Chinese tourists' behavior and preferences, making it essential for tourism stakeholders in Japan to adapt their strategies. These findings are crucial for developing targeted marketing and operational strategies, ensuring the resilience and sustainability of Japan's tourism industry in catering to the evolving needs of Chinese tourists.

Panel Code 69 / Parallel Session 5-12 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J307

Security Issue in the Indo-Pacific Region

Chair : Utpal Vyas (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 206

▶1 International Reconciliation Index

Hrishita Chakraborty, GUTIÉRREZ RICHMOND GABRIEL DE JESÚS
(Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Can reconciliation be measured? This has been a widely contentious question in the realm of reconciliation and peace studies. Existing research on reconciliation has primarily focused on the feasibility of reconciliation efforts without adequately considering the unique context, nature, and scope of each conflict. This begs the question of whether a standard measurement approach is truly effective in understanding the intricacies of reconciliation between states. This research proposes that a comprehensive assessment, rather than measurement, could be the ideal approach to evaluating the success of the reconciliation process.

This research introduces a comprehensive relational index for assessing bilateral relationships between states. The index is built on three key pillars: Political Willingness, Day-to-Day Relations, and Perception of "Otherness." Each pillar is further separated into institutional and attitudinal domains, which are assessed using 10 specific indicators, such as official statements, public discourse, trade engagement, and cultural exchange. Each indicator is scored based on the presence and positivity of interactions, weighted depending on their impact on the overall relationship.

The index gives a comprehensive view of the dynamics between states by quantifying qualitative aspects, allowing for more focused diplomatic interventions and policy adjustments. The flexible nature of the index allows it to be adapted based on contextual variables, making it an invaluable tool for diplomats, policymakers, and scholars. Furthermore, the study explains the methods for selecting indicators, establishing scoring criteria, and weighting data to ensure a fair and impartial evaluation. This index not only assesses the existing condition of bilateral relations but also indicates prospective areas for improvement, resulting in better international collaborations. This tailored context-specific approach can help to account for the distinct characteristics of each conflict and provide a more nuanced understanding of the reconciliation process.

►2 Indo-Pacific: India Countering China's Influence in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

Anand Chauhan (Nationa chung hsing University)

In the 21st century, the Indo-Pacific has become the world's most critical strategic space, with not only Asia, but also Southeast Asia, the crossroads of several major sea lines of communication. China's growing influence on the seas and especially in recently decade over the Indian Ocean region (IOR). Indian Ocean is largely driven by strategic struggle for dominance over important maritime trade routes, acquisition of vita resources, and the aspiration for regional hegemony.

The objective of this paper is to highlight the various sides of this geopolitical issue by looking at historical background, current events, and key strategy moves. India, with a long history of being a powerful maritime force in the region, has always seen the Indian Ocean region as its area of influence and aims to protect its strategic interests from any encroachment. China's maritime strategy, demonstrated through its Belt and Road Initiative and the development of naval stations in the Indian Ocean, enhancing bilateral relations with countries in the Indian Ocean.

The Indian Ocean region becomes a testing ground for intense competition among major powers and their strategic allies' steps. However, it also needs to develop a range of countermeasures, including enhancing its military capability for sea control and building closer relationships with those states which have a common interest in ensuring freedom of navigation within and through the Indian Ocean.

Keywords:- Indo- Pacific, India, South China Sea, BRI, Navy, IOR

►3 British Defense Diplomacy in Action: Analysis on the deployment of Carrier Strike Group 21 (CSG21) to the Indo-Pacific

Reishi Egusa (Ritsumeikan University)

After the departure from the European Union (EU) in January 2020, the United Kingdom (UK) has sought to redefine its role in the global stage by emphasizing a proactive approach in international affairs and global security under the banner of "Global Britain". As part of that, Carrier Strike Group 21 (CSG21) led by the Royal Navy's newest aircraft carrier HMS Queen Elizabeth was deployed to the Indo-Pacific in 2021.

While the deployment was welcomed by regional partners in the Indo-Pacific as a sign of commitment to this region, it is important to note that such massive naval deployment also came with significant challenges such as high cost, logistical challenges, and the risk of exacerbating relations with China.

