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Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies

The logo for the Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies (RCAPS), consisting of the letters 'RCAPS' in white inside a dark red circle, which is itself surrounded by two concentric white circles.

RCAPS

Asia Pacific Conference 2021

Diversity and Inclusion

December 4 (Sat) - 5 (Sun), 2021

Program and abstract book

Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies (RCAPS)

Greetings from the RCAPS Director

A new strain of coronavirus, or more scientifically known as COVID-19 has dramatically changed people's life throughout the world. Daily routine, professional activities, education in school, and healthcare in medical facilities, all of these have been substantially affected since its outbreak in the end of 2019. This virus might be counted as epoch-making infectious diseases in world history such as Plague which shook feudal society in Europe in the 14th century and Smallpox which was brought by Spanish conquerors and ruined the Inca Empire in the 16th century. Modern humans are currently experiencing such devastating impacts of COVID-19 on various factors such as society, politics and economy, which have been steadily constructed since the end of World War II in the 20th century.

One thing that human beings may be proud of concerning battles against infectious diseases in this century is the mitigation of infection of HIV/AIDS, which was promoted by civil society, philanthropic organizations, business sectors and global communities including the United Nations. The number of annual deaths from AIDS in the world was 1.7 million in 2004. However, in 2019, the death rate has declined to 0.7 million. In the meantime, damages of HIV/AIDS have reached different groups of people in unequal ways. Low income people have fewer options of treatment than high income people. High-risk groups of people in terms of HIV infections are suffering from social stigma even today. It was a tough challenge for diverse groups of people to fight against HIV/AIDS in inclusive manners.

COVID-19 is also posing unequal impacts to various segments of people. Elderly with preexisting illnesses are the most vulnerable segment against the COVID-19. Children, who are in the schooling age are frustrated by online education, being detached from friends and teachers. Workers in some specific sectors are more heavily damaged by their loss of jobs; while so-called "essential workers" are obliged to keep working. Contract workers are fired with higher probability than tenured employees. In this context women may be more likely to be harmed in some societies, including Japan, where gender inequality remains challenging in employment and promotion.

The contemporary world has to confront these multi-faceted trials stemming from COVID-19 by mobilizing various actors of the society inclusively. The Asia Pacific Conference 2021 will host presentations of studies which contribute to world peace and prosperity, social justice, environment preservation, gender equality, international development, good governance, higher human mobility, high-quality and enlightened education and many other commendable goals under this emergency situation with COVID-19. The Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University would like this conference to be a gateway for its attendants to release new ideas, to meet never-seen-before wisdoms, and to find future collaborators of pathbreaking works.

YAMAGATA Tatsufumi
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
Director, Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies



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Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies



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ASIA PACIFIC CONFERENCE 2021

DAY 1 (SATURDAY, December 4)

OPENING SESSION
Opening Speech: YONEYAMA Hiroshi MC: YAMAGATA Tatsufumi

Keynote Speech: OHNO Izumi Title: Building Forward Better : What COVID-19 means for the future of international development cooperation?(F II 120)

9:30 9:45	<p style="text-align: center;">OPENING SESSION Opening Speech: YONEYAMA Hiroshi MC: YAMAGATA Tatsufumi</p>										
9:45 10:45	<p style="text-align: center;">Keynote Speech: OHNO Izumi Title: Building Forward Better : What COVID-19 means for the future of international development cooperation?(F II 120)</p>										
11:00 12:40	<p>Panel Session 1 Pre-formed panel (Hybrid:F II 121)</p> <p>Title: Japan's current regional security over Korean peninsular, Taiwan and South East Asia</p> <p>Chair: NAKATSUJI Keiji</p> <p>Presenters: 1) NAKATO Sachio 2) NAKATSUKI Keiji 3) HONNA Jun</p>	<p>Panel Session 2 Pre-formed panel</p> <p>Title: Challenges of the Trans Community: Multiple Gender and Bodies</p> <p>Chair: RASHID Abdul Discussant: SHIMIZU Akiko</p> <p>Presenters: 1) PRATA Ndola 2) AFIQAH Siti Nur 3) RASHID Abdul</p>	<p>Panel Session 3</p> <p>Title: Human Rights and Governance</p> <p>Chair: WATANABE Hiroaki Richard</p> <p>Presenters: 1) UZOIGWE Kingsley Chukwuemeka 2) BAE Kibeom 3) WATANABE Hiroaki Richard</p>	<p>Panel Session 4 (Japanese) Pre-formed panel (Hybrid: FII 122)</p> <p>Title: 多言語多民族国家インドネシアにおける言語使用意識とアイデンティティ：グローバル化時代に見られる様々な変容</p> <p>Chair: LESTARI Sri Budi</p> <p>Presenters: 1) UTSUMI Atsuko 2) LESTARI Sri Budi 3) NAKATANI Junko</p>	<p>Panel Session 5</p> <p>Title: Tourism 1</p> <p>Chair: KUBO Takayuki</p> <p>Presenters: 1) YUSUFZODA Farrukh 2) SAWADA Koki 3) HORI Keiko 4) KUBO Takayuki</p>	<p>Panel Session 6</p> <p>Title: Environment, Resource and Business</p> <p>Chair: SUK Sunhee</p> <p>Presenters: 1) MOUE Makame Mahfuza 2) DAHMOUNI Ilyass 3) ETRATA JR Antonio Estrada 4) SUK Sunhee</p>	<p>Panel Session 7</p> <p>Title: International Relations by Country</p> <p>Chair: BOZZATO Fabrizio</p> <p>Presenters: 1) NURCAN Elif Seren 2) TURKETT Martha Jemjariah 3) BAIBOSSYNOVA Umit 4) BOZZATO Fabrizio</p>	<p>Panel Session 8</p> <p>Title: Finance and Macroeconomy</p> <p>Chair: BARAI Kumar Munim</p> <p>Presenters: 1) KAWAZOE Satoshi 2) VASSALLO Francisco 3) BARAI Munim Kumar</p>	<p>Undergraduate Session 1</p> <p>Title: Tourism, Human Interactions and Local Development</p> <p>Chair: DIMACHE Alexandru</p> <p>Presenters: 1) QIU Zhuolin 2) BUI Han Ngoc 3) DARMINTO Karina Viella</p>	<p>Japanese Session 1</p> <p>Title: Diversity and Management 多様性と経営</p> <p>Chair: TSUTSUI Kumiko</p> <p>Presenters: 1) TSUTSUI Kumiko 2) FUKUSHIMA Takashi 3) TABA Taiki 4) UEHARA Yuko</p>	<p>CIL Special Session 1 Pre-formed panel</p> <p>Title: Advancements in Research on Inclusion and Inclusive Leadership</p> <p>Guest Speaker: CHUNG Beth Moderator: SHINOHARA Yoshiki</p>
12:40 14:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Break</p>										
14:00 15:40	<p>Panel Session 9 Pre-formed panel (Hybrid:F II 121)</p> <p>Title: Asian Resilience to Climate Change, Disaster, and Social Transformation</p> <p>Chair: ASHARDIONO Fitrio</p> <p>Presenters: 1) ASHARDIONO Fitrio 2) NURDIN Muhammad Riza 3) RESUELLO Marjorie Don 4) MATSUI Nobuyuki</p>	<p>Panel Session 10 Pre-formed panel</p> <p>Title: Trans Discourses in Japan and Malaysia: Multiple Gender and Bodies</p> <p>Chair: IGUCHI Yufu Discussant: RASHID Abdul</p> <p>Presenters: 1) SHIMIZU Akiko 2) TAKAI Yutori 3) YAMADA Hidenobu 4) IGUCHI Yufu</p>	<p>Panel Session 11</p> <p>Title: China and ASEAN</p> <p>Chair: YOSHIMATSU Hidetaka</p> <p>Presenters: 1) NAGY Stephen Robert 2) BUNYAVEJCHEWIN Poowin 3) YOSHIMATSU Hidetaka</p>	<p>Panel Session 12 Pre-formed panel</p> <p>Title: Korean Linguistics Studies</p> <p>Chair: KIM Yewon Discussant: LEE Youra</p> <p>Presenters: 1) KIM Yewon 2) LEE Eunji 3) KWAK Hyeongyeong 4) LEE Youra</p>	<p>Panel Session 13</p> <p>Title: Tourism 2</p> <p>Chair: DELGADO Rodolfo</p> <p>Presenters: 1) SAY Dietermar 2) SHATADINI Malahati 3) PHAN Thu Ngoc Minh 4) DELGADO Rodolfo</p>	<p>Panel Session 14</p> <p>Title: Environment and Local Development</p> <p>Chair: YAMASHITA Hiromi</p> <p>Presenters: 1) NEELAWALA Prasad 2) PAN Jiangli 3) YAMASHITA Hiromi</p>	<p>Panel Session 15</p> <p>Title: Regional Trade / Security Architecture and Its Economic Consequences</p> <p>Chair: OTSUKA Kozo</p> <p>Presenters: 1) SAHIN Vuslat Nur 2) NISHINO Ken 3) ADIANTI Grace Olivia</p>	<p>Panel Session 16</p> <p>Title: Human Resource Management</p> <p>Chair: HAIDAR Ali</p> <p>Presenters: 1) MA Sai To 2) SADAF Muddassaraha 3) ANDRES Albert Jerome Cenina 4) HAIDAR Ali</p>	<p>Undergraduate Session 2</p> <p>Title: Human Rights</p> <p>Chair: GOMEZ Oscar A.</p> <p>Presenters: 1) YASUMOTO Arie 2) ARAI Naoto 3) KAMIURA Fuga 4) SHRESTHA Simona</p>	<p>Japanese Session 2</p> <p>Title: Business and Local Industries ビジネスと地域産業</p> <p>Chair: SATO Hiroto</p> <p>Presenters: 1) AOKI Moe 2) AKIYAMA Sho 3) SHIRISHI Chika 4) SAITO Chinatsu</p>	<p>CIL Special Session 2 Pre-formed panel</p> <p>Title: Cultivating inclusive leadership in higher education</p> <p>Chair: ROUX Petrus Willem</p> <p>Presenters: 1) ITO Yukiko 2) MAHICHI Faezeh 3) HIRAI Tatsuya 4) VAFADARI M. Kazem</p>
15:40 16:20	<p style="text-align: center;">Break</p>										
16:20 18:00	<p>Panel Session 17 Pre-formed panel (Hybrid:F II 121)</p> <p>Title: Realizing Islamic Values in the Contemporary Muslim Communities in Asia</p> <p>Chair: KHASHAN Ammar</p> <p>Presenters: 1) IKEHATA Fukiko 2) KIRIHARA Midori 3) KURODA Ayaka 4) KOSUGI Yasushi</p>	<p>Panel Session 18</p> <p>Title: Gender, Business and Politics</p> <p>Chair: FAN Pengda</p> <p>Presenters: 1) ERDENETUGS Surenjargal 2) WROBEL Anna 3) PREMATHILAKE Mahathennage Ishara Udumini 4) FAN Pengda</p>	<p>Panel Session 19 Pre-formed panel (Hybrid:F II 122)</p> <p>Title: International Relations in the Indo-Pacific</p> <p>Chair: SATO Yoichiro Discussant: MIYASHITA Akitoshi</p> <p>Presenters: 1) KRATIUK Barbara 2) CHADHA Astha* 3) TRAN P. Thao 4) NGUYEN Hong Kong To</p>	<p>Panel Session 21 Pre-formed panel</p> <p>Title: Linguistics Studies</p> <p>Chair: LEE Mihee Discussant: DUVERNAY Nicholas Yohan</p> <p>Presenters: 1) LEE Mihee 2) KIM Minjeong 3) DUVERNAY Nicholas Yohan 4) SEEN Yougyoung</p>	<p>Panel Session 22</p> <p>Title: Health</p> <p>Chair: GHOTBI Nader</p> <p>Presenters: 1) FARZEEN Lailoma 2) CAO Jianfei 3) CHOONG Ming Sin</p>	<p>Panel Session 23 Pre-formed panel</p> <p>Title: Investigating Faculty Efforts to Integrate Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Education Across APU</p> <p>Chair: JONES Thomas E. Discussant: KUBO Takayuki</p> <p>Presenters: 1) SUDO Tomonori 2) JONES Thomas E. 3) ROUX Petrus Willem 4) MACK Lindsay</p>	<p>Panel Session 24</p> <p>Title: Education</p> <p>Chair: TILEY William</p> <p>Presenters: 1) KANDUBODA Prabhath Buddhika 2) TILEY William</p>	<p>Panel Session 25</p> <p>Title: ICT, Society and Management</p> <p>Chair: BEISE-ZEE Marian</p> <p>Presenters: 1) HO Tung Manh 2) KOH Ken, Kok Koon 3) LAMEH Rahimullah 4) TUN Eaint Cho</p>	<p>Undergraduate Session 3</p> <p>Title: Human Resource and Administration</p> <p>Chair: PARDO Phillip Dean</p> <p>Presenters: 1) ALI Noshin Tasnuba 2) TIARE Tiaon 3) NGUYEN Chi Khanh 4) SITTI Salam Nurahmadhani 5) HOANG Phuoc Vu Thien</p>	<p>Japanese Session 3</p> <p>Title: Climate Change and Its Adaptation 気候変動とその対応</p> <p>Chair: LI Yan</p> <p>Presenters: 1) NABETA Erika 2) UEDA Nagaru 3) HORIUCHI Yuri 4) KOBAYASHI Kirari</p>	<p>CIL Special Session 3 Pre-formed panel</p> <p>Title: Advancing inclusive leadership in business</p> <p>Chair: SHINOHARA Yoshiki</p> <p>Presenters: 1) SHINOHARA Yoshiki 2) KIM Rebecca Chunghee 3) TOIVONEN Tuukka</p>

* Best Paper Awardee at AP Conference 2019.

Pre-formed session

Hybrid session

DAY 2 (SUNDAY, December 5)											
10:00	Panel Session 26 Pre-formed panel (Hybrid:F II 121) Title: Asia as a Theater of Cultural Communication Chair: KURODA Ayaka Presenters: 1) JIN Chunyu 2) AISHIN Kaihe 3) LEE Jinhye 4) LEE Jung-Eun	Panel Session 27 Title: Cinema and Its Impacts Chair: PROGLER Joseph Presenters: 1) KOSHBAHTEEVA Guzal 2) AVILÉS ERNULT José Rodolfo 3) HUNG Yu-Ting Christine 4) PROGLER Joseph	Panel Session 28 Title: Security in Northeast Asia Chair: CAMPBELL Joel Presenters: 1) LIU Hongyi 2) LIU Tony Tai-Ting 3) CAMPBELL Joel	Panel Session 29 Title: Language Education Chair: CREASER Fiona Presenters: 1) RAKHSHANDEHROO Mahboubeh 2) SHINTANI Roxana 3) CREASER Fiona	Panel Session 30 Title: Environment, Economics and Business Chair: YAMAURA Koichi Presenters: 1) MURADOV Anar 2) ALAM Zafar 3) KHAN Md Imdad Hossain 4) YAMAURA Koichi	Panel Session 31 Title: Creating Values of Firms Chair: KANAI Shusuke Presenters: 1) HTUN Han Lin 2) AULIA Fikri 3) KANAI Shusuke	Panel Session 32 Title: Regional Relations, Development and Tourism 隣国関係、開発と観光 Chair: TODOROKI Hiroshi Presenters: 1) LEE Seungjae 2) YOTSUMOTO Yukio 3) YODA Yuki 4) YASUMURA Rin	Panel Session 33 Title: ICT and Management Chair: LEE Geunhee Presenters: 1) MUROMBA Pascal Simbarashe 2) NILOY Muhtasim Hasan	Japanese Session 4 Title: 現代社会 Chair: AIZAKI Jun Presenters: 1) OGAWA Kai 2) KATAYAMA Kotomi 3) AKITSU Misaki 4) KYAKUNO Fuu	CIL Special Session 4 *Presented in Japanese Pre-formed panel (Hybrid:F II 220) Title: 学びのユニバーサルデザイン /Universal Design for Learning Chair: SUMIDA Tamaki Presenters: 1) SUMIDA Tamaki 2) BERGER Maiko 3) JUNG Jonghee 4) TATEYAMA Hirokuni	
11:40 13:00	Break										
13:00	Panel Session 34 Pre-formed panel (Hybrid:F II 121) Title: Asian Medicine: Tradition and Innovation Chair: MATSUI Nobuyuki Presenters: 1) ODA Nara 2) NAGAOKA Kei 3) XIANG Jingjing 4) DWIJAYANTI Dinia Rizqi	Panel Session 35 Title: Arts and Literature Chair: LE Hoang Anh Thu Presenters: 1) DAO Quynh Ngoc Xuan 2) JAYAKODY Asha 3) MAEKITA Hideaki	Panel Session 36 Title: Japan's Politics and International Relations Chair: TAKEKAWA Shunichi Presenters: 1) KIBA Saya 2) KENNIS Anke 3) VYAS Utpal 4) TAKEKAWA Shunichi	Panel Session 37 Title: Education and Inclusiveness Chair: KANZAKI Mami Presenters: 1) SAKI Michi 2) LANGLEY Raymond 3) KAWASAKI Noriko 4) KANZAKI Mami	Panel Session 38 Pre-formed panel Title: Challenges in Implementing Muslim Friendly Hospitality Services (MFHS) in Japan [APU-RCMA Session] Chair: DAHLAN Nariman Discussant: YAKIN Ayang Utriza Presenters: 1) NAKAMURA Yoshio 2) DAHLAN Nariman 3) OHGATA Satomi 4) MIZUNO Yuji	Panel Session 39 Title: Development Chair: WONG Chan-Yuan Presenters: 1) TAKASU Naoko 2) WALPITA Waruni Apsara 3) WONG Chan-Yuan	Panel Session 40 Title: Aid and Economy Chair: KIKKAWA Takuro Presenters: 1) BOCHORODYCZ Beata 2) JEDRZEJOWSKA Karina 3) MON Yu Myat	Panel Session 41 Title: Energy-Resource Saving Attempts Chair: CORTEZ Michael A. Presenters: 1) BUDIMAN Eveline Stella 2) HARIDAS Anjali 3) SHENYOPUTRO Kelvianto 4) GOMES Drusila Bento	Undergraduate Session 4 Title: 宗教・文学・教育 Chair: AIZAKI Jun Presenters: 1) OSAKO Hisayoshi 2) YANAGIURA Mika 3) UCHIDA Mana 4) SO Ikumi	CIL Special Session 5 Presented by APU Students and Alumni Pre-formed panel Title: Applying inclusive practices in finance and organizations Chair: OTAKE Toshitsugu Presenters: 1) ALSUWAIDI Alya Mohamed 2) CHEPKWONY Joel Kiptoo 3) RAMSHARMA Kalpana	
14:40 15:20	Break										
15:20	Panel Session 42 Title: Education and Globalization Chair: CARROLL Shawna Presenters: 1) RENTLER Benjamin 2) FUJII Yuka 3) UEDA Rieko 4) CARROLL Shawna	Panel Session 43 Title: Culture and Society Chair: KONDO Yuichi Presenters: 1) KURATA Noriko 2) LI Yixuan 3) SAY Joyce 4) APPLE Derrick Alan	Panel Session 44 Title: Super Powers and Middle Powers Chair: CHEN Ching-Chang Presenters: 1) JASKOLSKA Aleksandra 2) TRINH Linh Ha 3) TRAN Thao Phuong	Panel Session 45 Title: ICT and Facilities for Education Chair: NISHANTHA Giguruwa Presenters: 1) JAYASINGHE Nilushika Chandima 2) NISHANTHA Giguruwa	Panel Session 46 Pre-formed panel Title: The Visitor Experience at Dissonant Heritage Sites: A Compendium of Interpretivist Approaches Chair: BUI Thanh Huong Discussant: LEE Young-Sook Presenters: 1) YOSHIDA Kaori 2) YOUN Seung Ho 3) BUI Thanh Huong 4) DIMACHE Alexandru	Panel Session 47 Title: Industrial Development and Government Chair: MIYAZAKI Kumiko Presenters: 1) MALLICK Noor Ul Huda 2) MAXUDOVA Oliya 3) SILAPHET Korraoon 4) ASGARI Behrooz	Panel Session 48 Title: Development and Aid Chair: NAKAGAMI Masafumi Presenters: 1) SHAFIAbdullah Imam 2) HARIHARAN Dwithi 3) NAITO Yusuke	Undergraduate Session 5 Title: 政治・人類学 Chair: AIZAKI Jun Presenters: 1) IWAKAMI Michika 2) MATSUURA Kaito 3) KOSEKI Marin 4) FUNAHASHI Hiroto	Undergraduate Session 6 Title: Inclusive leadership training and inclusive policies: Insights from case studies Chair: ROUX Petrus Willem Presenters: 1) LUU Thi Phuong Thao 2) ALY Umar Danilo 3) KARINA Adikusumaningtyas Dodot		

Pre-formed session	Hybrid session
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Panel Session 1

Japan's current regional security over Korean peninsular, Taiwan and South East Asia

Chair: Professor NAKATSUJI Keiji, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Panel Title: Japan's current regional security policy over Korean peninsular, Taiwan, and South East Asia.

Panel Abstract: Crises over DPRK in 1994 and Taiwan in 1994-5, and new Guideline in 1997 opened up security dialogues surrounding Japan. The panel will discuss Japan's current security policies over neighboring important areas such as Korea, Taiwan, and South East Asia. Through the discussion, we will evaluate if Japan's current security policy is appropriate or not. The discussion is important because, if a serious security crisis happens, it is likely it will happen in any of these neighboring regions rather than Japanese territory itself.

Presenter 1

Professor NAKATO Sachio, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Security Cooperation between Japan and South Korea

Abstract: This presentation examines the dynamics of Japanese-South Korea (ROK) security relations regarding the North Korean nuclear threat. In particular, it explores how security cooperation between Japan and South Korea changed since the end of the Cold War. In contrast to existing explanations, this presentation focuses on the convergence and divergence of strategic interests between the two countries, apart from external threat perception. The presentation also argues that the credibility of U.S. commitments to protecting its allies is a constant variable, regarding the increasing North Korean nuclear threat. Therefore, it is not considered a defining factor in Japan-ROK relations different from the quasi-alliance model. Finally, cooperation and conflict over historical issues influences security relations between the two countries, but it is not a constant variable. This presentation argues that the convergence/divergence interactions in strategic interests, and the degree of discord and cooperation in historical issues between the two nations determine the levels of security cooperation between Japan and South Korea.

Presenter 2

Professor NAKATSUJI Keiji, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: The 1995-6 Taiwan Strait Crisis: How was it perceived by Japan?

Abstract: A visit by Taiwan's President Lee Teng-hui to the US in 1995 caused serious diplomatic friction. China protested that it was a breach of US commitment to the one-China policy, which recognized Taiwan as part of China. China's military carried out multiple missile tests and exercises near Taiwan in order to rebuke Taiwan for behaving like a sovereign state. Especially a military exercise held before Taiwan's Presidential Election in 1996 was most serious and the US sent two aircraft carrier groups to prepare for any unexpected military incident between China and Taiwan.

This presentation investigates how Japan perceived the crisis. Did Japan consider the Taiwan crisis important enough to affect the security of Japan? If so, why? How did Japan view the possible Chinese threat to peace? The presentation discusses the nature and impact of a possible Chinese military attack against Taiwan. If a military conflict over Taiwan had become more intense, how should Japan have responded? In reality, if any nation had intervened militarily, it would have to have been the US. The possible dispatch of US military would have been conducted from the US bases in Japan. Then how should Japan have cooperated with the US?

Presenter 3

Professor HONNA Jun, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Japan's Maritime Non-traditional Security Cooperation in Southeast Asia

Abstract: Japan has actively engaged in maritime security cooperation with ASEAN countries for the past two decades, especially for addressing and countering non-traditional threats such as piracy and IUU (illegal, unreported, and unregulated) fishing. My talk will examine various motivations behind the initiatives and argue that they are now seriously challenged by the escalating militarization of maritime governance in Southeast Asia and also ironically by Japan's changing strategic visions in promoting its FOIP diplomacy.

Panel Session 2

Challenges of the Trans Community: Multiple Gender and Bodies

Chair: Professor RASHID Abdul, RCSI & UCD Malaysia Campus, Malaysia

Discussant: Associate Professor SHIMIZU Akiko, University of Tokyo, Japan

Panel Title: Challenges of the Trans Community: Multiple Gender and Bodies

Panel Abstract: In many countries around the world the trans community are treated like 'pariah's', this is true even in countries which have laws to them. Most countries in Asia and Africa do not have laws to protect them, and in some there are draconian laws which target members of this community. Data on this community is limited in Asia and Africa mainly due to limited research and non-existence national data. This panel will introduce to the audience various issues which are related to the trans community in Malaysia and Africa. Abdul Rashid, a professor of Public Health in the RCSI & UCD Malaysia Campus will discuss the health seeking behaviours of the trans community in Malaysia. Ms Siti Nur Afiqah Zahari, a PhD student in the Center for Research on Women and Gender in Universiti Sains Malaysia will talk about the experiences and the challenges faced by the trans community Malaysia during the transition phase. Ndola Prata, a Professor in the School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley will talk about current policies and practices in Africa related to transgender populations, the reasons for the lack of research with transgender populations.

Presenter 1

Professor PRATA Ndola, University of California, Berkeley, United States of America

Title: Transgender in Africa: Challenges and opportunities for a renewed research agenda

Abstract: Transgender people are a growing segment of the population in Africa. Health services are ill suited, they remain underserved and continue to grapple with access to and utilization of preventive and curative sexual and reproductive health services (SRH).

Transgender research remain scarce in Africa. Without research on transgender-specific disease prevalence and risks, it is difficult to design interventions and services needed for this population. It is imperative that all key stakeholders pay explicit attention to transgender population in their SRH research programs in Africa. Many debate whether current policies

and programs in Africa are inadequate, making the transgender population invisible, inaccessible, and or ignored.

This paper reviews current SRH policies and practices in Africa related to transgender populations. It examines how and in which circumstances transgender are explicitly mentioned or missed from such critical documents. The paper also debates whether lack of research with transgender populations is related to the criminalization of same-sex behavior in many countries leading to researchers' anticipation poor participation due to fear of negative repercussions, or due to confusion among researchers about how to ask gender identity questions. Finally, the paper explores new opportunities for a renewed research agenda in SRH that includes transgender people.

Presenter 2

Ms. AFIQAH Siti Nur, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Title: TRANSITION EXPERIENCES OF THE TRANS WOMEN IN MALAYSIA

Abstract: Transgender terms are the umbrella terms used to describe person whose gender identity is the opposite of their biological sex and also includes persons who place themselves between or outside the binary gender categories (male-female). In Malaysia, transgender individuals are shun by the society as transgender is considered as a person who have deviated from the norms of the society and violates the Islamic law which is the official religion of Malaysia. Society does not accept the majority of these transgenders and some of them faced rejection by their family members and were threw out from their house. This presenter will discuss about the findings of the qualitative in-depth interviews with trans women on transitioning experience focusing on their support system, their family and friends' reactions to their transition, their experiences and the challenges and their coping mechanism.

Presenter 3

Professor RASHID Abdul, RCSI & UCD Malaysia Campus, Malaysia

Title: Health Seeking Behaviours Among Trans Women in Malaysia

Abstract: Being a transgender is challenging enough in any setting but it is so much more in Asian cultures which are more conservative and where religious fervour rules. Besides being marginalized by family and society they face stigma and discrimination in health care settings as well. Because those seeking treatment in public health care facilities are denied care,

mistreated, asked to change their appearance to receive proper care, the transgender's usually resort to either seeking treatment from private self-funded clinics or self-medicating by using the internet as the source of information. The latter is more common considering finding jobs with a fair income is challenging in itself and the cost of treatments in private health care facilities are beyond what they can afford in most instances. The presenter will discuss the health seeking behaviours among the trans women in Malaysia, the reasons for not seeking health care and the policies which enable this.

Panel Session 3

Human Rights and Governance

Chair: Professor WATANABE Hiroaki Richard, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Presenter 1

Mr. UZOIGWE Kingsley Chukwuemeka, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Curbing corruption through diversity and inclusion.

Abstract: This paper examines attributes of diversity, inclusion and how they address corruption in public bureaucracies. The paper argues that diversity understands differences and the uniqueness of knowledge, cultural background, identity, dispositions, skills, etcetera that shape collective human existence. Conversely, the paper opined that inclusion accommodates these diverse attributes to prevent corruption collaboratively. Also, the article posits that corruption thrives amongst collusive networks that exclude others in their circle. In contrast, diversity breaks down such networks exponentially by disintegrating the bond that facilitates and hides such systems. This paper uses two theoretical variables/causes of corruption to compare the attributes of diversity and present means the two separate components curbs corruption issues in public bureaucracies. The paper concludes that the diverse nature of corrupt practices requires an inclusive approach “deliberately or strategically” to curtail the menace. The idea that “a more inclusive society is a less corrupt society” permits this paper to articulate inclusive sensitive remedies and alternatives by proffering a five-step model analytical framework to curb public sector corruption. These include the development of cultural agility, preventive strategy against corruption, consistent institutional and leadership direction, consistent citizen participation, and capacity building in public service.

Keyword's: Corruption, Deliberate, Diversity, Inclusion, Public bureaucracies.

Presenter 2

Mr. BAE Kibeom, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Limits and requirements for guaranteeing human rights

Abstract: Despite the fact that human rights exist to make sure people live equally as the same human being, the issues of human rights are still occurring, such as incidents regarding discrimination. For example, according to article 2 of the UDHR, discrimination such as on races is strictly prohibited, which is considered to have effect for preventing conflict and making all have rights to live and act in equal standards. And yet on May 2020 in the US, George Floyd, a black man was killed by a police officer who is white in the process of submission due to the suspicion of use of counterfeit money. Despite the pleas of bystanders of loosening the life-threatening submission of the police officer and the fact that there were 3 more officers near the scene, there were no prevention of the submission, resulting in George's death, which lead to protests and conflicts concerning discrimination. Judging from this example alone, it can be concluded that the current human rights regulations are not effective enough, which requires strict measures so that such incident would not happen again. Aside from this example, there are diverse human rights regulations that are vague and undefined which require changes.

Presenter 3

Professor WATANABE Hiroaki Richard, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Precarious working conditions and insufficient social inclusion of migrant workers in Japan

Abstract: This paper is aimed at answering the question of why the working conditions of many migrant workers from Asia remain precarious in Japan. While there are some high-skilled migrant workers in Japan who enjoy excellent working conditions, a large percentage of migrant workers are low-paid non-regular workers and are vulnerable to poor treatment by their employers such as unfair dismissal, no (overtime) pay and so on. This paper examines the question of precarious working conditions of migrant workers mainly from legal and political perspectives. From a legal perspective, the paper claims that relevant labor and immigration laws such as the Immigration Control Law (including its amendments) and the Technical Intern Law have failed to provide sufficient protection and adequate treatment of migrant workers. From a political perspective, the paper focuses on the role of labor unions in this respect and claims that “mainstream” labor unions have been indifferent to the precarious working conditions of migrant workers. Although “minor” individually-affiliated unions have aimed to ameliorate poor working conditions of migrant workers, their power

resources, both human and financial, are too small to achieve their aim. This situation has contributed to a low level of inclusion of migrant workers in Japanese society.