Thus this paper aims to examine the rationale behind this costly and potentially risky deployment of the carrier to this region. The study hypothesizes that the CSG21 deployment was indeed a rational decision aligned with the objectives set out in the 2021 Integrated Review of enhancing global presence, strengthening alliances, and contributing to Indo-Pacific stability. Furthermore, the paper argues that this deployment functioned as a key tool for defense diplomacy and that the benefits of deploying the carrier outweigh the aforementioned costs.

►4 Managing Territorial Disputes Through Economic Cooperation: A Case Study of Joint Development Agreements in ASEAN

Natsuko Ogura (The University of Tokyo)

Territorial disputes are a persistent challenge in international relations, yet few escalate into violent conflict. This research investigates how the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries manage these disputes peacefully. While existing literature emphasizes economic incentives, it often overlooks the specific mechanisms through which economic cooperation fosters peace. Thus, this research focus on economic cooperation, including Joint Development Agreements (JDAs) as a conflict management tool. It employs a two-pronged approach: case studies of specific JDAs in ASEAN will be conducted, utilizing data including the Correlates of War Project (COW) and the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), and analysis through Robert D. Putnam's two-level game theory

framework to analyze how national leaders navigate domestic and international pressures when negotiating and implementing JDAs. The research concludes that ASEAN countries pragmatically opt for a joint economic project as a solution to a territorial dispute. It observes that even if disputes were not solved, joint economic project underlined as the key role to prevent them from escalating. This work offers significant theoretical and data contributions by proposing a new perspective on conflict management and compiling a valuable dataset on JDAs in Southeast Asia, aiding future research on conflict resolution and economic cooperation.

Panel Code 70 / Parallel Session 5-13 / Individual / English

13:30-15:10 Room : J308

Japanese Culture and Society

Chair : Nader Ghotbi (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 16

▶ 1 Reimagining the Hero: Immortalizing War Memories of the 'Last Samurai' through Fieldwork-Generated Photos

Aileen ANI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This proposed photo exhibition mainly features historical sites and memorabilia related to Hiroo Onoda, popularly known as "The Last Samurai". He served the Japanese Imperial Army during World War II and was assigned to Lubang Island, located in the Philippines. He proved his loyalty to the emperor by continuing to perform his duty for his so-called "secret warfare" even 29 years after the real war ended. Despite his reputation and fascinating story, limited attention had been given especially within the academic field. His idiosyncratic history manifests in the individual and collective memories of the local people who directly encountered him during his stay.

Although there is an attempt to commemorate the local history in Lubang Island by creating the Onoda Trail & Caves, there are a lot of absences and unrealized memories reflected in the preliminary autoethnographic research conducted. This exhibition serves as an avenue for dialogue about the polarized character of a savage soldier — from the perspective of his victim, and on the other hand, a noble hero — for his countrymen. The collection is composed of various photographs generated from the fieldwork and site visits. To answer the main research questions: Who is Hiroo Onoda? How Hiroo Onoda was remembered?, the sub-project demonstrates a dual perspective on how to revisit the past not just from the Japanese soldier's point-of-view, but also from the Lubang local people. Overall, this exhibition aims to juxtapose perspectives on a paradoxical figure in Japan-Philippine history.

Keywords: Japan, Philippines, World War II, Memorialization, Lubang Island, Hiroo Onoda

ID : 200

▶ 2 Exploring the secular changes in the number of participants in star parties at public astronomical observatories in Japan: factor analysis from "White Paper of Public Astronomical Observatories"

Koki Sawada¹, Tatsuki Yonezawa², Masami Okyudo³ (1 Wakayama University, 2 - , 3 -)

The concept of public astronomical observatories (PAOs) was developed to distinguish from research observatories, which were established to promote astronomy to the general citizens. There are more than 350 observatories in Japan. PAOs are expected to play a role as social facilities for the dissemination of astronomy education to the general citizens and as core facilities for regional tourism, including astrotourism. The number of public observatories in Japan increased rapidly in the 1980s and 1990s, but today many observatories have been forced to close due to reduced maintenance costs and staff shortages. An external evaluation of PAOs is required in terms of the number of users. The aim of this presentation is to analyse the factors influencing changes in the number of participants in star parties, based on data such as 'White Paper of Public Astronomical Observatories'. The results suggest that internal factors, such as the number of times held of star parties and the number of staff, can be extracted as factors contributing to the increase in the number. However, as the sample size is insufficient, ongoing research is needed in the future.

▶3 How Two Different Conservative Trends Agree and Disagree with Each Other in Postwar Japan: A Study of Editorials of Yomiuri and Sankei for the Last 70 Years

Shunichi Takekawa (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

“Postwar” is still used to refer to Japan from 1950s to today. To discuss conservatism in postwar Japan, it is still essential to exam how conservatives view Imperial Japan and how they discuss the political system developed under the postwar Constitution. It is also necessary to see how different conservatives have been changing and competing. However, the changes and competitions are often disregarded. This paper examines two different changing trends of postwar conservatism, by analyzing editorials of the two conservative newspapers, Yomiuri and Sankei. The issues for the analysis include Imperial Japan’s wars from the 1st Sino-Japanese War to the Asia Pacific War, the Yasukuni Shrine for the war dead, the postwar Constitution. Sankei is considered more conservative than Yomiuri. However, Sankei acknowledged Japan’s war responsibility earlier than Yomiuri. Both Sankei and Yomiuri criticize Yasukuni’s enshrinement of Class-A war criminals in 1979. Later Yomiuri began to discuss the needs for a non-religious facility for the war dead while Sankei started to demand that Prime Minister officially visit the Yasukuni. Both proposed draft constitutions to replace with the current Constitution, but theirs are different regarding crucial articles. The paper examines those along with respective historical backgrounds.

▶4 EMI in Japan. Why is Japan lagging behind the rest of the world?

Ian Bisset (Fukuyama University)

With the steady shrinking of the number of Japanese 18-year olds, Japanese Universities are keen to accept more foreign students. These can come in the form of foreign students that are graduates of Japanese high schools, foreign students coming from overseas high schools (often via Japanese language programs in specialized schools in Japan), and medium-term exchange students from partner universities abroad. At the same time, there is a booming global demand for tertiary education using English as a medium of instruction (EMI) even in countries like France, that have strong traditions of their own Lingua Franca (British Council, 2021). Yet Japan is deeply lagging behind in the offering of EMI courses and programs (Ibid). This paper will survey foreign students in two universities in Japan that are taking at least some EMI courses (in Finance and or Economics), to evaluate the current situation and what may be done to improve it going forward.

Works cited:

British Council. (2021). The changing landscape of English-taught programmes. British Council, IELTS.

▶5 Challenges to Internationalization in Japan Universities

Nader Ghotbi (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Purpose of research:

This study aims to investigate the obstacles Japanese universities face in their efforts to internationalize. As global competition in higher education intensifies, understanding these challenges is crucial for developing effective strategies to enhance Japan’s position in the international academic landscape.

Methodology and results:

The research employed action research approach, interviewing a few faculty members and administrators from a Japanese university with qualitative analysis. Results revealed several key challenges:

- a) Language barriers: Limited English proficiency among domestic students and faculty
- b) Cultural differences: Difficulties in adopting the international academic culture and norms
- c) Rigid administrative structures: Inflexibility in management and oversight
- d) Limited awareness: Insufficient awareness about international programs and scholarship
- e) Lack of diversity: Homogeneous managerial environments hindering cross-cultural interactions

Conclusion and relevance:

The study concludes that Japanese universities must address these challenges comprehensively to achieve meaningful internationalization. Recommendations include enhancing language support, promoting intercultural competence, reforming administrative processes, increasing international initiatives, and fostering a more diverse campus culture. These findings are relevant for policymakers, university administrators, and researchers seeking to improve the global competitiveness of Japanese higher education and prepare students for an increasingly interconnected world.

Panel Code 71 / Parallel Session 6-1 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J202

Security

Chair : TBA

ID : 14.