Panel Session 4

多言語多民族国家インドネシアにおける言語使用意識とアイデンティティー：
グローバル化時代にみられる様々な変容

Chair: Dr. LESTARI Sri Budi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Panel Title: 多言語多民族国家インドネシアにおける言語使用意識とアイデンティティー
グローバル化時代にみられる様々な変容

Panel Abstract: 500~700以上の言語が存在する多言語多民族国家インドネシア。1945年の独立語、インドネシア語が憲法で国家語として定められていて、単一言語政策の成功事例として多く取り上げられる。独裁政権を敷いたスハルト体制（1967~1998）において、インドネシア語が国民が身につける唯一の言語にすべきとの言論と様々な政策がその成功を成し遂げた。その時期に並行して地方語や諸外国語に対しては保護政策が行われておらず、インドネシア共産党が起こしたとされた1965年9月30日のクーデターを引き金に、とりわけ華人が話す中国語の公的場での使用と教育に対する抑圧が徹底的だった。本パネルでは、各発表者がいくつかの地方語や華語について、特にポストスハルト以降の使用状況、地方語母語話者の意識の変化、母語継承の教育、華語が話せない若い華人の自己意識の変遷について、これまで実施したアンケートと聞き取り調査に基づいて、民族だけでなく言語によって象徴される多様性のあり方について議論を行う。

Presenter 1

Professor UTSUMI Atsuko, Meisei University, Japan

Title: 地方の多民族地域にみられるエスニック言語の言語使用と言語的姿勢 —ランブン州と北スラウェシ州の事例—

Abstract: Utsumi, Atsuko Kanda and Lestari, Sri Budi (2021). Language Use and Language Attitudes among Ethnic Groups in Indonesia. 15th International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics (June 28-July 1, 2021)は、多民族社会のランブン州都市部における地方語（インドネシア語以外のエスニック言語）の最新の言語使用状況を明らかにした。原住民のランブン人のランブン語、政策移民や仕事等で移住し現在州の人口のおよそ6割を占めるジャワ人のジャワ語、経済活動を著しく展開している華人の中国語、これらの言語使用、言語使用の際の意識、子どもへの母語継承教育などの計43の設問について、各民族集団（ランブン、

ジャワ、中国にルーツをもつ人々) に対して 2017 年に実施したアンケートおよび聞き取り調査結果だった。全ての対象のグループが似通った傾向を見せた。親のルーツである民族の言語よりも、インドネシア語口語変種についてインドネシア語標準変種が「もっとも得意な言語」「もっともよく使われる言語」として選んだ人が中年層、若年層では圧倒的に多かった。人口の割合が最も多いジャワ系の対象者のうち、60 年代以前に生まれた高年層のグループが親とジャワ語で話すと回答した割合が 100%を達しているが、子どもにはジャワ語またはジャワ語とインドネシア語口語変種の混合で話す割合が 60%あり、中年層と若年層では特に子どもへのジャワ語の使用が 39%~43%、と低い傾向がみられた。また、華人の若年層は中国語の使用率が非常に低い割合を示した。本発表では、この研究に基づいて、この状況をもたらした要因（政策、教育、経済状況）について議論し、同じく多民族地域であり絶滅危機に直面する諸言語をもつ北スラウェシ州の状況と比較する。

Presenter 2

Dr. LESTARI Sri Budi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 都市部にみられるジャワ語の言語使用状況と母語継承に対する意識 —ジャカルタ首都特別州とランブン州の話者のライフストーリーから—

Abstract: Utsumi, Atsuko Kanda and Lestari, Sri Budi (2021). Language Use and Language Attitudes among Ethnic Groups in Indonesia. 15th International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics (June 28-July 1, 2021)で明らかにした結果を元に、本発表は親がジャワ人（ジャワ民族にルーツをもつ人）たちに限定し、主に家庭内というドメインにおいてジャワ語の言語使用状況およびジャワ語の継承に対する意識について聞き取り調査の結果を報告する。Utsumi, Atsuko Kanda and Lestari, Sri Budi (2021)にも明らかになったランブン州のジャワ語の衰退傾向について、数名に対するライフストーリー調査方式で、より具体的な状況を述べる。調査結果ではある母語話者が、自分の 4 人の子どものうち、上の子ども 2 人にはジャワ語で話すにもかかわらず、ほかの下の子ども 2 人に対してはインドネシア語で話すというふうに家庭内の言語シフトの事例があった。また、ジャカルタの大都会において、若年層の家庭でお互いにジャワ民族の夫婦であっても家庭内の言語が完全にインドネシア語になっているケースが珍しくないことが分かった。インドネシアの多言語現象の研究では個々人のライフストーリーのアプローチで地方語の継承について分析した研究が管見の限りほとんど行われておらず、本発表では調査で明らかになった様々な事例と現象を報告する。

Presenter 3

Professor NAKATANI Junko, Osaka Sangyo University, Japan

Title: インドネシア華人の自己認識の変遷

Abstract: 発表者はこれまで 20 年近くインドネシアの多言語現象、とりわけインドネシアの華人の言語とアイデンティティについて研究してきた。最新の著書、中谷潤子 (2021) 「インドネシアの「統一の中の多様性」—言語という枠組みによる集団の諸相—」『対抗する言語』(三元社)では、国家形成にともなう言語制定の意義と役割についての議論を展開した。スハルト体制崩壊後、地方自治の復権と地方語の復興の波が起こり、個々話者のアイデンティティを強化することにもつながるとされている。中谷 (2021) は、そこで「インドネシア語を話してインドネシア人になる」という道程を経たインドネシアの人びとは、個々の言語を再認識することでインドネシア人であること以外の自らのカテゴリーをも再認識するが、それは不変ではないし、華人の場合はより複雑な状況にあると示した。本発表では、スハルト世代と今のポストスハルト世代の華人の自己認識についてこれまでの調査データを元に、最新の聞き取り調査の結果と照らし合わせどういうふうに変遷してきているかを報告する。インドネシアは 2000 年から国勢調査において華人もインドネシアの中の民族"suku Tionghoa"「中華の民族」であるという位置づけをしている。しかしながら、敢えてそのような呼ばれ方を好まない若い世代がいることが明らかになって、華人がグローバル化進む時代に自己をどのように再認識しているかを明らかにする。

Panel Session 5

Tourism 1

Chair: Professor KUBO Takayuki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Mr. YUSUFZODA Farrukh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Potentials and challenges of tourism development in Tajikistan

Abstract: The tourism growth in the last 20 years and its contribution to the economy lifted tourism to third place as an export industry in the world and proved that it can play a vital role in the socio-economic development of nations. Further, tourism is acknowledged as an important instrument for the diversification of economies, preserving cultural and historical heritage, protecting the environment, and living standards improvement (UNWTO, 2018). Considering the above-mentioned characteristics, the Government of Tajikistan has adopted tourism development programs and strategies, which emphasize the main objectives and priorities of tourism development in the long term. However, a review of these programs revealed that tourism planning in the country does not fully illustrate the real potentials and challenges of the sector. Moreover, the matter has not been studied by anyone previously. Thus, this paper based on a survey of the main stakeholders of tourism in Tajikistan defines and describes the potentials and challenges of tourism development and will fill this gap.

Presenter 2

Mr. SAWADA Koki, Wakayama University, Japan

Title: Astro-Tourism is Sustainable Tourism?: Exploring a Critical Perspective on Astro-Tourism Research through a Case Study of Ishigaki Island, Okinawa Prefecture

Abstract: Astro-tourism has started to attract an increasing number of tourists internationally. Also, astro-tourism research has been gradually increasing in the tourism literature. The

researchers tend to be unreserved praise that 'astro-tourism realize sustainable tourism". But astro-tourism is truly sustainable? In this presentation, we provide a critical perspective on astro-tourism research thorough a case study of Ishigaki Island, Okinawa Prefecture. Last year, we undertook qualitative research in the island, focusing on interview survey. As a result, we found that there are some issues. On socio-economic sustainability, it is clear that all tour operators do not make a living by astro-tours alone due to the unstable weather and diverse participation of tour businesses. On socio-culture, local businesses have been prevented by malicious guides who take tour fees without hesitation if participants cannot see the stars due to cloudy. On environment, the more it becomes a tourism destination, the more accommodations, which have cause of light pollution, are rapidly increasing. Our study shows that negative effects of astro-tourism are risen to the surface. We would like to stress that uncritical praise has some risks in discussing astro-tourism. In the future, it needs to accumulate academic researches, including critical discussion.

Presenter 3

Dr. HORI Keiko, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Health Tourism Resources and Issues: Comparative Analysis between Japan and Other Countries

Abstract: Japan has been aiming to significantly increase the number of Chinese visitors by promoting tourism in collaboration with medical and other growth areas (Prime Minister of Japan and Cabinet, 2010). Japanese people do not always perceive medical tourism positively as Japan Medical Association (2010) opposes organized medical tourism. On the other hand, from 2015 to 2017, the wellness economy grew by 6.4% annually (Global Wellness Institute, 2018). COVID-19 has made us to re-recognize importance of equity in international healthcare and consider health tourism from a global perspective. To grasp characteristic of Japanese health tourism in the international society, this study conducted a questionnaire survey in Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, which is one of the most international universities in Japan. The authors used morphological analysis and supplemented the results by literature review. High-ranking health tourism resources of respondents' home countries had strong tendency to be seen in both Japan and other countries and included both medical resources and wellness resources. Respondents selected issues related to medical dimensions as more important issues. Although there are possibilities of international cooperation in both medical dimensions and wellness dimensions, we should promote it with consideration for standard healthcare.

Presenter 4

Professor KUBO Takayuki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Professor YAMASAKI Akira, Chuo University, Japan

Title: Formation of the “Hot Spring Industry Cluster” based on the Tourism Industry: A Case Study in Beppu, Japan

Abstract: Beppu in Oita, Japan is the region that owns Beppu Onsen, which produces the largest amount of hot spring water in Japan. Beppu has an extremely high specialization coefficient for the accommodation industry, and it is expected that high added value is transferred from outer region. Nevertheless, the per capita citizen income is below the average for the entire prefecture, and the population is declining. On the other hand, the hot spring possession regions with similar geographical condition to Beppu such as Bath, UK and Vichy, France show relatively high per capita income. These regions can be assumed to form “Hot spring industry clusters”. In Beppu, although many accommodation facilities have hot springs, similar types of services are the mainstream in traditional hotels and Ryokans, underdeveloped from the perspective of “Innovation.” Although efforts to attract tourists through NPOs that cooperate with the accommodation and tourism industries exist, the formation of a “Hot spring industry cluster” that cooperates with fields such as medical, rehabilitation, esthetic, and energy industries that utilize hot springs has not yet been formed. An industrial cluster strategy should be implemented by building a strategic collaboration system with municipality governments, regional companies, and regional universities such as APU.

Panel Session 6

Environment, Resource and Business

Chair: Associate Professor SUK Sunhee, Nagasaki University, Japan

Presenter 1

Ms. MOUE Makame Mahfuza, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Professor HAIDAR Ali, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Achieving diversity in the natural and human environment: An assessment of H&M's environmental commitments

Abstract: The fashion industry is one of the threats to diversity in the natural and human environment. The industry, among others, causes 17-20% of industrial water pollution worldwide, releasing large amounts of hazardous dyes and other chemicals that are harmful to animals and humans. Hennes & Mauritz (H&M) is one of the companies in the industry that has made a commitment to be environmentally responsible. This paper reports the extent to which H&M has achieved its environmental sustainability commitments in its value chain. Data has been collected from the environmental sustainability reports of H&M from the fiscal year of 2012 to 2020. Analysis of these reports shows that H&M's achievement was low in reducing greenhouses emissions, in influencing suppliers to become environmentally responsible, in demonstrating respect for human rights of its workers and in reducing water pollution in its operations.

Presenter 2

Dr. DAHMOUNI Ilyass, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Canada

Title: International Fisheries Agreements: Japan's best strategy for the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision

Abstract: Japan is an ocean nation with the sixth largest coastline in the world. Today, its economy relies more than ever on healthy and sustainable marine ecosystems. However, the

ocean is a shared resource with other countries, making global cooperation a necessity for effective conservation. Therefore, in line with the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision, Japan has joined the G20 summit's call for international action to increase the conservation and protection of our oceans by reducing marine plastic litter pollution to zero by 2050. In this paper, I consider a dynamic game model to examine the structure and sustainability of international fisheries agreements (IFAs) with actors that differ in their temporal preferences. Signatory countries maximize the joint payoff of the alliance agreement, while other countries maximize their payoffs by adopting Markovian non-cooperative strategies based on fish population dynamics (à la Nash). This study is organized in two parts, (i) the characterization of the theoretical equilibria according to the concepts of internal and external stability of a coalition, (ii) and a numerical analysis modeling the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision agreement. Eventually, this model calibration will allow a better understanding of the Japanese position within this agreement.

Presenter 3

Dr. ETRATA JR Antonio Estrada, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Title: Are You Ready to Go Green? Factors Influencing Green Purchase Intention: A Regression Analysis

Abstract: Globalization has led to the increase in consumption of products. The immense use of plastic for packaging and transporting products is also a main concern and has increased due to globalization. Consumers are now aware of the issue and are now taking part and supporting the change for the environment, they are pointing out the damages to the environment brought by large corporations resulting to companies, corporations, and industries restructuring their ways of marketing, as well as their products and production. The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of environmental knowledge and environmental attitude and concern to green purchase intention. . The study used quantitative method to analyze the data gathered from 150 respondents using a self made questionnaire. In order to test the relationship of variables, multiple regression analysis was utilized. The findings show that environmental knowledge and environmental attitude and concern were found to have significant influence on green purchase intention.

Presenter 4

Associate Professor SUK Sunhee, Nagasaki University, Japan

Title: Carbon neutrality 2050 and carbon pricing-focusing on the carbon offset market in Japan

Abstract: In 2021, more than 120 countries around the world have declared a substantial zero carbon emissions in 2050, and the world is working to come up with effective policies for carbon neutrality. Carbon pricing policy is based on a market mechanism and is attracting attention as a cost-effective carbon reduction instrument. In particular, the number of local governments and companies that have declared carbon neutrality has increased significantly, and in order for these local governments and companies to efficiently achieve their goals, the expansion of the carbon offset market, a type of carbon pricing policy, and demand for offset credits are expected to upsurge.

Focused on the J-Credit scheme in Japan, this study aims to understand the current status of Japan's carbon offset market and reveal how local governments utilize carbon offset credits as part of local forest management. In order to do so, interview with local governments in several prefectures of Kyushu area and open data analysis were conducted. Based on the results, this study clarified the barriers to entry into the carbon offset market and offset credit transaction for local governments and derives policy implications.

Panel Session 7

International Relations by Country

Chair: Dr. BOZZATO Fabrizio, The Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan

Presenter 1

Ms. NURCAN Elif Sercen, Meiji University, Japan

Title: Authoritarian Regime Engagement in the Cyberspace During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Case Study of the Bogazici University Protests in Turkey

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has created incentives for authoritarian regimes to engage in and control cyberspace as societies moved their actions online at unprecedented levels. Cyberspace provides an arena for inclusive civic participation; however, it can also be weaponized against democratic demands in such authoritarian engagements. An example of this dichotomy can be found in the case of the ongoing protests at Bogazici University in Turkey. Starting out as a protest movement within the university in January 2021 against the presidential appointee for the rector's position who was not a candidate in the rectorate elections, these protests have grown and spread to the wider society to include demands for LGBTIQ+ and women's rights in reaction to the government's targeted actions against these groups. This paper examines the Turkish government's engagement in the cyberspace within this context via the method of content analysis of social media posts and news articles in the Turkish language. The findings underline the aforementioned dichotomous nature of cyberspace which births both inclusivity as well as persecution, and support the conclusion that authoritarian regimes found more incentives to engage in the cyberspace for the purposes of social control during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Authoritarianism, cyberspace, protests during COVID-19

Presenter 2

Ms. TURKETT Martha Jemjamiah, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

(Absent)

Presenter 3

BAIBOSSYNOVA Umit, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan
Professor HAIDAR Ali, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Female Leaders in Kazakhstan: a Qualitative Research

Abstract: Kazakhstan was ranked 72 among 153 countries in 2020 in the Global Gender Gap Index published by the World Economic Forum. The report adds that women's opportunities for the same salary and career growth in Kazakhstan account for 71% of the opportunities for men. National Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan reports that women have better educational level and the literacy rate of Kazakhstani women is 99.9% and yet women's share of all managerial positions in Kazakhstan is only 18.9%. Many women overcome this female unfriendly environment and manage to become leaders. This paper reports results of a study that examined the female leadership styles based on Blake and Mouton's Managerial Grid. Data collection involved triangulating quantitative, qualitative, and unobtrusive methods. Several prominent female leaders were chosen as sources of data based on a purposive sampling method from the Fast Moving Consumer Good sector. Research findings show that Kazakh female leaders adopt team management leadership where they successfully achieve their tasks by cleverly motivating their subordinates.

Presenter 4

Dr. BOZZATO Fabrizio, The Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan

Title: Rowing together: The "glocal" dimension of the Pacific Islands' climate security challenge

Abstract: Climate change poses a set of fundamental challenges to livelihoods in the Pacific Islands Region. Responses to those challenges have been generally inadequate, not least because of problems associated with recognizing them as global and regional - rather than local - and a product of climate change, not just of climate variability. In particular, the overall aspirations of many Pacific Island countries to economic development are likely to be stymied by climate change, particularly as the costs arising from changed geography are fronted. The key to mitigating the impact of - and adapting to - climate change includes effective communication of scientific agendas and appropriate adaptation options to a range of stakeholders, as well as the creation and consolidation of climate security alliances between the Pacific Island nations and committed extra-regional partners. In particular, it is crucial that international partners of Pacific Island nations intensify their efforts to ensure the effectiveness of their assistance for climate-change mitigation and adaptation. Also, regional agencies and governments should realistically examine the effectiveness of their present aspirations around climate-change adaptation, and re-define their roles accordingly. Most

importantly, Pacific Island communities should be empowered to make informed and sustainable decisions about their ecological and developmental futures.

Panel Session 8

Finance and Macroeconomy

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

Presenter 1

Professor KAWAZOE Satoshi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The (Un)inclusiveness of Digital Currencies

Abstract: Anthropologists have argued in recent years that money was the great liberator of humankind. By enabling the decentralized transfer of economic value between members of society, independent of social hierarchy, systems and norms, money allowed people to leverage economic value represented by money solely for their own wellbeing. In the modern world, the Grameen Bank, M-PESA and numerous other initiatives to help the "unbanked" show how enhanced access to money could become powerful drivers of empowerment and inclusion. Against this background, the world is now observing the development of digital currencies. One important question in this context is if changes brought about by digitalization would further unleash the liberating power of money or not. The proponents of these schemes in the private sector, especially those with decentralized ledger systems, cryptocurrencies, claim that digital currencies will further liberate people by extricating money from the stranglehold of the state as the issuer of money. At the same time, central banks around the world are now accelerating their development of digitalized versions of their currencies in response to these private initiatives. This paper, following an interdisciplinary approach, examines which of these views would be the most likely outcome in the coming years.

Presenter 2

Mr. VASSALLO Francisco, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Monetary policy under digital currencies regimes, and their effects on different

segments of the population.

Abstract: This paper seeks firstly to confirm, with the available data, from East African countries, the economic theories put forth regarding the effect of the adoption of digital currencies on monetary policy. And, secondly to analyze the effect these discrepancies have on different segments of the population, particularly those without access to it.

Presenter 3

Professor BARAI Munim Kumar, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Portfolio Rebalancing and Performance of Banks in Japan Since QE2: An Examination in the Context of Covid-19

Abstract: The Bank of Japan (BOJ) initiated the 2nd QE (QE2) in 2013 by a massive monetary easing to overcome the prolonged deflation and rolling recession. Nevertheless, due to low-interest rates for QE initiatives of BOJ, banks' profitability declined over time. Also, there was a drop in loan demand by the non-financial private firms and the shrinking population. So, Japanese banks started rebalancing their portfolios from safe assets to risk assets by buying corporate bonds, investing in real estate, and making foreign portfolio investments, etc., to enhance profitability. Also, as a hedge against ultralow interest rates and slow loan growth at home, Japanese banks started buying overseas collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), a form of securitized products backed by multiple loans to borrowers. However, Covid-19 has caused an estimated contraction of the Japanese economy by 5.8% in 2020. BOJ has responded to the situation by stepping up its QE operations. At the same time, Covid-19 may have ensured that the QE policy trend will remain in place with related challenges. In this newer context, it needs to be seen how QE would affect the capital of Japanese banks flow to emerging markets in Asia and the systemic risk Japanese banks face for CLO and other short- or long-term investments henceforth. This paper wants to examine how Japanese banks are trying to eligion, language barriers, and the importance of communication. sustainability in the post-Covid-19 context.

Panel Session 9

Asian Resilience to Climate Change, Disaster, and Social Transformation

Chair: Assistant Professor ASHARDIONO Fitrio, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Panel Title: Asian Resilience to Climate Change, Disaster, and Social Transformation

Panel Abstract: Asian countries are facing various social and environmental challenges in the second decade of the 21st century. As these societies have different ecological, geographical environments and social surroundings, they have different approaches to disaster and risk management. In this session, four speakers give presentations from multi-disciplinary perspectives on how Asian societies are demonstrating their local resilience in addressing those risks and crises. Dr. Ashardiono explains how coffee cultivation in Indonesia is facing serious climate challenges and suggests a new approach by utilizing the local ecological resources for sustainable coffee production. Dr. Nurdin analyzes the role of Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) in post-disaster East Java, Indonesia, based on his fieldwork, and their contribution to the development of communities' livelihoods in the long run as well as their recovery from the disaster. Ms. Resuello analyzes how Ormoc city in the Philippines, which was vulnerable to natural disasters, has strengthened its disaster preparedness and put emphasis on the significance of multistakeholder partnerships. Dr. Matsui emphasizes the importance of "inherited memory" to construct the resilience of the society against various risks in the globalized and digitalized society and explores the way to build "shared memories" from the philosophical perspective.

Presenter 1

Assistant Professor ASHARDIONO Fitrio, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Current Challenges in Indonesian Coffee Cultivation: Adapting to Changes by Rethinking Commodification Approaches

Abstract: As one of the largest producers of coffee in the world, Indonesia is currently facing multiple challenges to further develop its coffee industry. Changes in the climatic conditions have been reported in several coffee-growing areas, where these are manifesting in the form of sudden and extreme weather events, as well as changes in the seasonal climatic patterns.

Coffee production in Indonesia has predominantly focused on Robusta coffee beans, but in the past decade, the government has also been promoting the cultivation and production of Arabica coffee beans. While Arabica coffee cultivation can bring significant economic gains, especially due to the special quality characteristics of Indonesian Arabica coffee beans, this variety is more susceptible to changes in the local environment and climatic conditions. To further enhance and sustain coffee production in Indonesia, the current cultivation approaches need to be revised and enhanced using the Terroir framework to optimize the characteristics of the local ecosystem services for the cultivation processes. Through this enhanced approach, coffee farmers and producers will be able to utilize the local ecological resources to produce coffee beans with higher quality and characteristics while actively adapting to the climatic changes using the local ecosystem as a natural barrier.

Presenter 2

Dr. NURDIN Muhammad Riza, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: 'Preacher as Community's Friend': Community Development by Islamic Faith-Based Organization in Post-Disaster Indonesia

Abstract: This paper examines the role of Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) in delivering recovery assistance in post-disaster Indonesia, particularly in East Java following the Mt. Kelud volcanic eruption on February 13, 2014. The objective of this study is to examine the extent to which non-state actors, particularly religious groups, are able to provide effective disaster recovery assistance in the affected community. This study employed a qualitative approach which was mainly based on interviews, observation, and desk study. Based on the fieldwork in rural Puncu of Kediri District, this study found that an Islamic FBO namely Al-Azhar Peduli Ummat (Al-Azhar Cares the Islamic Community) has played a crucial role in delivering recovery assistance, through the 'Preacher as the Community's Friend' (Dasamas) program. The community development initiative was launched to help the poor using religious funds (alms). After five years of support, the community's livelihood has become better than in the pre-disaster time. The findings from this study confirm scholarly argument on the important and significant role of religious groups in disaster relief as well as in community development to fight poverty.

Presenter 3

Ms. RESUELLO Marjorie Don, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: After the Storms: Transformation and Sustainability of Local Disaster Preparedness in Ormoc, Philippines

Abstract: Located in the Leyte region of the Philippines, and victim to the most damages caused by tropical cyclones from 2010 to 2019, this case study analyzes how Ormoc City builds back better from being vulnerable to multiple natural disasters. The paper uses data from the historical experiences and impacts of tropical cyclones in the city since the Ormoc Tragedy with about 7,992 casualties happened in 1991. The case of Ormoc reflects the challenges encountered by local governments in the Philippines in performing their devolved disaster management mandates. This study analyzes how these challenges were transformed into opportunities to strengthen disaster preparedness at the local level. The study presented the need for multistakeholder partnership and the importance of learning from historical experiences of disaster vulnerability to enhance disaster preparedness at the local level. This study seeks to inform officials and policy makers about the need for multistakeholder partnership in local disaster governance and to pass the memories of disaster to the next generation with a view to achieving transformative and sustainable disaster preparedness at the local level.

Presenter 4

Dr. MATSUI Nobuyuki, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: On the Resilience of Memory and “Common Sense”: Risks of Digital Capitalism and Cross-Narratives of Disaster Experiences

Abstract: In resilience researches, inherited memories is one of the important elements to measure the resilience of a society to risks, among the resilience of the ecosystem itself and the cyclical use of resources in the social system. This presentation not only overviews the issues regarding resilience of memory, but also explores the conditions of memory in contemporary global society. This presentation focuses on digitalizing capitalism and reflects on the positive evaluation of digital technologies in the existing resilience research. In the existing resilience research, it is said that digital technologies enabled instantaneously dissemination of information needed in times of disaster by improving search technology and velocity of communication. At the same time, however, it deprives people of their abilities as social beings to create relationships anew as a condition for sharing their memories by promoting "hyper-individualism" through digital technology. Here, memories of risks or social disturbances are not only of past, but also for the future in which catastrophes can occur.

Therefore, it is significant to consider the ability to create relationships as a condition that enables sharing memories. This presentation clarifies this by combining the philosophy of the human body, particularly the philosophy of "common sense," with resilience research.

Panel Session 10

Trans Discourses in Japan and Malaysia: Multiple Gender and Bodies

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

Discussant: Professor RASHID Abdul, RCSI & UCD Malaysia Campus, Malaysia

Panel Title: Trans Discourses in Japan and Malaysia: Multiple Gender and Bodies

Panel Abstract: This panel focuses on the process of a continuous definition and redefinition of boundaries of the “proper” gender and sex from legal, religious, and medical aspects in the contexts of Japan and Malaysia. It examines how the delineation process leads to exclude “queer” and “trans” that radically questions the dominant system of binary gender and heteronormativity, and further discusses the possibility of multiple gender and bodies.

Referring to Judith Butler’s criticism against the “proper” object of feminism, Shimizu examines the delineation of the “proper” object of feminism in Japanese context in relation to its ultra-conservative anti-feminist discourses. Takai, focusing on the trans persons’ fertility issue in Japan from the perspective of reproductive justice, discusses the possibility of trans-inclusive bioethics in Japan. Yamada argues an apparent tolerance toward LGBT people does not necessarily result in a structural change, by examining Japan’s 2003 law on gender recognition for transgender people. Iguchi argues that Malaysia’s dominant discourse views LGBT as social ill and excludes trans discourse that problematizes the dominant gender binarism system.

Presenter 1

Associate Professor SHIMIZU Akiko, University of Tokyo, Japan

Title: “She isn’t a feminist”: The issue of “improper objects” of Japanese feminism

Abstract: It has been nearly thirty years since Judith Butler argued against the clear separation between the “proper” objects of feminism (“gender, construed as sex”) and of lesbian and gay studies (“sex, construed as sexuality”). Little did we imagine that we would still be struggling, in the 2020s, with those who would jealously guard the delineation of the “proper” object of feminism; only this time, curiously, the proper object of feminism would be what would fall into line with the normative sex/gender system, whereas anything queer, or more precisely,

trans, may be deemed against, or at least not within, feminist endeavor. While this is a transnational phenomenon that has become widely observed, this presentation will trace the specifically Japanese version of this delineation of the “proper” feminist object in the last two decades. By focusing on the socio-political background of this delineation, especially in relation to the rise of religious/moral conservatives that have formed the powerful constituency for the LDP, the presentation will argue that the delineation, originally intended to fend off “backlash” against feminism, has so far only enabled the conservatives to promote discourses that are not only transphobic and homophobic but also profoundly anti-feminist.

Presenter 2

Associate Professor TAKAI Yutori, Ishikawa Prefectural Nursing University, Japan

Title: Toward Trans-Inclusive Bioethics in Japan

Abstract: The relationship between trans lives and psychiatry is complex in Japan. For some trans persons, receiving a diagnosis of Gender Identity Disorder (GID) is a key step in accepting themselves as transgender and moving toward transitioning. However, the health environment for Japanese trans persons is poor on the whole. Gender clinics are extremely limited, hormone therapy and sex reassignment surgery (SRS) are almost completely uninsurable, and the only law related to transgender, the Act on Special Cases in Handling Gender Status for Persons with Gender Identity Disorder, requires SRS for sterilization as a condition for changing their gender as registered on a family document. In this presentation, I will focus on the environment surrounding the fertility of trans persons in Japan from the perspective of reproductive justice. Although the reproductive justice movement originates in Black feminism, similar ideas can be found in the history of the women's and disability movements in Japan. Assuming the knowledge of such a heritage in Japan, this presentation aims to envision trans-inclusive bioethics in Japan. In the face of the emergence of trans-exclusionary feminists who advocate "sex-based women's rights" and their endorsement even by bioethicists in Japan, this must be an urgent topic.

Presenter 3

YAMADA Hidenobu, University of Tokyo, Japan

Title: The Japanese Law on Gender Recognition for Transgender People: How Was It Sought, Legislated, and Criticized?

Abstract: This presentation aims to describe an overall picture of the question about Japan's 2003 law on gender recognition for transgender people (Act on Special Cases in Handling Gender for People with Gender Identity Disorder). Although it allows applicants to change their legal gender, the Act notoriously imposes dehumanizing requirements on them. This research approaches the subject from three perspectives: how was the legislation of the Act sought by transgender people? Under what circumstances was the legislating process advanced? How was the Act received and criticized? To investigate these questions, this research uses the methodology of discourse analysis, examining various discourse including legal texts, articles written by lawyers and sociologists, and autobiographies by transgender people. It made following findings: before the legislation, transgender people sought to change their legal gender through the court, but their attempts largely failed. It necessitated the legislation, but the Diet politics led by conservatives required to make compromises. The result was unsatisfactory even for those who supported the legislation and furiously denounced by transgender activists. This research concludes that these developments make us confront tough questions – gaining an apparent tolerance toward LGBT people does not necessarily result in structural change that can be celebratory for all.

Presenter 4

Professor IGUCHI Yufu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Trans Discourse Formation in Malaysia

Abstract: This research argues how the 'the trans' discourse is formed or not formed in Malaysia and how it relates the modern medical gaze. Following Hidenobu Yamada, it defines the concept of 'the trans' as subsuming the non-normative gender categories such as transsexual, transvestic, and transgender. It considers the human body not self-evident and reconsiders how the concept of the human body is constructed based on gender binarism.

Methodologically, the research examines policies, statements, and opinions on the 'trans' activities as Foucauldian discourse. It analyzes how the recent 'trans' discourses formed in several events, such as Department of Islamic Development (JAKIM)'s five-year action plan to 'curb' LGBT behavior and the removal of portraits of two well-known activists in George Town Festival exhibition.

The research addresses three findings. First, the term LGBT has been widely used in Malaysia. Second, the dominant discourse considers LGBT as social ill that should be medically treated. Third, the dominant discourse tends to distinguish LGB from T (transgender/transsexual) and views T as those who do not threaten gender binarism and heteronormativity. Therefore,

the dominant discourse carefully excludes the trans discourse that questions the dominant system of gender binarism and heteronormativity.

Panel Session 11

China and ASEAN

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

Presenter 1

Professor NAGY Stephen Robert, International Christian University, Japan

Title: China's Perception on ASEAN Centrality and the Prospects of a Middle Power Nexus

Abstract: ASEAN centrality has been a critical feature of the Asian regional integration process. Today, that role is being strained by Sino-US strategic competition, competing visions of the region, namely the Belt Road Initiative (BRI) and the Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP), and the COVID-19 pandemic. Considering this trifecta of strains on ASEAN, how does China perceive ASEAN centrality within the context of Asian regionalism? Can ASEAN inculcate and function as a middle power institution that can contribute to shaping the evolution of the Indo-Pacific region?

ASEAN's proclivity towards middle power diplomacy and China's perception of ASEAN are interrelated and follow a logic of negative reinforcement. As ASEAN becomes more cohesive in its middle power diplomacy, Chinese perceives it more of a challenge to Beijing's core interests in the region and thus we see China attempt to fracture ASEAN unity. Concomitantly, as China becomes more assertive in the region, ASEAN strives to find ways to strengthen its solidarity and strategic autonomy. This paper finds ASEAN is increasing willing to work with extra-regional partners through classical balancing mechanisms that aim to connect ASEAN to all stakeholders in the region through competing and complementary institutions and agreements.

Presenter 2

Mr. BUNYAVEJCHEWIN Poowin, Thammasat University, Thailand

Title: Thailand's China Policy Revisited

Abstract: Thailand-China relations has often been described metaphorically as fraternal, signifying the special place of China in Thai foreign policy. This is, perhaps, best exemplified through the phrase, Chin Thai chai uen klai phinong kan (China and Thailand are not others, but brothers), widely used in speeches and policy statements, issued by both sides. Such a phrase, however, does not reflect how Thai policymakers have perceived a rising China. Rather, the Sino-Thai brotherly friendship is an illusion. Based on archival evidence made available in Bangkok, this study provides a new account of Thailand's relations with China in the 1990s, the decade usually described by scholars as the period of economic partnership. This study argues that during this period, Thai foreign policy towards China was almost exclusively driven by the country's national interests, framed by its diplomatic mentality quite consistent over time. Specifically, the primacy of national interests was a *modus operandi* of Thailand's China policy. In addition, policymakers in Bangkok viewed China's expanding role and influence in mainland Southeast Asia and wider Asia as a long-term threat to the kingdom's security. Thus, ironically, China and Thailand are not brothers, but others. And even if they were, they were not close ones.

Presenter 3

Professor YOSHIMATSU Hidetaka, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Indonesia's Hedging strategy towards China's geo-economic presence in the Indo-Pacific

Abstract: Regional politics surrounding Southeast Asia has exhibited significant evolutions with the development of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and countering initiatives through the Indo-Pacific concept. This research seeks to examine Indonesia's strategic reactions to such evolving regional climates. This article argues that Indonesia has exhibited prudent policy responses to the BRI and the Indo-Pacific concept by hedging against uncertainties created by China's economic prowess through the adoption of mutually contradictory policy options. Such a hedging strategy was present in various dimensions: adopting economic accommodation and economic diversification regarding the BRI; taking confrontational strategies in maritime security tensions with China while pursuing economic pragmatism for attracting more BRI funds; and restraining reliance on the BRI and China by pushing forwards ASEAN's regional initiative that uses the Indo-Pacific term. The findings indicate that Indonesia's position remain important in bolstering ASEAN's status as the main regional organisation under new regional evolutions.

Panel Session 12

Korean Linguistics Studies

Chair: Ms. KIM Yewon, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Ms. LEE Youra, Korea University, South Korea

Panel Title: Korean Linguistics Studies(韓国・朝鮮語学研究)

Panel Abstract: 本パネルでは、韓国・朝鮮語の語彙と構文に関する 4 つの研究から韓国・朝鮮語の意味・統語上の特徴を明らかにする。また、韓国・朝鮮語学習者の目標言語学習に注目し、学習者の第二言語習得を社会、文化、教育の視点から考察する。

Presenter 1

Ms. KIM Yewon, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 現代韓国語の引用構文研究 - 引用標識としての依存名詞 -

Abstract: 近年、韓国では引用構文に関して多様な研究が発表されている。現代韓国語の引用構文の形態、意味的、機能などを語用論、社会言語学、談話論など様々な観点から論じているものの、非典型的な引用構文についての研究は比較的少ないと思われる。この研究では、

現代韓国語において典型的な引用標識(‘-고 하는’ ‘-다는’)を持つ引用構文ではなく、依存名詞を引用標識として持つ非典型的な引用構文を分析した。調査の方法としては 1990 年代から 2000 年代発表された現代韓国の小説、ドラマ、映画などを基盤にしたコーパスと 10 代から 50 代までの韓国語母語話者を対象にしたアンケート調査を実施した。今回の調査では、引用構文の使用例と頻度、使用傾向を分析し、依存名詞が含まれている引用構文の特徴と機能を考察した。さらに母語話者がこのような引用構文を使用する意図や背景などを語用論、社会言語学の観点から分析した。

Presenter 2

Ms. LEE Eunji, Korea University, South Korea

Title: Comparison of English and Chinese KFL learners in Perceiving Korean Ambitransitive

Verbs

Abstract: Ambitransitive verbs are verbs used as both forms of intransitive and transitive verbs. Learners for Korean as foreign language (KFL) experience difficulty to perceive Korean ambitransitive verbs even though they are advanced KFL learners. Also, when KFL students from various countries learn Korean, they tend to get learned based on their own language. As a teacher of second language(SL) should notice their different tendency and use the effective method for teaching SL. For this, a tendency to perceive transitivity of Korean ambitransitive verbs should be scrutinized based on first language (L1). This paper researched how differently English and Chinese advanced KFL learners tend to perceive transitivity of Korean ambitransitive verbs. Moreover, if learning motivation as learner variables can affect the tendency from effect of language was investigated. The results of the research are as follows. Firstly, Chinese KFL learners tend to perceive the some Korean ambitransitive verbs as intransitive verbs when the verbs are used as intransitive in Chinese language. This is more clear than the case of transitive verbs in Chinese. Second, for English KFL learners, they tend to perceive the Korean ambitransitive verbs as transitive verbs even when they are not used as transitive in English. Next, L1 interference factors which affects KFL learner's perception of Korean ambitransitive verbs are 'the general tendency of transitivity of the language itself' as well as 'the transitivity of the equivalent verb'. In particular, for English KFL learners, the general tendency of transitivity showed the greater effect on the perception. Lastly, learning motivation as learner variable could not mitigate the difference of perception caused by L1 interference, which means L1 interference have a more impact on the perception of Korean ambitransitive than learning motivation.