▶ 1 The New Party Politics in Hong Kong : A Case Study Based on the District Council Elections in Wong Tai Sin and Sha Tin Districts

Yaqi Li (Jinan University)

The series of political reforms in Hong Kong since 2019 fundamentally changed the political ecology of the region, necessitating a reimagining of Hong Kong's political spectrum. The district council elections held on December 10, 2023, marked the completion of the first electoral cycle (Chief Executive, Legislative Council, and District Council elections) since the reform. This paper analyzes the political landscape that emerged in this new era, focusing on the only legal political entities left after social movements receded: the political parties themselves. Initially, this paper reviews the self-reinforcing bi-polar spectrum of "yellow" (pro-democracy camp) and "blue" (pro-establishment camp), which were prominent before the reform. It then analyzes the major features of the new election system through case studies in two representative districts. By examining the types of political groups and elected combinations, a new classification of the political spectrum is proposed through a matrix that combines "politicization/technocratization" and "pro-faction/pro-grassroots" orientations. This preliminary analysis suggests that post-reform Hong Kong's political ecology contains contradictions similar to the grassroots society and corporatism of Macau, the technocratic approach of Singapore, and the "satellite party" politics of China, with "mixed" and "distinctive" being the most apt descriptors of this unique political ecology.

ID : 196

▶ 2 The Evolving Chinese Economic Statecraft in the Arctic Following the Russian Invasion of Ukraine: A Case of Sino-Russian Economic Cooperation in the Region

Minh Khang PHAM (Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies (GSAPS), Waseda University)

Using Sino-Russian economic relations in the Arctic as a case study, this paper investigates the extent to which China's economic statecraft translates into political influence in the Arctic in the context of the post Russia's invasion of Ukraine. It challenges the common perception of an emerging Sino-Russian alliance in the Arctic by arguing this view misinterprets the realities driving their engagement.

The paper draws insights from original, official discussions among Chinese security experts and academic communities, as well as reports, policy papers, statements, and articles by Western scholars and journalists. These sources shed light on China's economic activities with Russia in the Arctic, including commercial ventures, energy projects, and efforts to utilize the Northern Sea Route.

While the paper reveals various Chinese efforts to use economic statecraft to gradually influence the region, these efforts have so far been limited by mutual mistrust with the strategic interests and constraints imposed by Russia. This case demonstrates the complexities and limits of Chinese influence when partnering with a major Arctic state, highlighting the region's resilience to external (economic) influence. Despite China's growing tendency for

independent diplomatic approach, it still relies on the Arctic Council as the ultimate guarantor of stability. Nevertheless, it is important to carefully follow the development as China's ambitions in the Arctic is likely to persist, though remaining under the threshold of strong opposing responses.

This paper contributes to the broader understanding of the relationship between economic engagement and political influence in geopolitically sensitive regions by offering insights into the effectiveness and limitations of economic statecraft as a tool of foreign policy.

ID : 208

▶3 Is it possible to unify the world's opinion on nuclear weapons?

Koto Yoshida (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

I have been a Hiroshima Nagasaki Peace Messenger since high school, working for the abolition of nuclear weapons. We collect signatures for nuclear abolition and submit them to the European Headquarters of the United Nations every year. However, there are both nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear-weapon states in the world. Since each country has a different attitude toward nuclear weapons, the goal of nuclear abolition cannot be achieved. Therefore, I conducted a comparative study using ChatGPT to compare Japan, an A-bombed country, Iceland, where some U.S. military bases have been closed, and Norway, which supports the TPNW, to see if these countries can serve as a bridge between nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear-weapon states. As a result, I thought that it would be difficult for these countries to play the role of bridge-builder at this point. This is because security is guaranteed by the possession of nuclear weapons. Therefore, I thought that Japan, Iceland, and Norway need to conduct diplomacy to convey peace to the world as a preliminary step to bridge the gap between the nuclear weapon states and non-nuclear weapon states.