Presenter 3

Ms. KWAK Hyeongyeong, Korea University, South Korea

Title: An expansion of academic writing for KFL learners: Integration of writing and reading
Abstract: The goal of the study is to examine how to enhance academic writing skills for foreign KFL (Korean as a Foreign Language) learners via integration of writing and reading. As the time goes by, the learners' demand for learning language is changing. Previously, the main purpose of learning Korean writing was for daily usage; however, recently, due to increased number of foreign students studying in Korea, this tendency is shifting more towards academic usage. Students in higher education need to acquire advanced level of writing, and integration of writing and reading teaching methods is necessary to improve the effectiveness of learning process. This study is an expansion of Lee (2018)'s previous research.

This research was conducted with total 50 subjects, who had acquired TOPIK Level 3-4. The subjects participated in this research for one whole semester in the form of the registered course. As the result of the research, students felt more importance in learning writing in expanded range, rather than purely focusing on conventional-grammar-focused-writing. The latter part of this study will discuss the importance and limitations of the previous research, and suggest an alternative research method.

Reference

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Presenter 4

Ms. LEE Youra, Korea University, South Korea

Title: Register Analysis of Korean Degree Adverbs Functioning as Hedge

Abstract: This corpus-based study aims 1) to quantitatively analyze the appearance frequency of Korean degree adverbs that function as downtoners by registers, 2) to identify the correlation between the registers and the adverbs using statistical analysis, and 3) to qualitatively explore the aspects of their usages and interactions with the registers. The target words of this study, *cokum*, *yakkan*, *chwungpwunhi*, *sangtanghi*, *taso*, *kkway*, *pikyocek*, *unkunhi*, *ssek*, and *samwus*, were analyzed in the four registers: spoken, book-imaginative, newspaper, and book-informative. The findings of the study indicate that i) *chwungpwunhi* was used almost evenly in all the registers, and ii) *yakkan*, *sangtanghi*, and *cokum* showed more colloquialness while iii) *taso* and *pikyocek* seemed to be more preferred in the formal written text. Last but not least, iv) *kkway*, *unkunhi*, *ssek*, and *samwus* appeared to be more favored in the book-imaginative register which is generally characterized by its narrativity. In these respects, all the degree adverbs in this study were found to represent “hedgeness” that obscures the degree of the speaker/author’s description, thereby giving the listener/reader the task of evaluating the degree of the utterance or text interpretation.

Key Words: Korean degree adverbs, registers, downtoner, hedgeness, colloquialness, formality, narrativity

Panel Session 13

Tourism 2

Chair: Associate Professor DELGADO Rodolfo, The University of Kitakyushu, Japan

Presenter 1

Mr. SAY Dietermar, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Comparative Study on Community-Based Tourism Practices

Abstract: Community based tourism (CBT) is a strategy to upgrade community development through tourism attraction. One of the challenges in CBT literature is the lack of a central definition of the activity. Without a comprehensive CBT terminology, the number of definitions and methods rises. It is obvious that the CBT literature is written mainly by three major CBT developers, these are 1) academia, 2) local government & NGOs, and 3) international organizations. Upon reviewing the literature not much information about the possible benefits and motivation behind international organization is found. The survey designed is based on 90 CBT instruction manuals, measuring the CBT developers' understanding of local community, collaboration interest, evaluation of other developers' work productivity, and possible benefits of other developers in taking part in CBT development.

The 535 online respondents collected between in the spring of 2021, are all screened group members of these three different groups in the field of community development. Major findings display how academia are the most preferred group to work with, yet they are the least in CBT work productive and community understanding. The government & NGO have the strong understanding about the local people, but are not work productive in comparison to local community and international organization. The results show that as the CBT enterprise can also mean irreversible negative tourism impact to the community if it is not handled properly, but the community will not find out the extent of this for up to 5 years after initiation, this research has been design to save time and resources inputted in CBT enterprises, while avoiding risk, by presenting and the differences between the approach of various CBT developers so that the community, developers, and other stakeholders may better

understand each other.

Keywords: Community Based Tourism, Sustainability, Community Development.

Presenter 2

Ms. SHATADINI Malahati, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The Roles of Volunteer Tourism in Changing Volunteer Tourists Behaviour and Local Communities' Well-being in Indonesia (Case Study to the Volunteer Operator: Wanderlust Indonesia)

Abstract: In Indonesia, the negative effects of tourism are mainly caused by human behavior. To reduce the negative effect, tourism type can be shifted from mass tourism to alternative tourism as it is considered a more sustainable form of tourism (Wearing, 2001). Volunteer tourism as a part of alternative tourism provides a chance for volunteer tourists to participate in a goodwill activity that will benefit the local community in each destination. This means that both volunteer tourists and the local community are the main pillars of volunteer tourism. However, the existing literature that brings these two pillars altogether is still limited. Thus, this thesis is aimed to fill the gap by asking questions related to volunteer tourists' behavior and local community's well-being by conducting a qualitative case study approach to one Indonesian-based volunteer tourism operator, in-depth interviews with volunteer tourists and the local community, and direct observation to Campaka Village, Indonesia. The result reveals that the roles of volunteer tourism to tourist behavior include providing a deeper and richer traveling experience, increasing a sense of responsibility by facing a heterogeneous society in volunteer tourism destinations. Moreover, volunteer tourism also shapes sustainable tourist behavior by providing a code of conduct that tells volunteer tourists how to behave appropriately, provides activities and equipment that environmental-conscious, and provides the chance for volunteer tourists to buy the local product. The roles of volunteer tourism to local communities' well-being in Campaka Village comprise social, environmental, services and facilities, and economic aspects.

Presenter 3

Ms. PHAN Thu Ngoc Minh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Contested heritage tourism: a case study of Vietnam War Remnants Museum in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Abstract: My research investigates the Vietnam War Remnants Museum as a dissonant heritage site. First opened to the public in 1975 in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, the museum has since been a significant reminder of brutal wartime in Vietnam history. Intense graphic photographs and military types of equipment are on display such as helicopters, rocket launchers, tanks, fighter planes, conventional bombs. The reason why the Vietnam War Remnant Museum is an essential political representative in Vietnam history is that it tells the story from Vietnamese perception. To fully understand the context of the war, and how much of an impact it made on Vietnamese civilians, very rarely do Westerners hear from the victims of their own military action. The purpose of this research is to analyze the reasons why it is considered a dissonant heritage site by focusing on the displays based on historical narratives, making a comparison with the National Vietnam War Museum located in Texas, America. In this paper, I will use qualitative methods as the main approach, and we also conducted an interview with tourists visiting the War Remnants Museum. The research stated that the political exhibition in Vietnam War Remnant Museum is wasting the chance to convey historical narratives in an objective way. Findings in our study is expected to be a practical suggestion for museum organizers to overcome the issues of contentious narratives in historical events and maintaining the authenticity in tourism heritage sites.

Presenter 4

Associate Professor DELGADO Rodolfo, The University of Kitakyushu, Japan

Title: International organizations' role in managing over tourism after the pandemic

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the socio-economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on tourism and the possible effects of carrying capacity of tourism destinations after the pandemic. Nowadays, effects of the pandemic are perceived as an opportunity to think about the future of the industry, a change to analyze the present state of tourism local communities and cities, and its relationship with the natural and cultural resources and its future sustainability.

Millions of people are depended on the tourism industry for their livelihood, and it functions as an engine for the sustainable development of a tourist destination and socio-cultural and environmental well-being of the local communities. Women, children and casual employees seem to be the most affected, as they live in a very fragile situation compared to their past participation in the tourism activities of the communities, societies and cities.

The United Nations World Tourism Organization is rethinking the participation of the local communities its development and marketing of tourism as the center, boost the participation

of the local government in the tourism activity while focusing on the health and safety of the employees, tourists and creates an innovative mind map to reinvent the tourism experience.

Panel Session 14

Environment and Local Development

Chair: Dr. YAMASHITA Hiromi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Dr. NEELAWALA Prasad, PGIA, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

Title: The information effect of Traveston crossing dam on property prices: a policy-oriented analysis in Queensland, Australia

Abstract: The Mary River is a vital biodiversity hotspot regarded in local as well as international contexts. Its geographical location is essential both as a water catchment and medium-scale business hub. The community around the Mary River mainly involve with farming, including fishing. There is a significant level of endangered species living in the waters of Mary River, which are Mary River Turtle, Mary River Lung Fish, and the Traveston Crossing Dam, which had shifted them from endangered to critically endangered species. Hence, Traveston Crossing Dam's project has a significant environmental impact, which is, in this research, readily reflected in the residential property market. The project has its information shocks over the policy discussion period where the property market had been influenced, and the research has analysed the impacts revealed in the property market. At the beginning of the project's announcement, prices were depreciated-123% in 2001, whereas in the phasing out period, the property prices rose by 1.9% in 2008.

Presenter 2

Ms. PAN Jiangli, International Christian University, Japan

Title: A study on the feasibility of carbon tax implementation in China

Abstract: The Environmental Tax Law of the People's Republic of China has been implemented since January 1st, 2018. The environmental tax includes four items: air

pollutants, water pollutants, solid wastes, and noise. The air pollutants include mostly sulfur dioxide, while carbon dioxide is not covered during the Environmental Tax Law legislation. Furthermore, the Carbon Emissions Trading System (ETS) has been implemented in China from February 1st, 2021.

I plan to conduct comparative research between China and other countries, which have implemented a carbon tax. For example, Japanese environmental governance is about energy, automotive fuel and waste emissions and other taxes initially while gradually transferred to a targeted global warming measures tax (carbon tax) system. The comparison could provide a different perspective on why the Chinese government hesitates to implement a carbon tax. With data from various economic and social indexes, I plan to conduct a regression analysis to determine the correlation between the dependent and independent variables.

Presenter 3

Dr. YAMASHITA Hiromi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Project workers' needs in conducting participatory decision making processes in coastal restoration projects

Abstract: To avoid conflict and secure long-term local support and investment in nature restoration projects, it is increasingly important for project workers (both governmental and non-governmental) to identify and accommodate the various concerns and expectations within a community. A variety of public consultation methods are practiced, but little is known about the types of difficulties project workers face during the process of building trusting relationships with locals.

This presentation begins with the questionnaire findings from project workers who have experienced engagement activities with community members on their coastal restoration projects in England (e.g. a communication officer, coastal habitat creation officer and flood risk management officer for the government). The presenter then extends her discussion to include similar cases from other parts of the world to inform the development of inclusion in decision-making processes.

Panel Session 15

Regional Trade / Security Architecture and Its Economic Consequences

Chair: Dr. OTSUKA Kozo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Ms. SAHIN Vuslat Nur, Waseda University, Japan

Title: FOIP PROJECT AS A ECONOMIC SECURITY TOLL

Abstract: The main argument of this research is Japan's FOIP (Free and Open Indo Pacific) project could be emphasized while this strategy has a geo-economic rationale, it has two main primary security focuses. The first one is on the security dimension of America's geopolitical goals. It has two key components: (1) an increasingly powerful India as an essential strategic counterweight to China; and (2) the Quad as a forum for military cooperation and networking among 'like-minded' partners with a view to maintaining maritime order in the region. The second one is that Japan has her interest and tries to create this type of new region in favor of her economic security and her position in the region. After the Belt and Road Initiative, Japan experience to loss of its leading position in infrastructure projects, primarily in South East Asia. This situation has a huge cost for Japan. In addition to that, Japan needs more alliances in the region to guarantee its position in both political and economic security vise.

Presenter 2

Mr. NISHINO Ken, Oita University, Japan

Title: Another "America First" in USMCA: How Does It Affect the North American Supply Chains?

Abstract: On July 1, 2020, the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) replaced the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). While most of the stakeholders positively valued what NAFTA had achieved since 1994, President Donald Trump did not. From his perspective, NAFTA was "the worst trade deal ever made" without "fairness and

reciprocity”. Consequently, the agreement was renegotiated to reflect “America First” more on several disputed items, such as dairy products, automobiles, labor. Various in-depth reviews on both agreements had already been conducted and presented by many specialists. Nevertheless, one critical issue not receiving enough attention still exists: the limitations, newly and one-sidedly incorporated in USMCA, on Mexican commercial trucks seeking “fair and reciprocal” participation in the cross-border line-haul trucking market. Therefore, the paper highlights this another case of “America First” for further analysis based on a wide range of market data and information. The paper aims to show how the newly imposed limitations can hinder smooth freight movements between the two countries and even affect the efficiency of the entire North American supply chains.

Keywords: Supply Chains, Cross-border, USMCA, NAFTA, “America First”

Presenter 3

Ms. ADIANTI Grace Olivia, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Japanese investment in the real estate sector in Indonesia

Abstract: The real estate sector plays a significant role in supporting the economy. However, it requires a considerable amount of capital that local developers in Indonesia might not adequately possess. Therefore, foreign investors fill the gap by injecting capital into the sector. Japan has been one of the major countries investing in the Indonesian real estate business. Yet, there is still no academic literature that particularly studies the determinant of their real estate investment in Indonesia. This study applied a semi-structured interview with industry experts, collecting data from webinars, statistical data by ministerial offices and international organizations, and public announcements by developers on their real estate projects. Evidence showed that Japanese real estate began during the fulfillment of war reparation commitment to Indonesia, including loan and construction support for initial prestigious landmarks, followed by office buildings and industrial estates development for Japanese corporations’ overseas expansion. Their major determinant has been to supply accommodation for Japanese expatriates, and their real estate projects have been going strong due to the solid business network and support from Japan. Their investment in the real estate sector in Indonesia will prolong as long as there are business or trade relations between both countries.

Panel Session 16

Human Resource Management

Chair: Professor HAIDAR Ali, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Mr. MA Sai To, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan

Title: The Sustainability of Holiday Sharing Kindergarten in Hong Kong – A Structural Equation Modeling Approach

Abstract: The impact of shared economy on urban sustainability has impacted social, economic and environmental (Wu, Zhi, 2016). Recently, working family is very common in Hong Kong (Census, 2016). For working family in Hong Kong, young children who aged under 12 are always placed in risk on accidents and injury when their parents require to work during school holidays. This study is to explore the flexibility the parents of young children, kindergarten teachers and kindergarten schoolhouses through the retirement from Education Bureau officials to build up a sharing economic platform. This study recruited 270 participants who were the parents and the kindergarten teachers. Data was analyzed using structural equational modeling (Hayle, 1995). The results of the analysis demonstrated the explanatory power of the flexibility of holding-share-kindergarten, which provided a theoretical framework for shared economy platform for both supply and demand. The study contributes to the current literature and practically by resolving the problem of economic surplus (Lafley et al., 2017) for the unoccupied space of kindergarten during holidays. Besides, the study can extent to uplift employment space for parents and increase the income of kindergarten. Generally, this study suggested that holiday kindergarten services and on-time charges.

Keywords

Shared economy platform, Economic surplus, sustainability, 24-hour-based child care service

Presenter 2

Ms. SADAF Muddassaraha, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Exploring the relationship of diversity-oriented leadership and knowledge sharing behavior during pandemic

Abstract: This quantitative study aims to ascertain the relationship of diversity-oriented leadership and knowledge sharing behavior among top level employees, middle level employees, and frontline employees of SME's (small and medium enterprises) in Pakistan during the crises of COVID-19. Data was collected from 9 SME's in Lahore, Pakistan. 270 online questionnaires with 8 closed-ended items were distributed. 218 questionnaires were returned with response rate of 80.74%. 210 questionnaires were found usable. Data was analyzed by using Pearson's correlation through SPSS PSAW. Statistical analysis shows that overall diversity-oriented leadership had positive moderate significant relationship with knowledge sharing behavior. For top level employees, diversity-oriented leadership had positive moderate significant relationship with knowledge sharing behavior. For middle level employees, diversity-oriented leadership had positive strong significant relationship with knowledge sharing behavior. For front line employees, diversity-oriented leadership had positive moderate significant relationship with knowledge sharing behavior. This study will facilitate SME's to formulate amid-crisis and post-crisis policies to foster knowledge sharing for organizational growth and agility. This study was conducted by using cross-sectional research design. Future research directions are to expand the study by using qualitative approach, mixed-method approach, and longitudinal research design.

Keywords: Diversity-oriented Leadership, Knowledge sharing Behavior, COVID-19, SME's

Presenter 3

Mr. ANDRES Albert Jerome Cenina, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Performance-based Bonus as a monetary incentive: Its impact in motivating and improving the performance of public-school teachers in the Philippines

Abstract: In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations, one of the targets under SDG4 on Quality Education is to significantly increase qualified teachers' supply (UNDP, 2021). Globally, there is a need to hire 69 million teachers by 2030 to close the teacher-student ratio gap (UNESCO, 2016). For this reason, every organization provides appropriate motivation to ensure that teachers choose and remain in the teaching profession, which includes increasing their basic salary and granting additional benefits. In the Philippines, the government has granted Performance-based Bonus (PBB) as an additional incentive for government employees and teachers to "motivate higher performance and

ensure the accomplishment of commitments and targets” (E.O. 80, 2012). From 2013 to present, teachers were granted a yearly PBB amounting to 50-65% of their monthly salary. The research aims to investigate the impact of PBB on teachers’ motivation to remain in their teaching profession and improving their performance in teaching. Through a self-administered survey and semi-structured interviews, the study intends to understand teachers’ and school leaders’ perceptions of PBB's influence in an educational context and its contribution to further improving teachers’ and school performances. The results of this research will contribute to existing knowledge and empirical applications, especially in developing countries, on the relationship of performance-related and merit-based pay or incentives to teachers’ motivation and performance.

Presenter 4

Professor HAIDAR Ali, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Explaining voluntary psychological inclusion: A study of commitment of municipal council officers of the Oita prefecture

Abstract: Commitment represents preference for voluntary psychological inclusion. The current study found that the municipal council officers of the Oita prefecture demonstrate commitment to the community rather than to the councilors but remain psychologically withdrawn. The most common explanation of this behavior is the collectivist mindset of Japanese employees. Yamagishi et. al. (1998, 190), however, argue that Japanese employees identify with a group because of ‘informal mutual monitoring and sanctioning rather than internalized moral values’. One such sanctioning mechanism is ‘Oidashy-beya’, a form of ‘relational aggression’. Moreover, a collectivist society like Japan is characterized by close relations where identification with a group ‘reduces social uncertainty and provides security inside of such relationships’ (Yamagishi, 1998, 172).

Reference:

Yamagishi. T., Cook, K. S. and Watabe, M. (1998). Uncertainty, trust, and commitment formation in the United States and Japan. *American Journal of Sociology*, 104, 1, 165–94.

Panel Session 17

Realizing Islamic Values in the Contemporary Muslim Communities in Asia

Chair: Associate Professor KHASHAN Ammar, Ritsumeikan University, Japan(Absent)

Presenter 1

Dr. IKEHATA Fukiko, Postdoctoral Fellow of JSPS (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science), Japan

Title: Collective Ijtihad and Consensus Making: Evaluating the Roles and Significance of International Islamic Legal Academics

Abstract: What this presentation will show is how intellectual networks are being built in contemporary international relations in an increasingly globalized world, especially in the

Islamic world. It has been argued in previous studies that religious norms have contributed greatly to international norms. In the Islamic world, the main drafters of norms are the ulama. The practice of *ijtihad*, in which the ulama derive legal judgments about new events, has existed mainly as an individual practice. However, with the increasing sophistication of medical technology and the financial system, there are more and more events that cannot be determined by the wisdom of a single scholar, and this has led to the modern practice of collective *ijtihad*. This is a system in which several ulama or experts work as a team and together produce a single legal decision. The International Islamic Fiqh Academy (IIFA), an affiliate of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), is the one that this presentation will specifically analyze. In this presentation, we will show that there is an international community of ulama, based on the network of jurisprudential schools, and we will examine what kind of international norms are formed there.

Presenter 2

Dr. KIRIHARA Midori, Postdoctoral Fellow of JSPS (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science), Japan

Title: The Complex Nature of Contemporary Islamic Legal Rulings: Socio-Religious Ethics, Shariah, and Statute Law Forming Halal Standards in Southeast Asia

Abstract: In this presentation, I aim to discuss the current state of the diversity of Halal food and Halal standards in the Modern Islamic World from the perspective of Area Studies and focus on the complex nature of contemporary Islamic legal rulings in Southeast Asia. The Halal food industry has been expanding in the recent decades, led by Malaysia, and has spread globally. The word *halal*, a Malay word, and *halal* in Arabic, is a term in Islamic Jurisprudence that refers to what is 'lawful' or 'permissible'. Halal certification and its standards are necessary steps in the globalization of the Halal food industry.

While the Halal standards are generally said to be based on Islamic law, in Malaysia, however, the Halal certification system was formally introduced as a section in the governmental administration of industries in the year of 2000. I have found that halal standards are based on Socio-religious ethics, Shariah, and Statute Law and that Islamic rulings themselves are not a monolithic body of rules, but a complex mass of different levels of legal interpretations. This presentation provides a new insight for understanding Halal standards.

Presenter 3

Associate Professor KURODA Ayaka, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Global Islamic Intellectuals Reconstructing the Ideals upon the Ruins of Modernity: The Case of Khaled Abou El Fadl

Abstract: Khaled Abou El Fadl (1963-), an Egyptian-American, is one of the distinguished intellectuals who is confronting the rise of Salafism (the religious ultra-conservative), which has posed a serious challenge to the contemporary Muslim reformist intellectuals. Through being born in Kuwait, enjoying the traditional religious education there and in Egypt, and migrating to America, he has witnessed the anti-intellectualism and culture of intolerance in the modern Muslim world, and started to criticize it for both audiences in Muslim countries and the West. He finds the roots of such anti-intellectualism in the history of colonization and modernization in the Muslim world, which finally brings into question the quality of modernity there.

This presentation explores the scope and genealogy of his reformist ideas and reveals its significance in the context of the struggle against Orientalism and Salafism. Against the Salafist narratives which are built upon a superficial reading of the holy scriptures, Abou El Fadl attaches importance to the rich tradition of Islamic scholarship and understands Shariah as the order of the normative values. His attempt to pursue the scriptural moral commands and revive the ideal of Sharia in the modern age can be understood as the phenomenon of “post-secularism”.

Presenter 4

Professor KOSUGI Yasushi, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Why the Classical Texts Matter Today: Islamic Jurisprudence in Response to the Needs of Modern Muslim Communities

Abstract: The Shariah or Islamic Law is quite different from modern statute law. It is based on interpretations of the fundamental Islamic texts by the legal specialists, the jurists. While in the premodern Islamic societies it had provided everything that Muslims needed to guide their social, economic and political lives, it was considered obsolete in modern eras, and its dismantling happened through the so-called modernization of these societies.

However, the Islamic revival from the 1960s onward brought the re-Islamization of Muslim society and its legal components. The establishment of Dubai Islamic Bank in 1975 and the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979 signaled a drastic return to Shariah as a social reality in these countries.

This presentation discusses the significance of the fundamental Islamic texts, which are more than 1,000 years old, and how they can fulfill the needs of modern Muslim communities through their legal interpretation by specialists in Islamic Jurisprudence. Being classical or primordial is a defect in the modern era, but the fact that these sources have been perpetually trusted over many centuries will be a strength once the specialists have actualized the links between the ancient texts and modern life.

Panel Session 18

Gender, Business and Politics

Chair: Assistant Professor FAN Pengda, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Ms. ERDENETUGS Surenjargal, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Sustainability Performance and Financial Performance

Abstract: Environmental issues, specifically water problems including water shortage, water pollution, and water ecosystem deterioration have been gaining the interest from many scholars as well as managers. Researches on impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on Corporate Financial Performance (CFP) have been emerging in recent years, however, information about the impact of water management performance on financial performance is lacking (Weber et al., 2020). This correlational study addresses the issue of sustainable strategy on water management examine the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Corporate Sustainability (CS) as measured by Bloomberg ESG score, and Corporate Financial Performance as measured by ROA, ROE and Tobin's Q, in the extractive industry, a sector that heavily relies on water. Linear regression analysis is carried out to examine the possible link

Presenter 2

Assistant Professor WROBEL Anna, University of Warsaw, Poland

Title: Trade and women's economic empowerment in the Covid-19 era and beyond

Abstract: Over the last years, an inclusive trading system creating equal opportunities for participation in international trade regardless of gender has become one of the major issues addressed by the WTO. Increased interest in women empowerment in the global trade system resulted during the Buenos Aires Ministerial Conference in the adoption of the Declaration

on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment. The declaration is the first joint initiative within the WTO to increase women's participation in trade. Supporters of the declaration committed themselves, inter alia, to exchange experience and best practices on inclusive trade policies. In order to implement the Buenos Aires Declaration, the Informal Group on Trade and Gender was formed at the WTO. To support women's economic empowerment some WTO members have introduced gender chapters into its Free Trade Agreements. WTO initiatives for women's economic empowerment seem particularly relevant given the strong negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on women's economic situation worldwide. Further support of women's economic empowerment should be an important part of post-crisis economic recovery. The paper aims to answer the question: How trade can support women's economic empowerment in the Covid-19 era and beyond.

Presenter 3

Ms. PREMATHILAKE Mahathennage Ishara Udamini, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Under-representation of women in Sri Lankan politics

Abstract: As a remedy for under-representation of women in politics, Sri Lanka introduced an electoral gender quota for the local government which represents the ground level politics in the country. The introduction of quota system led to the inauguration of two major projects called as POWER AND WILL which were organized with the support of NGOs and women's organizations focusing on the local government election in 2018. This study is focused on the local government quota and the two projects based on the quota. Information on the quota and projects is gathered from one to one interviews conducted with ministers, executive officers in the local government authorities, gender activists and project coordinators, in order to examine the practical complexities around the quota and projects based on it. The study shows that practical challenges encountered in the projects and complexities built up around the quota have a negative impact on the local government quota system. The study provides recommendations to avoid complexities of quota system by analyzing the opinions of interviewees who are officially related to the operations of local government quota.

Keywords: Local government quota, challenges, WILL project, POWER project.

Presenter 4

Assistant Professor FAN Pengda, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Why Diversity Matters: women boarder director and firm carbon emission in Japan

Abstract: Our main objective is to investigate how the presence of female directors affects the firm's environmental performance. We find that female directors have a negative impact on the emission of CO₂ and the observed relationship between board gender diversity and carbon emissions is mainly driven by the presence of female outside rather than inside directors. To address the concern that female directors may self-select themselves into firms with good corporate governance, we employed propensity score matching (PSM), difference-in-differences analysis, instrumental variable approach, and our main results are qualitatively unchanged.

Panel Session 19

International Relations in the Indo-Pacific

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

Discussant: Professor MIYASHITA Akitoshi, Tokyo International University, Japan

Panel Title: International Relations in the Indo-Pacific

Panel Abstract: The Indo-Pacific region is destined to be the growth center of the world for the 21st century. The region at the same time is host to various existing local conflicts including long-lasting territorial disputes. The growing rivalry between the United States and China influences the existing disputes, breeds new proxy conflicts, brings in new extra-regional actors like European states, and revives dormant security actors in the region like Japan and Russia. The post-Cold War panacea of the region that was characterized by the positive economic prospects has now been replaced by the mixed visions of the greatest economic region and the potential great wars. This panel will feature young scholars of international relations together with a seasoned discussant.

Presenter 1

Dr. KRATIUK Barbara, University of Warsaw, Poland

Title: Vietnam as the lynchpin in the Indo-Pacific

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to try to place Vietnam in the strategies of other states engaged in the region, especially those, which support the Indo-Pacific idea like Japan, USA and India. Vietnam's own strategy in the region in the context of the changing regional architecture will be explained using Evelyn Goh's enmeshment theory. Theory of middle powers will also be helpful in explaining Vietnam's behaviour in the international arena, especially in South China Sea. This article will also attempt to answer the questions of what role could Vietnam have and what significance does it have for the Indo-Pacific strategies. The working hypothesis is that Vietnam is one of the lynchpins of the strategy, having a key position in the key subregion of the Indo-Pacific.

Presenter 2

Ms. CHADHA Astha, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Regionalism and security in the Indo-Pacific: Case of South Asia

Abstract: South Asia is strategically located in the Indian Ocean, surrounded by the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, which account for several key Sea Lanes of Communication responsible for major energy and goods trade globally. The region also provides a maritime gateway to the Middle East on the West and Southeast Asia in the east. While Indian Ocean is central to the Indo-Pacific concept and geopolitics, South Asia does not share the same centrality as the Southeast Asia in the security concerns related to the Indo-Pacific. However, the increasing security concerns in the South Asian region threaten to destabilize the region as well the overall Indo-Pacific security as more powers seek presence and influence in the region. The paper raises the questions:

- How have SAARC or other South Asian regional frameworks worked towards South Asian regionalism and security?
- How are the South Asian security concerns related to the overall Indo-Pacific security?

The paper employs neo-classical realist theory to answer the research questions and conducts a qualitative analysis. Focusing on the role of larger powers like China and the U.S., as well as other intra and extra-regional powers, the paper evaluates how they have influenced SAARC and other regional frameworks.

Presenter 3

Ms. TRAN P. Thao, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Middle Powers in the Indo-Pacific

Abstract: This paper's first illustrates how Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, and Australia have gained the title of middle power in the Indo Pacific through the analysis of their behaviour in the region. This illustration will bring about a comprehensive definition of the concept middle powers in the Indo Pacific context. Second, the paper brings out a general analysis on the strategies of the middle powers. The countries' visions in the region, their goals, and the means to achieve these goals will be examined. The third objective is to determine the main roles of middle powers in the Indo Pacific region, focusing on initiatives in conflict mediation, restraining big powers' expansion, and regional development. These roles will be discussed within the region's context and in accordance with the challenges that the middle powers face

in their roles. This paper serves as a guiding document on the study of middle powers in the Indo Pacific. Its four-country study does not intend to offer a sweep generalization across the region nor in-depth study of each country's strategy. Rather, it offers a recommendation on research areas, a framework of comparison of middle powers, and the motivation for future studies in international relations.

Presenter 4

Ms. NGUYEN Hong Kong To, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Cybersecurity strategies of South China Sea dispute claimants, 2000s-present

Abstract: The cyber space, recognized as the fifth theater of warfare, has become increasingly salient in cases of territorial and sovereignty disputes. The South China Sea dispute is one such area where claimants are diversifying tactics to include cyber-attacks and cyber espionage in order to collect intelligence and information from the target users. This article examines the securitization of cyberspace and the formulation of cybersecurity strategies among the major claimants in the South China Sea, namely China, Taiwan, the Philippines, and Vietnam. Based on official documents and news reports in the four claimant parties, the article extracts insights on two key issues: (i) the characteristics of Chinese cybersecurity policies and related actions in the South China Sea, and (ii) the thinking and decision-making on cybersecurity of the smaller states in response to the rising attacks allegedly from China. It highlights the multidimensionality of security and the need to pay more attention to hybrid warfare even as much of the disputes take place on conventional ground. The purpose is to improve understanding on a nascent operational domain in an area that has been a flashpoint in the Asia-Pacific region since the 1970s.

Panel Session 21

Linguistics Studies

Chair: Ms. LEE Mihee, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Associate Professor DUVERNAY Nicholas Yohan, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Republic of Korea

Panel Title: Linguistics Studies (言語学研究)

Panel Abstract: 本パネルでは、言語特性と言語学習・評価に関する4つの研究を紹介し、言語学、応用言語学研究における新しい話題を提供する。統合論、語用論、第二言語習得など言語研究の幅広い知見に触れ、諸言語における言語学研究の軌跡と展望について考察する。

Presenter 1

Ms. LEE Mihee, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 『韓国語学習者の作文における誤用分析を用いた連結語尾'-neunde'の教授法の考察』

Abstract: 韓国語の連結語尾'-neunde'は使用頻度が高いことから韓国語教育において初級レベルで提示される文法事項の一つである。しかし'-neunde'は様々な意味機能を持っていることから修得に困難を感じる学習者が多い。特に文を読んで理解はできてもアウトプットにおいて誤った文を産出してしまう場合が多く、誤用比率の高い文法事項である。

主に'-neunde'の先行節の意味は状況提示とされ、後行節は説明、意外な出来事、提案、対照などに分類される。しかしこのような意味機能の説明では学習者の作文における誤用を十分に説明できないと考えられる。したがって本発表では学習者の作文における韓国語の連結語尾'-neunde'の誤用を分析し、後行節の文の種類による意味機能の違いを明らかにすることで'-neunde'のより効果的な教授法を模索することを目的とする。

Presenter 2

Ms. KIM Minjeong, Korea University, South Korea

Title: The meaning of Korean connective expression and coordinate sentence construal

Abstract: The conceptual speaker's interpretive strategy is related to Figure-Ground. However, it has not been the focus of study to correlate connective expression's meaning with Figure-Ground in coordinate sentence. This study examines the relationship between the meaning of Korean connective expressions and coordinate sentence construal. Specifically, it investigates how the meaning of Korean connective ending '-ko', '-ciman,' Korean Conjunctive Concatenation (KCC) '-ko kuliko', and '-ciman kulena' is related to construal. KCC is a concatenated form of a connective ending and conjunctive adverb, which has different meaning from sole connective ending based on the iconicity theory. To test the hypothesis that the meaning of Korean connective expressions is reflected on coordinate sentence construal, an online survey was conducted among Korean native speakers. Respondents were asked to respond where the focus was placed in coordinate sentences using different kinds of Korean connective expressions. The results showed that the meaning of the connective expressions influences coordinate sentence construal. These results suggest that the conceptual speaker's focus is not always fixed and the meaning of connective expression operates as a factor which gives each clause different focus, and results in different construal. Keywords: construal, figure-ground, connective ending, Korean conjunctive concatenation, coordinate sentence, meaning

Presenter 3

Associate Professor DUVERNAY Nicholas Yohan, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

Title: EFL learners' LLS usage and class type preference

Abstract: This study investigated the relationship between language learning strategies (LLSs; Oxford, 1990) and university EFL students' preferences in the class delivery methods of online distance learning and traditional offline classes. The Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL; Oxford, 1990) survey was used to collect data from 120 participants taking university-level EFL classes, leading to correlations between participants with a preference for traditional classrooms having demonstrated marked increases in the use of most strategies—namely, metacognitive, social and memory strategies—while those with preferences towards online learning did not indicate high strategy usage. Results from survey data on participants' opinions regarding the strengths and weaknesses of online classes—in addition to qualitative interviews on selected representatives from each class delivery preference group—found that the online preference group did not display as much motivation and investment in classes as the offline preference group, indicating that further

developments should be made to engage online learners, further emphasize the unique strengths of online classes, and address their notable weaknesses.

Key words: language learning strategies/distance learning/learner satisfaction/course delivery preference

Presenter 4

Ms. SEEN Youyoung, Korea University, South Korea

Title: Pragmatic error triggers of distractor: Focusing on the English-speaking domain of the KCSAT and the mock KCSAT

Abstract: The English-speaking domain of the Korean College Scholastic Ability Test (KCSAT) which is highly related to pragmatic competence is assessed in Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs). Distractors are crucial in MCQs since they not only affect the test quality also are useful to diagnose learners' weaknesses and help teachers improve on instructions. This study aims to define the context-feature distractors as Pragmatic Error Triggers (PET) in the English-speaking domain based on Grice's maxims and compare the KCSAT and the mock KCSAT, following two questions: (1) What are the PET categorizations and distributions in the KCSAT and the mock KCSAT? (2) Is there correlation between PET and the attractiveness of distractor? 420 distractors from the 2015-2021 academic years were tagged by two raters and a total of 8 sub-PETs—(1) Quantity: ① Redundancy ② Wrong Focus (2) Quality: ③ Opposite (3) Relation: ④ Same Referent ⑤ Wrong Referent (4) Manner: ⑥ Order ⑦ Turn ⑧ Vague Pronoun—are categorized. The overall frequency and distribution of PETs appeared to be random. However, the most frequent ones were Same Referent and Opposite in both tests. This study can possibly help in the creation of context feature distractors to measure pragmatic competence in a more objective and consistent manner.

Key words: English-speaking domain, KCSAT, multiple-choice questions (MCQs), distractors, pragmatic error triggers (PET), Grice's maxims

Panel Session 22

Health, Tourism and Disability

Chair: Dr. GHOTBI Nader, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Ms. FARZEEN Lailoma, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Trend and determinants of neonatal mortality in rural health facilities in Afghanistan

Abstract: The aim of this study is to find the occurrence of neonatal deaths in all rural health facilities of Afghanistan and examine the determinants of neonatal deaths. The main research questions are:

What is the provincial distribution of neonatal deaths in Afghanistan?

What are the numbers of neonatal deaths by type of health facility in the rural areas of Afghanistan?

What are the determinants of neonatal deaths in Afghanistan?

Research Methods: A descriptive statistical analysis of neonatal deaths is carried out by using secondary data of DHIS2 and AfDHS 2015. Simple trendline are used to show the variation of neonatal deaths among different type of health facilities in rural areas of Afghanistan and a multivariable logistic regression model is used to examine the determinants of neonatal deaths.

Conclusion: This study explored that the distribution of neonatal deaths was different in every province of Afghanistan and the neonatal mortality was higher at community levels than facilities. Furthermore, it showed that higher levels of health facilities had higher neonatal mortality.

And found some factors such as mother's (age, education, parity, occupation), place of residence, PNC, family wealth status, institutional delivery, Ethnicity, and health care decision had direct effects on neonatal mortality.

Presenter 2

Mr. CAO Jianfei, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Exploring the International Trend of Mobile Health Research: a Bibliometric Analysis of the Literature from 2000 to 2020

Abstract: The continuous upgrading of information technology has enabled smartphones to display great potential in the field of healthcare. This study aimed to clarify the future research direction of mHealth by analyzing its research trends and latest research hotspots. This study collected mHealth-related literature published between 2000 and 2020 from the Web of Science database. Used the VOSviewer tool to analyze the hotspots and research trends in mHealth research. To the best of our knowledge, the most current bibliometric analysis dates back to 2016. However, the number of mHealth researches published between 2017 and 2020 exceeds the previous total. The results show that the research hotspots of mHealth between 2017 and 2020 have undergone tremendous changes from before 2016. At the same time, the regionality of research cooperation between countries/regions is obvious, and the research hotspots are also different from each other. Therefore, the results of this study shed light on the latest research hotspots and research trends in mHealth research. These findings may serve as a valuable reference and provide guidance for other researchers in the field.

Presenter 3

Ms. CHOONG Ming Sin, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

Title: Resilience or Resistance: Making Sense of Different Preventive Capabilities from Bibliometrics Points of View

Abstract: As the world learned the catastrophic infection of Covid-19 virus affecting public health and then economy, many countries deployed their accumulated medical related science and technological knowledge to save guard their own wellbeing. While many nations protect their public health wellbeing via resistant measures, there are few capable to deploy state-of-the-art technologies in the time of crisis to derive an eventual solution for a problem. In the light of this study, we generally postulate that there will be two groups of country that are committed to research useful for preventive measures in the time of epidemic crisis. There are countries endowed with resistant capability from the scientific research point of view while

there are countries endowed with both resistant and resilient capabilities. In this study, we resorted to publishing data of two scientific research categories from Clarivate's Web of Science (WoS) to assess the dynamics of resistant and resilient capabilities of different countries. We observed that relatively small nations such as Taiwan and New Zealand are vigilant ones agile in learning and adapting to new routine that would enable them to (re)gain their health and economic wellbeing. Nations such as the US and China are found resilient in achieving mass vaccination for long last immunity against the virus.

Panel Session 23

Investigating Faculty Efforts to Integrate Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in
Education Across APU

Chair: Professor JONES Thomas E. , Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Professor KUBO Takayuki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Panel Title: Investigating Faculty Efforts to Integrate Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
in Education Across APU

Panel Abstract: The 2030 sustainable development goals (SDGs) call for a holistic educational process which addresses learning content and outcomes, pedagogy and the learning environment toward achieving tangible transformations in society. But in reality, the shift from SDGs rhetoric to reality remains problematic, especially during the current pandemic. Thus a holistic, cross-college effort is needed to integrate SDG goals across APU's Curriculum. This study investigates the horizontal integration of the SDGs in a private Japanese higher education institution at the undergraduate level.

This panel brings together seven APU faculty from three departments via a 2021 FIP project. The initial stage on June 17th 2021 saw three faculty participate in a multiplayer, facilitated online simulation version of the 2030 SDGs Game, entitled "Transforming Our World" developed by Japanese non-profit Imacocollabo.

This FIP project combined faculty members across APU, creating a network of facilitators that could enhance faculty's awareness of and sensitivity to the SDGs. Practically, this helps teachers to develop assignments that shape attitudes, values and feelings of environmental concern. On-line or in-person workshops can polish students' adaptive learning with hands-on skills for identifying, investigating and resolving SDG problems. APU is also trying to integrate the SDGs into our 2030 vision and planning a new college (expected to open in Spring 2023).

Presenter 1

Professor SUDO Tomonori, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Challenges and opportunities for introducing SDGs perspectives in higher education in

Japan: The case study on the policy coherence between SDGs and ESD in Japan

Abstract: Since the United Nations adopted “Transforming the World - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” which contained Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the most of higher education as well as primary and secondary education have tried to incorporate the concept of SDGs in the curriculum. However, “Aichi-Nagoya Declaration on Education for Sustainable Development” adopted at the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in 2014 has not received enough focus from educators. This study focuses on the gap between SDGs and Aichi-Nagoya Declaration. Based on the policy gaps between SDGs and ESD policy of Japan, this study discusses necessary condition of policy coherence in promotion of sustainable development in education sector in Japan and leads to policy recommendation on how the Government of Japan should play a role to promote the SDGs and ESD in a coherent manner.

Presenter 2

Professor JONES Thomas E. , Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Associate Professor GOMEZ Oscar A., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Monitoring undergraduate students' awareness of SDGs: Data-driven insights from the College of Asia Pacific Studies

Abstract: This paper is part of a panel session investigating faculty efforts to implement Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in education across APU, in line with an FY2021 FIP project. The 2030 SDGs call for transformation in education, so a holistic effort is needed to implement SDG goals across APU. Our survey investigated undergraduate students' i) knowledge and; ii) perceptions of SDGs; together with iii) their demographic profile to monitor predictors.

A paired survey of APS students was conducted to address the three [3] research objectives. The online questionnaire utilized a mix of closed and open questions to capture students' i) knowledge (via a quiz incorporating 17 fact-check questions to symbolize the 17 SDG goals); ii) SDGs perceptions (e.g. their initial impressions and evaluation of current SDG progress at three different tiers); and iii) profile (including year/major/gender/language track etc). The SDGs are an entry point to Environment and Development studies, offering a diverse collection of interconnected issues. Survey results offer insights into students' knowledge and their perception of the SDGs. Heightened awareness does not automatically lead to deeper knowledge, and initial findings suggest that although students can easily grasp SDGs' broad justifications, their depth of understanding may not extend into the cross-cutting core. How

best to measure knowledge and monitor progress is integral to the horizontal integration of the SDGs in a private Japanese higher education institution at the undergraduate level.

Presenter 3

Associate Professor ROUX Petrus Willem, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Designs for learning: Writing SDGs into undergraduate education

Abstract: Global trends in higher education (HE) increasingly suggest inclusion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in curricula. The SDG Academy (UN-affiliated) advocates the need for teaching and learning to adopt an interdisciplinary approach to help embed the SDG priorities at every level and type of education, and across formal and informal systems in order to encourage lifelong learning. First-year education is typically concerned with developing academic and digital literacy as a basic requirement. At Ritsumeikan APU, these courses are managed by the Educational Development and Learning Support Center (EDLSC). Given this background, the current presentation considers the design of learning and instruction to develop basic academic and digital literacy and attends to the integration of SDG-based academic writing. Methodological considerations include the design of learning and instruction, while further thought is given to the critical reading of relevant SDG content, the promotion of a cyclical writing process and the development of peer-learning. A selection of learning goals, with reference to the acquisition of academic and digital literacy are presented alongside successful essays to illustrate learning outcomes. These findings are then discussed with a view toward deepening student learning in this area, while considerations for future course design and refinement are offered.

Presenter 4

Associate Professor MACK Lindsay, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Mr. DOWNS Christian, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Challenges and perspectives of introducing SDGs into an EFL curriculum

Abstract: Recently education that addresses the UN's 2030 sustainable development goals (SDGs) is becoming popular in Asian higher education contexts. However, there is a scarcity of research on teacher and student perspectives about how to integrate SDGs into one's curriculum, let alone an EFL curriculum. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to enrich understandings of the challenges teachers face and students encounter when trying to

introduce SDGs into an English curriculum at an international higher education institution. A mixed method approach was employed utilizing three data collection methods: teacher surveys, student surveys, and document analysis. Analysis of the data revealed that the SDG-infused curriculum did enhance student and teacher awareness of SDGs. However, it was found that there are some differing opinions about the value of implementing an SDG-focused curriculum into a language class. The implications for horizontal integration of SDGs into a private school's education will be discussed.

Panel Session 24

Education

Chair: Mr. TILEY William, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Associate Professor KANDUBODA Prabath Buddhika, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Ms. LIU Soraya, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Diversifying university learning through self-accessed center activities

Abstract: This study reports about diversifying university students' learning outcomes via extra-curricular activities based on a newly built self-accessed center (SAC). In light of previous studies, this study set the primary purpose of revealing how students' active participation resulted in continued online SAC activities. Notably, the study focuses on the student staff's experience who actively participated in running the SAC, concentrating on the learning outcomes and challenges for future activities. The primary data consists of qualitative information and quantitative information obtained from the student staff via a free-written task conducted at the end of the fall 2020 semester. On the one hand, the qualitative information consists of students' learning outcomes, challenges, and future utility of the experience. On the other hand, the quantitative information revealed how much student staff were satisfied with the overall activities. The qualitative results indicated that the learning outcomes were mostly related to conducting event and the challenges to group works. These results reconfirm the findings provided by the previous studies suggesting the importance of continued support in students' extra-curricular activities, notably pertaining to the SACs engagement. Therefore, the present study concludes that online SAC activities can provide an extra learning mode for students to diversify university learning outcomes.

Presenter 2

Mr. TILEY William, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Mr. RENTLER Benjamin, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Mr. LARKING Malcolm, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Improving Vocabulary Accuracy in Speaking

Abstract: As part of the new Assurance of Learning framework of the English Program at the Center of Language Education at an international Japanese university, there have been level-wide changes to assessments and rubrics. Students are now assessed on their ability to use new target vocabulary accurately in their speaking tests. However, research has shown that as students' English ability improves, it becomes harder for them to learn and use new vocabulary (Mongkol, 2008). Furthermore, inaccurate use of collocations can be a significant barrier to successful lexicon expansion (Gass & Selinker, 2008). Therefore, we devised a series of collocation focused vocabulary interventions to be delivered alongside existing course materials, with the aim to enhance students' automatization of accurate vocabulary production (DeKeyser, 2007). This classroom action research project included the participation of 10 classes (6 intervention groups and 4 non-intervention groups. In the end, we collected data from over 160 students. We will present the results of our corpus analysis of student speaking tests and the accurate use of target vocabulary. The end goal of this project is to propose successful interventions to all English levels in hopes of improving the quality of vocabulary instruction at our university.

Panel Session 25

ICT, Society and Management

Chair: Dr. BEISE-ZEE Marian, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Mr. HO Tung Manh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Socio-demographic and cross-cultural determinants of attitude toward non-conscious emotional data harvesting

Abstract: This paper first reviews the worrying trend of increasing use of emotion-sensing devices and non-conscious data collection through AI technologies. Next, it examines the determinants of young university students' attitude toward non-conscious harvesting of emotional data by the government and private sectors in a dataset of 1,015 survey responses of students from 48 countries and 8 regions worldwide with the Bayesian Hamiltonian Monte Carlo approach. The empirical results highlight the explanatory significance of cultural factors as well as the psychological mechanism behind technological acceptance. Essentially, it implies the necessity to adapt traditional theories such as Davis (1989)'s "Technological Acceptance Model" to include cross-cultural factors such as religions and regions, given the moving of new technologies across borders. Moreover, the male gender, higher income, and business major are found to be reliable predictors of little/no anxiety toward non-conscious data gathering and analyzing by both the government and private sector. Critically, we also find whether the data harvester is the government or the private sector seems to play a subtle, yet decisive role in people's acceptance of the new technologies, especially in relation to the Muslim and Christian population. These empirical results carry important foresight and governance implications which will be discussed in the paper.

Presenter 2

Mr. KOH Ken, Kok Koon, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

(Absent)

Presenter 3

Mr. LAMEH Rahimullah, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Impacts of Implementation of E-procurement Public Procurement's practice

Abstract: The research paper aimed to discuss the importance of the implementation of e-procurement in public procurement in Afghanistan. Since the major part of the GDP of the government of Afghanistan is spent through public procurement, thus; it is vital need for the public procurement officials to pay attention more to the efficient utilization of resources across the country. The secondary data shows that there is huge inefficiency in the performance of public procurement in Afghanistan. For instance, in the last three years, the Procurement Directorate in the Ministry of Finance has utilized 6 billion Afghanis out of 29 billion which means it is inefficient in the utilization of allocated resources. Therefore, the objective of this paper was to examine the adoption of e-procurement on public procurement while considering the challenges, drawbacks, obstacles.

This paper has adopted both qualitative and quantitative approaches to investigate factors affecting implementation of e-procurement as well as review the literatures that are relevant

to Afghanistan's case. Primary data has been obtained through conducting survey questionnaires and secondary data has been obtained from procurement officials through emails.

To figure out the factors affecting adoption of e-procurement this paper conduct this paper has referred to many case of adoption of e-procurement on public procurement in developing countries such as South Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, and India and so on. The literature reviews explain that adoption of e-procurement has positively affected the performance of public procurement in various aspects such as promotion of transparency, elimination of bureaucracy, empowering decision-making process, and improving time and cost-efficiency. In addition, the result of survey questionnaires illustrates that there is a huge willingness from both sides; bidders and procurement officials to adopt e-procurement in order to run the procurement process smoothly and efficiently.

Keywords: public procurement, e-procurement, efficiency, transparency, bureaucracy, bidders

Presenter 4

Ms. TUN Eaint Cho, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Professor NISHANTHA Giguruwa, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Towards devising a citizen centred e-government framework for Myanmar: Lessons learned from Japan's good practices and issues in public trust assurance

Abstract: E-government systems and e-governance appear to be two most invested fields by many countries for enhancing the efficiency of time, human and other resources. The side question which emerges as an important consequence is public trust in this new system of governing process - e-governance, is the focus of this paper. This study will mainly stress on the good practices and issues associated with e-governance and e-government systems in Japan as lessons to landscape e-government implementation in Myanmar. In that, the main component of this study involves (1) a detailed analysis about public trust associated with e-government services in Japan, (2) rationale of e-government development in Japan from the perspective of ensuring public trust (3) remedial solutions in Japan for emerging issues concerning with IT integration in public administration, (4) lessons learned from the case of Japan in terms of e-government and public trust, and (5) applicable or appropriate solutions by Japanese e-government practice for Myanmar. To accelerate the e-governance deployment in Myanmar in terms of e-participation, this research will try to seek the elements which are

important in driving an essentially citizen centered e-government framework in Myanmar. Some existing governance practice will need conscious adaptation of technologies to suit level of IT proliferation, population distribution, social trends, economic strength, and political stability etc. to accommodate a successful e-government implementation in Myanmar.

Panel Session 26

Asia as a Theater of Cultural Communication

Chair: Associate Professor KURODA Ayaka, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Panel Title: Asia as a Theater of Cultural Communication

Panel Abstract: Asian countries have experienced the exchange of culture, literature, and people from the ancient times, as is represented by the Chinese character or ‘kanji’ culture in East Asia. These exchanges of people, cultures, and ideas continue until today, although its context has been drastically changing in the globalized world. In this panel session, four early career scholars give their presentations about the cultural exchanges and transnational human mobilizations in Asia both in the pre-modern period and the contemporary age, focusing on the aspects of language, media, and literature.

Dr. Jin focuses on the cultural exchange between China, Japan, and Korea brought by “Ci”(poetry) in the Song dynasty. Mr. Aishin analyzes the life and works of a famous Manju female poet focusing on her ethnic origin, which the previous studies have been neglected. Dr. Jinhye Lee focuses on the Korean Diaspora Communities in Central Asia and their attempt to establish their self-image through their ethnic media. Ms. Jung-Eun Lee analyzes English language schools in the Philippines in the context of the global labor market and explores the power relations over language, race, and gender.

Presenter 1

Dr. JIN Chunyu, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Cultural Exchange between China, Japan and Korea through Ci Poems: Focusing on the Methods of Transmission of Song Ci

Abstract: The Chinese term “Ci” originally refers to the lyrics of songs. The Ci literature, which was established during the era of the Song Dynasty, spread to the Korean peninsula and Japan at that time. Song Ci was transmitted to Japan through oral communication and handwritten copies by intellectuals who visited China in the early days, and through a small number of published books on Ci. In Korea, it was mainly promoted through the dissemination of music, so that the Ci was popularized in the local areas. The earliest Ci

created by literati in Japan and Korea were all realized by imitating Chinese Ci works. These local Ci were not widely disseminated after they were created, but only circulated in the form of singing and harmony among the upper-class intellectual circles. With the development of China-Japan-Korea relations and the emergence of representative poets of Japan and South Korea, the demand for Ci literature also increased.

Presenter 2

Mr. AISHIN Kaihe, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: The Multicultural Spiritual World of an Elite Manju (Manchu) Woman as Seen from SirinGioro TaiCh'ing(Gu Taiqing)'s Literature Works

Abstract: SirinGioro TaiCh'ing 西林覺羅太清, also well known as the Gu Taiqing 顧太清) was originally a Manju (Manchu) noble woman and enjoyed a good reputation in the literary world of the middle and late Ch'ing Empire. Today's Chinese literature research field also has a high evaluation of her achievements in Ci and operatic works. However, current research treats her as a female poet of the Qing Dynasty in China, ignoring her ethnic origin and family background. The Manju banner society is generally considered to have been highly sinicized in the field of Qing history research. However, this was not the perspective of cultural anthropology of Manju. The level of her education and Chinese literature accomplishment are reflected in her works, which are full of diverse ethnic cultural elements and various religious cultural elements. Her literary works reflect the diversified academic resources and highly inclusive cultural and religious concepts that she and her husband Doro beile Prince Yi Huwei possessed. This article aims to show the cultural tolerance and portrayal of a Manju woman exuded by this Manju woman's Chinese literary works by analyzing the Ci studies in different periods of her life.

Presenter 3

Dr. LEE Jinhye, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan

Title: Projecting 'Our Own' Image through Ethnic Media: The Role of Language and the Rights of Independent Publications for the Korean Diaspora in Central Asia

Abstract: In this presentation, I investigate that how the Koryo Saram have been projecting their own images for constructing ethnic Korean minority identities through the Koryo Ilbo, which is a newspaper of the Korean diaspora in contemporary Kazakhstan after the collapse

of the Soviet Union. I argue that the ethnic media in multi-ethnic states such as the Koryo Ilbo provides a channel for the enactment of interests and strategies at different ethnic group levels, and that therefore the analysis of discourse and communication processes within such media can provide a glimpse into the complexities that underly identity construction among minority communities.

In order to examine the role of Koryo Ilbo as the ethnic media of the Koryo Saram in Kazakhstan, I focus on the contrast between the integration processes led by the state to build a Kazakhstan national identity and the response of identity negotiation in relation to the state's policies within the Koryo Ilbo. While the integration policies converge in proposing the image of Kazakhstan national identity for all the citizens of Kazakhstan, as a culturally united community, I want to analyze the role of the ethnic media in the specific response process between ethnic groups.

Presenter 4

Ms. LEE Jung-Eun, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: How Contemporary International Migration in Asia is Shaped by the Language Education Industry: The Case of Korean English Schools in the Philippines.

Abstract: The aim of this research is to understand how contemporary international migration in Asia is shaped by English language schools run by Korean immigrant entrepreneurs in the Philippines (Korean English language school).

Student migration has been accelerated by globalization and an expanding knowledge economy. Many of the students move to western English speaking countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia (UNESCO 2019). The Philippines, which is traditionally known as a labor sending country, is currently a new destination for studying English in Asia. Based on previous research, most of the foreign students in the Philippines study in private institutions such as Korean English Language Schools (Lee, 2020).

This research discusses the transnational practices of Korean English language schools which are connecting various countries such as the Philippines, South Korea and inner circle countries where English is spoken as a first language (Kachru 1985), attracting foreign students. On the other hand, those transnational practices transform the students into unskilled labors for the global labor market and have also transformed the composition of teaching instructors based on gender and race.

This research was conducted through interviews and participant-observations in the Philippines and South Korea from 2015 to 2017.

Panel Session 27

Cinema and Its Impacts

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

Presenter 1

Ms. KOSHBAHTEEVA Guzal, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Diversity and marginality in the cinema of Jim Jarmusch: The camera as a tool of inclusion in the 1986 film "Down by Law."

Abstract: Jim Jarmusch creates a diverse world of outsiders, figures that are at odds with time, others, and their surroundings. Nonetheless, Jarmusch is able to develop an inclusive vision of diversity through the specific use of the camera as a tool to frame the diversity. The 1986 film *Down by Law* portrays an adventure of an unlucky trio of characters traveling through a wasteland of America. Via the use of the camera, Jarmusch draws these diverse characters into an inclusive narrative. Using Demir's and Cauchi's concepts of strangerhood and otherness as a conceptual framework, this study found that there is a missing link to the concept of marginality thus suggesting the cycle of marginality. Moreover, inclusion is achieved through the cycle of marginality consisting of vital elements as Diverse Stranger, Interference and Encounter, Inclusion and Freedom, and Separation. The results indicate that Jarmusch adopts specific camera techniques such as long shots, momentum, lighting, horizontal representation, static shots, and black and white choice of photography to underline the notion of inclusion in the film *Down by Law*.

Presenter 2

Mr. AVILÉS ERNULT José Rodolfo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The presence of the Uncanny in Magical Realist cinema: worldbuilding within Martin Brest's *Meet Joe Black*

Abstract: Magical realism is an aesthetic style and literary genre in which magical elements

and a realist setting are unified as a coherent single narrative by fictional worldbuilding. The uncanny is an aesthetically defined epistemological category describing the disruption of the process of identification and representation loosely codified in aesthetics, psychology, and visual arts as phenomena that detonate feelings of uncertainty, eeriness, and anxiety. Both magical realism and the uncanny are theoretically incomplete concepts. The body of texts they belong to, psychoanalytic aesthetics and literary criticism, do not offer a precise and analytically sound definitions of them as they are not operationalized in a consistent way or applied as part of an analytical framework, specifically for visual texts.

Focusing on developing a theory of the uncanny, this paper examines the cycle of trauma and repression showcased in Martin Brest's *Meet Joe Black* (1998), with reference to the key concept of worldbuilding. By analyzing worldbuilding within the proposed magical realist visual texts, this study intends to explain how the Freudian concept of the uncanny is effective as a tool of analysis for visual magical realist narratives. The operating hypothesis being that trauma, disrupts the perception and construction of the "world" – understood as representation of reality – into a cycle of awareness and repression which defines identity and narrative (both as a discourse and a story) of individuals and fictional universes.

Presenter 3

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

Title: *The Engagement of Popular Memory in Taiwan: Reading Plurilingualism in Good Men, Good Women* (Hou Hsiao-hsien, 1995) and *Kano* (Ma Chih-hsiang, 2014)

Abstract: This presentation engages with popular memory in *Good Men, Good Women* and *Kano* in order to explain the history of Taiwan before and after the Second World War. It deals with the theme of plurilingualism in the films. First, I discuss the patriotism of the Taiwanese during the Sino-Japanese War. In these turbulent times, there was a group of Taiwanese, including Chiang Pi-yu and Chung Hao-tung, that refused to support Japan in the Sino-Japanese War (1937–45) and instead went to Mainland China to help the Chinese fight the Japanese, in a demonstration of their patriotism. But the language and cultural barriers between Taiwan and China made it difficult to realize their 'patriotism'. Later, I detail the film, *Kano*. *Kano* is based on a true story depicting the multiracial *Kano* baseball team from Japanese-era Taiwan, overcoming extreme odds to represent the island in the 1931 Japanese High School Baseball Championship at Koshien Stadium. Performing beyond all expectations, the underdog team advanced to the championship game in the tournament.

In this presentation, I explain how Hou Hsiao-hsien and Ma Chih-hsiang engage with popular

memory with the representation of plurilingualism and how plurilingualism reflects on people's life in Taiwan.

Presenter 4

Professor PROGLER Joseph, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Spatial, personal and temporal journeys: Two cinematic takes on the pilgrim's quest

Abstract: Cinema represents journeys through space, mind and time. On the surface, these journeys begin as travel in the normative spatial sense: To a known place (e.g., a pilgrimage site) and for a defined purpose (e.g., tourism). When the temporal dimension of travel is taken into consideration, these spatially defined cinematic journeys merge into personal and even spiritual quests. Using Euben's (2006) three-part model developed to analyze "journeys to the other shore" in historical travel writing, this paper examines what I call the pilgrim-tourist's quest in two films: *Deep river* (1995, Japan) and *The way* (2010, USA/Spain). *Deep river*, based on the novel by Shusaku Endo, follows a random collection of Japanese tourists to a pilgrimage site on the Ganges in India, with each gradually revealing an inner quest as their outer journeys unfold. Similarly, *The way* follows a haphazard group of Euro-American tourists on their journey to the pilgrimage site of Santiago de Compostela in Spain. In both cases, the paper finds that the temporal dimension displaces the travelers' stated motivations and blurs the initial distinctions between the spatial and the personal, and thus between tourism and pilgrimage. Past, present and future coalesce through the experiences of these journeys, bringing about reconciliations with the past and hopes for the future.

Panel Session 28

Security in Northeast Asia

Chair: Associate Professor CAMPBELL Joel, Troy University, USA

Presenter 1

Mr. LIU Hongyi, Waseda University, Japan

Title: The Role and Logic of Nontraditional Security in China's Policymaking under Xi Jinping's Regime

Abstract: Since the Chinese government first proposed nontraditional security (NTS) in its official statement in 2001, this concept has played an increasingly important role in China's policymaking. Especially after the Chinese government promulgated the National Security Law in 2015 and proposed a comprehensive security concept, NTS has become an important policy influence factor under Xi Jinping's regime. Therefore, this paper focuses on reviewing the history of China's NTS and explaining the reason for its expanding role in China's policies, especially under Xi Jinping's regime. By analyzing multiple case studies of China's NTS issues from both domestic and external fields, this paper mainly analyzes the role of NTS in China from two perspectives. First, this paper highlights the correlation between the shifting security environment surrounding China and its NTS policies since 2012. Second, this paper argues that the NTS policy serves China's major foreign policy initiatives to lead international cooperation and obtain greater international influence. Understanding the role and logic of China's NTS policy is important for predicting China's intentions correctly.

Presenter 2

Assistant Professor LIU Tony Tai-Ting, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

Title: Taiwan in the Indo-Pacific: Strait politics and systemic instabilities

Abstract: Since 2020, the frequency of Chinese military planes entering Taiwan's air space increased drastically, generating constant distress in the region. Coupled with cold relations

between Taiwan and China since 2016, and Taiwan's reconsolidated relationship with the US, in light of competitions between the US and China, the Taiwan Strait has once again become one of the most dangerous waters in the world. Hence Taiwan is an important piece to the security and stability of the Indo-Pacific region. This paper reviews the development of relations across the Taiwan Strait since 2016 and seeks to explain the systemic and political-economic factors that are destabilizing the region. The author argues that stability in the Taiwan Strait is critical for the maintenance of stability in the Indo-Pacific, as an outbreak of conflict would necessarily involve the US and Japan – stakeholders in the region – and trigger other regional confrontations. This paper will proceed in five parts. Following an introduction of the argument, part two will discuss Cross-strait relations since 2016, part three will observe US-Taiwan relations, and part four will analyze the factors that are impacting the region. The conclusion considers the prospects of the current state of affairs.

Presenter 3

Associate Professor CAMPBELL Joel, Troy University, USA

Title: North Korean Economic Reform: Is a “Strong Prosperous Country” Possible?

Abstract: North Korea is one of the world's most isolated countries but, under its current leader Kim Jong Un, it has taken tentative steps to liberalize its economy. Small private markets have been tolerated, trade with China has increased, while cell phones and other consumer goods are more available to residents of major cities. Visitors to North Korea have seen more economic activity evident than under Kim Jong Il's Military Policy First approach. Even so, major weaknesses in the centrally planned economy remain: nutrition levels remain very low, labor markets are virtually non-existent, production is sporadic at best, and foreign investment remains low. Do Kim Jong Un's policy changes constitute a new direction, and could North Korea transform itself the way China did with its Reform and Opening program in the 1980s-1990s? Could North Korea follow up its recent changes with special economic zones, a la China in the early 1980s? Do ongoing changes mean the end of Pyongyang's Juche policy? This paper uses constructivist theory to examine possibilities for lasting political economic change in North Korea. It compares reform efforts in other current and former Communist countries, especially China, Russia, Vietnam and Cuba.

Panel Session 29

Language Education

Chair: Professor CREASER Fiona, University of Kitakyushu, Japan

Presenter 1

Dr. RAKHSHANDEHROO Mahboubeh, Kwansai Gakuin University, Japan

Title: Moving Past Native-Speakerism: Japanese University Students' Perceptions

Abstract: Even though rethinking native-speakerism in the English language learning/teaching context has been researched over and over, little has been done from a bottom-up standpoint. This presentation aims to address this gap in the research by conducting an exploratory, qualitatively driven mixed-methods study (three phases). Firstly, focus group interviews with Japanese university students (16 focus groups, N=73) were conducted, and were analyzed thematically. Next, an online survey was developed and data were collected at two Japanese universities (N=295). Finally, follow-up semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with volunteer students (N=10). In addition to exploring the reasons for students' answers in phase two, Rivers & Ross's (2013) experiment concerning ideal teachers of English was also investigated. This presentation will specifically focus on the findings from the third phase of this research project. The results were in line with the literature and show that many students perceive a significant difference between native and non-native Englishes, and many associate native English with a culturally "superior" ideology, both in terms of English and pedagogy (Holliday, 2018). Nevertheless, positive attitudes of Japanese students towards different varieties of English were also highlighted. This presentation will attempt to suggest pedagogical practices to move past native-speakerism in Japanese universities.

Presenter 2

Visiting Assistant Professor SHINTANI Roxana, Keio University, Japan
Ms. TAKABATAKE Rie, Keio University, Japan

Ms. TAKAYAMA Patricia, Keio University, SFC, Japan

Title: Diversity among Spanish Heritage Language Learners: Challenges and Perspectives in Japan

Abstract: In the past, most of the language learners were considered to be homogenous and one-size-fits-all approaches were usually applied to the learning process. Learners in the heritage language (HL) context were not the exception. Nowadays, it is not rare that Heritage Language Learners (HLLs) are struggling to study their HL and find the suitable level according to their needs.