ID : 165

▶4 Assessing the Effectiveness of Burkina Faso's Volunteer Defense Program (VDP) in Countering Violent Extremism

Emmanuel Lanko Isidore Soro (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

This study examines the effectiveness of Burkina Faso's Volunteer Defense Program (VDP) in countering violent extremist organizations (VEOs) since its inception in 2020. A mixed-methods approach is employed. Quantitative data on VEO attacks pre- (2018-2019) and post-VDP implementation (2020-2024) will be analyzed using a quasi-experimental design. Additionally, qualitative data will be gathered through semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders to understand perceptions of the VDP's impact on security, community engagement, and potential unintended consequences. The research offers a first-hand assessment of the VDP's effectiveness as a cornerstone of Burkina Faso's counterterrorism strategy. Understanding its impact is crucial for evaluating the viability of community-based approaches in countering violent extremism. The findings can inform future iterations of the VDP and inspire the development of similar programs elsewhere.

ID : 62

▶5 Prospect Theory and Counter-Proliferation: Examining Responses to North Korea and Iran

Eyal ARIEL (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Despite efforts to limit nuclear proliferation, numerous states have sought to develop their own nuclear weapons without international recognition. Most of such efforts were met with serious retaliatory measures from other states, and some rescinded while others endured, allowing them to become new nuclear powers. Curiously, however, even when those that chose to endure such retaliations managed to build their own nuclear arsenal, the international community did not significantly increase its pressure on such 'rogue' states. Rather, in the case of North Korea, such pressures were even relaxed over time. This phenomenon demands further explanations since relaxing pressure on a target state that did not capitulate exposes the incapacity of the international community and may send costly signals to others that aspire to become new nuclear powers. This paper argues that prospect theory can serve as a useful explanation for this puzzle. It proposes that counter-proliferation foreign policy choices follow risk-acceptant and

aversive tendencies, according to the rouge's nuclear development stage. The research finds evidence for this hypothesis by examining the policy choices of the US, Japan, and South Korea against North Korea's nuclearization, and the US, Israel, and Saudi Arabia's response to Iran's nuclear ambition.

Panel Code 72 / Parallel Session 6-2 / Pre-formed / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J203

Taiwan in the Changing Asian-Pacific Political Landscape

Chair : Fang Zhou (Waseda University)

ID : 59-1

▶1 Opportunity Amid U.S.-China Decoupling: Taiwan and Japan's Cooperation in the semiconductor Industry

Fang Zhou (Waseda University)

Amid the US-China rivalry for high-tech dominance, the global semiconductor supply chain is forming three major systems: U.S.-centric, China-centric, and other countries. Taiwan's TSMC, a central player, is diversifying its production to mitigate reliance concerns, with new factories in the U.S., and Japan.

TSMC's action of building new factories has caught the attention of Japan. As a significant player in the semiconductor industry since the 1980s, Japan remains vital in material production and manufacturing equipment. Seeking to regain its semiconductor manufacturing capabilities, Japan has welcomed Taiwanese investments. TSMC and Sony have partnered to establish a wafer foundry in Kumamoto, with the Japanese government providing \$3.5 billion in aid. This factory has progressed rapidly, scheduled to operate in 2024, unlike the delayed U.S. factory facing infrastructure and labor issues.

This proposal explores how the U.S.-China rivalry has reshaped the semiconductor supply chain and identifies the opportunities for Japan. It examines how Japan can leverage its geographical proximity, cultural similarities, and operational efficiency to regain its semiconductor leadership. It also addresses the challenges Japan faces in sustaining long-term collaboration with TSMC.

ID : 59-2

▶2 Taiwan in Japan's security strategy: A test of US's reliability

You Xu (Waseda University)

In recent years, Taiwan has emerged as a pivotal element in Japan's security strategy. The heightened focus was underscored in 2022 when Prime Minister Kishida likened Taiwan's strategic predicament to Ukraine's, sparking international discourse. Subsequently, Japan's new national security strategy has also expanded discussions on Taiwan. Some perceive this change as Japan's strategy to use Taiwan to counterbalance China, while others view it as Japan's concerns regarding its maritime lifeline. This study aims to dissect the underpinnings of Taiwan in Japan's security strategy. Employing the innovative trust theory, it posits that Japan is leveraging Taiwan to test the steadfastness of U.S. commitment to regional security. An analysis of Japan's evolving security policies suggests that shifts in U.S. foreign policy focus—particularly from East Asia to Ukraine—might be interpreted in Tokyo as a diminishing U.S. dedication to East Asian security. Furthermore, the U.S.'s failure to uphold its commitments in Afghanistan has notably eroded trust across its alliance network. This erosion of trust within the U.S.-Japan alliance has compelled Japan to assess the reliability of U.S. support in a transforming geopolitical landscape, with Taiwan as a critical litmus test.