This qualitative research presents the results of the interviews to parents and HLLs, and observations in a Saturday school, and disclose the variety of the HLLs' characteristics including their linguistic skills, family backgrounds, ethnic identity, motivation, and community engagement.

Maintaining the HL has not been an easy task, especially for most migrant children who are studying within a subtractive orientation. In this context, bilingualism is seen as a problem instead of a valuable issue. Most of the HLLs' needs are not properly addressed, diminishing the development of their HL skills and leading to be assimilated into the dominant language. Identifying the HLLs diversity aims to provide appropriate materials and support for SHLLs to maintain and revitalize the HL.

Presenter 3

Professor CREASER Fiona, University of Kitakyushu, Japan

Associate Professor YUKIMARU Naomi, University of Kitakyushu, Japan

Title: Unity in Diversity: Inspiring Future Generations

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to introduce a bilingual (Japanese/English) workshop style class about diversity and inclusion into the Faculty of Foreign Languages at the University of Kitakyushu. The foundations of the project are being funded by a two-year grant from the University through the President's special funding. The project focuses on three areas of diversity, gender, disability, race, and ethnicity.

The researchers are creating a workbook to compliment the workshop style classes. Students will work at their own pace and see the workbook as a companion, using the workbook will allow students to explore their own ideas of diversity and inclusion. The workbook will be in Universal Design font making it more accessible to students with dyslexia and an audio option of the workbook will also be made available to those students who require it.

The new class titled 'Unity in Diversity: Inspiring Future Generations', is going to be piloted in the 2nd semester of 2021, the classes will adopt a multi-sensory approach to learning thus enabling students to experience inclusion and learn how to recognize diversity and accept it as part of their lives.

Panel Session 31

Environment, Economics and Business

Chair: Associate Professor YAMAURA Koichi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Mr. MURADOV Anar, Fukuoka University, Japan

Title: Natural resources and Stackelberg rent-seeking in the context of Dutch disease

Abstract: A new model is developed for explaining how natural resource abundance affects national income and resource movement effect under Stackelberg rent-seeking by referring to the Dutch disease literature. The study aims to clarify the differences from previous studies and theoretically contribute to rent seeking dominant firm analysis due to the existence of empirical studies describing that rent-seeking is rampant in energy sector. The two sector (energy and services) model through general equilibrium theory demonstrates that under resource boom, the decline of national income depends on parameter values and the result is different from preceding models of rent-seeking due to distinct formulation of rent by applying complete dissipation theorem. Another reason is that only a dominant firm engages in rent-seeking to gain a leader position for higher profits. A follower firm will not participate in rent-seeking because of advantages of staying in competition or collusion. Hence, the firms in energy sector under Stackelberg duopoly are less detrimental to society because fewer resources are dissipated for capturing rents. Furthermore, during the boom the resource movement effect may occur which means that labor inputs may move to energy sector from services sector, and the boom may facilitate rent-seeking depending on parameter values.

JEL Codes: D43; D50; D72; L13; O13

Keywords: Stackelberg duopoly; Rent-seeking; Dutch disease; Natural Resources; Complete dissipation theorem

Presenter 2

Mr. ALAM Zafar, Nakayama Iron works co, ltd, Japan

Associate Professor FUJIMOTO Tokihiko, Meiji University, Japan

Title: Decentralized community base multi stakes holder Small hydropower (SHP) development business

Abstract: Japan is rich in water resources from the history. Hydropower was the main source of electricity in past. Now its shares are decreasing because of less potential of large hydropower plants. However Japan has a lot of small hydro power (SHP) potential site which need to be tapped not only because of its electricity need but also to fulfill the renewable energy target. After 2012, FIT introduction, an increase in the installed capacity of SHP has been seen but it is not enough as compared to the available potential. In this paper, the SHP policy, its growth, and barriers in Japan have been discussed. The paper aimed to discuss decentralized community base multi-stakes holder SHP development. An integrated and combined approach for SHP development has been discussed and an example is set through the practical experience of a company. Finally, a case study of a micro-hydro plant installed based on a similar modal has been presented. An approach to utilize overseas made turbine and technology have been discussed which will provide an idea of reducing the cost to the SHP developer. The paper will summarize with respect to environmental, social and economic points of SHP development and its benefit for the local community and investors.

Presenter 3

Mr. KHAN Md Imdad Hossain, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: A qualitative study of green companies' communication strategies amidst the greenwashing activities of other companies in the industry

Abstract: The unprecedented rise in the number of greenwashing activities has gained attention from both scholars and policymakers. Due to close interaction with social phenomena such as organic production, green distribution tends to be viewed as a separate discipline from mainstream green marketing and green washing. The market communication strategy is a key research theme widely discussed in mainstream green marketing literature but hardly examined enough in green companies operating within greenwashing activities in same industry. Despite evidence suggesting that market communication strategy differs between green companies practicing green washing and the companies who are not is still unclear. It is also an unanswered question whether framework explaining green companies market communication strategies hold true to the companies

operating in greenwashing activities in the same industry. To fill this gap, this qualitative study examines successful green companies market communication strategy through in-depth interviews with the top management of green and organic food producers in Bangladesh who has chosen green marketing over green washing in the same industry. A lack of studies on green companies who are communicating with the market within green washing activities has limited our understanding of their challenges they face, components they use, and action plan they cope. This study, therefore, also offers a theoretical contribution as it examines how green companies design their market communication strategy using successful green and organic food producers' experiences. Understanding appropriate market communication strategy is an essential part of green companies' business continuity plan and keeping their customer's trust. This paper will give valuable input to policymakers to prepare and implement green business policies. On the other hand, it will guide business practitioners and owners of green companies to design accurate market communication strategy to successfully keep their customer trust and further develop their business.

Presenter 4

Associate Professor YAMAURA Koichi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Public Perceptions and Willingness-To-Pay for Zero Energy Houses in Japan and Taiwan

Abstract: Zero energy homes (ZEHs) have gained global attention as many countries regarded it as an exemplary excellent solution to address climate challenges. However, very few studies attempted to analyze its public perceptions in East Asia such as Japan or Taiwan. This paper investigated the willingness to pay (WTP) of East Asian household for ZEHs and analyzed factors that influence public perception of solar panel technology, using a 1000-sample online survey questionnaire. The survey was conducted in late January and included both a discrete choice experiment and questions examining the public perception of solar installation. We found that Japanese respondents who live in detached houses generally show a lack of understanding of renewables and that the level of interest in installing solar and WTP for the ZEHs are low. We also found that awareness on renewables such as knowing recent new energy policy and searching information on solar is the key critical factor of the plans to install renewables, while most social-demographic and neighborhood variables seem not to influence it. Our study suggested that the government should strengthen education on

renewables to promote ZEHs.

Panel Session 33

Creating Values of Firms

Chair: Associate Professor KANAI Shusuke, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Mr. HTUN Han Lin, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

(Absent)

Presenter 2

Mr. AULIA Fikri, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

(Absent)

Presenter 3

Associate Professor KANAI Shusuke, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Customer value creation in a small local cinema: qualitative analysis of Cinema 5 in Oita, Japan

Abstract: Small cinemas in local cities in Japan have been struggling to survive for the last couple of decades, due to a dramatic rise of multiplex cinemas since 1993 and film streaming service on the internet such as Netflix. Meanwhile some small local cinemas have been successfully attracting customers during such a severe competitive period. These cinemas seem to be capable of creating particular values for customers because customer value is the major source for competitive advantage (Woodruff 1997). If this is the case, what sort of customer value do they create, and how do they do it?

This study focuses on the mechanism of creating customer value in a small independent cinema called Cinema 5, which is located in a local city of Oita, Japan, by analysing with qualitative method. The researcher conducted a series of interviews to the owner of this cinema, while taking survey to about 120 customers and about 10 individual interviews to the customers. This study expects that unique customer value is created through the interaction between cinema management and customers.

Panel Session 34

Asian Medicine: Tradition and Innovation

Chair: Dr. MATSUI Nobuyuki, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Panel Title: Asian Medicine: Tradition and Innovations

Panel Abstract: Asian countries have a long and rich history of traditional medicine. In modern times, as Western medicine was introduced, the dichotomy between Western and traditional medicine arose, and in some countries, the latter was often considered inferior to the former. However, many people still enjoy traditional medicine today and Asian medicine is in the midst of innovation, while it is influenced by social or political surroundings. In this session, four young scholars present their research concerning the dynamics of Asian medicine today. Dr. Oda explores the entangled history of the institutionalized Vietnamese traditional medicine vis-à-vis Western and Chinese medicine in the era of nation-building, with special reference to South Vietnam (the Republic of Vietnam). Dr. Nagaoka explores the process of marketization of medical plants in the Himalayas essential for Tibetan medicine, focusing on the discourses and practices of various actors in India. Dr. Xiang deals with the transition of medical knowledge from Chinese dynasty to Japan, focusing on Chinese doctors' migration to Japan and the activities of Japanese doctors influenced by the migration. Dr. Dwijayanti gives a scientific analysis of the Indonesian traditional drink called 'Wedang Secang', which local people have conflicting opinions about under the influence of modern medicine.

Presenter 1

Dr. ODA Nara, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

Title: How to make 'Vietnamese Traditional Medicine' More Vietnamese? Neglected History in the Divided Vietnam (1954~75)

Abstract: This presentation aims to consider the complex modern history of institutionalized Vietnamese traditional medicine vis-à-vis Chinese medicine and Western medicine during Vietnam's nation-building, particularly in South Vietnam (the Republic of Vietnam).

Researchers have been focused on the modern history of the making of Vietnamese traditional medicine in recent decades. However, most of the researches have overlooked the situation in

South Vietnam. This is partly because Vietnamese historiography tends to be observed from the perspective of North Vietnam (the Democratic Republic of Vietnam) when constructing its national history, as present Vietnam is established on the foundation of North Vietnam. This presentation argues that South Vietnam attempted to promote traditional medicine and legally integrate it into the public healthcare system parallel with North Vietnam. It examines the extent to which, as well as how, the government of the South Vietnam institutionalized 'Eastern medicine,' i.e., traditional medicine, within its medical system by analyzing official documents and reports from hospitals and newspapers as well as oral history interviews. This presentation brings to light a part of Vietnamese history that has been previously neglected by drawing upon a pool of limited materials.

Presenter 2

Dr. NAGAOKA Kei, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan

Title: Expansion of Himalayan Herbal Market: Creation of Entanglement between Tibetan Medicine, Economy and Environmentalism

Abstract: Marketization of medicinal plants has expanded in the Himalayas. Himalayan herbs play important roles in the contemporary industrialization of Tibetan medicine in China and India. Additionally, the herbal market has made an impact on the recent 'revival' of trans-Himalayan trade which was stagnant after the Chinese occupation of Tibet and the Sino-Indian Border Conflict in the late-twentieth century. In response to this trend, international environmental organizations are increasing their interventions by promoting cultivation and sustainable harvesting of the plants for biodiversity conservation. Tibetan medical institutes have started a new project of domesticating Himalayan plants with the cooperation of village people. The study aims to examine this newly developed relationship between Himalayan plants, Tibetan medicine, and villagers through focusing on three perspectives: (1) the historical process of the market economy of the Himalayan plants (2) the influence of the discourse of environmentalism (3) the practices of domesticating and gathering the herbs in Tibetan medicine. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in India between 2010 and 2016 and document investigation, this paper discusses negotiations with institutes of Tibetan medicine, the village people and environmental activists and argues the complicated aspects of Himalayan plants as commodities, medicines and biological resources in contemporary South Asia.

Presenter 3

Dr. XIANG Jingjing, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Title: Transplanting Chinese Medicine in Early Modern Japan: Immigrant Doctors in Nagasaki and the Flourishing of a Japanese Clinic in Osaka

Abstract: Early modern Japanese medicine has a deep relationship with the medicine of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. In considering this relationship, the first issue was the movement of medical practitioners during the Ming–Qing transition, and the second was during Yoshimune's Tokugawa regime. First, during the 40 years of turmoil that followed the fall of the Ming Dynasty in China, many doctors came to Japan to escape the war. With this as a background, many doctors came to Japan and worked in Nagasaki and other places, and it is thought that there was a network that made this possible. Yoshimune, who became shogun in 1716, actively introduced books and other Chinese cultural relics to Japan from 1720, and sent a variety of orders to Nagasaki. Against this backdrop, many doctors came to Japan during the Kyoho Era (1716-1736) based on Yoshimune's order to bring Chinese doctors who were excellent in both learning and treatment. What kind of concrete impact did this movement of doctors and medical books have on medical thought in Japan?

In this presentation, as an example, I will present a basic study on the medicine of Yushoshi Kitayama, the son of Chinese medical family who promoted original medical research by using this network. He studied in Nagasaki and built a clinic in Osaka.

Presenter 4

Dr. DWIJAYANTI Dinia Rizqi, Brawijaya University, Indonesia

Title: Scientific study of Wedang Secang, an Indonesian Traditional Drink

Abstract: Wedang Secang is a typical drink from Mojokerto, East Java, Indonesia. The main ingredient of this traditional drink is secang (*Caesalpinia sappan* L.) bark. Wedang secang also contains other herbal plants such as jahe emprit (small ginger, *Zingiber officinale* var.), lemongrass (*Cymbopogon flexuosus*), and cinnamon (*Cinnamomum verum* J. Persl). Empirically, wedang secang is believed to be efficacious in preventing and minimizing the occurrence of degenerative diseases through its activity as an antioxidant. Wedang secang is also one of the drinks that has been recommended to fortify the immune system against COVID-19 during the pandemic in Indonesia but the problem is, in this modern era, many people are starting to doubt its efficacy and to worry about its toxicity because the recipe, composition, and dosage are not measured precisely. In this review, we discuss wedang secang

from a scientific perspective to elucidate the active compounds of each of the herbal plants it contains, together with their roles, and mechanisms.

Panel Session 35

Arts and Literature

Chair: Dr. LE Hoang Anh Thu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Ms. DAO Quynh Ngoc Xuan, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Women as fetishists: The Female Spectator in Japanese Boys Love Manga

Abstract: In 1975, Laura Mulvey's Male Gaze which objectify images of women became one of the most influential contribution in Film studies. Since then, many scholars argue that there exists another type of gaze that challenges the Male Gaze – the Female Gaze. However, in 1981 Mary A. Doane posits that the Female Gaze is hard to be conceptualized because it is extremely difficult, almost impossible for the female spectator to assume the position of a fetishist, for she is so used to being the fetishized object. Many feminist critics following the Mulveyian framework would also argue that men cannot be objectified and thus cannot produce a reversed Female Gaze.

This presenter aims to explore and counter Doane's argument by introducing a platform where there is a possibility of theorizing the Female spectator as a fetishist: Japanese Boys Love Manga. This study, using a textual analysis to examine one recent Boys Love manga ("Jackass!"), argues following thesis: Within the realm of BL Manga, the male body is an erotic spectacle and that female spectator can assume the role of a fetishist.

Presenter 2

Ms. JAYAKODY Asha, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka

Title: From Japanese Self to Englishness and Beyond: Kazuo Ishiguro's Literary Journey Evidenced through his Texts

Abstract: This study espouses selected works by Kazuo Ishiguro to investigate his literary

journey from the centrality of a diasporic subject to a universal existential articulation. The objective of the study is to explore Kazuo Ishiguro's cultural transience from an identity crisis to a universal identity. From a Japanese self, Ishiguro moves to be a global literary personality by remaining faithful to certain core Japanese values. As a qualitative study, the research focuses on 'A Pale View of Hills' (1982), 'The Remains of the Day' (1989), and 'Never Let Me Go' (2005) that deploy a complete de-territorial approximation of a new spatiality which Henry Lefebvre terms as 'third-space' (Lefebvre, 1974, p.34). Ishiguro's novice transcendental spatiality transgresses cultural spaces into an abstract space that locates him in a new existential space beyond a migrant. This new trans-migratory position of Ishiguro remains undefined and this study strives to fill that literary-ideological gap. Ishiguro employs memory as a new existential space that is hardly reinforced by postcolonial writers. His skillful juxtaposition of memory with Japanese existentialism opens wider possibilities for him to use literature imaginatively. This manifests Ishiguro one of the most prolific writers of global acclaim with a 'novice sense of belonging' to no-space.

Presenter 3

Mr. MAEKITA Hideaki, Dreamplant Limited, Japan

Title: Social Impact Of Millennial Investors In The Art World

Abstract: Statistics confirm that the art world is neither artist gender diverse nor inclusive of the public from an investment standpoint. Female artists represented by primary market dealers dwindled at 41% and accounted for only 8% of the value of sales in the auction market in 2020. From an inclusion point of view, the art market is expected to continue to yield strong returns from a demand and supply imbalance perspective— reiterating the exclusivity of the art market for the wealthy. However, this may all change with the rise of the millennial investors. The social impact of the investments is equally as important as financial returns for millennials as they tend to invest to fulfil philanthropic aspirations, which in turn suggest art dealers may be out-of-favor if there is a gender bias in their art selection. The emphasis of sharing over ownership by the younger generation has seen a rise of the sharing economy. This includes start-ups in the art space with fractional investment as it allows wider investor participation. The rise of the new generation and their value-driven decision making together with technological advancement with their needs in mind favor a more gender equal and inclusive art market.

Panel Session 36

Japan's Politics and International Relations

Chair: Professor TAKEKAWA Shunichi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Associate Professor KIBA Saya, Komatsu University, Japan

Title: Domestic Mobilization of the Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF)

Abstract: This paper will raise how domestic operations of the Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) have been discussed as a “political” matter. There has been no major debate on the “legal” frameworks for the domestic operations. Since its establishment in 1954 until today, the most visible and well-known achievements by the JSDF for public security have been disaster relief activities in Japanese territory. Disaster relief dispatch has been greatly appreciated by the Japanese public. At the same time, there is a growing tendency for change of such narratives in the past few years. Some former members of the JSDF started to criticize that local politicians are abusing the JSDF’s resources to please the electorates. Such momentum, however, has been interrupted by a new and massive call-out of the forces for the COVID-19 response starting early 2020.

Presenter 2

Ms. KENNIS Anke, Waseda University, Japan

Title: EU-Japan cooperation on digitisation through the EU-Japan economic partnership agreement: creating a safe and inclusive regulatory framework as a global example

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic underlined the importance of digitisation. Article 8.81 of the EU-Japan EPA leaves room for regulations on data flow at a later date. EU and Japan strive to develop a balanced regulatory approach allowing enough free flow of data, but simultaneously keeping personal information safe. Questions on data-ownership, data privacy and how to create an inclusive digital transformation with respect to diversity are important.

This paper analyses the potential of EU and Japan becoming global standard setters on data regulation and their strategy.

This paper looks at the EU-Japan joint data policies from seminars and official communications through their respective governmental channels. Both parties are creating policy proposals on digital transformation and regulations. Early proposals are the result of governmental and private institutions cooperation with emphasis on human rights and data privacy.

The digitisation has been extremely fast resulting in certain groups not being able to keep up. Especially older generations and people from lower income brackets struggle to acquire proper ICT knowledge due to lack of resources. It is important to develop a new regulatory framework on digitisation that is accessible and inclusive for all citizens, so no one is left behind.

Presenter 3

Associate Professor VYAS Utpal, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: UK-Japan relations post-Brexit: the call of the East

Abstract: In 2021, the United Kingdom has finally entered into its post-Brexit era, having managed to cling on to a free trade agreement with the EU, and managing to negotiate a small number of agreements with other partners including Japan. One of the prevailing themes of Brexit campaigners in the last few years was to emphasise the freedom the UK would have to negotiate its own trade deals outside the EU, in particular with dynamic economies in the Asia Pacific. This paper argues that a confluence of important aspects of their international identities has led to the UK and Japan deepening their ties through discussions on the UK's interest in the Comprehensive and Progressive agreement for Trans Pacific Partnership.

Presenter 4

Professor TAKEKAWA Shunichi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Value-oriented Diplomacy and Major Newspapers in Japan: Divided Conservatives and a Frustrated Liberal

Abstract: This paper analyzes the editorials of Yomiuri, Sankei, and Asahi Newspapers regarding the value-oriented diplomacy from January 2013 to June 2021. Foreign Minister Aso Taro under the first Abe Shinzo Cabinet announced the value diplomacy as one of Japan's

diplomatic policies in 2006. This diplomatic policy stresses that to keep the prosperity and peace in the world, Japan cooperates with nation-states with which it shares the democratic values such as freedom, human rights, and the rule of law. Although the first Abe cabinet was short-lived, the second Abe cabinet (December 2012 – September 2020) rejuvenated the policy and the Suga cabinet has inherited it. Sankei, a conservative newspaper, is one of the ardent supporters of this policy while Yomiuri, another conservative newspaper, is not so enthusiastic about it. The number of Sankei's editorials about the policy is more than twice as many as Yomiuri's. Asahi, a liberal newspaper, often uses the policy to criticize the prime ministers, complaining that they do not so sincerely support the democratic values. This paper clarifies why the conservative newspapers are divided and how the liberal newspaper uses the policy to attack the prime ministers, thereby presenting the diversity of opinions about the value-oriented diplomacy.

Panel Session 37

Education and Inclusiveness

Chair: Dr. KANZAKI Mami, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Presenter 1

Associate Professor SAKI Michi, Doshisha Womens' University of Liberal Arts, Japan

Associate Professor HEALY Sandra, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Japan

Title: Schooling diversity and inclusivity: exploring strategies for the educational success of ethnic minority children in Japan

Abstract: In recent years, with increased recognition of individual student differences and acceptance of inclusivity and diversity, the belief that everyone should be supported in their work toward educational success is taking hold worldwide, and in Japan. The first half of this presentation examines some of the trends and challenges of Japanese language support for ethnic minority children in public elementary schools in a particular city in the Kansai region of Japan. The second half of this presentation examines children with learning differences in terms of educational and specifically language support. The presenters will use interview data and case studies to explore the specific challenges faced by children and their families from non-Japanese backgrounds and what strategies and resources they used to negotiate success.

Presenter 2

Associate Professor LANGLEY Raymond, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Associate Professor BURKART Kaori, Oita University, Japan

Title: Global competence and intercultural sensitivity at APU

Abstract: The presenters will discuss the results of a survey of APU students' sensitivity to, and ability to work with, people from different cultural backgrounds. With a balance between domestic (Japanese) and international students, and with a variety of opportunities to interact with students from different cultures, APU offers a unique educational environment for

students to develop global competency and intercultural sensitivity. The Global Competency Index (GCI) and the Intercultural Sensitivity Index (ISI) are two instruments for measuring the extent to which students are developing an understanding of and ability to work with people from different cultural backgrounds. The presenters have recently completed and verified translations of these two instruments into Japanese, and so can now conduct and compare assessments of both domestic and international students. These results can be compared with other ongoing assessments being conducted at more traditional Japanese universities, as well as assessments already conducted through the world. In addition, changes in global competency and intercultural sensitivity with class year, and study abroad, will also be investigated.

Presenter 3

Associate Professor KAWASAKI Noriko, University of Miyazaki, Japan

Ms. OKUDA Rie, Kobe University, Japan

Title: Including Native Culture in Imported Education: A Study on School Education in Marshall Island

Abstract: Diversity brought by globalization influences the originalities of small countries. Republic of the Marshall Islands is a small island country in Micronesia, Oceania. RMI had accepted long-term Christianity to teach literacy for bible understanding, and in 1915, RMI first experienced a secular public school system by Japan. After World War II, RMI was administrated by the United States and has followed the U.S. education model. Although the RMI has operated their schools independently, most of textbooks at schools are brought from the United States. However, RMI does have the subject “Marshallese Study” for teaching their culture and history.

We will show the process of increasing patriotism based on subsistence and share the findings in our research: analysis of official documents, survey based on questionnaire and online interviews with educational officers in RMI, and our original online seminar with two Ministry of Education officers.

The process before or after independence has brought RMI the present public school system to emphasize identity development in diversity. However, it is undeniable that education in RMI has problems: low proficient academic achievement and insufficient education qualities. The RMI still needs to consider the importance of international educational cooperation so as to maintain its subsistence.

Presenter 4

Dr. KANZAKI Mami, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

Mr. MUSTIKA Wardhani K, Ritsumeikan Research Organization of Open Innovation and Collaboration, Japan

Title: Designing Inclusive Common Spaces in School: Mix-method Research From a Psychological and Architectural Approach

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to identify the design of spaces that make students feel comfortable and that expand their possibilities for action. COVID-19 changed our way of lives and has reduced physical contact between people. We have recognized the importance of spending time with others, but many problems also happen when people gather in the same space, such as bullying, exclusion, and restrictions on actions. In this study, we will clarify what kind of environment such as color, layout, material, flexibility, etc. can make people feel comfortable and promote the students' inclusive actions. Based on mixed-method research (Creswell et al., 2003), we will conduct a questionnaire survey on the design of common spaces in schools. We will analyze the characteristics of the spaces where students feel comfortable, their preferences for inclusive common spaces, and the designs that broaden the scope of student activities from the perspective of psychology and architecture. The results of this study will be used as basic information for creating inclusive common spaces in schools.

Panel Session 38

Challenges in Implementing Muslim Friendly Hospitality Services (MFHS) in Japan
[APU-RCMA Session]

Chair: Associate Professor DAHLAN Nariman, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Dr. YAKIN Ayang Utriza, SciencesPo Bordeaux, France, & Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium, Indonesia

Panel Title: APU-RCMA Session: “Challenges in Implementing Muslim Friendly Hospitality Services (MFHS) in Japan”

Panel Abstract: Due to the increasing of demand for halal product & services, many local businesses in Japan are looking to provide halal product and services. This panel aims to discuss challenges in providing Muslim friendly product and services in Japan from different perspectives, as follows;

1. Nakamura will present his study on the efforts of Japanese companies to obtain Halal certification, focusing on manufacturers in Kyushu. He also presents the analysis of various reports, qualitative approaches such as interviews with companies that have obtained Halal certification and market surveys in Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur.
 2. Dahlan will identify the challenges of local business institutions and its impacts on providing halal product and services in Oita prefecture in implementing Muslim Friendly Hospitality Services. His study uses qualitative approach where data collection was done through observations and in-depth semi-structured interviews with managers of restaurants and local business institutions that providing Muslim friendly services.
 3. Ohgata present her study based on the case study of KIWAMIYA restaurants in Fukuoka and also the results of an online survey of Muslim needs for halal services. She will make a presentation about sustainable Muslim-friendly services which can be provided by Japanese restaurants to build a peaceful and inclusive symbiotic society.
 4. Mizuno present his experience on working at a Halal certification body (HCB) based in Japan, and identify certain challenges in implementing Halal certification in this country with a minority Muslim population, as well as provide some suggestions in moving forward.
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Presenter 1

Associate Professor NAKAMURA Yoshio, Nakamura Gakuen University, Japan

Title: The development of Halal industries in Japan

Abstract: It was reported that the Halal boom in Japan started around 2010. This is because until then, information on Halal in Japan was limited, and in addition, due to changes in the business environment in Japan and overseas, interest in Halal among Japanese companies has rapidly increased. The purpose of this study is to survey the efforts of Japanese companies to obtain Halal certification, focusing on manufacturers in Kyushu. In addition to the analysis of various reports, qualitative approaches such as interviews with companies that have obtained Halal certification and market surveys in Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur were used as survey methods.

As a result of the survey, various issues involved in the Halal certification that is currently accepted in Japan were revealed. Some companies have paid a high cost to obtain the certification but have given up extending the Halal certification without expanding their business, and some companies have withdrawn from the Halal business itself. Although the temporary boom has passed, the need for Halal products and services still exists. Japanese companies will be able to further expand their Halal business by learning about the issues involved in Halal certification and solving those issues.

Presenter 2

Associate Professor DAHLAN Nariman, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Challenges and Impacts on Halal Product & Services in Oita Prefecture

Abstract: Due to the increasing of demand for halal product & services, many local businesses in Japan are looking to provide halal product and services. However, there are many types of halal product and services recognized by Muslim other than halal certified product and services. It makes opportunities for local business challenges in providing Muslim friendly product and services. This study aims to identify the challenges of local business institutions and its impacts on providing halal product and services in Oita prefecture in implementing Muslim Friendly Hospitality Services. The study uses qualitative approach where data collection was done through observations and in-depth semi-structured interviews with managers of restaurants and local business institutions that providing Muslim friendly services. As overall, findings showed that the restaurant and local business face challenges and issues on supply of halal materials, halal foodstuff, separation of halal equipment and product, cost and product's price, taste, profitability and sustainability. This study has identified a list

of main challenges faced by local business and restaurants that can be a point of reference for other region in Japan in implementing Muslim Friendly Hospitality Services. It is recommended that local business institutions learn from challenge of each other's to provide most appropriate halal products and services for sustainable and profitable products and services.

Presenter 3

Professor OHGATA Satomi, Kyushu International University (KIU), Japan

Title: The Importance of Setting Local Halal Standards and Their Implementation

Abstract: Purpose:

Based on the case study of KIWAMIYA restaurants in Fukuoka and also the results of an online survey of Muslim needs for halal services, the presenter will make a presentation about sustainable Muslim-friendly services which can be provided by Japanese restaurants to build a peaceful and inclusive symbiotic society.

Method:

In order to know Muslim needs concerning halal food, the presenter referred to the results of an online survey of 667 people, conducted in 2020. The presenter grasped the actual situation of halal services in restaurants through participant observation while conducting support activities.

Conclusion and validity:

In the Japanese Muslim community, foreign Muslims in particular are becoming more sensitive about the 'Halal-ness' of their food. However, in Japan it is not realistic to apply very strict halal standards such as those of Muslim countries. Furthermore, applying such strict standards can isolate Muslim communities and make it difficult to build an inclusive symbiotic society. We must reaffirm that Islamic law is flexible and Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh) is necessarily and inevitably different in each country, and set a minimum standard for halal service in Japan to protect both halal service providers and consumers.

Presenter 4

Mr. MIZUNO Yuji, Institute of Developing Economies (IDE)-JETRO, Japan

Title: A view from the inside: Halal certification bodies in facing the challenges toward Halal implementation

Abstract: The presenter will look back on his experience of working at a Halal certification body (HCB) based in Japan, and identify certain challenges in implementing Halal certification in this country with a minority Muslim population, as well as provide some suggestions in moving forward.

Often the times, the debate on the Halal certification puts focus on the customers who demand Halal products, as well as the businesses which aim to receive Halal certifications. However, the debate has overlooked the role of HCBs, which is situated in a dilemmatic position far more than imagined. Within this presentation, the presenter delves down into three major challenges faced by the HCBs, namely (1) Halal standards (2) operational costs (3) acquisition of qualified auditors. These are the issues that hinder HCBs from bringing certification far and wide within the Japanese market. The conclusion shows that the slow process of Halal implementation in Japan owes much to the current international Halal institution itself; it is not because of lackluster performances by HCBs, but in spite of eagerness by HCBs to proliferate the certification as much as possible.

Panel Session 39

Development

Chair: Associate Professor WONG Chan-Yuan, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

Presenter 1

Ms. TAKASU Naoko, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Akhuwat, a social and solidarity economy practice in Pakistan:

Reciprocity changes relational dynamics of poverty

Abstract: The need for a rethink of economic systems became a hot discussion topic, as prevailing economic systems are exacerbating inequality, weakening social cohesion, and aggravating environment and climate change. The social and solidarity economy is gaining renewed interests but not well known among development practitioners and scholars due to limited research in Asia and Africa as well as on measurement and analytical methods and its contributions to poverty reduction. To fill this research gap, this paper examines the role of reciprocity in poverty reduction by reviewing a case of Akhuwat, an Islamic microfinance institution and self-identified solidarity economy organization in Pakistan. The paper submits a proposition that the social and solidarity economy, in which the poor can become protagonists, is delivering different types of impacts as compared with state-led or market-led poverty reduction strategies by recognizing what the poor has and by changing relational dynamics. Through the case study on Akhuwat, the article revealed that the poor borrowers improved their own lives and status by using the power of reciprocity and having their contributions recognized. Their acts led to an expansion of Akhuwat operations and exponential increase of the amount of interest-free loans from the central and federal governments.

Presenter 2

Ms. WALPITA Waruni Apsara, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Impact of social capital on well-being of households affected during the period of COVID 19.

Abstract: The social capital creates a foundation for the well-being of households through social networks, norms of reciprocity and trust. The present pandemic period is severely affected on living style of rural households specially who do not have permanent income. Bonding, bridging and linking social capital addresses the difficulties faced by the households through the mechanism of three levels: micro (individuals), meso (community groups) and macro (government). Hence, this study focuses to identify the impact of social capital on well-being level of households in Sri Lanka during the period of COVID 19. The study was done using primary data collected from 100 households in Colombo district. This study observed that households with strong social capital were less affected during this period than others. Further, bonding social capital provides immediate assistance while linking and bridging social capital address the long-term issues. As this is a pandemic, the households received less benefits compared to the other issues faced by the. The directly affected households needed mental relief but it was not solved properly through social capital during this period.

Keywords: poverty, social capital, bonding, bridging and linking

Presenter 3

Associate Professor WONG Chan-Yuan, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

Title: Dynamic Capabilities in a Learning Society- Case of Taiwan in Controlling the Coronavirus Outbreak

Abstract: This paper attempts to highlight how a progress in civil societal engagement leads to a nation gaining Dynamic Capabilities. It is particularly relevant as many countries with a democratic society will need to stay resilient during times of uncertainty. Our observations are derived from the current experience of Taiwan in mitigating the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, as the case is topical and noteworthy. We hope this dialogue will lead to many more follow-up studies, as it is vital to have comparative views and research that provide insights into how important communication and development principles and learning routine can be put into practice.

Panel Session 42

Education and Globalization

Chair: Dr. CARROLL Shawna, Okayama University, Japan

Presenter 1

Mr. RENTLER Benjamin, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Mr. MCMAHON Andrew, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Ms. YOSHIMURA Eri, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Fostering connections between domestic and international students

Abstract: The mission statement of an international Japanese university (~50% international students and faculty) proclaims that graduates should be able to communicate in diverse multicultural contexts and lead an active career in international society. Research shows that domestic and international students who make connections and form bonds with one another during their time at university are better able to cultivate global connections and networks that extend into their post-graduate lives (Rose-Redwood & Rose-Redwood, 2018). However, an unpublished 2019 survey given to 325 students who had previously lived in the university dormitory found that around 50% of both Japanese-basis and English-basis students indicated they were unable to maintain strong connections after leaving the dormitories. A disconnect can therefore be postulated between the goals of the university and the reality experienced by students. This prompted further investigation. We will present the results of a quantitative investigatory survey of students' expectations, goals, and needs in relation to language exchange and communicating with opposite language-basis students. It is envisaged that the findings of this investigatory analysis will provide the foundation for interventions that we intend to employ to help foster lasting communities for students at our university.

Presenter 2

Ms. FUJII Yuka, Dokkyo University, Japan

Title: Personal growth after a 'Tobitate Japan' study abroad experience: An autoethnographic exploration

Abstract: Some scholarship programs for study abroad, such as Tobitate Japan, have built on the partnership between public and private sectors to develop global-minded professionals who can contribute to their home countries. While anecdotally many scholarship recipients have reported success stories, some have experienced difficulties in meeting this expectation. Against this backdrop, this autoethnographic study aims to provide a retrospective analysis of my post-study growth after a one-year Tobitate study abroad experience in three countries. Grounded in the frameworks of culture shock and transformative learning, the study illustrates my disorienting dilemmas through three pathways: agency, emotional wellbeing, and cultural fit. Of interest is the development of agency which demonstrates benevolence for personal and social wellbeing. More importantly, the study reveals the role of emotional instability and cultural misfit after a study abroad in the pursuit of social justice, equity and equality. This study further illustrates that ongoing social digitalization under the COVID-19 pandemic positively impacted the development of social capital, which allowed the preservation of identities newly formed through study abroad. These findings call for future research into alternative learning pathways that go beyond (re-)adjustment and integration modelling of (sponsored) international student experience.

Presenter 3

Ms. UEDA Rieko, Dokkyo University, Japan

Title: Cultural frame switching through education abroad: The case of Japanese students

Abstract: Cross-cultural psychologists have studied the cultural frame switching (CFS) of bicultural individuals (e.g., returnees, immigrants) who may switch between different cultural frames in response to culturally loaded symbols (Hong, Morris, Chiu, & Martínez, 2000). However, the applicability of this phenomenon to students studying abroad in a non-native language has received only marginal attention. Against this background, this paper examined factors that promote the occurrence of CFS among international students. The study involved a thematic analysis of qualitative data from semi-structured interviews with five Japanese who (had) studied at higher education institutions in English-speaking countries. The following three factors were identified as determinants of the emergence of CFS among the students: (1) development of the host language; (2) close intercultural relationships; and (3) social fit with both home and host countries. The findings call for further research into the dynamic interactions between personal and environmental factors in the emergence of CFS. This

research is also expected to contribute to discussions on the personal growth of students through education abroad.

Presenter 4

Dr. CARROLL Shawna, Okayama University, Japan

Title: From soft GCE to the awareness of systemic oppression

Abstract: In this presentation, I explore recent conversations in Global Citizenship Education (GCE) which are relevant for educators in Japan and globally. Beginning with a literature review of recent GCE scholars (i.e., Andreotti, Pashby, Stein, etc.), I share several important conversations in the field which show the different political lenses in which GCE is taught. I explore understandings of soft versus critical approaches, as well as soft, radical, and liminal approaches to GCE. I extend critical and liminal GCE scholars' calls for a "critical" Global Citizenship Education to argue for a specific anti-oppressive GCE framework, which questions educators' and their students' complicity and self-implicatedness in systemic oppression, through a movement to self-reflexivity. After the explanation of the framework, I share how this is relevant for teachers and how they can bring this anti-oppressive GCE framework into their teaching practice. With a "sceptical optimism," encouraged by Andreotti, I share this anti-oppressive GCE framework as one way of tackling systemic oppression in education, by asking participants to question their understandings of the world, their students, and themselves.

Panel Session 43

Culture and Society

Chair: Professor KONDO Yuichi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Assistant Professor KURATA Noriko, Kyoto University, Japan

Title: The Creation of the Concepts of Hometown and the Loss of Hometown

Abstract: In this study, I tried to outline how the concept of "hometown" was born and how it has changed since then, based on the studies that have been conducted so far, and to clarify how people have felt and experienced "hometown". As a result, it was found that the hometown is discussed as (1) a real hometown and (2) an imaginary "hometown-like thing". Moreover, through the analysis of loss of hometown, I found that there are two types of loss: one is the feeling of loss due to the absence of hometown as described by Hideo Kobayashi, and the other is the real loss of hometown due to a compulsory deprivation caused by an earthquake and so on. In particular, the latter type of loss causes trauma to people. The Great East Japan Earthquake has triggered a reevaluation of the loss of hometown, and it is necessary to continue discussing hometown and its loss in the future.

Presenter 2

Ms. LI Yixuan, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Reexamination of modernity between nature and society

Abstract: Keywords: modernity, nonmodernity, nature, society, Bruno Latour

Bruno Latour creates a new theory to regard nature and society as equal entities. From hybrids in this world, which cannot be reduced to the natural world of things in themselves, nor to the social world among humans, he puts forward two practices of modernity: translation and purification. He deconstructs modern society, exposing the bipolar contradiction between nature's transcendental and overriding status in the position of nature, and society's

immanence and initiative, beyond human control, in the position of society. He takes nonmodernity to permit people to reconsider the present and the past, nature and society, showing symmetry. This research will present that what modernity is, why Bruno Latour opposes modernity, what nonmodernity is. The main sources of information and data revolve around *We Have Never Been Modern* and include other scholars' interpretations of Bruno Latour's modernity. It also considers hermeneutic analysis as a methodology. This study will present a different conception of social modernity from the previous researches and will facilitate researchers to adopt non-modern critical thinking to study social issues.

Presenter 3

Ms. SAY Joyce, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Cultural Politics: Museum's Role in Taiwan Indigenous Tribes

Abstract: The aim of the study is to emphasize on the role of ethnic museums, and how it reflects toward Taiwan indigenous tribes. Each museum has its own characteristics and attractiveness for tourism development and destination marketing (Chang & Kao, 2008).

Specially, focusing on

how a museum allows humans to understand and recognize their self- identity, self- attitude and self- respect. Museum itself is not only a place for displaying the artworks, but it is more likely to become a community center that creates a strong bond between each individual human being. They are often recalled for being the original inhabitants, in which each indigenous tribe shares a common ethnicity, with its own uniqueness of languages and customs. Unfortunately, during the time period of 1895s to 1945s, it is set to be one of the most iconic historical periods for both Taiwanese people and Taiwan indigenous tribes. Where they have faced the erosion of traditional cultures and languages under the pressure of assimilation of the main society, and due to the policy imposed by the state to use Mandarin Chinese (IWGIA, n.d). Which causes them to be suppressed and undermined in today's society, especially social discrimination, racism, or loss of identity.

Presenter 4

Mr. APPLE Derrick Alan, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: An Introduction to Japanese Cultural Surveys.

Abstract: This presentation serves as an introductory guide to the "Japanese National

Character Survey”, the “Japanese General Social Survey” and “The Survey of Japanese Value Orientations”. The information provided explains how and why the surveys were developed, their methodologies and goals. Some of the key results will also be explained as well as the significance of the findings. This overview also highlights key differences in the function and expectations of surveys conducted in Japan versus that of the West and explains why some of the topics appearing in these surveys might be absent in information collected by other cultures.

Panel Session 44

Super Powers and Middle Powers

Chair: Dr. CHEN Ching-Chang, Ryukoku University, Japan

Presenter 1

Dr. JASKOLSKA Aleksandra, University of Warsaw, Poland

Title: Cultural aspects of the strategy of India in the Indo-Pacific region

Abstract: The aim of the paper is to analyze cultural aspects of the strategy of India in the Indo-Pacific region. Explaining this phenomenon requires answering three research questions. Firstly, it is necessary to examine what is Indian approach to concept of the Indo-Pacific. Secondly, it is crucial to analyze the aspects of India's foreign policy towards Indo-Pacific region which are influenced by cultural aspects. Thirdly, it is important to check whether cultural aspects have impact on the role of India in the Indo-Pacific region. Theoretical approach used to analyze cultural aspects of the strategy of India in the Indo-Pacific region is soft power concept. The first part of the paper discuss the role of culture in foreign policy making. The second part presents the evolution of India's foreign policy: from Asia-Pacific towards the Indo-Pacific. The third part analyzes cultural aspects of the strategy of India's foreign policy towards Indo-Pacific region. The summary presents the usefulness of the theoretical model in answering the research questions what allowed to verify the hypothesis. The hypothesis assumes that promoting culture has become important instrument in the policy of strengthening India's position in the Indo-Pacific region. India's decision to use this tool is a function of its regional aspirations.

Presenter 2

Ms. TRINH Linh Ha, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Japan's approach to the South China Sea dispute: building strategic partnership with Southeast Asia

Abstract: Territorial disputes in the South China Sea (SCS) have long been one of the most complex security issues between some Southeast Asian countries and China. Japan, though not a claimant, has major interests and crucial role to play in the SCS. Scholars argue that China's assertive maritime behaviour has pushed Japan and Southeast Asian countries toward greater security cooperation. This is due to Japan's heavy reliance on the SCS sea lanes, and Japan is worried that China's assertiveness in the South China Sea is strongly linked to its behavior against Japan in the East China Sea. Since Prime Minister Abe Shinzo returned to his office in December 2012, Japan has shown a more proactive approach to the SCS disputes. Why has Japan become more outspoken about this matter and why it approached to the SCS disputes via increasing strategic partnerships with Southeast Asian countries, this research aims to answer these questions.

Presenter 3

Ms. TRAN Thao Phuong, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Middle powers in the Indo-Pacific

Abstract: The paper's first objective is to illustrate how some countries have gained the title of middle power in the Indo Pacific through the analysis of their behaviours in the region. The countries to be analyzed include Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, and Australia. This illustration will bring about a comprehensive definition of the concept middle powers in Indo Pacific context. The second objective is to bring out a general analysis on the strategies of the middle powers.

Three components of strategy will be examined, namely the countries' visions in the region, their goals, and the means to achieve these goals. The third objective is to determine the main roles of middle powers in the Indo Pacific region, focusing on initiatives in conflict mediation, restraining big powers' expansion, and regional development. These roles will be discussed within the region's context and in accordance with the challenges that the middle powers face in their roles. This paper serves as a guiding document on the study of middle powers in the Indo-Pacific. Its four-country study does not intend to offer a sweep generalization across the region nor in-depth study of each country's strategy. Rather, it offers a recommendation on research areas, a framework of comparison of middle powers, and the motivation for future studies in international relations.

Panel Session 45

ICT and Facilities for Education

Chair: Professor NISHANTHTA Giguruwa, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

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

Title: Perceived inclusion of students in distance education in Sri Lanka during the COVID 19 epidemic (With special reference to the students in state universities)

Abstract: Coronavirus disease was first discovered in Wuhan, the capital of Hubei Province in China in December 20 and Sri Lanka confirmed its first COVID-19 case on 27 January 2020. The increased number of the cases, led a shutdown of schools and universities nationwide on 12 March 2020. Ever since distance education is encouraged and carrying out the education via online platforms. However, students may encounter many restrictions and as a result they may feel excluded in the existing distance education process. Thus, this study aims on investigating perceived inclusion of students in distance education in Sri Lanka during the prevailing pandemic situation in the country. A structured questionnaire has been distributed and collected data from 150 students from state universities, using convenient sampling technique and analyzed through SPSS 20 version. The study suggests that around 30% of the students are feeling excluded in the existing distance education due to numerous reasons such as limited access to the internet, lack of devices, lack of attention and distractions, financial issues, difficulties they encounter in distance education etc. This study suggests a need of proper mechanism in enhancing infrastructure facilities and guiding and monitoring students without letting them excluded and distracted from the ongoing distance education process in Sri Lanka.

Key words: perceived inclusion, distance education, online platforms, state universities, COVID 19 pandemic

Presenter 2

Professor NISHANTHA Giguruwa, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan
Professor COOPER Malcolm, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: WoW-SCM: Sharable Content Model to Landscape Education Business

Abstract: Covid-19 pandemic has made a breakthrough in the education industry converting physical classrooms into online and OnDemand counterparts. This is undeniably a transformational change, though it happened over a period of less than a semester and will not be easily reversible. However, new educational modalities will be necessary to maintain the quality of online classes, in which content business will promisingly take charge of the landscaping of post covid19 educational business. This paper presents a sustainable model for content authoring and sharing (WoW-SCM) that will promote subscription based didactic material business. The proposed model will meet the the increasing demand for quality didactic content through several functions, namely (a) teacher request escalation to created most demanded content by authors, (b) micro-tasked crowdsourcing workflow model for content development by parts, (c) production and hosting of multimodal content ranging from simple keyword definitions to video dialogs, (d) seamless content integration interface with compatible outputs for existing SCO systems such as SCORM, and (e) content evaluation and access accounting system to support the business processes. WoW-SCM prototype will be used to develop teaching modules for Japanese Cultural exposure for technical-intern trainees (技能実習生) before and after coming to Japan.

Panel Session 46

The Visitor Experience at Dissonant Heritage Sites: A Compendium of Interpretivist Approaches

Chair: Dr. BUI Thanh Huong, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Discussant: Dr. LEE Young-Sook, UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Norway

Panel Title: The Visitor Experience at Dissonant Heritage Sites – A Compendium of Interpretivist Approaches

Panel Abstract: “Dissonance is a condition that refers to the discordance or lack of agreement and consistency as to the meaning of heritage” (Graham, 2002, p. 1005). In a similar vein, Ashworth (2003) proposes that heritage is an inherently contested phenomenon, as individuals or groups may attribute different and sometimes conflicting meanings to sites of death and suffering. The tourist experience is an intricate and multifaceted process which encompasses, is influenced by and influences a complex range of elements (Selstad, 2007). Tourist experience has been tackled from different perspectives, including phenomenology (Cohen, 1979), identity (MaCabe & Stokoe, 2004), memory-making (Morgan & Pritchard, 2005), and narration (Chronis, 2008). A crucial component of visitor experiences at historical attractions is interpretation, which bridges across the four presentations of this panel. The first one engages the topic of interpretation in the context of Japanese school educational tours to war heritage sites in Okinawa. The second one links interpretation to another fundamental concept of heritage studies - place identity – in the context of South Korea. The third one intertwines politics and memory construction to portray heritage interpretation as a contested phenomenon. The fourth one provides a practical interpretivist method for exploring tourist experiences at contested heritage sites.

Presenter 1

Dr. YOSHIDA Kaori, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Educational tourism (shūgaku ryokō) as a contact zone for (re)memorializing WWII: the analysis of the interaction between the packaged memorial sites in Okinawa and the young visitors

Abstract: History teaching in school curriculum plays an important role, because it is linked to the question of which stories about the past students should learn (Seixas 2006). Japanese school educational tour, called *shūgaku ryokō*, reflects social perceptions of the past in particular contexts. This study looks at educational tour to war-heritage sites in Okinawa as a means for illuminating contested national memories of WWII within Japan; between people in the core lands of Japan and those in peripheries, and among different generations.

This paper demonstrates how war heritage sites in Okinawa, as part of educational tourism, not only communicate to (young) visitors the legacy of the Japanese Empire distressing its peripheries, but also function as a “contact zone” (Pratt 1992), wherein culturally or politically contested groups encounter. It examines a case of a high school in Tokyo that carried out *shūgaku ryokō* to Okinawa, including students’ reactions to war heritage sites concerning the Battle of Okinawa. It analyzes the structure of the itinerary and supplementary materials for pre-departure learning, along with analysis of students’ response papers. The discussion highlights a transgressive aspect of *shūgaku ryokō* that questions presuppositions of Japan’s collective memory of WWII.

Presenter 2

Dr. YOUN Seung Ho, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Psychological reactions towards historic attractions in post-colonial society

Abstract: This study explores the way in which people respond to heritage attractions that may have potential to threaten their sense of national identity. Under the social identity paradigm, this study focuses on the psychological efforts of indigenous citizens to maintain their own sense of identity through their interaction with the heritage attractions and sites reflecting the Japanese colonial past in the contemporary South Korea. The life history methodology is the theoretical and methodological grounding of this study to understand the complex nuance of people’s experience associated with heritage attractions. This study found that psychological reactions employed by people tend to be self-protective at the negative-natured heritage attractions. If heritage attractions and sites are experienced as possible threats to their sense of identity, people engage in a range of psychological coping reactions as responses to the threats.

Presenter 3

Dr. BUI Thanh Huong, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: From the politics of memory to the politics of tourism: contested interpretations at the Vietnam War's former DMZ battlefields

Abstract: The politics of memory and tourism at the places of death and suffering in the war in Vietnam are examined within a broader political and ideological framework. The theoretical ground of memory studies shapes the angle from which the tourism phenomenon is examined and understood in a former Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) site. By comparing and contrasting how the war has been remembered in public history and tourism places by both American and Vietnamese soldiers and citizens, this study shows how contested memories are presented, manipulated and mediated to their diverse audiences in touristic places. Underpinned by the interpretivist paradigm, the hermeneutic phenomenology approach employed in this study uncovers the impact of the interactions between various social groups, i.e. the veterans, their family and relatives, tour guides, museum curators and government officers, on the reconstruction of memories. Tourism and memory are temporally and politically intertwined and this means we should revisit the notion of dark tourism conventionally associated with former battlefields.

Presenter 4

Dr. DIMACHE Alexandru, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Reading (dark) heritage sites: a Peircean semiotic methodology

Abstract: Peircean semiotics have been a continuous topic of discussion in tourism research. Due to the complexity of Peirce's philosophy, very few attempts have been made to develop practical methodologies for applying his concepts in experiential research. Hearing scholars' calls for research which brings together the non-material and material composition of the tourist phenomena, the current study proposes a new methodology for exploring visitors' experience at (dark) heritage sites. This methodology revolves around three interconnected Peircean concepts: the sign, the collateral knowledge, and the relationship of the sign to its dynamical object. It is argued that reading the indexical, iconical, and symbolical functions of signs through the filter of collateral knowledge – proposed as the meaning-infused representamen connecting the object to the interpretant - can ensure a systematic meaning-making process and reveal subtle influences.

Panel Session 47

Industrial Development and Government

Chair: Professor MIYAZAKI Kumiko, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Ms. MALLICK Noor Ul Huda, International Christian University, Japan

Title: Impact of reduction in import tariffs on subsequent imports in Pakistan.

Abstract: In a move towards greater trade liberalization and tariff rationalization, Pakistan reduced import tariffs from 3% Customs Duty to 0% in the annual budget for FY2018-19. This research assesses the effect of reduction in import tariffs on imports in Pakistan during the subsequent years. Import data of three-year time period from 2018-2020, disaggregated to 8-digit Harmonized Commodity Classification System (HS codes) as applied in Pakistan has been analyzed for this study for year on year increase.

Presenter 2

Ms. MAXUDOVA Oliya, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Dr. DOVGYALLO Yana, Institute of Economics and Demography of the National Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan, Republic of Tajikistan

Title: Analysis of changes in the volume, structure and the level of investment costs in the Republic of Tajikistan

Abstract: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the main macroeconomic indicator that determines the level of development and growth in the national economy. According to the international System of National Accounts (SNA), which was introduced in Tajikistan on 1998, the GDP is calculated by three methods: (1) expenses of economic entities, (2) factor income and (3) by value added. The dynamics of changes in the GDP's components determines the level of economic development, thus it shows the growth in the economy or decline. In case of Tajikistan the growth rate of the economy in 2019 compared to 2015

amounted to 32.4%.

Analysis the factors that are influencing changes in the GDP components makes possible to identify the reasons of these changes and develop an appropriate economic policy by government with the aim to improve and straightening economic growth. Moreover, the dynamics of investments and their structural changes have a direct impact on GDP, and, accordingly, on economic growth in the country.

Thus, the main objective of the paper is to analyze factors that influence such an exogenous component of GDP as investment costs. The study's methodology based on implementing economic analysis and synthesis based on Harrod (1939) and Domar (1946) growth models. According to the structure of the SNA, the investment costs is defined as gross capital formation. And share of it in the GDP production in 2019 compared to 2015 decreased by 8.5% percentage points and amounted to 36.2% (in 2015 was 44.7%). Consequently, there is a decline in investment in the economy of Tajikistan. This is evidenced by the growth rate of investment costs, which decreased over this period by 44.0%.

Generally, the real GDP growth is calculated based on indicators that do not include consumption of fixed capital, which is a net indicator. In this case, we considered the net investment, in other words, investment without the consumption of fixed capital. Consequently, calculations demonstrated that the growth rate of net investment in 2019 decreased compared to 2015 by 55.5%. Additionally, the structure of gross capital formation is represented by the gross fixed capital formation and changes in working capital stocks. But this study is considering only investment and is implemented the analysis of gross fixed capital formation.

Keywords: GDP, investment costs, economic growth, Tajikistan

Presenter 3

Ms. SILAPHET Korrakoon, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Machinery Industry in Laos: An example from the automotive industry

Abstract: Lao PDR is a well-known natural resource-rich country. The economy has rapid changes since implemented the NEM in 1986. Many states of enterprises transformed into self-governing businesses. They responded to all production, prices, investment, employment, and wages and improved their efficiencies (Livingstone, 1997, pp. 128-129). In long and mid-terms of the national socio-economic development plans indicates to maintain the growth and initiates the development targets where industrialization and modernization have been mentioned as one of the strategies (MPI, 2016). However, Lao PDR is still young in the

industry, but the economy's gradually changed from agriculture to industry and service. Over a hundred thousand enterprises invested in Lao PDR, manufacturing became the 2nd place. It created almost 100,000 jobs during 1975-2013. The machinery is one among other manufacturing, and totally was 127 enterprises; of which ten enterprises were the manufacture of motor vehicles (ISIC4: 291). It is a small number of the industry, especially the automotive industry, but this shows the grimes of industrialization in Laos. Besides, it is one of the prioritized industries in the country while more investors focused on the natural resources in the country.

This paper tries to examine the automobile industry in Lao PDR via the best practice company under the Global Value Chains concepts. The paper consists of an introduction and then a description in detail of the manufacturing. The third section describes the automotive industry, emphasizing the best practice or an excellent example of an automobile in the country. The last section highlights and suggests the possibilities for the automobile of Laos in the future.

Presenter 4

Professor ASGARI Behrooz, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The Role of Strategic Alliance in Malaysia's International Competitiveness in a Global Economy and the Role of Japan as a Leader

The case of Semiconductor Industry in Malaysia

Abstract: Japan is considered as a technological leader in the world and especially in Southeast Asia. Countries in Southeast Asia have been trying for decades to acquire technology esp. high tech., and among all, focusing on consumer electronics proved to be the right choice for such countries. In Malaysia, the economy shifted from an agricultural economy in the 1950s (right after the independence) to a rather industrial economy over the few past decades. Malaysia has always viewed Japan as a technological leader and a motivation for progress. In this study, the relationship between Japan and Malaysia is studied as a donor and host relationship for technological progress and the lessons to be learnt have been considered.

Firms have no choice but to form strategic alliances in order to grow faster in the competitive global economy. Malaysian semiconductor firms are no exception. We have studied such firms to see find the underlying reasons for partner selection and the models such firms prefer. Strategic alliances can boost relationships if correctly planned and implemented, and can have a big impact on the speed of growth in industries.

We have surveyed firms in semiconductor industry in Malaysia and the result of our analysis

will be presented here in the conference.

Panel Session 48

Aid and Economy

Chair: Dr. KIKKAWA Takuro, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Associate Professor BOCHORODYCZ Beata, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland

Title: Japan and the FOIP after COVID-19

Abstract: The Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) has been one of the most important features of Japan's foreign policy under the Abe Administration. At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic can be regarded as one of the great events, following Holsti et al. definition, that can foster fundamental changes in international relations. How the pandemic affected Japan's vision of FOIP? What were the policy decisions in this regard? And what were the effects of those policies on Japan's position in the international system? The article tackles these questions paying special attention to patterns of inclusion and exclusion. Methodologically, the analysis rely on the decision making process of main initiatives undertaken by Japanese government during the pandemic. The main argument is that despite the enormous impact of the pandemic, rather than inducing major policy changes, it has reinforced previous trends that have been in place for over a decade, and which Japan has pursued under the FOIP framework. The pandemic became a critical event that inserted new energy into this initiative, leading to a clear distinction between strategic (inclusive) and nonstrategic (exclusive) cooperation, the first of which deepened under the FOIP.

Presenter 2

Dr. JEDRZEJOWSKA Karina, University of Warsaw, Poland

Title: Closing the trade finance gap – Selected initiatives by Multilateral Development Banks

Abstract: A significant share of global trade is financed by some form of credit, guarantee or insurance – a broad set of financial instruments jointly labeled as trade finance. Yet in the last

three decades global trade growth rates have not been matched by the rising availability of trade finance, resulting in a growing trade finance gap. In its 2019 report, the Asian Development Bank estimated the global trade finance gap at US\$1.5 trillion, with importers and exporters from the Global South being the most affected. In response to the constantly growing shortfall of trade finance Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) have launched numerous Trade Finance Programs (TFPs). The MDBs' engagement in trade finance facilitation can be justified by the fact that trade finance constitutes an important tool to eliminate trade barriers for developing countries as well as a development finance mechanism. This paper assumes that MDBs can play a crucial role in eliminating the trade finance gap indirectly limiting the presence of developing countries in international trade. The paper aims at analyzing both the determinants of insufficient availability of trade finance in the Global South as well as individual efforts by the MDGs to facilitate access of developing countries to trade finance.

Presenter 3

Ms. MON Yu Myat, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Japan's Infrastructure Investment Policy in the Indo-Pacific: Analyzing from Realist and Liberal Perspectives

Abstract: Under Abe's second administration, infrastructure investment plays a key role in Japanese foreign policy making. The Japanese government provides ODA loans, grants and technical transfer to the developing countries in the Indo Pacific region for their infrastructure development. The government has secured a position of leading financial provider in the region. In recent years, China aggressively strengthened closer economic cooperation with developing countries under the banner of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and enhanced its maritime objectives in the region. Japan competes with China to maintain its status quo and gain geo-economic influence in the region, and tries to sustain oversea deployment of infrastructure export system. On the other hand, economic interdependence between the two countries pushes Tokyo to maintain closer economic relations with Beijing. Great power competition between China and Japan's sole ally the US became intensified as China's growing rise in economic power and military power posed great concerns for the US's hegemonic position. This article examines impact of Sino-Japanese competition for regional leadership in the Indo-Pacific and their economic linkage. It also examine impacts of power politics between the US and China. Then, this paper analyzes the Japanese government infrastructure development in the Indo-Pacific region from bilateral and multilateral

dimensions.

Key words: Japan, China, infrastructure investment, economic interdependence, BRI, geo-economic influence

Japanese Session 1

Diversity and Management 多様性と経営

Chair: Associate Professor TSUTSUI Kumiko, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Associate Professor TSUTSUI Kumiko, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 外国人技能実習制度における受入機関と実習生の語りから

Abstract: 1993年に導入された外国人技能実習制度は、これまでさまざま改正や注意喚起が行われているが、開発途上国への知識や技術の移転、国際貢献という建前は崩していない。しかし、長年にわたり批判されているように、実習生は低賃金単純労働者として日本の労働力を補うために雇用されている。実習生が負う多額の借金、受入機関先における劣悪な労働環境や労働基準法の違反、人権侵害、そして実習生の逃亡や事件が明らかになり、批判は高まるばかりである。本研究では、受入機関と実習生の語りをもとに、それぞれがどのような思いでこの制度を利用し、何を目標そうとしているのか検証する。また、現行の技能実習制度のもとでの多文化共生とはどのようなことを意味するのか考察する。

Presenter 2

Mr. FUKUSHIMA Takashi, JCI JAPAN, Japan

Title: 日本の中小企業におけるウェルビーイングを経営課題と位置づけ解決に向けた試行プロセスに関する事例研究

Abstract: 従業員や経営者のウェルビーイング（主観的幸福感）への注目が高まっている。大手企業を中心に、ウェルビーイングを課題として、企業理念や中期計画に取り入れる企業が増加し、その流れは中小企業にも広がろうとしている。本稿では、従業員のウェルビーイングを高めるために日本の中小企業が行っているいくつかの経営施策を取り上げ、比較的取り組みが進んでいる／取り組みやすい領域と取り組みが滞っている／取り組みにくい領域とを示唆する。あわせて、新型コロナウイルス感染症の蔓延にともない、ウェルビーイングを低下させるとされる疎外感や孤独を感じる働き手も

増えてきていることから、企業におけるウェルビーイング向上のプロセスにおける対話の有用性についても考察を加える。

Presenter 3

Mr. TABA Taiki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 障害課題における支援者との妥協の前向きな意義：別府市の事例から

Abstract: 本研究の目的は、肢体不自由者本人の自己決定が、彼らの自立においてどのような影響を与えているのかについて考察することである。次に、本研究の方法として、大分県別府市の社会福祉法人太陽の家が取り組む身体障害者の就労支援の事例を基に、肢体不自由者の「自立生活」の現状と課題の分析を行う。障害者本人の就労が、雇用側から報酬を受ける経済的自立のみならず、自分のことは自分で決める「自己決定」としての「自立生活」から、当事者である障害者としての苦労を、社会に対して主張し課題解決を目指す「障害の社会モデル」の必要性が結果として問われる（安積ほか, 2017 ;杉野, 2007）。その一方で、肢体不自由者の「自立生活」は、支援者との妥協から成立する「あきらめ」が引き起こされる（金, 2014）。この「あきらめ」は、否定的なものではなく、障害者と非障害者との協働から見出される「妥協と自立」として結論付けられる（ibid）。

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Presenter 4

Associate Professor UEHARA Yuko, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 多文化共生への意識・価値観の形成と難民問題－英国が日本に示唆するもの

Abstract: 難民問題は深刻さを増し、世界全体で取り組むべき重大な課題となっており、この課題に対する先進国の役割も一層重要なものとなっている。しかし、先進国の一員である日本の難民認定率は世界でも類を見ない極めて低い状況が続いており、この事態は国内外から指摘される点にもなっている。難民という異なる風土・文化を背景とする人々を受け入れ、共生することについて日本人はどのような意識・価値観を持っているのか。そしてわが国よりはるかに多くの難民を受け入れている英国の人々は、多文化共生や難民問題に対し

て異なる意識・価値観を持つのだろうか。英国国民の多文化共生に対する意識・価値観について「風土・文化」「教育」という 2 つの側面から検討し、わが国の難民政策の進化を模索するにあたって有用な英国から学ぶべき点についてまとめることが本発表の目的である。

Japanese Session 2

Business and Local Industries ビジネスと地域産業

Chair: Associate Professor SATO Hiroto, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Ms. AOKI Moe, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 高い生産性を誇る北欧の産学官連携のイノベーションシステムについて

Abstract: 本研究の目的は、デンマークのオープンイノベーションが加速・進展する背景・経緯を調査するとともに、デンマーク独自のオープンイノベーションのフレームワークについてデンマーク企業の成功事例を挙げながら研究することにある。そして本稿の研究の結果を踏まえ、今後の日本のイノベーション活動の発展に対して言及していく。しかし、注視すべき点として、日本とデンマークは自然と調和するといった思考の親和性もある一方でデンマークでは個人主義がベースとしてあり、日本の協調性といった部分では相反する部分もある。このような国や社会システムは長い年月をかけて独自の文化と共に形成されてきており、一概にデンマークでの成功事例が日本に導入したとしても必ず障壁がある。その前提を踏まえた上で、デンマークのオープンイノベーションにおける本質的価値を選定し、日本に調和する形で活かすことを目的とする。

Presenter 2

Mr. AKIYAMA Sho, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Professor LEE Geunhee, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 企業の SDGs 活動が Z 世代に与えるブランドイメージへの影響

Abstract: 本研究は、持続可能な開発目標(=SDGs)の達成が目指される 2030 年にかけて生まれ育った Z 世代における企業の SDGs 活動に対する評価と、彼らが企業に求めている SDGs 活動の水準を明らかにすることを目的としている。2015 年に SDGs が採択されて以降、SDGs が企業における市場獲得の機会だという認識が浸透している。社会貢献活動への参画による企業のブランドイメージの向上が図られている一方で、実態以上に SDGs を押

し出すブルーウォッシュにはリスクも生じている。特に若者世代(Z世代)はSDGs達成への関心が高く、本質主義とされている。

社会課題を主題としたビジネスと表面的なSDGs活動とを比較し、Z世代が受け取る印象にどの程度の差が生じるかを検証する。その結果をもとに、社会貢献活動を本来の趣旨で行いつつSDGsムーブメントを経営機会として活用できるようなマーケティングの在り方を考察することで、企業によるSDGs達成の推進とブランド戦略の両立方法を提案する。

Presenter 3

(Absent)

Presenter 4

Ms. SAITO Chinatsu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Ms. MIURA Mami, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Ms. KASAHARA Yurina, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 気候変動により大分の地産地消の変化が起きることで、大分の人々は地域のものより他県産や外国産のものを選択していくのか？

Abstract: 私たちは、大分県の気候変動への適応について研究を行っている。その中で、私たちは食糧分野の視点から気候変動への適応について検討している。そこで、「気候変動により大分の地産地消の変化が起きることで、大分の人々は地域のものより、他県産や外国産のものを選択していくのか」をリサーチクエストとし、大分の名物である干し椎茸に注目した。近年、気候変動により気温、降水量、湿度の変化が起きており、これらは食糧生産にも影響を与えている。実際に、気候変動により大分県産の椎茸栽培にも悪影響を与えている。このまま気候変動が進み続けた場合、大分では椎茸栽培が困難になると予想され、安価な外国産や他県産が多く販売されるようになると考える。スーパーマーケット等での消費

者行動調査でも県外産の購入に大きな躊躇は認められなかった。以上のことから、気候変動によって消費者は外国産や他県産のものをより選択するようになると考えられる。

Japanese Session 3

Climate Change and Its Adaptation 気候変動とその対応

Chair: Dr. LI Yan, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Ms. NABETA Erika, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Ms. OKAKI Mai, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Ms. KAGA Yurie, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Ms. NISHIMURA Miyu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 気候変動による大分における 10 年後の海の生態系の変化