►3 Impacts of the “Taiwan” Political Narrative to the “Regional Foreign Policies” and “Mainland Policies” of the Taiwan Authorities and the East Asian Regional Political Order

Miaozhi Ren (Waseda University)

As the de facto ruling regime of the Taiwan Region, the “Republic of China” has already been using a “Taiwan” political narrative in its “foreign policies” and “mainland policies”, instead of the “China” political narrative that the regime used during the early decades after it lost its rule in the mainland China, retreated and consolidated its rule in Taiwan from 1949. As the political dynamics of Taiwan almost always implicate every regional power in East Asia and affect the regional political order, this research aims to reveal and clarify what influences the “Taiwan” political narrative brings to the “regional foreign policies” and the “mainland policies” of the “Republic of China” authorities of Taiwan and to the regional political order of East Asia. Having official treaties and agreements of relevant institutions of the Taiwan Authorities as objects, this research used qualitative discourse analysis as the main methodology. After a series of analyzing processes, this research found that the “Taiwan” political narrative to a large extent guarantees the continuation of the existence of the “Republic of China” regime as a political entity ruling the Taiwan Region, while it increases tensions among regional powers and creates significant potential risks of intraregional conflicts.

Panel Code 73 / Parallel Session 6-3 / Individual / English

15:25-17:05 Room : J301

Environment and Productivity

Chair : Koichi Yamaura (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

►1 Analysis of Total Factor Productivity in the industrial sector of Sri Lanka

MANDADIGE KASUN UDARA SAMPATH FERNANDO (International Christian University)

Sri Lanka, which defaulted on its debt in 2022, has been pursuing economic reforms with IMF financial support and is facing significant challenges to increase productivity and strengthen international competition. However, no recent studies show the factors causing productivity stagnation in Sri Lanka’s industry. Therefore, this study examines total factor productivity (TFP) in the industrial sector since 2008. It employs the Cobb–Douglas production function with constant returns to scale to evaluate TFP by measuring the growth rates of inputs, including TFP, and taking the log differences of each variable. The study finds that TFP is the primary source of growth from 2008 to 2009, 2010 to 2014, and 2008 to 2019. However, Sri Lanka’s industrial sector experiences a decline in TFP growth, reflecting a lag in technological progress. Therefore, this study urges policymakers to attract investments in the industry to enhance technological advancement.

►2 Instruments to resolve siting conflicts with local communities in Waste-to-Energy (WTE) plant projects: A case study in Vietnam

Ngoc-Thang B. Le (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Siting a Waste-to-Energy (WTE) plant can be a challenging task. Such projects often face opposition from the local community, which causes the projects to be delayed or abandoned. While the provincial governments in Vietnam are making various efforts to promote WTE plant project, one of the major obstacles is local community opposition to the plant location in their neighborhood. This research seeks to address this problem by studying two cases of successful siting Vietnam, where local opposition occurred amid the siting processes. Using case study approach and thematic coding analysis, the findings show that the siting authorities used various instruments to resolve the siting conflicts, notably urban planning zoning, EIA reports, licensing and permitting procedures, compulsory land acquisition with

compensation (albeit at rates differing from market values), and mitigation policies outlined within environmental protection law. Such measures address local community's concerns regarding the hazardous risks associated with the WTE plant and build their trust in the siting processes. The findings also suggest that addressing perceived risks associated with waste facilities and promoting benefits of the WTE plants to the local community are critical.