Abstract: 近年、地球全体で気候変動による異常気象、環境破壊など発生し、またそれから派生して私たちが快適に生きるうえでさまざまな問題が生じている。私たちのグループはこの気候変動が海の生態系にどのような影響を与え、10 年後大分で獲れる魚は変化するかということのリサーチクエストとして研究した。具体的な研究内容としては漁獲量の変化、収穫可能な魚の種類の変化、海水温の変化、漁師の数や仕事内容についてリサーチを行った。インターネットや書籍などに記載されている内容と漁師が実際に体感している気候変動からの影響の二つの視点から考え、10 年後の海の生態系の変化について答えを出した。漁師が実際に体感したことを調査するために、実際に亀川漁港の漁師にオープンエンド方式で生態系の変化に関するアンケートを実行した。

Presenter 2

Mr. UEDA Nagaru, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: ラオス南部における水害と周辺地域が受ける影響

Abstract: 本研究を行う目的は、ラオス南部のメコン川沿いにおける水害について調査し、周辺環境や地域経済にどのような影響を及ぼしているのかについて明らかにする事である。本研究では、ラオス南部の都市、パクセや周辺地域で起こった実際の被害と原因を調査し、

その頻度や規模に関するデータを分析する。一般的に、洪水被害を抑制するためにダムなどを用いて洪水調節が行われ、ラオス国内では既にメコン川主流に 79 のダムが建設されている (Nikkei Asia,2021 年,1 月 30 日,p1)。このような現状の対策や、その対策によってどのような変化が認められるかについてデータを用い、多角的に分析を行う。

従って、現状のダム建設がメコン川に良い影響をもたらしたとは言い難い。ダムを建設する事は水害を根絶する手段として機能しておらず、干ばつや決壊による水害など新たな問題を引き起こす。メコン川に対する直接的な開発のみならず、災害が起こる事を前提とした周辺都市の開発が重要である。

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Presenter 3

Ms. HORIUCHI Yuri, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Ms. SANTO Miku, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Ms. TAKEUCHI Rei, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Ms. KIM Ria, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 大分における最適な分散型発電 ~気候変動へ適応するために~

Abstract: 私たちは、分散型発電所を推進することによって気候変動のリスクに適応できるのかという問いを立てた。太陽光発電、風力発電、水力発電、地熱発電の四種類の再生可能エネルギーについて SWOT 分析を行い、リスクをベネフィットにするための方法を考えた。特に、地熱資源が豊富な大分県別府市に注目し、メリットを最大化できるような分散型発電を提案する。地熱発電をメインとし、どの再生可能エネルギー（太陽光発電、風力発電、水力発電）との組み合わせが最適なのかを最終的に考察していきたい。現段階では地熱をベースとし、蓄電池を導入した風力発電や太陽光発電、また蓄電の役割がある揚水式発電などで不足分を補い、災害時にも適応できるような基盤づくりを提案したいと考えている。調査方法の 1 つとして、別府市民を対象に再生可能エネルギー、特に地熱発電に関するインタビューを行う予定である。

Presenter 4

Ms. KOBAYASHI Kirari, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Mr. SAKAMOTO Kakeru, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 気候変動に適応するためにかぼすに品種改良は必要か

Abstract: 日々進む気候変動への適応策として大分県でのカボスに品種改良は必要であるかという題を立てた。そして本論文において品種改良が必要と仮説し、それを証明する。かぼすの栽培には 14°C~15°Cが適しており、その 98%は大分県で生産され、そのほとんどを県内で消費しているという特徴がある。そして品種改良をしてまでも大分でかぼすを育てる必要性は 2 つの面から述べることができる。まず経済的側面である。かぼすを使用した商品は他県との差別化を図り、大分の産業に大きく影響する。次に文化的側面である。かぼすは文化として地域に根付いており、継承する事が好ましい。以上の理由から大分県でカボスを育てる必要があると言えるが、気候変動により平均気温が 1 度でも上がってしまうと、大分県がカボスを育てる適地ではなくなってしまう可能性がある。よって私たちは気候変動への適応策としてかぼすに品種改良は必要であるとする。

Japanese Session 4

Regional Relations, Development and Tourism 隣国関係、開発と観光

Chair: Dr. TODOROKI Hiroshi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Dr. LEE Seungjae, Waseda University, Japan

Title: バイデン政権と日韓関係 -なぜ文在寅政権の反日政策は緩和されたのか-

Abstract: 本研究の目的は、バイデン政権の登場後に見られる文在寅政権の反日政策の緩和を、ハブ・アンド・スポーク同盟モデルに基づいて説明を試みることである。

2018 年後半から慰安婦・徴用工問題で日韓関係は悪化した。さらに日本は 2019 年 7 月に対韓輸出管理厳格化を発表し、韓国では東京五輪のボイコットを含めて大規模の日本製品不買運動が起こった。

しかし、2021 年 1 月 18 日、文在寅大統領の新年記者会見の後、慰安婦・徴用工問題に関する既存の判決が覆される変化が見られた。また、東京五輪に対しても 2019 年にはボイコットへの声が高かったが、2020 年後半からは隣国として東京五輪に協力する意思を明らかにした。こうした韓国政府の反日政策における変化は、バイデン政権の登場は無関係ではない。したがってバイデン政権の登場と絡んで韓国政府が見せている反日政策の緩和を理論的に説明することを試みる。

Presenter 2

Professor YOTSUMOTO Yukio, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 新型コロナウイルス下の観光による地域づくりに関する研究動向

Abstract: 観光は地域資源を活かし、自分たちの住む地域に対する住民の誇りを向上させることができる地域振興策として積極的に推進され、研究も数多くなされてきた。しかし、2019 年暮れからの新型コロナウイルスの蔓延は戦後最悪の経済の落ち込みをもたらし、モビリティで成り立っている観光に特に大きな影響を与えている。今回、モビリティが著しく制約されることで、観光という有力な地域振興の手段が活かせなくなるリスクが顕在化し

た。このような状況下で、観光による地域づくりに関する研究はどのようになっているのかについて調査する。米国や英国等では、ワクチン接種が進むことにより生活や移動が以前のようになってきたので、観光による地域づくりも戻りつつあるのではないかと推測される。本発表では、このトピックの日本語文献と英語文献をレビューして、その研究動向を明らかにしたい。

Presenter 3

Mr. YODA Yuki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Professor LEE Geunhee, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 九州観光推進機構による観光経営の可能性と波及効果

Abstract: 本論文では、九州の観光業界における復活の要である九州観光推進機構の在り方を提言することを目的とする。九州は全国より先行して少子高齢化が進展する為、様々な産業に影響を及ぼす観光業界が注目を集めている。九州の観光業界は多様な利害関係者が存在し、それらを統括するのが九州観光推進機構である。その九州観光推進機構における観光経営の課題である内部組織へのマーケティングに注目し考察する。九州観光推進機構へのインタビュー調査や観光関連事業者へのアンケート調査を実施し、九州観光推進機構の観光経営における理念の共有方法、利害関係者への統一した動機付け方法を調査し、先行研究で証明されている観光地経営の成功要因・条件と照合、分析する。その結果をもとに、九州の観光発展のために、九州観光推進機構の内部組織へのマーケティングについて有益な提案を行い、それらの結果から観光経営の可能性と波及効果を考察する。

Presenter 4

YASUMURA Rin, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

KAWABE Yuko, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

YASUDA Mayuki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

KAKEBAYASHI Tomoki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

SIAKU Yuno, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 『住み続けられる街づくりを』

Abstract: 近年、気候変動の影響による集中豪雨の発生増加に伴い、水害が日本各地で多発している。その被害は、農作物の収穫量減少を招くなど産業への影響だけでなく、家屋を倒壊・浸水させ人命を奪っている。例えば、昨年大分県日田市天瀬地域を襲った豪雨災害では、玖珠川の河川沿いの洪水浸水想定区域内に濁流が流れ込み家屋や人命が失われた。このよ

うな現状から人々の水害への関心は高いと考察する。しかし、高い関心を持つ一方で、土砂災害警戒区域や洪水浸水想定区域内に現在も数多く住居が分布していることより、人々は水害を考慮して居住地を選択できていないと考察する。

本研究の目的は、水害への関心の高さと言居選択の関連性の有無を明確にすることである。研究手法は、大分県別府市と大分県日田市天瀬地域を対象にアンケートを行い、その結果を減点式総合評価と個別評価を用い分析する。

Japanese Session 5

現代社会

Chair: Mr. AIZAKI Jun, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Mr. OGAWA Kai, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 非正規労働における問題点に関する考察

Abstract: 日本の非正規労働者は、90年代から現在まで増加傾向にあり、社会問題として認識される。従来の研究では、正規雇用者との待遇格差（高山, 2004）、過重労働による離職率の高さ（柴田, 2019; 今野, 2015）、有期契約による不安定な生活（佐野, 2004）など、労働環境や待遇の側面から検討がなされてきた。しかし大澤（2008）は、交換可能な労働力として使い捨てられ、会社という共同体への帰属意識を持っていないことによる、非正規労働者のアイデンティティの不安定化の問題を指摘する。

そこで本研究は、会社への帰属意識の欠如が、なぜアイデンティティの不安定につながるのかを明らかにする。その際、真木・大澤（2014）を参考に、「X」（貨幣や神）という共同体の価値基準を自明視することがアイデンティティの安定に繋がるという点に着目する。その結果、日本の企業や正社員たちが自明視している普遍的な価値基準とは「企業理念」であり、非正規労働者の単純労働は「企業理念」への貢献を実感しづらいため、結果的に会社という共同体への帰属意識も薄くなることが明らかになった。

Presenter 2

Ms. KATAYAMA Kotomi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 日本の同性愛運動におけるカミングアウトの変容と意義に関する一考察：「アカー」から「パレード」まで

Abstract: 本研究の目的は、1980年ごろと現在の日本の同性愛運動におけるカミングアウトを比較しそれらの意義を明らかにすることである。

日本において同性愛者の集団的・政治的カミングアウトは、1986年に「動くゲイとレズビ

アンの会（通称アカー）」によって行われた。このようなカミングアウトの政治的意義やアイデンティティとの強い関係は、運動の当事者であった風間（1997）やヴィンセントら（1997）によって指摘されている。しかしながら、クィア理論の視点からカミングアウトとアイデンティティの関係を疑問視したり、二項対立におけるアイデンティティの政治の有用性を否定したりする研究（伊野 2005; 竹村 2001 など）がその後発表されている。

本研究では、日本のゲイ・スタディーズの黎明期である 80・90 年代に活躍したアカーの活動と理論に着目した後、2010 年代以降の複雑化した同性愛者の状況を述べる。その一特徴として性的マイノリティによる「パレード」を取り上げ、過去の同性愛運動と比較することで運動の変容を追う。そして、カミングアウトの実践を「パレード」の中にも見出し、そこにはアイデンティティと社会へ働きかける政治的意義があると結論付ける。

伊野真一（2005）「脱アイデンティティの政治」上野千鶴子編『脱アイデンティティ』（pp.43-76）勁草書房。

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竹村和子（2001）「『資本主義社会はもはや異性愛主義を必要としていない』のか：『同一性の原理』をめぐるバトラーとフレイザーが言わなかったこと」上野千鶴子編『構築主義とは何か』（pp.213-254）勁草書房。

Presenter 3

Ms. AKITSU Misaki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 近代家族の成立による性労働の社会的位置づけの変化 :恋愛観・労働観の関連に着目して

Abstract: 本研究は、性労働が周縁化した過程を、明治維新以降の近代家族成立に伴う恋愛観・労働観の変化に着目して明らかにすることを目的とする。

現代の日本において、性風俗やデリヘルといった性労働が置かれている現状を鑑みると、その労働的地位は他の職業と比べ低く扱われているといえる（田中, 2014）。その背景として、恋愛結婚イデオロギーのような、性行為と愛を一致させる「性の神聖視」や、労働を人間の根源的営みとみなす「労働の神聖視」の存在が指摘され（菊池, 2015）、その構築性が批判されている（加藤, 1995）ものの、それらが何に起因するかについては十分に検討されていない。したがって本研究では、明治維新以降の近代家族成立に伴う恋愛観・労働観の変化に着目し、それらが性労働の社会的地位にどのような影響を与え、現在のありように至ったのかを考察していく。

その結果、恋愛と労働に関する規範意識によって性行為の商品化が逸脱した行為と認識さ

れることで性労働は社会的承認が得られず、労働環境の脆弱性や性労働者の精神的負担を生み出し、性労働の周縁化をもたらしていることが明らかになった。

Presenter 4

Ms. KYAKUNO FUU, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: BL における腐女子の特殊なつながりと女性のホモソーシャルな絆の可能性について

Abstract: 「ホモソーシャル」とは一般的に、男性間の性的な要素を伴わない親密な結びつきを意味する用語であったが、近年その概念の女性間での適用可能性をめぐって議論がなされている。上野（2016）はフェミニストの立場から、社会的な次元での「女性のホモソーシャル」の不可能性を主張している。その一方で東（2006）は、その概念を女性に用いることが不可能であれば、それはジェンダー間の不平等の表れであるとの見解を示している。そこで本研究は、「女性のホモソーシャル」が社会的な次元で通用する可能性を、腐女子同士の特殊なつながりに着目することで検討していく。腐女子とは、BL と呼ばれる男性同士の恋愛作品の愛好家のことで、ジェンダー論や文化研究の領域で近年注目されている。腐女子の社会的な関係性に着目した研究では、「非腐女子からは隠れるという戦法をとることで偏見や批判から自己防衛をしている」（堀・守 2020；溝口 2015）、「BL を通して読み手同士、更には読み手と作者との間においても親密なつながりを築いている」（溝口 2015）などの指摘が既になされている。しかし、腐女子のつながりを「女性のホモソーシャル」という観点から分析したものは見られない。そこで本研究は、腐女子同士のつながりを家父長制および性規範の観点から分析したところ、「女性のホモソーシャル」は、社会的な次元でも十分に成立し得る有効な概念であると結論づけることができた。

Japanese Session 6

宗教・文学・教育

Chair: Mr. AIZAKI Jun, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Mr. OSAKO Hisayoshi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 国家概念の導入による宗教教義の変容についての一試論

Abstract: 本研究では平安時代に代表される密教が、国家概念が導入されることにより、それまでの南都六宗に見られた学的宗教のある意味世俗化する過程を、密教の教義に焦点を当てることによって明らかにすることを目的とする。ここでの対象は、空海の説いた真言密教であり、その中心的教義としての即身成仏の思想である。

真言密教の実践思想の中核をなすのが即身成仏の思想である。この即身成仏の原理を記した空海の著書が『即身成仏義』である。『即身成仏義』に関して、これまで数多くの研究がなされてきた。近年の研究に着目すると、即身成仏の思想を①六大、②四曼、③三密加持の3つにまとめて解釈するのが一般的である（松長, 2019; 宮坂, 2008 ほか）。しかし、なぜ空海は数多くある密教の思想の中でこの3つを用いて即身成仏の原理を説いたのかという点に関しては議論の余地がある。特に、『即身成仏義』の中には曼荼羅を用いた表現が多く登場する。上記したように、空海の教義が鎮護国家などの国家との関係で、彼自身の教義が形作られた側面があるとすれば、それとの関係において『即身成仏義』において、空海が四種曼荼羅を用いて即身成仏の原理を表現する意図を検討することにある。そのために、『即身成仏義』のそれぞれの場面で登場する曼荼羅の意味を解釈する。そして、『即身成仏義』全体としての曼荼羅による表現の役割とそれを用いた空海の意図を考察する。

Presenter 2

Ms. YANAGIURA Mika, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 多和田葉子作品にみられる彼女の言語観に関する一考察

Abstract: 本研究の目的は、多和田葉子の文学作品に描かれている「言語喪失体験」から、

その独自の言語観を明らかにすることである。日独両言語で創作活動を展開し、その文学表現の柔軟性が評価されている多和田の作品をめぐって文学研究の領域では、①認知心理学や単一化される言語に対する批判の視点から、その多言語性に着目するもの（柳生 2019；清水 2008）、②母語が話される環境から離れたことにより生じた「言語喪失」に着目し、言語表現の創造性を明らかにするもの（土屋 2009；青柳 2001）など、様々な議論がなされている。しかしながら、「言語喪失体験」の視点から多和田の言語観に着目する研究は未だ成されていない。そこで本研究では、多和田が「言語喪失体験」というモチーフを明確に取り上げるようになったと思われる、『雪の練習生』（2013）、『地球にちりばめられて』（2018）等の小説を対象に、『カタコトのうわごと』（1999）といった随筆などを手掛かりとしながら、その独自の言語観を明らかにしていく。それら作品群の分析を通して、彼女の作品には規範化された言語の枠組みを越境する新たな言語表現への希求が表象されており、言語を脱ぎ着可能な衣服として捉える言語観がその根底にあると考察することができる。

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Presenter 3

Ms. UCHIDA Mana, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 帝国大学体制の確立過程に関する一考察: 森有礼以外の関係者の影響に着目して

Abstract: 本研究は、帝国大学の理念が帝国大学体制として確立していく過程を森以外の関係者の視点も含めて捉え直すことを目的とする。

日本の近代的な大学制度の実質的な出発点は、文部大臣森有礼がまとめた帝国大学令に求められる（天野 2009）。「国家ノ須要ニ応スル」という帝国大学の理念及び制度設計には、国家主導で近代化を推し進めようとした森の思想の影響が指摘されており（海後 1965）、帝国大学構想に関する研究は森個人の思想解釈に基づくもの（寺崎 1972；神田 1973）が主流であるが、それを取り巻く関係者の思想や意見には検討が及んでいない（中野 1999）。

そこで本研究では、文部大臣と帝国大学との往復文書綴である『文部省准允』、森の秘書

官である木場貞長の手記（木場 1984）、帝大医学部のドイツ人博士バルツの日記（Bälz 1930）などの史的資料からその影響関係を考察する。

その結果、諸制度に関しては帝大創設後に帝大側から現場の実態に沿った変更の打診がなされ、その受諾・却下によって森の大学構想も修正されたのであり、帝国大学体制の確立過程には少なからず森以外の関係者の影響があることが明らかになった。

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Presenter 4
(Absent)

Japanese Session 7

政治・人類学

Chair: Mr. AIZAKI Jun, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Ms. IWAKAMI Michika, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 日本の汚職要因から見る日本の汚職の特殊性について

Abstract: 本論文では、日本の汚職の概要を踏まえた上で、具体的にどのような要因が汚職を引き起こしているのか、日本社会で汚職が必要とされてきた理由を明らかにし、そこから見える日本の汚職の特殊性について考察していきたい。

現在、世界においてたくさんの社会問題が存在しており、その中でも「汚職は国の政治や経済に悪影響を与えるもの」として問題視されている。国際 NGO 団体である「Transparency International」は「腐敗認識指数」を毎年発表しており、その中で日本は世界約 180 ヶ国中 19 番目（2020 年）に汚職が少ない国として評価されている。しかし、汚職をめぐるニュースが無くなることはなく、今でも政治家と企業の癒着が問題視されている。日本における汚職の要因として文化的要因と社会制度的要因、そして組織的要因等が考えられるが、時として汚職は政治や経済を支える役割を果たしてきたのも事実である。

本論文の目的のために文献研究を通して明らかにしていきたい。

Presenter 2

Mr. MATSUURA Kaito, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 阿仁マタギにおける宗教的世界観についての一考察：山の神と「授かりもの」に着目して

Abstract: 本研究の目的は、獲物などを全て神からの「授かりもの」と捉える信仰に基づく、阿仁マタギのアニミズム的世界観の形成過程と特徴を明らかにすることである。

阿仁マタギについてはこれまで、醜く嫉妬深い女の山の神への信仰 [武藤 1964 ; 田口 1994] を中心として、種々の禁忌 [太田 1997]、また獲物を成仏させるためのケボカイや神に供物

をするモチグシといった神事 [長田 1977] など、世界観の現れとしての儀礼や禁忌などについては研究されてきたが、そもそもの世界観自体については検討されてこなかった。また、一部の禁忌や神事が消失している現在、今日まで残る山の動植物を神からの「授かりもの」とする信仰を中心に据えたマタギの宗教的世界観を検討する必要があると考える。

そこで本研究では、秋田県の根子集落における参与観察を通して、現代の阿仁マタギの信仰形態における山の神との関係性が変容したことを、ケボカイやモチグシ、消失した諸禁忌から論じる。その上で、「授かりもの」の観念がアニミズム的世界観を形成する基盤であり、それはタイラー [Tylor 1871] が前提する能動的主体に依るものではなく、むしろ受動的な特徴を具えたと結論づける。

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Presenter 3

Ms. KOSEKI Marin, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: 日本におけるヤングアダルトケアラーが抱える問題とその支援についての一考察

Abstract: 近年、「家事」、「兄弟姉妹の世話」、「家族の介護や情緒的なサポート」といったケア役割を担う18歳未満の若年介助者である「ヤングケアラー」、および18-25歳未満の「ヤングアダルトケアラー」の存在が日本で社会問題化されている。特に彼らが過度なケア役割を担うことによる「教育機会の喪失」、「社会参加の制約」、「健康や発達への悪影響」等の問題が指摘されている(亀川 2021)。若年介助者をめぐる研究として、①実態調査(北山 2011; 濱島・宮川 論文 2018)、②支援策の検討(北山・石倉 2015; 武田 2016)、③国内外の法整備の比較(澁谷 2017)、等が挙げられる。しかし、そこで対象とされるのは主に「ヤングケアラー」であり、「ヤングアダルトケアラー」についてはほとんど議論の対象として想定されていない。だが、「ヤングアダルトケアラー」は、社会進出に伴う進路選択の中で、「ヤングケアラー」とは異なる困難を抱えている。そこで本研究は、「ヤングアダルトケアラー」を対象に、彼らが抱える問題の所在を明らかにし、支援のあり方について検討していく。ライフコースを念頭に置いたキャリア教育の観点から考察を進めると、彼らは「ヤングケアラー」である時以上に仕事による時間制約が多いという問題を抱えているため、仕事とケアが分有できるようなキャリア支援が必要であることが明らかとなった。

Presenter 4

Mr. FUNAHASHI Hiroto, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: ネパールの災害発生地域におけるレジリエンスの有効性の検証

Abstract: 本研究では 2015 年にネパール連邦民主共和国ガンダキ県ゴルカ郡サウラパニの深さ 15km を震源として発生したネパール地震の被災地でカースト差別が表面化したとされた事例を対象として、災害発生時のネパールの社会構造を文化人類学の視点から考えていく。オリヴァー＝スミス, A.・ホフマン, S, M.の「災害人類学」における議論において、災害それ自体はその社会構造の持つ脆弱性や諸集団の力関係や他集団との関係などを表面化させる機能を持つとされている。本研究の対象としてのネパールは国民の大半が信仰しているヒンドゥー教と多種多様な民族の影響を受け、複雑な社会構造となっており、それを把握することが困難だと言われている。そこでそうした複雑な構造が顕在化するとされる被災地ではカースト差別が顕著になり、すなわち潜在していた社会構造の断片がそのように露見するのではないかと仮定することができる。本研究では、災害の発生によってカースト差別を含めどのような社会問題が表面化したのか考察を行うことを目的とする。その上で、災害の復興に必要な条件の1つとして挙げられるレジリエンス（復活力）にも注目し、そもそも脆弱性を指摘されるネパール社会において表面化した問題をどう克服し、解決するかという当該社会のレジリエンスの力も検討する。

オリヴァー＝スミス, A.・ホフマン, S, M. (2006)「災害の人類学：カタストロフィと文化」若林佳史訳, 明石書店.

Undergraduate Session 1

Tourism, Human Interactions and Local Development

Chair: Dr. DIMACHE Alexandru, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Ms. QIU Zhuolin, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Sea Turtle Conservation Tourism and its effectiveness for Environmental Education: Case Study of Hazako Nature Center

Abstract: Previous literature suggested that the inclusion of educational components in wildlife tourism can positively affect tourist attitudes and supportive actions towards wildlife conservation. This paper conducts empirical research to investigate sea turtle conservation tourism (STCT) and its effective role in conservation education on tourists in Hazako Nature Center (HNC), a sea turtle rehabilitation center located in Saiki City, Japan.

As part of ongoing research, the researcher conducted ethnographic fieldwork at HNC in September 2020 for one month. Surveys and focus group discussions were conducted with eight international tourists to evaluate the change of pro-environmental attitude and self-stated pro-environmental behavior. The results suggested that sea turtle conservation tourism educates people about sea turtle biology and human impact on sea turtles, stimulating people's pro-environmental attitude and pro-environmental behavior in their daily actions to benefit sea turtle.

In the following research, the effectiveness and mechanism of STCT on conservation learning will be tested through a more extensive sample of tourist surveys on-site, and in-depth interviews will be conducted with representative tourists. This research also aims to identify the components and factors in wildlife conservation tourism that played effective roles in the conservation education of tourists.

Presenter 2

Ms. BUI Han Ngoc, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: TOUR GUIDES AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN VIETNAM'S NATIONAL PARKS: A CASE STUDY IN TRAM CHIM

Abstract: Sustainable tourism has been a crucial new development goal of the Vietnamese government. However, the journey to develop sustainable tourism is an arduous journey with many challenges, and tourism in Vietnam is still considered Nature-based Tourism. This research aims to explore the current tourism system of Tram Chim National Park in Vietnam in order to evaluate its sustainability. A semi-structured interview between the deputy director of the management board of Tram Chim National Park and five tour guides was conducted in April 2021 . The results of the interview with the deputy director showed the management system of the tourism sector of Tram Chim National Park, the division of responsibilities among government ministries in the park's management as well as the relationship between the Tram Chim National Park's management board and Tram Chim tourism company. The Interview with the tour guides showed the current tourism activities of Tram Chim National Park that can be related to sustainable tourism. In addition, the tour guides also showed the information related to the tour guide recruitment process such as: recruitment criteria for tour guides, training process, working skills and requirements from Tram Chim National Park to tour guides in order to match with sustainable tourism's standards.

Presenter 3

Ms. DARMINTO Karina Viella, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Ms. WIBOWO Tania Juliani, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan Mr.

NGUYEN Quang Minh Hie, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan Ms.

ARIF Tabina Ardhaniswari, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Diversity and inclusion in the eyes of young generation: International dating in Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

Abstract: As the world becomes more global, the dating landscape has also been reshaped. One of the most noticeable trends is the rise in mixed marriages around the world. This circumstance has most certainly influenced the young generation's opinions of whether to appreciate diversity and inclusion when dating.

Although much research has been conducted on international dating, little or no study has been done in the Eastern perspective. Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU) has a very international student body, with more than 80 distinct countries blended into a melting

cultural pot. This type of cultural setting would have a significant impact on students' perceptions and attitudes toward interracial relationships. The purpose of this study is to investigate how various social, cultural, and environmental aspects influence one's decision to engage in international dating in APU.

This study adopts a qualitative method for data collection, utilizing a semi-structured interview. Snowball strategy was used to recruit ten international students who dated internationally. According to the findings, APU's multicultural atmosphere has increased the number of opportunities for young adults to interact with people from other cultures. This constant cultural integration has also brought on more focus on religion, language barriers, and the importance of communication.

Keywords: international dating, youth, Ritsumeikan APU

Undergraduate Session 2

Human Rights

Chair: Dr. GOMEZ Oscar A., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Ms. YASUMOTO Arie, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The discussion on the definition of intersectionality in the international human rights law

Abstract: Intersectionality in human rights studies can be described as the interconnection of multiple elements that influence each other to form a unique issue of discrimination or disadvantage. However, the international human rights law has been characterised by a focus on protecting the human rights of one group of people in one treaty, which has resulted in an inadequate response to intersectionality. Therefore, this study re-examines and propose the legal definition of intersectionality and then considers how the international community should confront this issue by using international human rights law. As a method, I first considered the definition of intersectionality proposed in the past in the literature review, followed by a review of current practices by the treaty bodies, commentaries, and various existing reports to identify the limitations of current international human rights treaty standards on intersectionality. In addition, interviews will be conducted with people who have experience in dealing with such issues. Finally, based on the research results, a definition of intersectionality will be re-examined, and the structure of international law that should be proposed using this definition will be discussed.

Presenter 2

Mr. ARAI Naoto, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Corporates Practices on The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

Abstract: As a means to approach issues regarding business and human rights, the UN

Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights was made by John Ruggie. It has been ten years since the UNGPs have come into effect. Yet, issues regarding business and human rights have become conspicuous, such as forced labor in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous region and Myanmar as of late cases specifically focusing on the apparel industry. This research aims to unravel how much the UNGPs are followed as a norm by companies. The research will be carried out by analyzing data from companies' sustainability reports, websites, the CHRB (Corporate Human Rights Benchmark), and applying them to the UNGPs. As a consequence, this research will show what specific principles of UNGPs are often not met, as well as analyze the conundrum that stakeholders related to the apparel industry are experiencing. Furthermore, this research is related to "diversity and inclusion" in the sense that business enterprises have to respect stakeholders' human rights without any discrimination.

Presenter 3

Mr. KAMIURA Fuga, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The Right to a Fair Trial in the International Criminal Court

Abstract: The right to a fair trial is one of the fundamental human rights, and its aim is to ensure that trial is fair, impartial and effective. Moreover, this right emerged and has evolved to defend suspects and accused from arbitrary detention or criminal proceedings and to protect their rights and freedoms. Since the establishment of the ICTY and ICTR, this right has been highly respected and guaranteed in their Statutes, including the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC). In this situation, is the right truly ensured in the ICC trial proceedings? This research highlights the assumption that relationship between courts and prosecutions and accused in national criminal proceedings is same as that in international criminal proceedings, and considers what factors influence the results that what should be ensured in national proceedings is not fully guaranteed in international proceedings. This study examines similar but differentiated the right to a fair trial between national criminal proceedings and international ones and will argue that international criminal procedural law and the right to a fair trial embodied in it are different from national criminal procedural law, and sui generis consideration should be paid.

Presenter 4

Ms. SHRESTHA Simona, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Consequences of prejudice of decision makers and foreign aid on the integration of informal actors in the solid waste management policies of Kathmandu, Nepal

Abstract: With urbanization, generation and collection of waste has been a pressing issue in Kathmandu, Nepal where more than 500 metric tons of solid waste is produced daily. Waste is collected inadequately in an unregulated manner. Because of this mismanagement of waste, it has left a window for informal waste workers to operate. 10% of all solid waste management activities and almost all recycling is done by the informal waste sector in Kathmandu. The informal sector has the potential to be the driving force of the local economy, where workers can earn their livelihood while reducing wastes entering into landfills and water bodies. But research suggest that due to the prevalence of the caste system, prejudice held by decision makers and the influence of foreign aid, it has led to the exclusion of informal waste workers as significant actors. The objective of this paper is to analyze the existing literature on why the informal actors are not integrated in the waste management sector in the solid waste management policies. The finding suggests that formation of cooperatives, social acceptance, political will for recognition and partnerships with private sector can help in the integration of informal actors for an effective waste management system.

Undergraduate Session 3

Human Resource and Administration

Chair: Professor PARDO Phillip Dean, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Ms. ALI Noshin Tasnuba, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan Ms.

TABASSUM Mubasshira, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan Ms.

PATHAK Shreya, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Mr. MAKHKAMOV Bakhodir, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The difference in the importance of DNI in job attractiveness among local and Japanese job applicants, and its factors

Abstract: Research has shown that diversity and inclusion enhance organizational attractiveness. Job applicants find organizations with strong emphasis on diversity and inclusion as an attractive place to work. However, how the perceived attractiveness of organizations based on their diversity and inclusion may differ across job applicants and why such difference occurs are poorly understood. In this paper, we focus on two groups of job applicants—local and international job applicants. Specifically, we will investigate how and why the perceived attractiveness of organizations may differ between Japanese and international job applicants in Japan.

Due to the ageing population problem Japan is facing labour deficiency in their job market. Companies in Japan are opening doors for foreign employees to tackle labour shortage. Despite Japan's efforts of recruiting foreign workers to fill the gap in the working population, the homogeneous nature of the Japanese society, which is also reflected in their corporate world, makes it very difficult for the international workers to thrive. Recent studies have shown that Japanese firms which provide foreign workers with a sense of inclusion and are open to diverse working patterns are able to attract more foreign employees.

Presenter 2

Mr. TIARE Tiaon, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: "EFFECTIVE RECRUITMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN KIRIBATI"

Abstract: In Kiribati, Human Resource Management contribute a lot to the country's GDP in the way of producing effective outcome by employees. However, employees are still facing a lot of issues in the workplace regarding decent work. The issues in decent work in Kiribati involve lack of motivation, unfair salary, poor management and many more particularly in the public sector. Thus, in this research, it will investigate the key issues in the public sector in Kiribati and use the findings to address the key issues in Kiribati particularly in the recruitment area.

The research was carried out using the Triangulation method of research. It was used because the opted research problem requires understanding, experiencing, describing, and comprehensively analyzing the work motivation and the retention of employees in relation to human resource management and human resource development, particularly in the recruitment issue. In other words, it is for the transferability of one context to another through qualitative research. Triangulation method is achieved by using in-depth interviews, News from the government and Annual Reports from the Ministries.

The research findings indicate that in Kiribati, there are many key factors of effective recruitment or employee retention which are (1) Job Stability (2) Competitive compensations (3) Job flexibility (work-life balance) (4) Employer-employee relationship (5) better communication and (6) better pays aligned with qualifications and experiences. All these key factors contribute immensely to an employee's decision to stay to work in the public sector in Kiribati. Not only to stay but also to enhance their performance. Employees are the backbone of the organization, therefore by taking care of employees, the outcome will be much more fruitful and will achieve the organizational goals. Not only achieving the organizational goals but also contributing more to the country's economy and achieving the UN SDG agenda 2030 SDG No. 8 (decent work and economic growth).

Presenter 3

Ms. NGUYEN Chi Khanh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan Ms.

TRAN Thao Ngoc Thanh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan Ms.

NGO Hong Viet, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Who is to take responsibility? An exploratory study into tax-avoidance scandals of streaming service giants

Abstract: This exploratory study aims to investigate the parties responsible for the 2019 tax-avoidance scandals of FANG companies in Vietnam. It examines how the business model and operation of FANG companies take advantage of the loopholes in Vietnamese tax laws and regulations for tax-avoidance intentions, and how the incomplete tax system of Vietnam paves the way for FANG companies' BEPS practices. Specifically, three major loopholes in the Vietnamese tax system including (a) Lack of regulation conditions to legally impose tax on foreign business, (b) Insufficient regulations to determine tax responsibilities between foreign and Vietnamese contractor and (c) Gap in the tax laws on intangibles goods, hindered Vietnam's determining tax valuation, tax objects, and taxpayers. It is shown that FANG companies' creative operational activities, namely (1) Cross-border payment system, (2) Absence of permanent establishment (PE) and (3) Passing tax responsibility to Vietnamese partners, utilize Vietnam's poor taxation system. The findings suggest that both the inadequate tax system and FANG companies' operations share equal responsibilities for the tax avoidance issues in Vietnam. We also propose some avenues for further research to examine the effectiveness of Vietnam's legal amendment in an attempt to curb tax avoidances.

Presenter 4

Ms. SITTI Salam Nurahmadhani, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Analysis of Factors Influencing E-Commerce Purchase Amid COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia: An Extension of The Theory of Planned Behavior

Abstract: The aftermath of Covid-19 pandemic outbreak has changed the way we shop. In Indonesia, despite previously having a strong attachment to physical stores of traditional and modern market, consumers start shifting to online purchase as they adopt in the new normal era. This study investigates the current sentiments of consumers purchasing behavior in e-commerce by proposing 8 hypotheses and testing the elements of Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), that are adjusted to the local context. To collect the data, 249 responses of online survey were received from Indonesian customers whose age is between 16-45 years old. The multiple regression analysis and logistic regression analysis reveals a strong relationship among the main elements, which are attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control, and sub-elements, which are perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, controllability, and self-efficacy, with e-commerce purchasing behavior. In addition, the data analysis also filtered into different sample profiles, based on place of residence (urban and rural areas), as well as income level (low-, mid-, and high-income). The result provides important findings that shows which of these elements are the most determinant factors of e-

commerce purchase prior the outbreak and expectations from the respective filters of the post pandemic situation. The findings are also beneficial for both the government and business sectors to portray the foreseeable future of E-commerce in Indonesia.

Keywords: E-commerce purchase, Theory of Planned Behavior, Consumer behavior, Covid-19

Presenter 5

Ms. HOANG Phuoc Vu Thien, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The Power of Co-Creation in Enhancing Customer Experience and Brand Equity in Mobile Apps in Japan.

Abstract: To win the digital transformation race, companies need to shift the focus from product-centric to customer-centric strategies. With co-creation, brands can tailor their products that directly solve consumers' needs, thereby increasing customer experience. Simultaneously, stakeholders (customers) are empowered to become a part of the creation process and add value to the brand equity. This research aims to justify the importance of co-creation in the Japanese mobile app sector. A conceptual framework is proposed that highlights the influences of co-creation on customer experience and brand equity, and the connection between them. The findings from 160 online survey respondents with the snowball sampling method serve as references and as managerial strategies for the future of Japanese mobile apps.

Undergraduate Session 4

ICT and Management

Chair: Dr. LEE Geunhee, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Mr. MUROMBA Pascal Simbarashe, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Impact of COVID 19 on workplace inclusion: A case study of the Mobile Telecommunications Sector in Zimbabwe.

Abstract: To adapt to global best practices of doing business, ever since the turn of the century the traditionally male-dominated telecommunications sector in Zimbabwe has been on a drive to become more workplace inclusive. This paper is motivated by an observation that little is known about how the Covid 19 pandemic has impacted workplace inclusion in Zimbabwe. Counter Covid 19 measures implemented by the sector namely a shift to working from home and online working potentially resulted in altered work-life balance, increased job security concerns, reduced workplace connectivity, and an impact on mental health. The Mobile Telecommunications Sector in Zimbabwe is categorized as an essential sector in the transformation of Zimbabwe into a middle-income country by 2030. An analysis of how this essential sector was impacted by Covid 19 is therefore of importance. The paper will use an explorative research approach and will utilize both interviews and questionnaires. Questionnaires will be used to obtain structured brief responses from a wider pool of employees from all the 3 Mobile Telecommunication operators. Using random selection, personal interviews will be used to obtain company-specific information. These interviews will be open ended intending to gain in-depth information and a first-hand account of how workplace inclusion was impacted by Covid 19 basing on personal experience. This paper will hold the assumption that the Covid 19 pandemic affected the growth rate of workplace inclusion in the Mobile telecommunications industry in Zimbabwe. The paper will provide a source of literature and act as a basis for future research related to the impact of Covid 19 on workplace inclusion in Zimbabwe and on the African continent.

Presenter 2

Mr. NILOY Muhtasim Hasan, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Professor NISHANTHA Giguruwa, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Towards Developing a Skill-Consolidation Framework for Future Workspaces: Technologies and Legal aspects

Abstract: With the fast-changing lifestyle and rapid growing population in the world, the lack of skilled individuals in all industries are becoming more and more taxing. Despite having willing individuals, lack of experience and absence of proper licensing is creating a worldwide shortage of skilled professionals, which is aggravated in mobility restricted situations for elderly professionals or countries with largely aging populations.

In this paper, we introduce a system utilizing the power of IoT where the consolidated skills of organized groups can be identified as singular certified professionals. The system is featured by 3 essential modules namely (a) field specific wearable sensory modules, (b) Augmented reality type of field awareness at the remote expert's desk, (c) empowering worker with expert advice via interactive communication tools, and (d) an asynchronous database with past records and required knowledgebase. The proposed system can benefit human resource training and teleworking practices too.

We envisage a system where the juveniles take on the field work while the elderly skilled individual(s) supervise and enjoin. Industries such as; Agriculture, Elderly Care, Medical, Home Services would greatly benefit from the proposed system by reducing mobility costs, cutting down training time, and attainment of experience for field workers.

Undergraduate Session 5

Energy-Resource Saving Attempts

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

Presenter 1

Ms. BUDIMAN Eveline Stella, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Mr. NAKHAEIRAD Mostafa, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Mr. SHETU Ashiqul Nayaum, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: An Examination of Consumers' Green Skepticism and Forgiveness of Greenwashing

Abstract: With the rise of green marketing, companies all over the world are now promoting their 'greenness' in hopes to appeal to consumers' growing ecological consciousness and to maintain its competitive edge amongst other corporations. However, while some firms are genuinely putting efforts into minimizing their carbon footprints, some others simply claim to be 'green' and appear to be environmentally friendly when, in reality, they are not. This phenomenon is known as greenwashing. Greenwashing is a marketing ploy that companies use to deceive consumers into thinking that their products and their business operations are environmentally sound. While there have been many studies conducted in the field of green marketing, only little work has been done on the extended consequences of greenwashing, such as how it affects consumers' perception of green products as well as their future green purchasing behavior. To address this gap, our paper will use the cognition, affect, and behavior (C-A-B) framework to examine the factors that drive green skepticism and forgiveness of greenwashing, which all subsequently affect consumers' green purchase intentions in the long run. Our paper aims to explain why some customers continue to purchase products of companies who are guilty of greenwashing while others do not.

Presenter 2

Ms. HARIDAS Anjali, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Ms. BYAMBADORJ Anaanda, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Energy infrastructure and its effects on disaster management

Abstract: Oita Prefecture has been investing in renewable energy sources such as solar and hydropower in the recent years. While these sources may have its own merits, the infrastructure causes ecological damage to natural forest areas as well as soil and water quality. Oita Prefecture has been facing unprecedented amounts of rainfall every year, causing large-scale disasters. For example, the July 2020 Kyushu Floods caused by heavy rainfall was directly linked to the effects of global warming and the increase in water vapour and rising sea levels due to the overall rise in temperature of the planet. Setting up solar energy infrastructure has resulted in mass deforestation in mountainous areas and hydropower plants have also eroded the soil, increasing the risk of landslides and further damage during disasters. As a volatile region prone to earthquakes, typhoons and floods, extra attention needs to be paid in the setting up of energy infrastructure that can withstand higher intensity of disasters caused by the effects of climate change as well as analysis of the potential effects on disaster management. The data collected from the City Hall and disaster management experts detailing the impact will be used to evidence the above data.

Presenter 3

Mr. SHENYOPUTRO Kelvianto, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Can better separation at source provide a pathway to zero waste? A case study of Kamikatsu town

Abstract: (1) Purpose

The “Zero Waste” concept has emerged as one many innovative solutions to tackle waste since its introduction in 1973 by Dr. Palmer (Song et al., 2015). In Japan, this concept was introduced by Kamikatsu Town in 2004 after the town decided against building a new incineration facility. Kamikatsu zero waste concept is spearheaded by rigorous “Separation at Source” practice where waste is being separated up to 45 categories with the aim of becoming waste free town by 2020. This study investigated the current states in 2020 to see whether Kamikatsu had achieved their zero waste goal.

(2) Methodology and results

On September 2020, on-site visit including interview with 2 key persons in Kamikatsu were initiated including several follow-up phone call interviews with the interviewees and the Environmental Division staffs.

(3) Conclusion and relevance

Kamikatsu recycling rate remained stagnant since 2016, rising to 80.6% in 2020 . It was due to the “unrecyclable” nature of the remaining 20% of the waste with almost half (43.5%) accounted for by disposable diapers worn by infants and adults. Future research will explore alternatives such as the first diaper recycling pilot project initiated in Kagoshima in early 2021, re-igniting the zero-waste target for Kamikatsu. (Word count: 191)

Keywords: Separation at Source; Zero Waste; Kamikatsu town; diapers

Reference:

Song, Q., Li, J., & Zeng, X. (2015). Minimizing the increasing solid waste through zero waste strategy. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 104, 199-210.

Presenter 4

Ms. GOMES Drusila Bento, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Minimalism in post-3/11 Japanese self-help literature: Toward a happier lifestyle?

Abstract: This paper examines the representation of a minimalist lifestyle in recent Japanese self-help literature. Prior to 3/11 the simple living movement in Japan introduced ideas challenging industrialized consumer society and promoted a slower-paced lifestyle as a way to achieve happiness. These ideas are rooted in traditional Japanese notions of simplicity. Using a conceptual framework based on Alexander and Ussher (2011) and Hausen (2018) to analyze post-3/11 Japanese self-help literature, including Fumio Sasaki’s *Goodbye Things* (2017) and *Hello, Habits: A Minimalist's Guide to a Better Life* (2019), and Marie Kondo’s *The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up* (2011) and *Spark Joy* (2016), the paper finds that 3/11 brought about a resurgence of ideas previously associated with the simple living movement. The current trend toward minimalism can therefore be seen as an extension of the earlier Japanese simple living movement. The paper further finds that adopting a minimalist outlook is associated with happiness and improved well-being and is offered as a comprehensive sustainable lifestyle. These findings suggest that events of significant magnitude such as 3/11, and more recently COVID-19, might inspire lifestyle changes associated with Japanese values of simplicity that had been overshadowed by contemporary lifestyles.

Undergraduate Session 6

Development and Aid

Chair: Associate Professor NAKAGAMI Masafumi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Mr. SHAFI Abdullah Imam, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Ms. KIBRIA Proma Ayesha, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: China's Development Loans: Aid or Trap?

Abstract: China is the largest official development loan creditor to under-developed and developing countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. Since 2000, Chinese government and state-owned banks have signed more than 2000 undisclosed development loan contracts. Thus, information regarding China's lending conditions is mostly unknown. Multiple ends claim that Chinese development loan contracts contain unusual confidentiality clauses, seek advantages over other creditors and contain clauses which allow China to influence the borrowers' domestic and foreign policies. Concerns have arisen over whether or not China is expanding a lending trap around the developing world that can be thought of as a form of neo-colonialism. An example indicative of this trend is China's control over the Colombo Port City and Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka. This paper will investigate these claims, analyzing the existing literature and available information, interviews of government officials (Bangladesh), newspaper articles and aim to determine whether China "encourages dependency using opaque contracts that mire nations in debt and undercut their sovereignty" (Tillerson 2018).

Presenter 2

Ms. HARIHARAN Dwithi, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Humanitarian, Economic and Securitisation Framing of Migrants: The Latin American

and Caribbean Response to Venezuelan Migration

Abstract: The aim of this study is to identify the policies used around Latin America and the Caribbean in response to the exodus of Venezuelan migrants into the region to analyse how they are being framed in each country. This research was conducted by reviewing the most recent literature which focused on the reception, integration and welfare of Venezuelan migrants in Colombia, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador and other countries within the region. The three main framings of Venezuelan migrants in this region were found to be (i) the humanitarian framing which considers the migrant population as refugees or forced migrants and therefore, victims, (ii) the economic framing which falls under the umbrella of South-South and voluntary migration that focuses on labour market integration, and (iii) the securitisation framing where migrants are considered criminals and the host country holds xenophobic attitudes towards them. In conclusion, it was found that these three framings determined the policies implemented by the government of the receiving country and the subsequent socio-economic mobility, access to formal employment, legal status, access to basic services and the prejudices faced by Venezuelan migrants, thereby determining their inclusion and integration, vulnerabilities and rights in the host country.

Presenter 3

Mr. NAITO Yusuke, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The Impact of Quality and Quantity of Residents' Participation on Local Community Management - For sustainable management of community associations that include diverse residents -

Abstract: In recent Japan, "difficulty in local community management" represented as "the marginal communities theory basing populational aging" have been focused on by many researchers and practitioners. However, it is thought that "quality and quantity of residents' participation" is also greatly related to this problem. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to quantitatively prove this hypothesis.

This research begins with a questionnaire survey that combines the graded evaluation and the direct evaluation for six local community associations called "Jichi-kai" in Beppu city, Kyushu. The questionnaire consists of three major items which are quality, quantity, and business autonomy, and 16 sub items. The dependent variable which indicates difficulty of autonomous operation and the independent variables which indicates quality and quantity of residents' participation are set as the multiple regression analysis, and then the hypothesis is proved by the value of the coefficient.

Additionally, to show that there is a difference in the business autonomy degree regardless of the regional characteristic bias basing urban and rural parts, 6 community samples are selected from evenly from the high value. Finally, a two-dimensional chart which set the independence as vertical axis and urbanization rate as horizontal axis shows analytical result as the conclusion.

CIL Special Session 1

Advancements in Research on Inclusion and Inclusive Leadership

Moderator: Associate Professor SHINOHARA Yoshiki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Guest Speaker: Professor CHUNG G. Beth, Fowler College of Business, USA

Lecture Abstract: This research session will focus on a number of advancements in research related to inclusion and inclusive leadership. For example, Dr. Chung will present some of her recent research in this area including examining contextual variables such as inclusive values and inclusive HR practices and their effects on organizational outcomes as moderated by intellectual capital. This study examines macro-level inclusion variables not previously explored. She will also present her recent research on the social context of inclusion (measured by inclusive leadership and inclusive climate) on work group inclusion and ultimately trust in the employer as moderated by organizational identification. This study examines some team-level effects of inclusion. Last, time permitting, she will present her latest theorizing on inclusive leadership and in particular, leader behaviors that enhance perceptions of inclusion and prevent perceptions of exclusion.

CIL Special Session 2

Cultivating inclusive leadership in higher education

Chair: Associate Professor ROUX Petrus Willem, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Professor ITO Yukiko, Tsuda University, Japan

Professor MORIKAWA Mie, Tsuda University, Japan

Title: Experiments of Policy Evaluation Methods on Diversity and Inclusion

-An Approach using the Empowerment Database-

Abstract: We compare the usefulness of the Empowerment Database (<https://empowerment.tsuda.ac.jp>) with that of search engines (Google, Bing, etc.) in evaluating diversity and inclusion (D&I) related policies. The Empowerment Database is our archive database of figures, tables, and statistics in public white papers and council documents containing the latest and accurate data by governments. We design the experiments in lectures on university students (n=138) for three weeks. Two groups (A&B) are randomly assigned, and two D&I policy topics are presented every week (Week 1: child abuse & childcare leave, Week 2: dementia & elderly employment, Week 3: digital divide & telework). Group A were instructed to use search engines in Week1, the Empowerment Database in Week 2. Group B were instructed to use the Empowerment Database in Week1, search engines in Week2. In Week3, students are not restricted for search tools. Then we examine the difference in assignment reports of the students. We find that, with the Empowerment Database, students are citing more primary sources, comparing more time-series transitions, and focusing more on facts. In contrast, with search engines, students are citing more diverse topics and focusing more on opinions. We lastly discuss the best mix of search tools for students to investigate D&I policies.

Presenter: 2

Associate Professor MAHICHI Faezeh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Associate Professor ROUX Petrus Willem, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Professor ALCANTARA Lailani L., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Professor TAKEKAWA Daisuke, University of Kitakyushu, Japan

Title: Sustainability Practices: A Case Study in Developing an Inclusive Pedagogy for Environmental Citizenship Education at a Japanese International University

Abstract: Climate emergencies and the global pandemic are increasing the need for creative, radical, and accelerated responses from traditional establishments. Simultaneously, trends in higher education curricula emphasize that inculcating the values associated with global citizenship are essential to ensure a future of inclusive, sustainable, and peaceful existence. As part of undergraduate education at an international university in Japan, the current project investigates grassroots activism as a means to create and develop an inclusive pedagogy for environmental citizenship education. To this end, we present a learning intervention using elements of project-based and experiential learning as a case study in an environmental course. The learning intervention introduced an organic food market in a Japanese semi-urban area and followed through with an online, group-based cooking project that utilized organic produce. Instruction aimed to enhance student knowledge and awareness across personal, cultural, and agri-socio-economic dimensions. We present the results of the intervention, giving attention to project outcomes, the pre- and post-event measures and student learning reflections. In line with project goals, we discuss implications for learning design and pedagogical development for undergraduate education. We further draw attention to the necessity for future environmental learning that would involve and sustain local citizens and institutions for societal benefit.

Presenter: 3

Professor HIRAI Tatsuya, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Associate Professor MAHICHI Faezeh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Associate Professor CUTTING Miki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Professor SHIN Kimie, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Professor KIMURA Rikio, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Fostering the inclusive leadership of students through multicultural groupwork

Abstract: In the globalized and uncertain world with specializations spread among work teammates, inclusive leaders, who empathize with and respect others, value their ideas, appreciate their cultural, ethnic and gender differences, and include them in the process of

decision-making, are increasingly called upon. How can universities help students develop such inclusive leadership? One of the ways in which this can be done is to use multicultural collaborative groupwork (MCGW) in increasingly multicultural classes in universities, as a space in which students development inclusive leadership by interacting with students from other nationalities. By tapping on the richer inclusive leadership literature in organizational studies, we carefully brought that to bear upon the relevant extant literature on education such as multicultural group work and intercultural competence measurements, in order to identify inclusive leadership education practices in multicultural educational settings and develop a measurement for those. By using the inclusive leadership measurement that we have developed, our study sought to measure the development of inclusive leadership of students through their engagement in and with MCGW in multicultural classes of APU. It also sought to investigate what factors facilitate and hinder such development. This study employed the mixed methods strategy to answer these questions.

Presenter: 4

Professor VAFADARI M. Kazem, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Professor Emeritus JAFARI Jafar, University of Wisconsin-Stout, USA

Associate Professor MORAIS Duarte, North Carolina State University, USA

Title: Inclusive Learning and Diversity in the Pandemic Era

The Case of the Smart Community Tourism Webinar Series (SCoT)

Abstract: It is necessary to bridge theory and practice in all fields of education but even more so in tourism and hospitality where visiting destinations and communities are an inseparable part of education. There have been many field studies and active learning programs run by academics and the private sector in the past that have provided insights, practical solutions to problems and teaching materials for our communities and industry. But the COVID-19 pandemic brought all that to a near stop. This paper studies one of the initiatives of Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, the T-forum and North Carolina University that created through a webinar series an online platform for the facilitation of dialog among tourism communities, academics, and the industry. The results show the importance of the contribution of this initiative to inclusive learning and diversity, and it is importantly an event that can be carried on after the pandemic era.

CIL Special Session 3

Advancing inclusive leadership in business

Chair: Associate Professor SHINOHARA Yoshiki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Associate Professor SHINOHARA Yoshiki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Professor ALCANTARA Lailani L., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Professor OTAKE Toshitsugu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The influence of workforce diversity on the financial performance of Japanese companies

Abstract: Workplace diversity and performance have been widely studied, but conflicting results have been presented on the relationship between the two. In addition, research has focused primarily on team performance, and research on organizational-level performance is scarce. Furthermore, research on diversity has mainly focused on Western samples, and research in other contexts is still lacking. To fill these research gap, this study explores the relationship between workplace diversity and performance at the organizational level. Our data were collected from the Toyo Keizai CSR data for 2014–2019 and the Nikkei NEEDS database from 2014 to 2020. We created four diversity variables, such as age diversity, gender diversity, foreign diversity, and disability diversity to investigate the relationship between workforce diversity and financial performance. We applied the fixed effect model and our results suggested that only age diversity had a positive relationship with ROA. Firms with high age diversity had a higher percentage of employees under 30 and over 60 years of age than those with low age diversity and this may be linked to a higher ROA. We conclude that not all diversity measurement can have a positive influence on financial performance in Japanese firms, but age diversity can be a source of competitive advantage for them.

Presenter: 2

Professor KIM Rebecca Chunghee, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Associate Professor MOHAN Avvari, Business School/University of Nottingham, Malaysia
Dr. HELAL Uddin, Nazah trading company Co., Ltd., Japan

Title: Inclusive Leadership in a Time of Crisis: The Messaging of Business Leaders Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Abstract: The paper contributes to the growing scholarship on inclusive leadership by illuminating why and to what extent inclusive leadership matters in times of crisis. Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, we analyzed the messages to stakeholders of 120 business leaders from six countries before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results show that business leaders' emphasis on inclusive leadership increases in times of social unrest or crisis. We identify three key traits of inclusive leadership during crisis—fidelity, calmness, and collaborative resilience—and discuss how these benefit stakeholders. We also link inclusive leadership with sustainable management, and suggest directions for further theoretical and empirical research on the role that inclusive leadership can play in crisis management.

Presenter: 3

Dr. TOIVONEN Tuukka, University of the Arts London, UK

Professor ALCANTARA Lailani L., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: The case for hybrid creativity through inclusive leadership in social enterprises

Abstract: This study introduces the notion of hybrid creativity into mainstream innovation and innovation management studies as well as social entrepreneurship. Hybrid creativity seeks to create new ideas, services, products, and organizations with nature, in a way that is regenerative on the short and long terms. It is based on a novel ethic that is both transdisciplinary and founded upon a personal sense of respect for the natural world. Hybrid creativity is an inclusive form of creativity that requires inclusive forms of leadership, involving diverse participants who collectively understand a particular problem and can contribute to novel solutions. Such creativity will complement the hybrid nature of social enterprises that entails a strong commitment to both economic and social goals, which often creates tension and causes failure if not managed. This study will review literatures related to hybrid creativity and demonstrate how inclusive leadership can facilitate its process and application in social enterprises.

CIL Special Session 4

*Presented in Japanese

学びのユニバーサルデザイン/Universal Design for Learning

Chair: Associate Professor SUMIDA Tamaki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Panel Title: APUにおける「学びのユニバーサルデザイン」の実践：インクルーシブ教育を目指して

Panel Abstract: 学びのユニバーサルデザイン (Universal Design for Learning, 以下 UDL) は、全ての学習者に対する主体的な学びの実現を目指したカリキュラム開発のための理論的枠組みである。UDL は、いわゆる「全員一律で対応させようとする」カリキュラムを改善し、学習者の多様な特性に対応できる授業をデザインする際の手がかりとして注目されている。UDL 授業では、学習意欲の向上と学業達成においても一定の効果があることが報告されている。一方で、UDL 先行研究の多くは、初等・中等教育における取組であり、大学において UDL の枠組みを導入した事例は十分ではない。本セッションでは、2021 年度春学期に立命館アジア太平洋大学の言語科目（日本語、英語、韓国語）と初年次教育科目（スタディスキル・アカデミックライティング）の受講者を対象に行った UDL による授業改善と今後の計画を報告する。

Presenters

Professor NOTOMI Keiko, University of Teacher Education Fukuoka, Japan

Associate Professor SUMIDA Tamaki, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Associate Professor BERGER Maiko, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Associate Professor JUNG Jonghee, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Associate Professor TATEYAMA Hirokuni, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Associate Professor TSUTSUI Kumiko, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

CIL Special Session 5

Presented by APU Students and Alumni

Applying inclusive practices in finance and organization

Chair: Professor OTAKE Toshitsugu, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter 1

Ms. ALSUWAIDI Alya Mohamed, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Financial inclusion in the UAE

Abstract: Purpose of research

The research aims to identify what are the financial inclusion policies adopted by the UAE, in general and for women, in particular and analyze the effectiveness of these policies. The paper also aims to study the barriers faced by the country in achieving financial inclusion as a whole as well as for women, in particular.

Research methodology and design

A descriptive and quantitative research approach is adopted to analyze various statistical data. Secondary research from various published sources was primarily used for the study. The available data helped me find answers to the various research hypotheses.

The research design is a mix of descriptive research and correlational research. This method was chosen as it helps to identify what, why and how of the influence of various parameters identified through secondary research and find answers to research hypotheses.

Relevance and Conclusion

The study is highly relevant as the UAE is recognized as a financial hub and it is imperative that they move towards achieving financial inclusion of their diverse population. The UAE has been making great strides in this direction, even though it has faced a number of socio-economic barriers.

Presenter: 2

Mr. CHEPKWONY Joel Kiptoo, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: Analysis of the Role and Impact of Digital Financial Inclusion in Kenya

Abstract: Digital financial inclusion in Kenya has been influenced greatly by deployment of mobile financial services leading to the country having a high penetration rate of mobile financial services. This means that many who could not access conventional banking services are now able to access financial services easily using mobile financial services.

Digital financial inclusion in Kenya is heavily reliant on mobile financial services upon which several digital financial services have arisen. The purpose of this study is to determine whether digital financial services have improved financial inclusion in Kenya or not. The methodology used in the study is descriptive quantitative analysis and the results will provide evidence of deepened financial inclusion. The study will show that digital financial inclusion has deepened in Kenya. The relevance of this research is to contribute to literature covering digital financial inclusion.

Presenter: 3

Ms. RAMSHARMA Kalpana, Wancher Inc. , Japan

Title: The effects of inclusion on deviant behaviors

Abstract: As diversity is becoming an integral requirement in any organization, inclusion is needed now more than ever to foster and leverage the benefits of diversity. While there is abundant evidence on how inclusion leads to positive behavioral and performance outcomes, we know little about its potential to reduce negative behaviors at a workplace. Deviant behaviors such as absenteeism, theft, sabotaging property and lack of commitment are harmful for organizations. As such, this study aims to investigate the relationship between inclusion in the workplace and employee deviant behavior. Specifically, it measures inclusion at the team and organization levels in order to determine the extent to which inclusion leads to reducing negative deviant behavior. Conceptual and practical implications of the study are discussed along with future research recommendations.

CIL Special Session 6

Presented by APU Students and Alumni

Inclusive leadership training and inclusive policies: Insights from case studies

Chair: Associate Professor ROUX Petrus Willem, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Presenter: 1

Mr. ALY Danilo Umar, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan

Title: How can entrepreneurial-focused education foster socio-economic transformation: A case of the African Leadership Academy

Abstract: The African continent is characterized by an array of socio-economic issues that only enlarge the already existing socio-economic inequality. This has led society, including governments, academics, and entrepreneurs, to rethink efficient mechanisms to help eradicate those socio-economic discrepancies. Access to practical education is often identified as a fundamental tool to help solve Africa's adverse socio-economic obstacles. The proposed research will aim to explore an innovative model of entrepreneurial-focused education by looking at the African Leadership Academy's impact on the African continent. This research derives from the need of restructuring education to focused and experiential-learning to accelerate socio-economic transformation on the African continent. This paper will follow a qualitative approach by explicitly examining the African Leadership Academy's learning and instruction methodology, curriculum-design model, and the impact created by some of the institution's alumni on the African continent. Ultimately, the paper will serve as a foundation for future research related to entrepreneurial-focused education referring to "Content, methods and activities supporting the creation of knowledge, competencies and experiences that make it possible for students to initiate and participate in entrepreneurial value creating processes" (Moberg et al., 2012, p.14) - as a fundamental tool in helping solve complex socio-economic issues on the African continent.

Presenter: 2

Ms. KARINA Adikusumaningtyas Dodot, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan
Associate Professor MAHICHI Faezeh, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan
Ms. TERAMAE Minami,

Title: Inclusivity Through Prison Farm to Achieve Sustainability Pillars: Case Study of Kendal Open Prison, Indonesia

Abstract: One of the many challenges of correctional facilities is how to provide skills for prisoners to fit in the “green economy”. Kendal Open Prison, Indonesia is a place where prisoners engage in agriculture activities with the community. Current research aims to analyze the degree of Kendal Open Prison's contribution to environmental, social, and economic sustainability and inclusiveness of prisoners, government, and the local community. To fulfill the objectives, quantitative and qualitative analyses were carried out based on semi-structured interviews, questionnaires, secondary data, and direct observations of prison staff, prisoners, and the surrounding community. The findings indicate that activities in prison farm are beneficial for: 1) prisoners in acquiring skills, access to a healthier diet, and receiving wages, 2) community employment through farming skills training to the prisoners 3) prisoners and community as a platform to collaborate and access to healthy, and locally produced food and 4) self-sustaining prison with minimal environmental impacts. In addition, we have provided some recommendations for improving the regenerative food production in the prison farm. Overall, this research can give insights to correctional facilities for reducing the negative impacts of prison farms while engaging various parties towards building inclusive sustainable communities.

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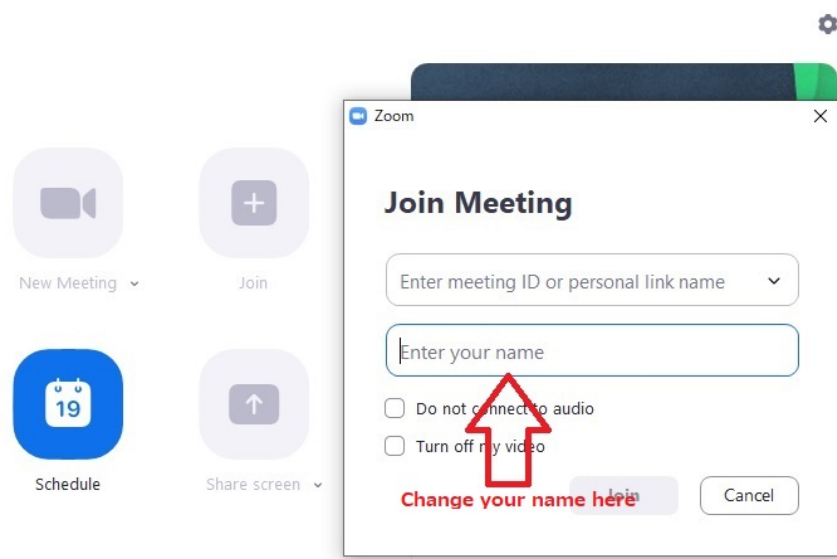
Each panel session will last 100 minutes (1 hour and 40 minutes). The time allotted for each presentation will vary depending on the number of presenters in each session on the day of the conference. The session chair may ask you to adjust your allocated presentation time if things start running behind schedule.

2. Zoom

The Zoom meeting IDs and passcodes to the sessions can be found in the session timetable. Please note, the Zoom IDs and passcodes are for the presenters, co-authors, chairs, discussants and registered audience members only. Please refrain from sharing this information with anyone else.

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Please add **(Presenter/Discussant/Chair)** in front of your user name, e.g. **(Presenter)** SMITH John, before signing in, so that you may be recognized as the Presenter/Discussant/Chair easily. If you leave the name field blank when signing in, the name of the device you use will be displayed and this makes it undistinguishable with other audience.



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If you are an online presenter but you come to campus to attend the opening session and key note speech, we may be able to provide you with a room for giving your presentation online. Please inquire at reception on the day of the conference.

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Ritsumeikan Journal of Asia Pacific Studies

The Ritsumeikan Journal of Asia Pacific Studies (RCAPS Journal) is an academic journal of the Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies (RCAPS), Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU). Articles published in the journal are reviewed by anonymous referees. Established in 1998, it aims to publish high quality, theoretical, and empirical papers which covers the societies, cultures and institutions relating to the Asia Pacific region. The journal accepts contributions from affiliates of the members of the Ritsumeikan Trust and scholars in the world.

Publishing Guidelines

Editorial Policies

In line with the objectives of the RCAPS Journals, we invite the following research work for submission and peer review:

Theoretical research are studies that define, validate or falsify theories and provide deeper insights on theory building.

Empirical research are pioneering facts-finding studies with examinations of data and those with new experimental designs.

Case studies illustrate single best practices, cross-comparative, and or multiple case studies that test or set theoretical propositions.

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With general themes on the Asia Pacific region, the RCAPS Journal accepts multi-disciplinary works as well as multiple and mixed research methods that support hypotheses. Research papers, critiques, short notes, or comments on previously published articles and consequently rejoinders from the authors of these articles are also acceptable. Short articles which are not full-length research papers, but the contents of which adds new insights into or knowledge to their respective fields, may be considered.

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Presenters at the Asia Pacific Conference of the RCAPS are encouraged to submit the article to this journal. Outstanding papers presented by graduate students at the AP Conference may be invited for submission to the peer review process.

Papers are initially reviewed by the editors. Short listed works are then sent to peer reviewers who are experts in their fields of research. These are graded as clean pass, moderate pass with minor revisions, resubmit after major revisions, or cannot be published in its current form. Authors will be notified in writing of the status and decision on the paper submitted.

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Submitted manuscript should have never been published or accepted for publication in other journals. Authors may e-mail their works to the editor at rjaps@apu.ac.jp.

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Authors are responsible for preparing any figures, diagrams, tables, etc. in a form that is ready to be printed. Non-native English writers are required to have their work professionally edited before submission. The RCAPS journal also accepts a limited number of Japanese works.

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