ID : 93

▶3 Effect of Industrialization & Plantation Businesses Towards the Quality of Life: Case Study of Lampung Province, Indonesia

David Purnama (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

Industrialization often symbolizes progress, especially in developing countries reliant on agriculture, promising improved living standards through increased employment and higher wages. However, its early stages bring both benefits and drawbacks, such as job creation and market opportunities alongside environmental degradation and unfair wages. While providing jobs, they may cause environmental and health issues. Factories often are suspected of polluting a nearby dam or river with industrial waste. The research purpose is to examine the impact of industrialization on locals' quality of life, focusing on four main variables: income, economic behavior, health, and the environment.

The research is using Partial Least Square, a branch of Structural Equation Modeling, as statistical methodology using software SmartPLS analyzing the first data that was directly collected from 199 respondents in Sidomulyo sub district in Sumatera, Indonesia on February - March 2024.

The results indicated that Health variable shows statistically not significant in the research, while other variables are. It might indicate that economic activities of factory operation and palm oil plantation and economic behavior of villagers not affecting the health of villagers at this current stage.

To conclude, nature of industrialization might differ from one case to another, it might bring economic benefits but also significant environmental and health challenges.

ID : 160

▶4 The Impact of Risk Perception, Environmental Knowledge, and Environmental Concern on Young Consumers' Online Purchase of Eco-friendly Apparel: Integrating Structural Equation Modeling and Machine Learning

Yi-Lun CHIU, Hong-Ren ZHOU, Yu-Han LI, Shi-Qi LAN, Kuang-Ming KUO
(National United University)

1. Purpose of research

The UN's Sustainable Development Goals emphasize environmental protection, social responsibility, and corporate governance. Environmental issues include eco-friendly apparel, which promotes sustainable consumption and production, contributing to a greener economy. This research aims to investigate three key objectives: 1) To determine the impact of risk perception, environmental knowledge, and environmental concern on young consumers' online purchase of eco-friendly apparel, 2) To examine whether environmental knowledge and environmental concern moderate the relationship between risk perception and young consumers' online purchase of eco-friendly apparel, and 3) To combine structural equation modeling and machine learning techniques to assess the relative importance of these critical factors.

2. Methodology and results

This study examines factors influencing young consumers' online purchase of eco-friendly apparel, incorporating risk perception, environmental concern, and knowledge. Using a questionnaire survey in Taiwan, data will be analyzed with descriptive statistics, structural equation modeling, and machine learning to validate measurement tools and rank influencing factors.

3. Conclusion and relevance

The findings of this study are expected to provide valuable insights for eco-friendly apparel manufacturers and relevant government agencies.

政治哲学・理論社会学

Chair : Kumi SEIKE (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

ID : 704-1

▶1 G・ドゥルーズの生成変化論についての考察—「リゾーム」概念に着目して

Kaito Iwakiri (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、G・ドゥルーズの生成変化論について考察し、それによりドゥルーズがいかにして弁証法とは異なる方法によって固定的な秩序から逃れる事物の関係性を提示したかを捉えることである。生成変化論の解釈を巡っては、あらゆる事物の構造は不安定であり、全ては異なる状態に「なる」途中、「プロセス」であると捉える研究がある（千葉，2017）。ドゥルーズ（2006，2010）は、フロイト精神分析や国家などの従来の固定的な秩序を、それら自体の否定ではなく、変化の可能性に着目しながら批判する。ドゥルーズはその変化の可能生を、どこにでも伸び、繋がり、切れる「リゾーム（莖根）」というメタファーによって表現した。本研究では、『アンチ・オイディプス』（2006）、『千のプラトー』（2010）を読み解き、ドゥルーズの生成変化論が「リゾーム」概念によって表現されていることを指摘する。

ID : 704-2

▶2 T. アドルノにおける音楽の社会的役割についての研究

MIYUKI MESHI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

音楽は、歌詞やメロディーに含まれるメッセージ性や社会的背景によって、娯楽の幅を超えた表現方法として扱われてきた。ドイツの哲学者・社会学者であるテオドル・アドルノは、ポピュラー音楽を批判するために、軽音楽やオペラなどそれぞれの音楽やその聴取の構造について分析した。

そこで本研究では、西洋社会における音楽の社会的役割を明らかにすることを目的とし、その達成のためにアドルノ（1999）の「音楽社会学序説」を対象に、彼の考える音楽論を把握する。その上で民族の音楽など西洋音楽以外の音楽や音楽に関連する社会活動の可能性も補足的に明らかにしていく。結論としては音楽の聴取者は7タイプに分けることができ、それぞれの聴取ごとに音楽を聴く目的、聴取方法、分布の層が異なる（アドルノ，1999，pp. 18-51）。また、音楽は低級な芸術と高級な芸術の2つの領域に分裂していることも示され、音楽と聴取は互いに影響し合っていることが明確になった。

ID : 704-3

▶3 J. ハーバーマスの『公共性の構造転換』にみる自律的結社の公共的意義についての考察

Kotaro NAMBU (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

1980年代以降、国家や市場から区別される「市民社会」における公共性の意義を主張する市民社会論が力を得るが、2000年代以降コミュニティや自律的結社の衰退が指摘されるようになり、ネオリベラリズムの思想が支配的になる（斎藤，2023）。一方、2012年に特定非営利活動促進法が改正されて以降、NPO法人の認定数は急速に増加している（内閣府，2024）。

そうした背景において本研究の目的は、J. ハーバーマス『公共性の構造転換』をもとに、市民的公共性（bürgerliche Öffentlichkeit）の成立、衰退、再生の過程を明らかにし、自律的結社が公共性において果たす役割を明らかにすることにある。情報交換・意見交換の空間としての市民的公共性は十八世紀末に誕生したが、十九世紀末には国家の市民社会への介入により衰退する。しかし彼は、ソビエト連邦の崩壊に自律的結社が重要な役割を果たしたとして、市民的公共性の再生の重要性を主張する。本研究では、市民による自律的結社が果たす公共的意義を考察する。

ID: 704-4

▶4 「ハンナ・アーレントの『全体主義の起源』に見る孤立と公共性の問題に関する一考察」

SAKURA NAGAFUCHI (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

H. アーレントは、ドイツ系ユダヤ人の政治哲学者であり、生涯にわたり全体主義克服のため戦い続けた。彼女の理論によると全体主義は世界と公共性を侵害し、そのうちに生きる人間を孤立させ他者と隔絶することによって人々が共有する社会を破壊したものだとしている（中山，2017）。人が自己を確立するには、他者の認識が必要とされる。社会は他者と共有することで生産され、連帯が作られ共有されることによって形成される。しかし全体的支配は「孤立」という暴力のもと他者を認識することを奪い、人との関係性によって作り出された社会に対する信頼を喪失させ、運動の歯車として個人を扱うのだ。そこで本研究では、『全体主義の起源』を対象に、第二次世界大戦下のドイツにおいて、いかにして全体主義体制が成立したかを「孤立」の問題に着目することによって解釈し、その上で『人間の条件』を手がかりに、どの時代においても復権する可能性を孕む全体主義といかにして向き合うべきか明らかにすることを研究目的とする。

ID: 704-5

▶5 ジョン・ロールズの公共的理性論における付帯条件の検討

Chihiro Morohashi (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University)

本研究の目的は、J. ロールズ（2022 [1993；1997]）の公共的理性論が、宗教をはじめとする「包括的教説」に対し、憲法原理の解釈と基本的正義の問題をめぐる公共討議の参入にあたって課す条件を検討し、その問題性を指摘することにある。

公共的理性論と宗教の問題は、公共討議における政治的意見形成と政治的決定の過程において、特定の言説を排除することの正当性を問う問題として、リベラルなポスト世俗社会における、信仰に対する国家の中立性と制度的政教分離の原則に、新たな形での問い直しを迫るものである（齋藤，2007；木部，2011；Habermas, 2006）。本研究は、特に公共的理性が市民に課す「市民としての礼節の義務」の妥当性に注目し、公共討議が備えるべき性格と、ロールズが想定する人格の構想を検討することにより、ロールズの公共的理性論が、市民が政治的自由を積極的に発揮する場という公共討議の性格を損なわせていることを指摘する。

